SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II.—APRIL 14, 1912.

The Use of the Sabbath.—Mark 2: 23-3:6.

Commentary.—I. The Disciples Accused of Sabbath-Breaking (vs. 23, 24). 23. It came to pass—Luke says (6:1) that it was "the second Sabbath after the first," which may mean the first Sabbath of the second series of Sabbaths which began at Pentecost, the first series beginning with the Passover. corn fields—All grains, as wheat, rye and barley, were called corn at the time when the Authorized Version of the Bible was made. What we call corn in America, or maize, was unknown in Palestine. on the Sabbath day—We may reasonably suppose that Jesus and His desciples were going to the synagogue or returning from it. to pluck the ears of corn—The paths of Palestine extend through the fields of grain, and the grain is sown so that it grows close by these paths. The expression "ears of corn," means heads of grain. 24. Pharisees—They represented the strictest of the sects of the Jews. They boasted of their close adherence to the law and to the traditions of their fathers. They were opposed to Jesus and were seeking grounds for accusation against him. that which is not lawful—The Pharisees did not accuse the disciples of Christ of theft, for according to the law (Deut. 23:24, 25) one could take from his neighbor's grain field enough to satisfy his hunger, but was not allowed to thrust a sickle into his neighbor's standing grain. The objection to the act of the disciples was that it was done on the Sabbath. The Pharisees had interpreted the law of the Sabbath to apply to thirty-nine classes of work that were unlawful on the Sabbath. The plucking of grain was considered harvesting and the rubbing it out was called threshing, both of which kinds of work were forbidden. The Pharisees "even forbade walking on grass as a species of threshing, and would not allow so much as a fruit to be plucked from a tree on that day."

II. Jesus' Answer (vs. 25-28): 25. have ye never read—There was a tinge of irony in this question. The Pharisees, being strict observers of the law, professedly, should be very familiar with the scriptures. what David did—Jesus refers his accusers to a parallel case in the life of one for whom they would naturally have the highest regard. See I. Samuel 21:6. an hungred—An old form of expression in which "an" is equivalent to "on" or "in" and means "in a state of being hungered," or, as we would say, "hungry." they that were with him—The servants of David, who attended him on his journeys. 26. the house of God—It was the tabernacle, which was then at Nob, not far from Jerusalem. The temple was not built until Solomon's time. Abiathar—The son of Ahimelech. Abaithar succeeded his father as high priest. did eat the shewbread—The showbread (in Hebrew, the bread of the presence, that is, of the divine presence) was placed in the tabernacle and afterward in the temple of Solomon, on a table, in the holy place. As the temple was the house of God, so, symbolically, this was the bread of God.—Whedon. There were twelve loaves, representing the twelve tribes of Israel, placed fresh each week on the table. This bread, at the end of the week, was eaten by the priests. David and his men, fleeing from Saul, were weary and hungry. Ahimelech, the priest of Nob, gave them five loaves of the show bread (1 Samuel 21), which they ate contrary to the letter of the law. Christ's argument was that, if David could do this without blame, it must be right for the disciples to satisfy their hunger on the Sabbath day.

27. The Sabbath was made for man, etc.—Man was first created, and then the Sabbath was given to subserve his highest good, physical, social, spiritual, intellectual and eternal. That mode of keeping the Sabbath which most conduces to this intention is the true mode.—Whedon. The Sabbath was made for man, that is, for all men, of all times, of all lands. It is essential to the well-being of the race. As the soul needs it as a day of worship, so the body and mind need it as a day of rest. 28. Lord also of the Sabbath—Jesus now affirms himself greater than the statute law of Moses; nay, he is greater than the Sabbath law established by God at the creation. Thus does he maintain himself to be the incarnate Legislator of the world. After the resurrection of Christ the Jewish Sabbath was abolished, and "the Lord's day" (Rev. 1: 10), or Christian Sabbath, was given us in its stead. That Sunday is the "Lord's Day" is clear from early Christian history: that it is the weekly hold day of the Christian dispensation is clear, because this day is alone mentioned as a sacred day after the resurrection.—Whedon.

