

WANTED.

WANTED. I HAVE THE BEST LOOK-
ing, best goods and the
best Tyler, London, Ont.

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DANCED THE MINUET.

which is to be a feature
of the season, was the aris-
cracy. Before the lady of
century elected to step
to dance the minuets was
them. The plunge taken,
upon her shoulder to
she proposed to make
from reputation.
of etiquette lay in the
pair was good enough
dance, but an absolute
to adorn the fair hands
the minuets. And so the
eighteenth century, on
out with two pairs in
London Chronicle.

A Most Delicious Pickle

dropping the contents of a
Pickle Mixture
perfect for dressing
the pickles. This mixture
is a most delicious flavor to
at 25¢ per gross or sent
on receipt of 30¢.

& PARKE

Druggists CANADA

TO MUSIC.

American bishop tells
to a small town in
thern States, where he
morning by a soprano
me from the kitchen,
hymn. As the bishop
meditated on the plety
Speaking to her after
pleasure it had given
by an unexpected an-
k you, sir," she replied.
hymn I hold eggs by—
soft and five verses

ent for sale everywhere

SNT PLAYING.

Kansas town, relates
at a party of adults, it
at the entertainment
games that prevailed in
ys of childhood—"Post
"London bridge," an
a prize was offered for
could make the ugliest
as witnessed the contor-
for a while and then
to an old maid.
they said, handing her
you to know," she re-
not playing."

LADY'S APPEAL

I will send free with full
home treatment which
Leucorrhoea, Ovarian
ing of the Womb, Pain-
periods, Pains and Ovar-
growth, also Hot Flashes,
nervous, Pains in the Head,
kidney and bladder troubles,
weakness peculiar to our
home treatment at home at
cents a week. My book,
"Medical Advice," also sent
Write to-day. Address:
Box H. 8, Windsor, Ont.

GEOLOGY.

ington Star.)
in telephatic?"
ered Mr. Meekton
ta is miles away I can
she is thinking about
know your answer?"
She is wishing I would
hundred she wrote for
in worrying about where
ing from."

Delightfully refreshing for
at weather. For washing
unquenched. Cleanses and

AINING IT.

nd Pluto to the new ar-
New York city, "What
to like our climate?"
ponded the new arrival,
ntly explained Pluto,
are accustomed to some-
it's not the humidity
it's the heat."

He Have Meant?

rite on an empty stom-
mere man.
of the literary person,
of a tattoo artist!"

DEN PAI

Hoops and
Want Some-
? Then Ask
Made of

ARE

's Matches

Sunday School.

LESSON XI.—SEPT. 12, 1909.

Class of Paul's Third Missionary

Journal.—Acts 21: 1-17.

Commentary.—I. From Minetus to

Tyre (vs. 1-3.) From Minetus Paul and
his company sailed straight southward
before the wind to the island of Coos,
forty miles. Thence they continued on
to the larger islands of Rhodes, opposite
the southwest corner of Asia Minor.
This island has always held an import-
ant place among the islands of the Medi-
terranean, and its capital was famous
for its colossal bronze statue, 105 feet
high, the chief of the seven world won-
ders. The next station was a nimpot-
ant seaport, on the extreme southern
point of the province of Lycia. 3. Land-
ed at Tyre—At Patara Paul found a
vessel bound for Phenicia, and without
delay they reached Tyre. (vs. 4-6.)

II. A cordial reception at Tyre (vs.

4-6.)
4. Finding disciples.—At Tyre Paul
found a small company of Christian dis-
ciples, with whom he remained in hap-
py, helpful fellowship, ministering the
word. When in strange cities it is al-
ways well to look for and associate with
sea voyagers. At Ptolemais Paul
"That is, if he had any regard to his
own safety or personal welfare, or to
their affectionate solicitude on his ac-
count. They were informed by the
Spirit that bonds and afflictions await-
ed the apostle at Jerusalem, but it was
not revealed to them as the will of God
that he should change his purpose and
not proceed thither."—Buckett. 5.
Brought up.—"Here is a beautiful and
impressive picture of the harmony of
Christian communion and the strength
of Christian affection." And prayed—As
at Minetus, so here, they knelt down and
prayed before they separate. The meeting
and parting of Christians should be sea-
soned with prayer and praise. 6. Taken out
leave.—While farewells are sorrowful oc-
casions, yet among Christians they are
illuminated with a glorious hope.

