SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI.—JUNE 16, 1921.

Christ's Witness to John the Baptist.—Matt. 11: 2-19.

Commentary.—I. John's question (vs. 2, 3.) 2. When John had heard in the prison—The account of John's imprisonment with the reasons for it are recorded in Matt. 14: 3-5; Mark 6: 17-20; Luke 3: 19, 20. The place of John's imprisonment was Herod's castle or prison of Macherus in a desolate region eight or nine miles east of the north end of the Dead Sea. This was a hundred miles southeast of where Jesus was engaged in his Galilean ministry. After less than two years of active, fearless labor in proclaiming the new kingdom and in denouncing sin, his ministry was closed by his being shut up in prison. The works would include the miracles he wrought, the doctrines he preached and the methods he adopted to spread the gospel through the labors of the apostles whom he had chosen. Sent two of his disciples—As a knowledge of Jesus' work had come to him through his disciples, he sent them directly to Jesus to secure the particular information he desired. 3. Art thou he that should come—Some suppose that John sent this message for his own information, others think that his purpose was to confirm the faith of his disciples in Jesus as the Messiah, while others believe that John was anxious to have him declare openly his Messiahship.

II. Jesus' answer (vs. 4-6.) 4. Go and show John again those things — Luke says, "And in that same hour he cured many of their infirmities and plagues, and of evil spirits; and unto many that were blind he gave sight" (Luke 7: 21.) John's disciples had heard many things regarding Christ's work, but now they were permitted to see his miracles and to hear his words. Christ employed the most effective method of declaring his Messiahship to John and his disciples. The miracles performed in the presence of the deputation from John would be convincing proofs to them. 5. The blind receive their sight, etc.—Jesus has reference to the passages in Isa. 35: 5 and Isa. 61: 1-3, where the prophet is talking of the Messiah. The disciples of John could now compare the prophecies concerning Christ with the works he was doing, and must come to the conclusion that he was in truth the Messiah. And the poor—One of the characteristics of the work of Jesus was that he mingled with the poor and gave special attention to them. In Luke 4: 16-21 Jesus applies the words of Isa. 61: 1-3 to himself. The gospel is designed for all and it is sent to all, but it comes emphatically to the poor, and this has been declared the highest proof of the divinity of its source. The gospel—The good tidings of salvation from sin. No other message has retained its power and freshness through the passing centuries. 6. Shall not be offended—The word offended means to be caused to stumble.

III. Jesus' tribute to John's character (vs. 7-15). 7. As they departed—John's disciples carried to their master the report of what they had heard and seen. Unto the multitudes—Jesus did not speak thus in the presence of Joan's disciples, but for the sake of the multitudes. What went ye..... to see—The yielding reed was in no sense representative of John's character. He was rugged constant and unyielding, when moral principles were involved. 8. A man clothed in soft raiment—To be richly dressed was considered a sign of weakness. John, preaching in the wilderness, was quite the reverse of this. See Matt. 3:4. John did not come to herald the approach of a great worldly monarch; if he had, his manner and dress would have been very different. He was free from pomp and display. In king's houses—In striking contrast with the rugged prophet in the wilderness. 9. More than a prophet—John the Baptist not only foretold the coming of Christ, but he also saw Him and introduced Him to the multitudes at Jordan. He was both a prophet and the forerunner of Christ. John was a prophet of the coming of Christ and was himself the subject of prophecy. 10. Of whom it is written—See Mal. 3: 1. 11. Not ..... greater than John—This is a remarkable tribute to be paid to saw man by a man, but when paid by the Son of God himself, it is a tribute at once comprehensive and sublime. Least in the kingdom ..... greater than he—There is a comparison between the dispensation of Jesus Christ and all preceding dispensations. The kingdom of heaven stands for the dispensation of Christ, and one who is truly in this kingdom is above the highest in any former dispensation in present privilege and in the possibilities of grace.