III. Healing on the Sabbath (vs. 1-6): 1. Entered again into the synagogue—Jesus was careful in attending the synagogue worship. It was in Capernaum and probably the next Sabbath after the above mentioned incident. A withered hand—It was probably not merely paralyzed in the sinews, but dried up, the result of a partial atrophy. Such a malady, when once established, is incurable by any human art.—Cam. Bib. Luke says it was the right hand. 2. They watched him—The Pharisees had already seen enough of Jesus' work of mercy and power to know that he would be likely to heal the afflicted man. The word, "watched," in the Greek, conveys the idea of "stratagem and hostility." That they might accuse him—These same Pharisees had probably been present when Jesus healed the paralytic (Mark 2: 1-12), and had been silenced. They had recently accused the disciples of Christ of violating the law of the Sabbath, and their objectons had been effectually met. Now they expected to secure a valid charge against Jesus Himself. Their narrowness of mind and wickedness of heart are clearly displayed. Their reason was blinded by prejudice, and they ignored the good that Jesus was doing, seeking only some way to rid the world of his ministry. 3. Stand forth—Jesus knew the thoughts and motives of his enemies, but did not hesitate to proceed with the work of mercy. He orders the afflicted man to take a position in full view of all present.

4. Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath days, or to do evil—The question of the Pharisees, whether expressed or not, was, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath?" The question that Jesus asked in answer to their query was sufficient to silence them effectually. They had evil designs in their hearts, but he was doing good; they were plotting against his life, but he was laboring to restore health and prolong life. They must have felt themselves not only silenced, but condemned. Held their peace—Were silent. 5. With anger—This is not the passion of anger, but indignation at the wickedness of his accusers. Being grieved—The word here used occurs nowhere else in the New Testament, and implies "a feeling of compassion for," even in the midst of anger at, their conduct. Maclean. Stretch forth thine hand—The command was impossible of fulfilment without divine aid. The man, however, believed, obeyed and was healed. "As the cure is wrought only by a word, the Pharisees have no ground of accusation; there has been no infraction of the letter of even their own regulations."—Abbott. Was restored whole—The case of the afflicted man was such that the cure was evident to all. The withered, shrunken arm instantly responded to the effort to stretch it forth, and was made like the other. 6. Took counsel—They were bent on destroying Jesus. The Herodians were called in to aid in the plot against his life. Jesus had spared the sins of neither the Pharisees, nor the Herodians, who were hostile toward each other, and both parties were alike angered at him. Herodians—These were the partisans of Herod, who maintained the rightfulness of the Roman domination over Judea.

Questions.—What is meant by corn? Why did the Pharisees criticise the disciples? What was the showbread? Explain what it was that David did. What point did Christ make from this incident? What did the Pharisees in the synagogue hope to do with Jesus? What question did Jesus ask them? At what was Jesus grieved? What command did Jesus give the man with the withered hand? How did the man show his faith in Christ? What plot was made again Jesus?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Law interpreted.

I. Regarding Sabbath privileges.

II. Regarding Sabbath duties.

I. Regarding Sabbath privileges. The scribes and Pharisees had a knowledge of the law without the true spirit of it. Their devotion to the Sabbath was right, but their method of applying its law was false in the extreme. Their interpretation was contrary to their own principles and actions in other things. They had been looking at separate acts and did not observe the underlying principle. They held hard, definite rules, binding the conduct, instead of great prineiples planted in the heart. Their opposition was from selfishness and blindness of heart, but in the name of religion. They assumed to be judges of everything, and required an account of everything to be given to them. Jesus refuted all their errors by the scriptures. He rescued the law from false interpretation. He would not abolish a law absolutely necessary to the best welfare of men. The Sabbath was made for man and must endure as long as man lives on the earth. It was ordained from the first for his benefit, and it was never intended that it should operate to his detriment. Jesus was Lord of the Sabbath to own it, interpret, to preside over, and to ennoble it, that it might be the greatest institution for spiritual learning and culture and soul growth that the world has even known. It is the "savings-bank of human existence."