III. The journey to Caesarea (vs. 7,

8, 9).
7. Finished our course.—By the same
vessel; it sailed southward thirty miles
to Ptolemais, the modern Acre. Here the
sea voyage ended. At Ptolemais Paul
remained one day with the brethren,
and the next day travelled by land the
remaining thirty-six miles to Caesarea.
8. Philip.—After a silence of about
twenty years following upon Philip's
ministry in Samaria and to the Ethio-
pian treasurer (Acts 8: 5-40), we meet
him at Caesarea, which had ever since
been his home. The seaport was the re-
sidence of the Roman governors of the
province of Judea. One of the seven—
One of the deacons appointed with Ste-
phen (chap. 6: 5). He should be dis-
tinguished from Philip the apostle.

IV. Events at Caesarea (vs. 9-14).

9. Four daughters.—Did prophesy.—The
house of the evangelist Philip became
in consequence of the fulfillment of the
prophecy in Joel 2: 28, the honored cen-
tral point of the Christian congregation
of Caesarea. His four daughters, who
had received the gift of prophecy and of
interpretation, furnish new and clear
evidence that all believers alike enjoy
privileges of Christianity; and even
earlier instances of the prophetesses
Miriam, Deborah, etc., prove that there
is no difference in the kingdom of grace
between male and female.—Lange. 10.
Prophecy is to speak "to edification and
exhortation and comfort" (1 Cor. 14:
3). Where these young women preached,
"whether to women only, or in private
houses, or to public assemblies," we do
not know. The statements of the New
Testament clearly show that God calls
women the same as men to preach his
gospel.

10. Many days.—The Greek word for

many means some or several. They
remained longer than they at first in-
tended. Paul's desire was to reach
Jerusalem in time for the feast of the
Pentecost, but he had arrived at Caesarea
earlier than he expected and now had
more than a week to spare, which he
spent at Caesarea. Agabus.—This
prophet we have met before (11:
27-30) as the foreteller of famine in the
reign of Claudius. He comes now from
the interior hill country, to warn Paul
of assault and arrest at Jerusalem. In
imitation of the excessive symbolic act-
ing sometimes employed by the ancient
Jewish prophets (Isa. 20: 2; Jer. 13: 1;
Ezek. 4: 1), this Christian prophet took
Paul's girdle and with it bound his own
hands and feet. Using the prophetic
form of the Old Testament, "Thus saith
the Lord," yet changing it to suit the
new dispensation of the Spirit, he cites
the Holy Spirit as explicitly announcing
Paul's capture and imprisonment in
Jerusalem. This prediction was fulfil-
led not many days after.—Butler. 11.
Girdle.—Girdles were quite large, and
made of linen or leather. In eastern
countries they are used to bind loose,
flowing robes about the waist. So
shall the Jews.—While it was the Ro-
mans who actually put the apostle in
chains they did it at the instigation of
the Jews. Shall deliver him, etc.—This
prophecy was strictly fulfilled in every
particular. At Jerusalem Paul was de-
livered into the hands of the Roman
soldiers and was sent back to Caesarea
a prisoner. He remained in prison at
Caesarea about two years, and was then
taken to Rome, where he was kept two
years longer. During these long years
of prison life we hear no repining word
from Paul. He is always rejoicing and
seems to forget his own afflictions in
his effort to comfort others. Some of
Paul's best and most helpful epistles
were written while he was under bonds
and chained to a Roman soldier; but
the word of God was not bound. So it
has always been. Out of our afflictions
God brings a blessing not only to our-
selves, but also to others. Examples:
Bunyan in prison, John on Patmos.

12. Besought him.—The correctness of

the previous prophecy of Agabus, and
the vivid symbol whereby he now im-
pressed this prediction, produced in the
minds of the Christian disciples a deep
conviction of the certainty of future
evil to Paul at Jerusalem. Under this
conviction they unitedly besought him
not to go to the place of danger.
13. I am ready.—Paul's companions
saw the danger; he saw his duty. Had
they seen for themselves the same duty
and the same cause, doubtless they, too,
like him, would have moved on to dan-

