Joseph Tests His Brethren .- Gen.

1913

TAKES

recent way

n that point

and admi:

upspeakably parations for that leads to

" nie pro

and reason.

and reason.

and women

COSTLY

omes high

er#it bat

\$ ... axi itti, ing

OVE 1:6,800

fotal nome students, into to how great tional inetitu-returns from

st for a year

FREE

o, TOU CAN
sence and peramber we will
sum of Fifty
making the
the first two

Commentary. -I. Joseph's accusation (vs. 1-13). Unusual events marked the The entertainment at Joseph's house that when Joseph heard it, he could not was a surprise, and the knowledge that Joseph appeared to have of the eleven brothers was marvellous to them. They must have been both amazed and pleased at the way they had been treated, and they started off in the early morning on their homeward journey with great satisfaction. The ruler of Egypt was favorable to them in letting them have grain and in permitting the eleven brothers to return to their anxious father. They had no suspicion of the orders that Joseph had given his steward about returning the money to the men or about the stratagem of conceal- Juda make? Give the outline of Judah's ing the silver cup in the mouth of Benjamin's eack, Joseph was about to bring a most trying test upon the brothers. a test that would bring their honesty into question. They were to have an opportunity to show their affection for Benjamin and their regard for their father. 4. follow after the men-Joseph's scheme had been carefully worked out, both as to purpose and the time. The homeward trip wa+ just begun, and the steward could quickly overtake them, rewarded evil for good-Joseph had been very kind to them, and, apparenly, they had dealt ungratefully and dishonestly with him. 5. divineth-Divination by cups, to ascertain the course of futurity, was one of the prevalent superstitions of ancient Egypt, as it is Apparently the homeward journey was of Eastern countries still. It is not being made with no thought of sadness. likely that Joseph, a believer in the true very unlike their first return when God, would have addicted himself to Simeon was left bound in Egypt, and this superstitious practice; but he might the demand for Benjamin was upon have availed himself of that popular no- them. Now, both brothers were safe in tion to carry out the successful execu- their company, after an enjoyable and tion of his stratagem for the last decis- honored reception in Egypt. There was ive trial of his brethren. J. F. & B. no brooding over their unconfessed crime This practice was to pour clean water into the goblet, and then look into it as were plunged into greater calamity than a mirror to discern the future. Sometimes small pieces of gold and silver and precious stones were dropped into the water, and their appearance closely serutinized, and certain incantations were pronounced in order to evoke some intelligible answer from the unknown and the water. Whedon. 7. God forbid that thy servants

should do- In their innocency they were amazed that such a charge as that should be made against them. 8. The money ... we brought again unto thee-The brothers, through their spokesman. who was probably Judah, urged as a proof of their integrity, that they had brought back the money which was put into their sacks on the first visit to Egypt, although they were under no obligation to do it. If they were so careful not to withhold from Joseph what might possibly have been given from his memory. The cry of grief from to them by mistake, it was not proba that they would be guilty of stealoutright his treasured cup. 9. Let die--So certain were they of their ment should be meted out to the guilts brother, that they adjudged him worthy of death, who should be found to have done the wrong. We also will be my lord's bondsmen-Slavery was the punshment inflicted upon thieves, according to the law of Egypt. The brothers were willing to consider themselves all guilty. if the exp had been stolen by one of their number. 10. Shall be my servant Joseph made a show of magnanimity in not accepting his brothers' liberal offer, and was satisfied to let the law be extried out. Ye shall be biameless-Only the guilty one was to be punished. 11. They speedily opened every man among the brothers, and there was no hesitancy in the submitting to a-thorough search for the cup. 12. Began at the eldest To carry out thoroughly the scheme and avoid any apparent knowledge of the whereabouts of the cup, the steward searched every wack. Found in Benjamin's sack-Just as the steward expected. 13. They cent their clothes The stroke was heavy, for Benjamin was the object of their special solicitude for their father's Joseph well know how to strike