12. Suffereth violence—John preaching was a signal for men to press into the kingdom, to adopt eugerly the rule and life heralded by John and set forth by Christ.—Cam. Bib. 13. Prophets ..... prophesied until John—The long series of Messianic prophecies, beginning with that give min Gen. 3: 15, closed with the utterances of John the Baptist. 14. This is Elijah (R. V.)—This is the fulfilment of Mal. 4: 5. John possessed the spirit and power of Elijah and had done a great work, but his present condition might seem out of harmony with his important mission.

IV. Jesus and John rejected (vs. 16-19). 16. This generation—The people living in the days of Jesus and John. Children sitting in the markets—The markets were places for carrying on trade, and were also used by children in their play. 17. We have piped...ye have not danced. The disposition and actions of children are forcefully set forth in these verses. They are not satisfied long with any amusement. They object to a cheerful sort of play, and likewise to a sober sort. 18. He hath a devil—The children in the illustration represent the Jews who objected to John because he was abstemious in his habits. They demanded a more social and genial prophet, and so, instead of recognizing him as a prophet, they accused him of being a demoniac. 19. A friend of publicans and sinners—This accusation was brought against Jesus, because he mingled with men, and even defiled himself in the eyes of the Pharisees by eating with publicans and sinners. They found fault with Jesus because he did not eat as other people do. Wisdom is justified of her children—Those who possess the true wisdom, a knowledge of God in Christ, recognize that John in his abstemiousness was fulfilling a divenely appointed mission, and that Jesus was the Messiah even though he moved at times among the lowly and the outcast.

Questions.—Where was John at this time? Who were sent to Jesus? What questions did they ask? Why did John ask these questions? What did Jesus do at the same hour (Luke 7:21)? What were John's disciples instructed to do? How was John clothed? In what sense was he more than a prophet? How could the least in the kingdom of heaven be greater than he? How many may enter the kingdom of heaven?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—A situation defined.

I. Showing the origin of John's question.

II. Showing John's position as forerunner.

III. Showing the people's rejection of Christ.

I. Showing the origin of John's question. Mark the wisdom of John in sending his disciples directly to Jesus. They had reported to John the work of Jesus, as well as the criticisms of the Pharisees, and no doubt poured out their anxieties to him. No doubt they reasoned that, of Jesus was the Messiah, He had not exerted His power for the deliverance of John from prison, as they would naturally think He should. And, further, He had not made any public claim to His title. To them His manner of life had less the appearance of sanctity than the life of John. The unbelieving Jews pretended that Jesus' life was too low and humble for what their prophets had taught them to expect. The poverty in which our Saviour appeared was the earliest objection to the gospel. Being in seclusion John could know only the situation as presented to him, as others looked upon it. Perhaps in spirit he foresaw his end, and therefore desired the more intensely to see the revelation of the kingdom of God to which his whole life had been devotsl. It was not strange if he questioned in his own heart, "Am I right or in error and leading others into error?" Prejudice had swayed many against the plainest truths. John therefore sent his message, not from any doubt which he entertained as to the person of Jesus, but in order that the incredulous state of his disciples might be overcome in an answer directly from Jesus himself.

II. Showing John's position as forerunner. Jesus hastened by His commendations to preserve the authority of John which he had himself endangered by sending his embassy to Jesus. He was not to be discredited because of his imprisonment. He was a prophet still. Jesus testified to the entire accuracy of John's doctrine. There was no disloyalty to John. Jesus declared that the people had seen one greater than the prophets, though they did not understand his character. Jesus acknowledged John as the Elijah of whom Malachi had spoken. In an exalted tone and with perfect justice Jesus praised his imprisoned forerunner, and it redounds to the honor of the Saviour himself. The prophets predicted the new era, but could not call it into existence. John stood between the law and the gospel. He was a type of the condition of penitence. Jesus regarded a child of grace pre-eminent above the most distinguished men of the Old Testament, of whom John was the last.