II. Regarding Sabbath duties. Jesus went to the synagogue where he was sure to meet human need. No day or place was too sacred to make known the glad tidings of his kingdom, in the revelation of God's love. He ever exhibited divine kindness amid human opposition. With him, love was the overruling law. He observed the Sabboth in such a way as not take away its blessing from others, but rather to increase its blessedness. The higher law of benevolence suspended the lower law of rest. The principle of love operated in the interpretation of law, because all law is for the glory of God and the good of man. Had the Pharisees profited by the love and tenderness of Jesus, they would have learned a more excellent way than the bondage of scrupulous forms under which they groaned. All his greatness seemed to them a reason for making their efforts more rigorous to suppress him. He saw not the full meaning and blessing of the cure. "They watched," but not to understand; simply to bring accusation against him. They regarded the day more than the sufferer. Their hardness of heart was caused by cherishing false opinions in religion. As the cure was wrought by a word, they had no ground of accusation. Jesus maintained that there is a class of duties which it is man's duty to perform on the Sabbath. Jesus offered those hard-hearted men another opportunity, but he did not permit them to hinder his work. The very presence of evil was abhorrent to Jesus. Though reconciled to the sinner he never can be reconciled to sin. His grief was for man, God's offspring. He hated the thing which alienated sons from the Father. He was moved against the devils corruption of God's creature. The withered hand in the synagogue was a type of uselessness and feebleness, a picture of whatever deprives man of the power to glorify God. The school of the law could not save and heal, but left the best energies of man withered, so that he could not render to God the service due him. The him. The miracle is a picture of sublime moral instruction.

T. R. A.

Try it—test it—see for yourself — that "St. Lawrence Granulated" is as choice a sugar as money can buy.

Get a 100 pound bag—or even a 20 pound bag—and compare "St. Lawrence" with any other high-grade granulated sugar.

Note the pure white color of "St. Lawrence"—its uniform grain—its diamond-like sparkle—its matchless sweetness. These are the signs of quality.

And Prof. Hersey's analysis is the proof of purity—"99 99/100 to 100% of pure cane sugar with no impurities whatever". Insist on having "ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED" at your grocer's.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 66

In the Poultry World

The great majorit yof beginners think because the weather is cold that fowls must have all their water and food piping hot. It will serve to warm them up, of course, just as a warm meal and a cup of hot coffee will start the perspiration on yourself of a cold day. But is that what you wish to do for your fowls? If the birds were to be tucked up in woolen blankets or given fur cuffs with mittens for their feet when they had thus been warmed up it might be well enough. But the average farm or suburban chicken is not so tenderly cared for. Indeed, she must get down to business and hutle for her meals in the litter of the poultry house floor, and has no time to rest or snuggle down in warm blankets while she sleeps off the effects of a debilitating hot breakfast. The chances are very much in favor of contracting a cold and scatarrh, with croup to follow from the heating food.

It is very well to take the chill off the water so that fowls may drink all they wish before it freezes. Milk may even be warmed slightly, but never above blood heat. The mash (if you feed mash) may be made warm, not hot. The average poultry keeper will obtain better results by giving always the feeds at the same temperature. See that at least three times a day the fowls have water to drink at a normal temperature, and that the feeds are not hot. The most successful egg producing flocks are now fed the so-called dry mash, which is always before the fowls, in dry state.

Do not shut your poultry house tight in cold weather with the mistaken idea it is warmer. You may succeed in conserving a portion of the bodily heat from the fowls, but you will also retain manner the house must be warm enough and draught proof, having the three a lot of moisture and resulting dampness that will actually feel colder to the fowls tnan the pure cold air from the outside. The poultry house must have adequate ventilation to insure a dry house To do this in a satisfactory wails and ceiling thoroughly wind proof. There will be very few nights that you cannot have plenty of fresh air coming in from the front. If the earth floors, which so many poultry raisers have, are damp, cover them wish teveral inches of dry earth or hard coal ashes if the earth cannot be obtained, If dampness finds its way from the outside because the outside yards are higher than the floor the floors must be raised above the outside level by the addition of dirt. A ditch must be dug about the house outside if the building is on a slope to carry off the extra water.

Damp floors are an abomination in a poultry house and should never he tolerated. The scratching floor must be dry enough to keep the litter sweet and clean at all times. The hens should never be allowed to get out and wade in the snow. It is fatal to egg production. There is much in the care and proper housing of the flock that will aid in egg production when the days are the shortest and the nights the longest and coldest. Feed alone will not make a producing flock, but, proper housing, care and feed will keep the fowlsebussy—feed properly and the winter egg which to many seems so hard to obtain will be the result. Anything that yau may do to add to the comfort of the hens without making them tender and babyish will aid in filling the winter basket and make for strong, fertile germs in the eggs when the breeding season comes around.