ger and death; for it is a conviction of
rare spirits who are here bound around
this holy apostle.—Whedon. 14.
We ceased.—When these true-hearted
disciples could prevail nothing they ac-
cepted Paul's decision as the will of the
Lord and ceased all further opposition.
"The secret of Paul's heroism was, I
Love to the Lord Jesus Christ. Between
Paul and Jesus Christ existed such a
bond of personal love and devotion as
has seldom existed since. Paul's individ-
uality was almost swallowed up in
Christ. 'Not I, but Christ liveth in me.'
'To me to live in Christ.' Paul had such
a conception of Christ's love to him that
it kindled in him a responsive flame of
affection that well-nigh consumed him.
2. Love for the souls of men. When Paul
said, 'For the name of the Lord Jesus,'
he practically means, 'For the gospel's
sake,' which again signified, 'For the
souls of men.' He wanted to go to Jeru-
salem to preach to his countrymen at
pentecost, and was willing to face bonds,
imprisonment and death for so sacred a
cause."—Hom. Cam.

V. From Caesarea to Jerusalem (vs.
15-17). After the events just described
Paul and his companions took up their
"carriages"—meaning "baggage" (R. V.)
—and went up to Jerusalem. Besides
the original seven from Europe (see
chap. 20: 4), there were Luke and sever-
al of the brethren from Caesarea. At
Jerusalem they were received gladly by
the brethren there. "We see brotherly
kindness illustrated and the leaders of
the church there."

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Doing the Will of the Lord.

I. Praying. Kneeling down "prayed"
(vs. 5). Prayer is the call of faith to the
ear of mercy (Heb. 4: 16). Prayer is the
Spirit of God breathing in the soul of
his child (Rom. 8: 15). Prayer is the
means of delivery from misery and the
obtaining of every virtue (John 14:
13, 14). Prayer is a force in the uni-
verse. "One of God's laws is, that a
magnet held over a bit of steel shall at-
tract it with potency against the law of gravi-
tation, and cause the steel to go up in-
stead of down. There is no conflict or
suspension of laws but a harmonious co-
working of two laws, both operative in
their time and sphere. A law of God
is that the prayer of faith shall be a
force in the universe, to co-work benefi-
cially with other laws and effect results
otherwise impossible. A storm rages
violently on the sea. The waves are
raised according to law and would de-
stroy the frail vessel tossed by them,
but for oil from the decks of the imperi-
al of which stills the restless waves
in accordance with another law."

II. Journeying. "We took ship" (vs. 6).

Comparing life to a voyage and yourself
to a vessel, as Talmage suggests, see
that, 1. Your craft is made of the tim-
bers of truth. 2. Love is the helm.
Pride, ambition or avarice will strand
any ship. 3. Christian perseverance is
the prow, cut so as to override the bil-
lows. With courage in front and fear
aft no broadside of trouble can sweep
the deck or fill the hatches. 4. Sails
made of faith will waft any ship for-
ward. 5. The running rigging must
be prayer. Pulling on the promises you
will hoist the sails of faith and move
steadily onward. 6. For a compass use
the word of God. Study is daily. Sail
by it constantly. Its needle always
points to the Star of Bethlehem. 7.
Have hope for the anchor. 8. Look out
for icebergs. Have no fellowship with
cold, worldly professors of religion (Eph.
5: 11; 2 Tim. 3: 5). 9. Keep a log book.
"Examine yourselves, whether ye be in
the faith" (2 Cor. 13: 5). 10. Keep your
colors at the masthead. Write "Holiness
to the Lord" on your banners (Exod.
39: 30). Then the pirates of tempta-
tion can never overcome you. 11. Acknowledge
Christ as the Captain of your ship (Heb.
2: 10). 12. Receive the Holy Spirit and
depend on him to be your pilot (John 16: 13).

III. Prophesying. "Four daughters,

virgins, who did prophesy" (vs. 9). "He
that propheseth speaketh unto men to
edification, and exhortation, and com-
fort" (1 Cor. 14: 3). Prophecy is not so
much prediction as inspiration; not only
foretelling but warning, instructing, com-
forting and helping under the direct in-
spiration of the Holy Spirit (Luke 7: 16,
28; 24: 19; Mal. 2: 7; Hag. 1: 13).
IV. Enduring. "Ready—to die—for
the name of the Lord" (vs. 13). In the
Armenian massacres one young wo-
man, whose name means "unfading," was
taken captive with her Bible in her
hand. She was not injured as the rest
of the women, but was told, as she was
being carried away, that she must ac-
cept Mohammedanism. She would not.
They threatened to take her life, but
she was true. Again and again they
urged her, but she refused, saying, "Kill
me now, if you must. I'll never become
a Moslem," and took out her Bible and
read to them. At length, intimidated by
the girl's firmness, they let her go, and
she found her way back to her home un-
harmful. It means much to be ready
for whatever may come upon us. Paul
was ready for service or sacrifice, ready
to suffer, ready to live or ready to die.
Only those who are dwelling in the will
of God have such an experience—an ex-
perience of rest, quietness, assurance.—
A. C. M.