III. Showing the people's rejection of Christ. The Pharisees would not be moved either by the ministry of John or Jesus. They were a stiff-necked generation. When a man's conscience is pulling one way and his heart is pulling another way nothing pleases him. The austere life of John was a reproach to the pretended austerity of the Pharisees, while the immaculate purity of Jesus rebuked alike their uncharitableness and their hypocrisy. The scribes were jealous of Jesus because His teaching was on a principle diferent from theirs; the Pharisees were jealous because His righteousness was of a different stamp from theirs. The Baptist had been too repulsive and Jesus was too conciliatory. John was decried as a fanatic, and Jesus as a man of the world. When people dislike a doctrine they abuse the teachers fo it. Worldly mindedness in the garb of spirituality attempted to make a farce of the solemn duties of spiritual life. The discontented censoriousness of that generation of the Jews, particularly of the Pharisees, could not be pleased with any of God's dispensations, and they rejected John and Jesus in the spirit of their fathers.—T. R. A.

BY DAUGHTER

Murderer is Converted in His Death Cell.

Washington, Pa., June 10. Jim Ribarich, an Austrian, clever artist and thrice a murderer, who will be hanged here next Tuesday, was converted in his cell last night by his daughter, aged 18, whom he had vowed he would kill because she was the "cause of it all." A visit from his daughter, a prayer and the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee" caused a dramatic incident.

Ribarich, who fitted his cell into a studio, had for weeks past occupied his time in painting pictures and presenting them to his friends and jail officials. He jokingly drew a picture of himself dangling at the end of a rope with his body half concealed by the falling of the trap.

Ribarich shot and killed Michael Novak, his wife and Stephen Stanjovi, whom he blamed for harboring his daughter. After his conviction the father said his only desire was to kill his daughter before he died, because she disobeyed him. The girl visited her father last night accompanied by guards. When he saw her he broke down.

Before leaving the jail the girl promised to bring her fiance to the jail next Sunday to visit her father.

"Glad we met you. Our boy Stanley insists on marrying that chorus girl. I shall cut him off absolutely, and you can tell him so." The Family Lawyer—"I know a better plan than that. I'll tell the girl."—London Opinion.

KING EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER

A Man of the World Who Loved Peace

But Exerted Little Influence in Political World.

Estimate of His Character by Sir Sidney Lee.

New York, June 10.—A cable from London to the New York Times says: New light on King Edward VII. is thrown by the story of his life, written by Sir Sidney Lee, in the supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography. Sir Sidney had access to private sources of information, which have enabled him to make important disclosures in regard to recent history.

It is often assumed that a constitutional monarch has no opinions. Sir Sidney Lee shows that King Edward, while acting strictly as a constitutional ruler, not only had opinions, but also did not hesitate to make them known in the proper quarters.

The much-debated question as to King Edward's attitude to Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George's budget of 1909, and the action of the peers is at last cleared up definitely. Sir Sidney says:

"The King demurred to any alteration in the statutes for the composition of the Upper House, which, in his view, as in that of his mother, was a bulwark of the hereditary principle of monarchy. The proposal on the part of the Conservative peers to meet the outcry against the House of Lords by converting it, partly or wholly, into an elective body, conflicted directly with the King's predilection as the scheme for restricting its veto. The King deprecated raising the question in any form.

"In the autumn of 1909 a very peculiar turn was given the controversy by the Lords' threat to carry their antagonism to the budget to the length of rejecting it. Despite his dislike of the budget, the King believed that the Lords were herein meditating a tactical error, and he resolved, for the first time, to exert his personal influence to prevent what he judged to be a political disaster."

Sir Sidney Lee relates how King Edward invited to Balmoral various peers and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.

"Although," he says, "these negotiations could only be strictly justified by the emergency, there was no over-stepping the limits of the royal power. Mr. Asquith was willing that the interviews should take place and the conversations were in each case immediately communicated by the King to the Prime Minister in personal audience. The King was in no way involved in Mr. Asquith's declaration at the Albert Hall on the eve of the general election in December, 1909, that he would not again assume or hold office without the safeguards neecessary to give legislative effect to the decisions of the majority of the Commons."