the brothers at the tenderest point. Re-

turned to the city They had started

homeward with great -ati-faction, but

it was a heavy heartest company that

returned II. Judah's acknowledgment (ys. 14-17). 14./He was vet there Joseph was expesting the return of his brothers with them. They tell before him-This was the thir! time that Joseph's brothers bowed down is fore him in fulfilment of his prophetic dreams, 15. Wet ye not-Know ye not. -R. V. Can certainly divine-Joseph was carrying out his stratagem and giving his brothers to believe that he understood the arts and mysteries of magic, 16. What shall we speak-Each man was conscious of his own innocence with respect to the cap, but each was not absorbtely certain that all his brothers were innocent, vet could not think that any one of them was guilty. The scheme had worked perfectly, and there seemed to be no way to let around the evidence the steward had against them, God bath found out the iniquity of thy servants - In this remark Judah admitted the charge that the cup was taken by Benjamin, and there may be an acknowledgment of recently startled many farmers and at past wrongs, possibly a thought of the tracted national attention by actually erime against Joseph. Judah ascribes to God the ability to dissern the hearts of Scoville brothers, thoroughbred eattle men. We are my lord's servants-There breeders, at Chapinville, Conn. Since the is no disposition to avoid the punish- statement was made in newspapers ment suitable to the crime charged, but about a week ago that the bull gave rather an offer to let the punishment milk. Professor Hayward, director of include the entire eleven, 17. He shall the experimental farm, has received a be my servant Joseph's purpose was number of communications from premito test his brothers thoroughly, and nent persons asking for confirmation of to bring them into the greatest perplex- the report and several days ago he deity. He had laid his plans to ensuare monstrated to a minister and a business Benjamin and had succeeded. He was man who visited the farm that the built now to perceive the intense interest they had in Benjamin's welfare and that of irony. How could they return to by the fact that the college owns a balf vinced that he cannot do with less.

father with his favorite son missing, and there would be no peace in returning to him with his beloved Benjamin

lert in Egypt as a slave.

III. Judah's plea (vs. 18-34). No pagaphrase can heighten the effect of Judah's address to Joseph. To add would be to liminish its excellence; to attempt to explain, would be to obscure its beauties; to clothe the ideas in other language than that of Judah, and his translators, in our Bible, would ruin its energy, and destroy its influence. It isperhaps one of the most tender, affecting pieces of natural oratory ever spoken or second visit of the brothers to Egypt. penned, and we need not wonder to find refrain himself, but wept aloud. -Clarke. There is no reflection cast upon Benjamin, and no denial of his guilt. It is remarkable that Judah, who was the first to propose the selling of Joseph as a slave, was desirous of bearing Benjamin's punishment.

Questions .- What directions did Joseph give to his steward regarding his brothers' money? Regarding his cup? Who overtook the brothers after they had started for home? What crime was charged to them? Who appeared to be guilty? What was the punishment for the crime charged? Why had Joseph laid this scheme? What confession did

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The crucial test. I. Put Benjamin under a cloud.

II. Tested Judah's promise of surety. III. Gave Joseph evidence of reform. I. Put Benjamin under a cloud. Joseph's method had the appearane of violence against the teelings of his father and brethren, but his design was to fill them at last with rejoicing. There was genuine affection back of all he did. Before he proceeded farther in helping his family in the famine, he would prove whether they had in reality improved morally. The cup being found in Benjamin's sack would give the guilty men occasion to manifest their real natures. of former years. How suddenly they before! Nothing but abject acknowleigment would do when Benjamin had all the appearance of guilt against him. Judah could not prove his brother innocent though he believed him to be. The test was unexpected and exposed them to an agony of suspense between hope mysterious divinity supposed to abide in and fear. Their love and honor were at stake. They regarded their case as hopeless. The continued mystery connected with their business in Egypt was beyond their power to solve. They seemed compelled to repeat the rifliction upon their father which before they