EMBARGO REMAINS.

Live Canadian Cattle Must Stay

Out of Britain.

London, Sept. 6.—At 4 o'clock to-
day the Prime Minister received a depu-
tation asking him to redeem his promise
of 1901 to suppress the movement for
the admission of Canadian cattle. Al-
ternatively the deputation asked for an
inquiry. The deputation was introduced
by Fred Madison, the Labor member,
supported by Mr. Baile, of Edward,
Watson & Ritchie, Glasgow; William
Henderson, of Couper-Anghus, Frederick
Stoner, of Liverpool, and Mr. Tweedale,
of the Co-Operative Union. Mr. Asquith
was sympathetic, but he would hold out
no hope that British ports would be
opened, nor would he promise an in-
quiry into the matter. Lord Carrington,
for the Board of Agriculture, took
the entire responsibility for advising
the Government to take no action.

Dr. John Seath has been sent to

Europe by the Provincial Government in
search of information regarding the
training of artisans.



(From the Canadian Farm.)

The hot weather period is the most
trying season in the life of the young
calf. It should not be so if it were
properly looked after. But the
young calf is very much neglected at
this season. It is left a prey to flies,
the heat of the sun, and soon becomes stun-
ted, its hair rough, and its general ap-
pearance unthrifty. The symmetry of
outline present when a week or two old
has given way to a rotundity of body,
familiarly known as "pot bellied." When
a calf reaches this condition it might
better be turned to other purposes than
the dairy. The value of the calf is de-
preciated one-half when it becomes stun-
ted in growth, and no matter how good
its ancestry may be, it cannot reach the
development that it would have had,
had proper feed and care been extended
to it every day of its growth.

CAN CALVES BE RAISED WITHOUT

MILK?

There are more calves than this stunted
character in the country than many im-
agine. The cheese factory and the supply-
ing of whole milk to cities and towns
are some of the factors contributing to
this end. Where the whole milk is di-
verted from the farm it is difficult to
raise calves properly. Good calves have
been raised, without milk, except for the
first two weeks. Some experiments con-
ducted at the Pennsylvania Experiment
Station a few years ago showed that
this could be done. In these experi-
ments a good substitute was used in the
mixture containing wheat flour, coco-
nut meal, linseed meal and dried blood.
But what may be done at an ex-
periment station may not always be
practiced on the average farm. Milk is
the natural food for the calf, and it
should have it in some form during four
to six months of its life, depending largely
upon the vitality and vigor possessed
by the calf at birth. It is true with the
calf as with other young of its kind, it
depends in a very large degree upon the
care and feeding of the dam before the
calf is born. But that is another
story, and not pertinent to the question
at issue—that of feeding and caring for
the calf during the hot weather and
afterwards.

SKIM-MILK FOR CALVES.

Premising that the calf being raised
this season have had proper care and
feeding up to the present, we have re-
ached a period when they are from three
to four months old. At this age they should
still be receiving some skim-milk daily.
And we might point out just here that
skim-milk is a better food for the calf
intended for the dairy than whole milk.
It should have whole milk for a couple
of weeks. Then a gradual change to
skim-milk should be made, so that
when three or four weeks old it should
not be receiving any whole milk. Skim-
milk is rich in protein, which will de-
velop muscle, bone and sinew, thus lay-
ing the foundation for a strong, healthy,
vigorous animal. But skim-milk alone
is not sufficient. Some linseed meal
should be supplied, about a cupful to
each feed. The jelly is simply made by
stirring ground flax seed or linseed meal
into a lot of boiling water, until a jelly-
like consistency is reached.

One of the troubles in calf-rearing is
scours. A little flour added to the lin-
seed meal along with the skim-milk, is a
good preventative. But by this time
calves will have got beyond the scouring
stage.

HOW MUCH TO FEED.

The amount of skim-milk a calf should
be fed daily will depend largely upon the
condition. Some calves will take two gallons
or two and a half gallons per day, while
others may not take over a gallon and a
half. The calf raiser must exercise his
judgment in the matter. But whatever
is done do not stint the calf. Give it
all it will take and digest properly. Calf-
hood is the growing time, and the calf
should be kept growing and in good,
healthy condition from the start.