The assertion occasionally made that the Liberal policy hastened King Edward's death is thus met by Sir Sidney:

"The King, for his part, did not believe that the deadlock between the peers and the Commons would be pressed to the last extremity, and was content to watch the passage of events without looking beyond the needs of the moment. The political difficulty caused the King an anxiety and irritation which the domestic policy had not previously occasioned him. He found no comfort in the action of any parties to the strife. The bland refusal of the Conservative leader to entertain his warning was unwelcome to his amour propre. The prospect of straining his prerogative by creating peers solely for voting purposes could not be other than uncongenial.

"To the last he privately cherished the conviction that peace would be reached by some less violent means. His natural buoyancy of disposition and numerous social pleasures and interests outside of the political sphere, eventually counteracted the depressing influence of public affairs."

SirSidney Lee declares that it is foolish to suppose that King Edward played a part in foreign politics. The title of "Royal Pacifier" which French journalists bestowed on him, was, it is asserted, infinitely just but misleading. No direct responsibility for the initiation of conclusion of the entente cordiale belonged to him.

"A modest estimate," says Sir Sidney, "was set on his political acumen when in informal talk he travelled beyond safe generalities. In the intimacies of private intercourse he may at times have advanced personal opinions on diplomatic themes which lacked official sanction, but to his unguarded utterances no real weight was attached in official circles either at home or abroad.

"Foreign statesmen and rulers knew that no subtler aim really underlay his movements than a wish for friendly social intercourse with them and the enjoyment of life under foreign skies quite unencumbered by the burden of diplomatic anxieties."

In this respect particularly Sir Sidney runs counter to the popular opinion of the late monarch.

Sir Sidney sums up the character of King Edward as follows:

"King Edward cannot be credited with the greatness that comes of statesmanship and makes for the moulding of history. Neither the constitutional checks on his power nor his discursive tastes and training left him much opportunity for influencing political affairs.

"No originating political faculty can be assigned to him. On questions involving large principles he held no very definite views. He preferred things to remain as they were.

"A man of the world, he lacked the intellectual equipment of a thinker, and showed on occasions unwillingness to exert his mental power.

"He was no reader of books; he could not concentrate his mind on them; yet he was always eager for information and gather orally very varied stores of knowledge.

"A rare aptitude for rapidly assimilating the outlines of a topic enabled him to hold his own in brief talks with experts in every subject. He did not sustain conversation with much power or brilliancy, but his grace and charm of manner atoned for any deficiency of matter."

In the Poultry World

Geese are particularly adapted to cold countries because of their hardiness. That is one reason why they are so popular among the Canadian farmers and in Northern Maine and Michigan. The only shelter required even in the coldest weather is a rough shed. Indeed, a goose will settle down on a snowdrift and appear perfectly contented, moving her position occasionally to keep from being covered by snow. No protection is given on many of the farms, except that a light frame in the fattening pens is covered with a few boards as a shelter from the hot sun of midsummer. Most of the geese are disposed of, however, before winter is more than half over.

ONE GARDEN TO THREE GEESE.

Geese have long lives and may be bred until they are twelve years old. As a rule one gander is mated with not more than three geese and more often with only two. This mating, once established, will continue unbroken for years, the gander paying no attention to other geese and his mates remaining equally loyal. The ganders are often jealously watchful when the geese are laying and sometimes attack human beings. Indeed, they often become cross as they grow old and develop sufficient strength in their wings to make them, when thoroughly aroused, difficult to master. Early winter is the best time to mate the geese. The gander and the females to be mated with him should be kept by themselves for two or three weeks or until they are perfectly satisfied with the matrimonial alliance planned for them.

FOR QUICK FATTENING.