HOW HENS CAN HELP OUT.

In the Poultry-Raising Department of a recent issue of Farm and Fireside a contributor writes as follows:

"That boy of yours may be a good boy as the ordinary run of boys goes. A boy is not naturally bad, but his associations and environments often lead to his downfall. These remarks are inspired by watching a youngster whose parents bought for him an old hen with fifteen chickens. With keen delight and rebounding energy that boy is in the chicken business. His brood is his capital. He is to have all he makes. The small flock of chickens keeps him off the street. So let the boys have all the chickens they want.

"It may be the turning point in their lives, and qualities of thrift may be cultivated that will be the stepping stones to a successful business carees. I know of a widow whose source of income is largely from a flock of hens. Good care and management make for her a well-filled egg basket. The field is big and wide. Many another woman can do as well as this lady has and possibly make more than she now does anr have duties much less arduous.

"Another lady has sold 5,000 eggs at $5 per 100 for setting purposes. It is work she delights in. If misfortune should come, she has fitted herself so she can keep right on. Surely the hens help out.

"In person who can produce nice poultry and fresh eggs will find a steady demand at profitable prices for all years to come. All that is necessary will be to get in line for one or more branches of the poultry business, and then conduct the combination on the same businesslike plan that has been successful with others, and the limit of profit is bounded only by one's time, strength and ability. Women who need money, diversion from sorrow or anxious care, and boys or girls who idle away time upon the streets or in questionable company will find poultry-raising a never-failing source of comforting deviation or innocent pastime, as well as a financial reward for time and effort given these bright little creatures.

"Some time ago a party said to me; 'Chicken raising is nothing but a fad.' Even so, it does one good to have a hobby to ride on if 'he only gets there.' It pays to ride a safe hobby. There is nothing more profitable than the 'fancy-fowl fad.' Surely the hens help out."

Th question is very often asked has the differentiating the Wyandotte from Plymouth Rock by "rounding" them spoiled their laying qualities? If we may be allowed to state our own opinion on the matter we should say, no, not in the hands of painstaking breeders like Mr. Martin, as he has undoubtedly a heavy laying strain of Wyandottes as well as prize winners. The rounding of the Wyandotte does not injure them from the standpoint of a table fowl, in fact enhances their value as such over many other breeds, but whether this rounding has injured their egg laying propensities is a greater degree problematical. However, we hold to the belief that if the Wyandotte is carefully bred for egg production that the well rounded typical Wyandotte may be heavy layers.

SCRATCHINGS FROM THE YARDS.

The wise breeder advertises when the public is interested in the attraction of good birds at the poultry shows.

The American hen has made her plea for parcels post, a reduction in express rates, a standard for eggs and meat, and now she is a part of the course of study in the Denver public schools. Verily, she is roosting high.

When hatching and the chicks appear, remove all the weaklings and destroy them. A puny chick is an abomination, which never yields a profit.

If you have failed to examine your incubator since last year's hatches, it is none too soon to clean it up and test it preparatory to this year's operations.

Is the great American turkey destined to become extinct? In 1900 Vermont produced 22,000 head, and in 1910 only half that number; according to the 1910 census for the same period, covering the whole country the number has decreased from 6,584,635 to 3,688,688.

As inducements to securing profits in poultry, give the workers plenty of fresh air and sunshine; freedom from damp and draughts, right amount of floor and yard space.

"What can I do to make my hens lay?" writes a correspondent. We do not know unless they are given a chance. Much depends on the conditions under which you are operating them. They may have lice; they may be overfed; they may have disease. Which is it?

Overfeeding is quit eas bad as starving. If food lies around the yard it soon becomes tainted, forming a menace to the flock, to say nothing of the waste.

A REMEDY FOR SCALY LEGS.

Scaly legs, or "fish skin," as some call it, is produced by a very small parasite (Sarcoptes mutans), which works its way under the scales of the legs of fowls, produces an irritation, the scales are pushed apart, and dirt accumulates. This, combintd with the irritation, produces soreness and a scaly appearance to the legs. Its presence is generally attributed to infection from other fowl.