GIVE A LITTLE COARSE FEED.

Early in its career the calf should
be accustomed to taking a little
coarse feed. Place some nice,
bright clover hay in a rack and the
calves will begin to nibble at it. A good
plan is to drop a handful of wheat-
bran into the rack. When the time
the calf is done drinking. It will soon learn
to lick it up. Some dairymen recommend
beginning to feed the meal ration in this
way: after the calf has learned to eat
bran, a little ground oats can be added
and a very small quantity of oil cake
meal. In this way the young calf may
be educated to digest the more concen-
trated foods. Sugar beet meal makes
a very good summer food for calves,
especially for young ones, that are not
on the grass much.

If the calf has been well fed and cared
for, after five or six weeks the skim
milk ration may be gradually discontinued.
It will by this time have become
accustomed to a meal ration, and if the
pasture is good, will thrive well. But
the calf should be carefully watched lest
the feed does not agree with it. A calf
off its feed is injured more than a
grown animal.

SPRING OR FALL CALVES.

The majority of calves raised for the
dairy are spring calves. Fall calves are
raised for early in spring calves,
unless they come very early in the spring
and are well advanced before the hot weath-
er comes. Calves dropped in Novem-
ber or December, or even a month or
two later are large enough by the fol-
lowing June to go on grass in the day
time, until it gets hot, and then they
had better be kept in a box stall in
the day time and turned out to grass
at night. If the pasture is good and
they have come along well, they will
probably need very little grain at this
time. However, the feeder must use
his judgment. The calf must be kept
growing, and grain feeding may be
necessary, though it should not be given
to such an extent as to make the calf
unduly fat. A calf raised for beefing
purposes should be kept in fair condi-
tion right along. Not so a dairy calf.
Growth is necessary, but not a fat con-

dition. For this reason the dairy calf
requires more care in the rearing than
one desired for the block.

During the summer a good place for
a calf is in a paddock conveniently lo-
cated for feeding, where there are trees
and a small shed for shelter. If this
cannot be provided then the calves
should be kept in a box stall in the
stable during the day when the sun is
hot.

SOME CALF RATIONS

Primrose McConnell, an English au-
thority, recommends the following rat-
ions for calves depending upon the age
and maturity.

No. 1.—Milk 20 lbs., barley meal 1
lb., linseed cake meal, 1 lb.
No. 2.—Milk 20 lbs., barley meal, 1 lb.,
linseed cake meal, 1 lb.
No. 3.—Calf meal 20 lbs., barley meal
1 lb., pasture say 20 lbs.

The same authority summarizes calf
feeding as follows:

"Colostrum to a newly-dropped calf
(albuminoid ratio 1.05) and afterwards
ordinary milk (ratio 1.33), 1½ to 2 gal-
lons daily; gradually substitute linseed
cake meal and barley meal mixed, or
'calf meals' up to 2 lbs. for a portion
of the milk; also replace milk with but-
termilk or whey; wean at 4 to 6 months.
Place hay or forage within reach as soon
as it chews the cud. Care must be taken
to keep the food rich in bone and flesh
formers."

VALUE OF SPRAYING DEMON-

STRATED.

Because spraying is not invariably re-
quired to insure a satisfactory crop of
fruit, there is ever a strong temptation
to neglect it, trusting to Providence for
immunity from attack. The present sea-
son should serve to convince many peach
growers that Providence helps the or-
chardist who sprays his trees. To the
cold, wet weather of late spring and
early summer is attributed the unusual
prevalence and severity of leaf-curl,
which defoliated many peach trees in the
tender fruit belt, causing the fruit to
fall. The weather, which favored the
development of the curl-leaf, also, in
many cases, prevented the spraying that
would have been done to hold it in
check. The defoliated trees will, of
course, throw out a new leafage, but
at considerable expense of vigor, while
all badly attacked ones will produce no
crop of fruit this year. H. S. Pratt, B.
S. A., Director of the Horticultural Ex-
periment Station at Jordan Harbor,
Ont., informs us that, after looking over
the Niagara District, he is of opinion
that most orchards which were sprayed

WHEN THE GRASS IS GREEN.