In some countries artificial means are resorted to in order to secure great weight in a short time. In some places the geese are crammed either with a machine or by means of a funnel which has a tube attached, the latter being run down the throat of the goose and a soft mash passed through it. Another practice is to confine the birds in coops too small for them to turn round in,and feed them heavily.

THE LIVER.

Enlarged goose livers are in great demand in parts of Europe, being the foundation of the famous pate de foie gras. Livers weighing over a pound are secured in France by keeping the geese confined and stuffing them with food. When they get so fat that they have difficulty in breathing they are killed. Of course, nothing of this sort is practiced on our poultry farms. American epicures are not so extreme in their taste as are those of France.

All fatteners have found, however, that a goose must be killed at just the right time or it will quickly lose its fat. It is highly important to keep the geese quiet when the fattening process is under way, for even a small incident that is unusual may interfere with their development.

The rule should be, never inbreed; each year select the best layers, and feed material that will make eggs, but no stimulant should be used that will force beyond the intention of nature.

EGGS DARKER.

The color of the eggs sold to-day is considerably darker than they averaged 30 years ago, all of which proves that Asiatic blood has been largely introduced throughout the country, and that it has its effect on the egg.

In organic form the egg contains 660 grains of water, 125 grains of fat, 108 grains of lime 80 grains of albumen, 26 grains of sugar and 10 grains of ash.

Eggs may differ materially in color, and yet not differ in nutriment. Again, they may differ largely in nutriment, when, for instance, they are neglected or poorly fed, or when they eat filth, damaged grain or tainted meat. The crop and gizzard of a hen cannot transform impure food and pure products. The real value of an egg for food lies inside the shell, and is not indicated by color of shell.

IN FRANCE.

In France they mix spices and herbs with the feed given to fattening poultdy, which are said to impart a delicious flavor to the meat.

Fowls intended to be killed should not only be confined in a coop for twenty-four hours without food, but should be supplied with plenty of drinking water, which aids in cleaning the intestines.

USE CARE.

If a drawn carcass has any distance to go, it may mold inside; or if a fly does not "blow" in it, there is a large exposed surface infected by some means during transit. If mouldy, sour or fly-blown, it is no longer salable, at least for anything like a fair price, and it is not safe as food.

The main reliance of the poultry breeder is the certainty that he will always have a fairly profitable market for his meat and eggs. This is the bedrock of the industry.

The late Morgan Bates once said that the class of poultrymen that are supplying the market with poultry and eggs are the bulwark of the poultry industry of the nation.

COOKED IN CAGE

Horrible Death of Man in Soo Lock Up.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch:—Cooked to death in a cage in west end lock-up in sight of fire fighters, was the fate which overcame a Polander, name as yet unknown, shortly after one this morning. The man had been put there in an intoxicated condition early in the evening to await removal to central police station. Apparently he had dropped a lighted match which ignited the bed. On arrival of the department, the place was in flames and the man could plainly be seen first running about in the lock-up and then attempting to crawl under the bed as the flames got to him. The outside door was securely locked, also the inside, and the only person having a key was the night patrolman who could not be found. The charred remains have been removed to Simpson's morgue and an inquest will open to-night. Members of the department say it was the most horrible experience in their career. At one time he was seen to go on his knees to the firemen outside who could not bear to look at him. His name is Andrew Wropelski, an Austrian.

THE FIRE LOSS.

Toronto, June 10.—Eighteen lives and a financial loss of two and a quarter million dollars was the toll paid to fires in Canada during the month of May in this year, according to the Monetary Times estimate. The total destruction from this source since January first is given at 95 deaths and a financial loss of two and a half millions.

FARM AND GARDEN

The results of seven years of experimental work by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experimental Station indicate that an open shed, boarded up closely on three sides and kept well bedded at all times, is more efficient for fattening steers than the basement of a barn. During the winter of 1909-10 cattle fed in an open shed made more rapid gains, attained a higher finish, sold for 15 cents per 100 more, and returned 11.6 cents more for each bushel in the barn. They also required less labor in building, and more straw was used in bedding.