As a remedy, make an ointment of one ounce of sulphur to ten tablespoonfuls of yard. Rub this into the rough parts of shanks and toes every other night for a week, and a final application three weeks after first treatment. Another remedy is to loosen the crusts by soaking in soapy water, or a vigorous brushing with an old tooth brush. When removed apply sulphur ointment.

Experiments With Farm Crops

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1912 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material of high quality for experiments with grains, fodder crops, roots, grasses and clovers, as follows:

No.	Experiments.	Plots.
1	Testing three varieties of oats	3
2a	Testing O. A. C. No. 21 barley and emmer	2
2b	Testing two varieties of two-rowed barley	2
3	Testing two varieties of hulless barley	2
4	Testing two varieties of spring wheat	2
5	Testing two varieties of buckwheat	2
6	Testing two varieties of field peas	2
7	Testing two varieties of spring rye	2
8	Testing two varieties of soy, soja or Japanese beans	2
9	Testing three varieties of husking corn	3
10	Testing three varieties of mangels	3
11	Testing two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes	2
12	Testing three varieties of Swedish turnips	3
13	Testing two varieties of fall turnips	2
14	Testing two varieties of carrots	2
15	Testing three varieties of fodder and ellage corn	3
16	Testing three varieties of millet	3
17	Testing two varieties of sorghum	2
18	Testing grass peas and two varieties of vetches	3
19	Testing rape, kale and field cabbage	3
20	Testing three varieties of clover	3
21	Testing two varieties of alfalfa (Lucerne)	2
22	Testing four varieties of grasses	4
23	Testing three varieties of field beans	3
24	Testing three varieties of field corn	3
28a	Testing two varieties of early potatoes	2
28b	Testing two varieties of medium ripening potatoes	2
28c	Testing two varieties of late potatoes	2
29	Testing three grain mixtures for grain production	3
30	Testing three grain mixtures for fodder production	3

Each plot is to be two rods long by one rod wide, except No. 28, which is to be one rod square.

Any person in Ontario may choose any one of the experiments for 1912, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received while the supply lasts. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment. Each person applying for an experiment should write his name and address very carefully, and should give the name of the county in which he lives.

C. A. Zavitz, Director.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, March, 1912.

WOULD SCREAM FOR HOURS WITH ECZEMA

Baby Dreadful Sufferer. Could Not Keep Him from Scratching. Every Joint Affected. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and He Is Well.

"Enclosed find my son's photo and I feel by writing these few lines to you I am only doing my duty, as my son was a dreadful sufferer from eczema. At the age of two weeks he began to get covered with red spots on his legs and groins, which mother thought was red gum or thrush, but day by day it grew worse until every joint and crevice were affected and baby started screaming for hours day and night, such a thing as sleep was out of the question. I took him to two of Sydney's leading doctors; one said it was one of the worst cases he had seen, the other did not think it so serious; one ordered ointment for rubbing in, the other a dusting powder. I followed their prescriptions for over four months and still baby kept getting worse. I could not keep him from scratching so great was his agony.

"When he was five months old I tried the Cuticura Remedies and I am very thankful to say my baby is to-day free from all his suffering. His groins were bleeding when I started and other parts affected were the lower part of his body, under the knees, arms, in arm joints, eyebrows and neck; but after twice using Cuticura Ointment I began to see a difference and by the time I had used one tin, along with the bathing with Cuticura Soap, baby was nearly cured. I still kept on using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and now, thank goodness, he is quite well and, although he is now ten months old, has not had any further return of the trouble." (Signed) Mrs. G. Martin, 2 Knight St., Erskineville, Sydney, N.S.W., Mar. 31, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, but a liberal sample of each, with a 32-page book on the care and treatment of the skin and hair will be sent free on application to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 60 Columbus Ave., Boston, U.S.A.

BONDS PAYING 6% INTEREST

¶ The First Mortgage Bonds of Price Bros. & Company at their present price pay 6 per cent interest. The security they offer is first mortgage on 6,000 square miles of pulp and timber lands scattered throughout the Province of Quebec. The timber is insured with Lloyds of England against loss from fire. The earnings at present are sufficient to pay bond interest twice over, and when the mill now in course of construction is in operation, earnings will be enormously increased. These bonds can be quickly converted into cash, as there is a ready market for them.