had unfeelingly brought upon him. II.—Tested Judah's promise of surety. Jacob's sons felt that their lives were in the hand of the Egyptian ruler. They did not suffer Benjamin to return alone; Judah's soul was stirred to its depths. That picture of sorrow and wail of agony from the pit has never been effaced his stricken father still haunted him. He had shown his repentance in making himself surety for sure upon his father. he spoke to Joseph of the endearing union between Jacob and Benjamin. He urged Joseph's responsibility in having Benjamin brought at such a cost to all the family. Judah's speech was very natural, simple and pathetic. It was conciliatory toward Joseph. His greaton between Jacob and Benjamin. cognized. It was considerate in its reference to Jacob. It was courageous in its announcement of Judah's own responsibility, and of his readiness to be a substitute for his brother. All through the appeal he exhibited tenderness and sympathy in a very touching manner. It was an overwhelming argument. It showed that the whole calamity of the family arose from obedience to the judge's command, an obedience to which those brethren yielded will reluctance. because of their regard for their father. III. Gave Joseph evidence of reform.

The test was sufficient proof to Joseph. With all the pain it cost Joseph, this pleading from Judah afforded him real Judah. It was well that he was the speaker. Had it been Reuben, the proof of penitence would not have been so convineing. The last time Joseph had heard Judah mention his name was when he was in the pit and Judah standing by proposing to sell him into slavery. On this occasion Judah was pleading to had been an Egyptian ruler, as they thought him to be, he must have been sons. He say his brethren were in a of fruit is the result. proper frame of mind and heart to be

## **BULL GIVES MILK**

## Delaware Experiment Farm Sells Animal Freak.

the registered Jersey bull at the Delaware College experimental farm that giving milk, has been sold for \$500 to at an average of \$4.25 a barrel, including

gave milk. Professor Hayward said the college their anxions father in peace with Ben- Frother to King Beda, who was sired ter experience in returning to their and is valued at \$2,000.

# Canadian Drednot Motor Trucks Limited

Dalhousie and Brennan Streets - - - Montreal

Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)

#### **CAPITALIZATION:**

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock . . \$12,000.00 \$100,000.00 , . . 125,000.00 Common Stock

Including present offering

#### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President W. L. Haskell, . . . Montreal Vice-Pres. J. S. Rigby . . . . Montreal Director and Mechanical Engineer Vibert S. Ross (Late of Boston, Mass., who has had fifteen years' experience in the Automobile and Motor Truck business, with some of the largest concerns in the

Director and Secy-Treas. L. C. Haskell, Montreal Director H. S. Ross, K. C. Montreal Director J. E. Merritt . . . . . Montreal D. S. Whittall . . . . Montreal Director

71,000.00

H. S. Ross, K. C., . . . Montreal Counsel Bankers The Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal Transfer Agents The Eastern Trust Co., Montreal

THE FEDERAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, in Montreal, and THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY, in Montreal, are authorized to receive applications for the purchase of

# \$70,000,00--Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock

\$100.00 par value, carrying a BONUS of 50% Common Stock. Price: \$100.00 per share.

All cheques should be made payable to The Eastern Trust Company, Canada Life Building, Montreal.

#### IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THIS ISSUE

1. Low capitalization, with ample funds for extension and development of the Company's growing business.

2. The Company is a going concern with a large amount of orders on hand, and in prospect, having taken over the DREDNOT MOTO? TRUCKS LIMITED.

3. "DREDNOT" motor trucks have been giving good satisfaction, under severe conditions, for some time. 4. This is the only motor truck factory in this section of Canada, and is located

in the City where there is the largest amount of truckage in the Dominion. 5. The profits from orders received by the present Company since its formation (March 19th, 1913) and orders which are under negotiation, should be more than sufficient to pay the entire annual dividend on the Preferred Stock.

6. The present Offering is Treasury Stock, and the proceeds thereof will be used exclusively for the erection and equipment of an up-to-date plant, and for operating ex-

Illustrated booklet containing full particulars may be obtained from and Subscriptions mailed

### To: FEDERAL SECURITIES CORPORATION

Seventh Floor, McGill Building, - -

We require a Representative in your territory to sell High-Class Industrial Securities. Liberal arrangements can be made with the right person. Apply mmediately to FEDERAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Seventh Floor. iMcGill Building, Montreal.



SUCCESSFUL PEAR GROWING.