Sheep are economical producers. They can make a pound of mutton from less grain than can a hog or a steer make pork or beef. It has been estimated that a lamb can make 100 pounds of grain on 100 to 150 pounds less feed than can a pig. On the average, cattle require 800 pounds of grain, hogs 300 pounds and sheep 250 pounds.

If the lawn is weedy and the grass does not seem to make a good growth, apply nitrate of soda at the rate of 150 to 200 pounds per acre. Scatter broadcast just before a rain or before watering.

The Rhode Island Experiment Station says that marl is one of the very best forms of carbonate of lime to use.

For falling mane on the horse, wash with castile soap suds once in two weeks, and every day use a little of a mixture of glycerine, one ounce, and alcohol, six ounces on the skin. This will not restore the lost hair, but will prevent the remainder from falling out.

In preparing whitewash for the walls, ceilings, posts of the cow barn, etc., it is best to add some antiseptic. Slack the fresh stone lime by adding water gradually and stirring it until it is a smooth, thick creamy body. Add a pint of crude carbolic acid for every ten gallons. If it is to be put on by hand it needs only a little more thinning with water. But if it is to be applied by a spray pump, much more water will be needed, and the wash must be strained through a cloth. The whitewashing should be done when the cows are not in the room. The doors and windows should be open to allow the rapid drying. Ordinarily it is not necessary to do the whitewashing oftener than every six weeks through the winter season, but let the fall application be done and very thoroughly.

The best method for keeping milk is to keep it from the air, as many bacteria get into the milk from the air. The bacteria in warm milk are in the ideal medium for growth and reproduction. A variety of bacteria reproduce by division, and a generation of bacteria may grow in twenty minutes. As thousands of bacteria can play hide-and-seek through a needle's eye, one can appreciate the number contained in a drop of the milk. They cannot grow and multiply if the milk is kept cool.

An important consideration in determining the feeding value of corn silage, compared with that of corn, stover, fodder-corn or bundle corn, is that in ensilage the whole of the plant, including the stems, is converted into succulent and novishing food. When in any of the other forms the stems are rejected and are of value only as they gradually add to the humus of the soil.

Save all the good heifer calves as they come on, and keep them growing from start to finish. They will soon grow to be producing animals and young cows with their first calves at their sides are in strong demand everywhere.

DONT'S IN THE CARE OF LIVESTOCK.

"Don't" water a horse soon after feeding him grain.

"Don't" feed a large quantity of hay to a horse that is afflicted with heaves.

"Don't" change the grain ration abruptly.

"Don't" keep the idle horses on full feed of grain.

"Don't" turn horses to a straw stack and expect them to get a living. Keep in condition and with certainty escape impaction of the bowels.

"Don't" fail to have your horses teeth examined once a year.

"Don't" feed wheat or barley to horses when oats and corn are available.

"Don't" allow your mares or cows to deliver their young in a dirty barnyard.

"Don't" feed your horses when they are very tired, especially grain.

"Don't" wait until your mare is almost dead, at time of foaling, before calling a veterinarian.

"Don't" administer medicine to the horse, or any other animal, through the nose; nature never intended it that way.

"Don't" administer any drug to an animal until you are familiar with its action and the exact condition of your patient.

"Don't" administer medicine on the "gun-shot" plan.

"Don't" be continually dosing your horse; keep him well by proper care.

"Don't" clip your horse and leave him unprotected while not in motion.

"Don't" leave the shoes on a horse longer than five or six weeks without resetting.

"Don't" allow the blacksmith to rasp the hoof wall and otherwise mutilate the foot in shoeing.

"Don't" shoe with calks unless absolutely necessary.

"Don't" leave the grain bin where the horse can get to it, should he become untied.

"Don't" allow the horse to stand in a draught.

"Don't" wash the horse's legs; curry them when dry.