¶ From standpoints of interest return and security, these bonds constitute an investment of exceptionally high order. There is every reason to believe these bonds will considerably increase in value.

We will be glad to send you literature further describing these bonds.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING — TORONTO

R. M. WHITE, Manager

TORONTO AND QUEEN STREETS

MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA LONDON (ENG.)

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$10 00	$10 50
Butter, dairy	0 30	0 38
Eggs, dozen	0 25	0 28
Chickens, lb.	0 20	0 23
Ducks, lb.	0 17	0 20
Turkeys, lb.	0 24	0 26
Apples, bbl.	2 50	3 50
Potatoes, bag	1 75	1 85
Cabbage, dozen	0 60	0 75
Beef, hindquarters	11 50	13 50
Do., forequarters	7 50	8 50
Do., choice, carcase	10 25	11 00
Do., medium, carcase	8 50	9 50
Veal, prime	11 00	13 00
Mutton, prime	8 00	10 50
Lambs, Spring	16 00	18 00

THE SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices at which re-cleaned seeds are being sold to the trade:

Alsike, No. 1, bush.	$14 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	13 00
Red clover, No. 1, bushel	15 75
Do., No. 2, bushel	14 75
Timothy, No. 1, bushel	9 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	8 50
Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel	13 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	12 00

UNION HORSE EXCHANGE.

While biding was not as brisk as usual at the Union Horse Exchange yesterday a considerable number of horses were sold under the hammer and privately. Some buyers from outside were present, and high class horses were taken away. Prices ranged pretty much the same.

Current quotations:

Heavy draughts	$190 to $220
General purpose	190 to 215
Express and waggon	165 to 190
Drivers	90 to 140
Serviceably sound	20 to 80

HIDES AND TALLOW.

City Hides—No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12 1-2c; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11 1-2c; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10 1-2c.

City Calfskins—13c to 16c.

City Calfskins—13c to 16c.

County markets—The prices for country stock being paid by city dealers are; Hides, cured, 11c to 11 1-2c; green, 10c to 10 1-2c; lambs and pelts, $1 to $1.40; horsehides, No. 1, $3.25; horsehair, 35c; calfskins, 12c to 15c.

Wool—Unwashed, 12 1-2c to 13 1-2c; washed, 18c to 20c; rejects, 14 1-2c.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugare are quoaed in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follolws:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$ 5 45
Do., Redpath's	5 40
Imeprial granulated	5 30
Beaver granulated	5 30
Do., Redpath's	5 05

In barels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: To-day's market is somewhat similar to yesterday's, there being light offerings in everything but prices continue to hold strong in spite of the small offerings. A small number of good butcher cattle sold uickly and at strong prices.

Choice butcher cows are steady, but thin cows are in very poor demand and prices for these are weak. Feeding steers and stockers are unchanged from yesterday. Sheep and lambs prices continue strong, but there is practically nothing offering. Hogs are a shade easier this morning. Calves are steady. Receipts show 20 cars consisting of 235 cattle, 59 sheep and lambs, 250 hogs and 47 calves.

To-day's quotations:

Butcher cattle, choice	$6 25	$6 70
Do. do. medium	5 25	6 00
Do. do. common	4 00	5 00
Butcher cows, choice	4 70	5 40
Do. do. medium	3 50	4 25
Do. do. canners	1 50	2 50
Do. bulls	2 50	5 00
Feeding steers	5 50	5 80
Stockers, choice	4 80	5 30
Do. light	3 00	4 50
Sheep, ewes	5 00	8 00
Bucks and culls	4 00	5 00
Lambs	7 00	8 50
Hogs, fed and watered	8 00	
Hogs, f.o.b.	7 75	
Calves	4 00	8 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev's Close.
Wheat—					
May, old	101¾	101⅞	101½	101½b	101⅞
May, new	102	102	101⅝	101⅝b	101⅝
July	103¾	103¼	102⅞	102⅞a	103

	To-day.	Yest.
Oats—		
May	47½	47⅝ 47½ 47⅝b 47½
July	46½	46½ 46½ 46⅜b 46½

IMNNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis—Close—Wheat—May, $1.03-3-4; July, $1.05 3-8; September, 97 5-8. No. 1 hard, $1.05 3-4; No. 1 northern, $1.05 1-4. No. 2 northern, $1.03 1-4; No. 3 wheat, $1.01 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yelow, 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 32c to 32 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 85c. Bran—$24 to $24.50. Flour—First patents, $4.90 to $5.20; second patents, $4.55 to $4.80; first clears, $3.30 to $3.65, second clears, $2.20 to $2.60.