Last summer I visited a number of the larger pear grovers in New York State in order to learn something about their orchards, methods and how they were dealing with pear blight. While there are many neglected orchards in the State which are positive eyecores and of no commercial value I also visited orchards where almost the last word had been spoken on the subject of good care. I should like to outline the way in which rears are grown on a couple of these farms.

Mr. L. I. Morrell, of Kinderhook, has some one hundred and seventy-five acres joy, because it told of the change in in fruit and has made a special study of pear growing, especially of Keiffers. The varieties he grows are Bartlett, Seeke, Clapps and Keiffer. The soil is a sandy loam, and was in very poor condition when he bought it. Since culturist. then he has built up the land, until at present it is in excellent condition. In save Benjamin from bondage. If Joseph one block he has two hundred and twenty-eight Keiffer trees nineteen years old, which are in great shape. In the moved to compassion. With singular early spring he sends a man through advoitness. Judali avoided making men- these Keiffers to prune back all the tion of the elder brother, except in his branches to old wood; that is to say, father's words. He did not declare that he removes all last year's growth. This Joseph was in fact torn to pieces. He causes the trees to make a very vigoronly used the argument best suited to ous growth each year, although they gain his end. Joseph discovered in Ju- are not allowed to get any larger. Fruit dah's eloquent appeal an altered feeling spur are developed all along the main toward the aged father and his favorite branches of the trees and a heavy set

Every year he applies a mulch of tobacco stems around his trees. at the rate of twenty-five pounds to the tree. which costs him \$12 } ton by the car. Besides this he plowed in a cover crop every year which consists of a mixture heaven. of rope, clover and vetch. Added to the tobacco stems and cover crop, he applies a commercial fertilizer of 4 per cent. N. and 19-20 per cent. phosphoric acid. Mr. Morrell is absolutely convinced that Newark, Del., May 26.-Knig Beda, commercial fertilizers are absolutely necessary in order to get the best results. He cultivates about every ten days from the early spring to the middle of June. Last vear he sold all his pears

The trees are planted twenty feet apart, and he estimates that for the past five years his Keiffers have averaged between three and five barrels. Mr. Morrell has blight in his orchard, but is doing all he can to control it, and feels confident that he will succeed. The application of fertilizers and his evstem of pruning are the most noticeable features of Mr. Morrell's method of handling his orchard. The amounts used seem of their father. Get you up in peace authorities were louth to part with the heavy, but for twenty years he has more valuable than hay. unto your father-This command is full animal and were only induced to do so been experimenting and now feels con-

Mt. B. J. Case grows Seckel, Bartlett.

believe in as severe pruning as some | pounds ash. Analysis shows that poul growers recommend, he has his orchard try manure contains 2.43 per cent. gone over every year and a certain phosphoric acid, 2.26 per cent. potash amount of pruning done. He cultivates and 3.25 per cent. nitrogen, as ammonia the uses cover crops of clover, and has and organic matter. done so for years. It may be of interest to give his returns for the past few In 1906 he netted one hundred and 1908, seventy-three dollars; 1909, one hundred and six dollars; 1910, fortyfour dollars; 1911, sixty-seven dollars; making an average net profit of ninetyfive dollars an acre a year from this block of Bartletts..

Taking these two places as illustrations of many others, we must admit that they seem to show that good culture is necessary in order to make pears pay. If heavy crops are to be expected, the trees must have plenty of available food, and musa be in a vigorous condition. -Allan G. Bland, Ontario Department of Agriculture, in Canadian Horti-

# ALFALFA PROVERBS.

(By Charles M. Carroll.) Alfalia enriches the ground. Alfalfa is a drought resister. Alfalfa is the best soil doctor. Alfalfa adds humus to the soil. Affalfa increases the milk flow. Alfalfa is high in feeding value, Alfalfa balances the corn ration. Grow your protein-don't buy it: Alfaffa sod grows larger corn crops. Alfalfa is the greatest of all subsoil-

Alfalfa has no equal as a hog pas-Alfalfa keeps stock in good condi-Alfalfa should be grown on every

farm An alfalia field is a hog's idea of Fox tail is the greatest enemy of alfalfa. Growing alfalfa is good business farm-

Alfalfa means more money and better Raise what you feed and feed what Alfalfa does things and never leafs

on the 10b. Alfalfa with a fair chance always makes good. Alfalfa fills the hay mow and pays very cold.

for the privilege.