Gather a single blade of grass, and ex-
amine for a minute quietly its narrow,
sword-shaped strip of fluted green. Not-
ing, as it seems, there of notable good-
ness or beauty. A very little strength,
and a very little tallness, and a few deli-
cate, long lines meeting in a point—not
a perfect point, either, but blunt and un-
finished—by no means a creditable or ap-
parently much-cared-for example of na-
ture's workmanship; made only to be
trampled on to-day, and to-morrow to be
cast into the over; and a little pale and
hollow stalk, feeble and flaccid, leading
down to the dull, brown fibers of roots
And yet, think of it well, and judge
whether, of all the gorgeous flowers that
beam in summer air, and of all strong
and goodly trees—stately palm and pine,
strong ash and oak, scented citron and
burshed vine—there be any by man so
deeply loved, by God so highly graced,
as that narrow point of feeble green.
And well does it fulfill its mission. Con-
sider what we owe merely to the mes-
sage of grass, to the covering of the dark
ground by that glorious enamel by the
companies of those soft and countless
and peaceful spears. All spring and
summer is in them—the walks by silent,
scented paths—the rests in moonday
heats—the love of her and flocks—the
power of all shepherds life and meditation
—the life of sunlight upon the world,
falling in emerald streaks and falling in
spot, blue shadows, where else it would
strike upon the dark mold or scorching
dust.—John Ruskin.

An Ill-Behaved Cluck.

Q.—My one cluck hung six chicks in
two days. I never had such a peculiar
experience and can find no reason for
it. Can you? A.—You give your hens
too many eggs or too small a nest box;
result, broken eggs that smear the
feathers, which sticking together make
loops which catch chicks by the neck.
Make box eighteen inches square and
set from thirteen to fifteen eggs, ac-
cording to the size of hen and season.
—Cape May Star and Wave.

KILLED BY CARS.

Aeroplane Inventor Was Getting

Ready to Fly.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 6.—Louis Ray-
naud, the inventor of an airship, which
was to have been given its initial flight
on Sunday, was killed last night when
the carriage in which he was driving
home from a day's work on the aero-
plane was struck by a New Orleans &
Great Northern passenger train at Gen-
tilly road and Bruxelles street, here.
His invention had been kept a secret
until a short time ago. Since then it
had been the subject of much interest,
and great things are expected of it. The
machine is of the biplane order, differ-
ing from the Wright brothers' aeroplane
only in that it has a long tail, which,
it is claimed, would make it more
steady. It was to have carried two or
more passengers.
Eugene Raynaud, a brother of the
inventor, said that he and other mem-
bers of the family probably will com-
plete the preparations for the flight,
which, however, will be delayed for sev-
eral days.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain to-day amount-
ed to only 100 bushels of fall wheat,
which sold at \$1 per bushel.

Hay in limited offer, there being less
than 20 loads; new sold at \$15 to \$19
a ton, and old at \$20. One load of bun-
dled straw sold at \$14 a ton.

Dressed hogs steady, with sales at

Wheat, white, new	\$1 00	\$1 02
Do, red, new	0 99	0 99
Oats, new, bush	0 42	0 43
Barley, bush	0 55	0 56
Rye, bush	0 70	0 70
Hay, old, per ton	20 00	0 00
Do, new,	15 00	19 00
Straw, per ton	14 00	0 00
Dressed hogs	11 00	11 50
Butter, dairy	0 19	0 22
Do, inferior	0 16	0 19
Eggs, dozen	0 25	0 27
Chickens, lb.	0 16	0 18
Ducks, lb.	0 35	0 36
Fowl, lb.	0 11	0 12
Potatoes, new, bush	0 75	0 85
Celery, dozen	0 30	0 30
Onions, bag	1 10	1 25
Beef, hindquarters	10 00	11 00
Do, forequarters	5 00	6 00
Do, choice, carcass	8 00	8 75
Do, medium, carcass	7 00	8 00
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	9 50
Veal, prime, per cwt	8 00	10 50
Lamb, per cwt	11 00	13 00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Supplies to-day were fairly large, and
prices generally ruled steady.
Blueberries, basket \$1 00 \$1 40
Lemons, quart 0 07 0 09
Grapes, Champion 0 50 0 60
Oranges, Cal 3 00 3 00
Lemons, Verdun 4 50 5 00
Peaches, Can., white 0 30 0 40
Do, St. John's 0 65 1 25
Plums, Can., bkt 0 35 0 50
Pears, basket 0 35 0 40
Do, Bartlett's 0 50 0 60
Apples, basket 0