DULUTH GRAIN.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.06 3-8; No. 1 northern, $1.05 3-8; No. 2 northern, $1.02 3-8 to $1.03 3-8; May, $1.04 7-8; July, $1.05 1-2 bid.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts estimated at 13,500. Market—Steady at 10c higher.

Beeves	$5 30	$ 8 75
Texas steers	4 60	5 30
Western steers	5 35	6 85
Stockers and feeders	4 40	6 60
Cows and heifers	2 50	6 20
Calves	6 00	8 50

Hogs—Receipts etsimated at 23,000. Market—Steady to a shade higher.

Light	7 60	8 00
Mixed	7 70	8 00
Heavy	7 70	8 05
Rough	7 70	7 85
Pigs	6 35	7 55
Bulk of sales	7 85	8 00

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 20,000. Market—Steady to a shade higher.

Native	4 00	6 50
Western	4 50	6 50
Yearlings	5 75	7 00
Lambs, native	5 60	7 85
Western	6 25	8 25

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot, firm; No. 2 red western winter, 8s 3 1-2d; futures, firm; May, 7s 10 5-8d; July, 7s 8 1-8d; Oct., 7s 4 5-8d.

Corn—Spot, steady; American mixed, new, 6s 4 1-2d; old, 6s 10 1-2d; new kiln dried, 6s 7 1-2d; futures, steady, May, 6s 7 5-8d; Sept., 5s 3 1-8d.

Linseed oil—29s 3d.

Flour—Winter patents, 28s 6d.

Hops—In London, Pacific Coast, £9 15s to £15.

Beef—Extra India mess, 107s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 85s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 57s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 52s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 54s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 54s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 55s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 54s; short clear backs, 51s 6d, shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 48s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 48s 6d; American refined, in pails, 50s 9d.

Cheese—Canadian finest, white, 70s 6d; do., colored, 76s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city, 30s 3d.

Turpentine spirits—35s 3d.

Resin—16s 7 1-2d.

Petroleum—9 3-4d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal despatch: Eastern Cattle Market.—Cattle receipts 600 head; milch cows 90; calves 2,200; sheep and lambs 300; hogs 1,365.

Trade very dull and but few cattle were sold during the early part of the day and those brought lower prices than similar cattle sold on Monday.

Prime beeves 6 5-8 to 7 1-8c, a few choice held for higher figures; medium 5 1-4 to 6 1-2c; common 4 to 5c.

Calves 2 to 6c. Cows $25 to $65 each.

Sheep 2 3-4 to 5 1-4c; yearling lambs 6 1-2 to 7c, spring lambs $5 to $6.50 each.

Hogs about 9c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts, 350 head, steady.

Veale—Receipts, 600 head; active; 25c higher, $5 to $9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,300 head; active and 10c higher; heavy and mixed, $8.35 to $8.40; yorkers, $8 to $8.40; pigs, $7.60 to $7.75; roughs, $7.25 to $7.40; stags, $5 to $6.25; dairies, $8 to $8.30.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000 head; active, 10c to 15c higher; lambs, $5 to $8.50; yearlings, $6.50 to $7.40; wethers, $6.25 to $6.50; ewes, $5.60 to $6.15; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $6.25.

BROCK'S Bird Treat

is a tempting bird dainty that has a wonderful tonic effect on the caged songster.

From the tips of his plumage to the heart of his song it gives brilliant, sparkling vivacity.

A cake of this Treat comes in every package of

Brock's Bird Seed

and in **Brock's** only. Be sure you get **Brock's.** This splendidly balanced ration of clean imported seeds, with Brock's Bird Treat for dessert, will fit your bird to render his purest, richest song.

We want you to find out how beneficial Brock's Bird Treat will be for your bird, and will send you 2 full-size cakes of the Treat if you will mail us the coupon below.

NICHOLSON & BROCK
9-11 Francis St., Toronto.

For this coupon, please send me, free of charge or obligation on my part, two full-size cakes of Brock's Bird Treat, and oblige.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____