"Don't" wait until the horse's shoulders are sore before properly fitting the collar.

"Don't" put chains behind the horses to keep them from backing out of the stall.

"Don't" allow the horse to drink too much water at one time.

"Don't" feed irregularly.

"Don't" water horses at public watering troughs.

"Don't" try to doctor a glandered horse.

"Don't" fence your farms with barb wire if you can afford a better one.

"Don't" wait until the cow or bull has become ugly before dehorning; do it while they are young.

"Don't" feed the cows heavy just before calving time.

"Don't" leave poisoned meat for the rats in the daytime; Rover may get it.

"Don't" stand the horse on an inclined plank floor.

"Don't" wait until your animals are beyond help before calling a veterinarian.

WANT TO LASH THEM.

Montreal, June 10.—The grand jury of the assizers here have recommended the use of the lash in addition to any other sentence that may be imposed where prisoners are found guilty of assaults on women and children.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$11 75	$12 00
Butter, dairy	0 24	0 28
Eggs, dozen	0 24	0 27
Chickens, lb.	0 18	0 20
Do., Spring	0 50	0 55
Turkeys, lb.	0 16	0 20
Apples, bbl.	3 00	4 50
Potatoes, bag	1 95	2 10
Cabbage, dozen	0 50	0 60
Beef, hindquarters	12 50	14 00
Do., forequarters	9 00	10 00
Do., choice, carcase	11 00	12 50
Do., medium, carcase	9 50	10 50
Veal, prime	11 00	13 00
Mutton, prime	10 00	12 00
Lamb	17 00	18 50
Spring lambs	4 50	10 00

SEEDS.

The merchants are selling to the trade on the bushel basis, as follows:

No. 1 recleaned red clover		
Government standard	$15 00	$16 00
Do., No. 2	14 50	15 00
Timothy, No. 1	9 00	9 50
Do., No. 2	8 50	9 00
Alfalfa, No. 1	12 00	12 50
Do., No. 2	10 50	11 00
Alsike, No. 1	15 00	0 00
Corn—		
Flint sorts		$1 75
Dent sorts, white cap		1 85
Imp. Leeming		1 25
Giant white		1 25
Fodder		1 20

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Etra granulated, St. Lawrence	$6 35
Do., Redpath's	6 35
Do., Acadia	6 30
Imperial granulated	6 20
Beaver granulated	6 20
No. 1 yellow	4 65

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

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto Despatch—Receipts at the city cattle market this morning were 100 cars, containing 880 cattle, 805 sheep, 2,300 hogs and 565 calves.

McCurdy bought 20 cattle, weighing about 980 pounds, at from $7 to $7.70 per hundred. Good cattle are very scarce, and dealers are holding firm. Sheep are also scarce.

Export cattle, choice	$7 25	$8 00
Do., medium	6 75	7 15
Do., bulls	6 90	7 00
Butchers' cattle, choice	7 40	7 90
Do., medium	7 25	7 40
Do., common	6 75	7 15
Butchers' cows, choice	6 50	7 00
Do., medium	4 50	6 50
Do., canners	5 50	6 00
Do., bulls	4 00	6 00
Feeding steers	5 50	6 50
Stockers, choice	5 75	6 50
Do., light	3 50	4 50
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	90 00
Springers	40 00	80 00
Sheep, ewes	5 00	6 00
Bucks and culls	3 50	4 50
Lmabs, Spring	4 00	5 00
Hogs, fed and watered	8 60	9 00
Hogs, f.o.b.	8 30	0 00
Calves	4 00	8 00
Hogs, delivered	8 80	9 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
July	105⅛	105⅛b	105⅛	105⅛b	105¼
Oct.	98⅛a	98⅛b	98	98b	98

	To-day.	Yester.
Oats—		
July	45a	45
No. 1 feed	43½b	43⅛

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston—Cheese brought 13 1-8c on the Frontenac Board this afternoon. There were boarded 672 boxes of white cheese and 64 boes of colored.

Brockville, Ont.—At to-day's cheese board meeting 2,331 colored and 1,625 white were offered. The highest bid, 13 5-16c, was refused on the board.

Vankleek Hill, Ont.—There were 1,499 boxes of cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill Cheese Board to-day at 13 7-8c. Five buyers were present.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis — Wheat — July, $1.12, September, $1.04 1-2; December, $1.04 7-8 nominal; No. 1 hard, $1.14 1-2; No. 1 northern, $1.13 3-4 to $1.14; No. 2 northern, $1.11 3-4 to $1.12. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72 1-2c to 73 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 51c to 51 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 83c to 83 1-2c. Bran —$20 to $21. Flour—First patents, $6.60 to $6.80; second patents, $6.10 to $6.35; first clears, $5.80 to $4.65; second clears, $3.70 to $3.

DULUTH WHEAT.

Duluth—Wheat—Close—No. 1 hard, $1.15 1-4; No. 1 northern, $1.14 1-4; No. 2 northern, $1.12 1-4; July, $1.13 1-4; September, $1.05 1-2.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—The receipts of live stock at the Canadian Pacific live stock market for the week ending June 1st were—760 cattle, 750 sheep and lambs, 1,975 hogs and 1,090 calves. The offerings on the market this morning for sale consisted of 300 cattle, 350 sheep and lambs, 900 hogs and 1,500 calves. There was no further change in the condition of the market for cattle, prices being firmly maintained at the recent advance noted owing to the fact that the supply was small, for which the demand was good, and an active trade was done, as butchers generally were short of stock to see them over for the balance of the week. Sales of choice steers were made at $8 to $8.25, good at $7.50 to $7.75, and the lower grades from that down to $6.50 per hundred pounds. Cows brought from $4.25 to $7, and bulls from $4.25 to $6.25 per 100 pounds as to quality.

The trade in small meats was active, but as the offerings weer none too large, a firm tone prevailed in the market, and prices show no important change. Old sheep sold at from $5 to $5.50, and spring lambs at $3 to $5 each as to size and quality. There was a brisk demand for calves, of which supplies were ample to fill all requirements, and prices ruled steadily at from $2 to $10 each as to size and quality. The tone of the market for hogs was weaker on account of the fact that packers in most cases were well supplied for the balance of the week, and in consequence the demand was somewhat limited, which resulted in prices declining another fifteen cents per cwt., with sales of selected lots at $9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars, and in some instances as low as $8.60 was accepted, with sows and stags included.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Market—Slow and weak.		
Beeves	$5 80	$9 30
Texas steers	6 35	8 00
Western steers	6 40	8 00
Stockers and feeders	4 20	8 60
Cows and heifers	2 80	8 00
Calves	5 50	9 10
Hogs—Receipts, 21,000.		
Market—5c higher.		
Light	7 10	7 [illegible]
Mixed	7 10	7 [illegible]
Heavy	7 10	7 62½
Rough	7 10	7 30
Pigs	5 20	7 00
Bulk of sales	7 40	7 55
Sheep—Receipts, 10,000.		
Market—Dull and weak.		
Native	5 30	6 50
Western	5 60	6 50
Yearlings	6 00	7 00
Lambs, native	4 70	8 50
Western	5 25	8 65

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle — Receipts, 500 head; active and firm.

Veals—Receipts, 175 head; active and steady, $4.50 to $10.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,100 head; active and strong; heavy and mixed, $7.85 to $7.90; yorkers, $7.35 to $7.65; pigs, $7.10 to $7.25; roughs, $6.50 to $6.90; stags, $5 to $6; dairies, $7.50 to $7.80.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; lambs, $3.50 to $8.35, a few, $8.40.

"Why do you always insist on talking about the weather to your barber?" "You wouldn't have me talk about anything so exciting as politics to a man who is handling a razor, would you!"—Washington Star.