Alfalfa is the cheapest and best feed for beef cattle. Alfalfa insures larger yields from the erors that follow. 'Alfalfa contains more protein per ton

than clover or corn. Alfalfa is the agricultural wonder of the twentieth century.

Alfalfa vields from two to three times as much as clover or timothy, and is

NOTES.

Jamin missing? They had had one hit- by the great imported May Rose King | Keiffer and Duchess, and has had very hen manure contains about 50 pounds just the thing for the kitchen, as well good success. Although he does not water, 16 pounds organic matter, 56 other parts of the house.

Cough among the hogs may be due to very dusty quarters. With young hoge years. Mr. Case has kept strict account it is frequently due to minute, threadof all expenses on his farm and can tell like worms in the bronchial tubes. A his exact profit on every erop each year. soft. hacking cough is a very common symptom of hog cholera. Hogs also forty dollars an acre from Bartletts. In have the common forms of bronchitis 1907, one hundred and forty-one dollars; and pneumania, just like other animals and people. With hogs, cough and lung troubles, aside from cholera, are frequently due to sleeping in warm quarters, possibly piled up, and then going out into cold places to feed.

Hundreds of dairy farmers are feeding and milking 20 cows twice each day in the year, when the chances are that 12 to 15 would pay a larger profit. The important thing is to find out which are the really good cows, give the proper attention and dispose of the rest. Experiments have shown that man-

ure benefited the land as long as 20 years after it was applied. Take the hint and remember that all the manure you get on the land this year will go on paying dividence for the next 10 or 20 years.

There are many farmers who know enough about farming, apparently, to destroy fertility. Destroying fertility is not only a mistake, but it is sinful. Every farmer should aim to leave the farm he cultivates as good as, or better, than he found it.

The giuten products are residues of corn left in the manufacture of glucose Gluten meals consists mainly of here or flinty vortions after the bran, the germ or cuit of the kernel and part of the starch have been removed.

All vegerables, except potatoes, should be cooked in uncovered dishes. If cabhage is rather strong and loses color, it is because it has been put on in cold water, or the kettle has been covered. More cakes tail from "guessing" at proportions than is generally supposed. Use a divided and marked cup, and weigh

accurately. Mayonnaise dressing will separate when too much salt has been added to the egg yolks, or when the oil has been dropped too fast, or if the ingredients

are not thoroughly cleaned when used. If whites of eggs are not perfectly cold, or if they are too fresh, they will not beat very still. Cream will not whip well unless at least 35 hours old and

Celery and lettuce may be kept fresh by standing the roots in cold water and throwing over them a damp cloth or dry manila paper. They should, before using. be washed thoroughly, soaked in ice

water and dried on a towel. Onions that are over-strong in flavor may be rendered less so by slicing, then putting in a collander and pouring boiling water over them. After this plunge into ice water and let them remain for half an hour. This will leave them sweet and chisp.

Rag rugs made of cotton wash well.



# TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy\$	12 25	\$12 50
	13 00	13 50
Butter, dairy, lb	0 27	0 32
Eggs, dozen,	0 23	0 25
Spring chickens, lb	0 50	0 55
Chickens, lb	0 22	0 24
Fowl, lb	0 20	0 22
Ducks, lb	0 25	
Turkeys, lb	0 22	,
Apples, bbl	2 50	
Potatoes, bag	0 75	9 85
Cabbage, dozen	0 40	
Bee , forequarters, ewt	8 50	9 50
Do., hindquarters, ewt	12 (0)	13 75
Do., choice sides, cwt	10 75	11 25
Do., medium, cwt	8 75	10 50
Do., common, cwt	7 00	8 50
Mutton, light	10 00	12 00
Veal, common, cwt	9 00	11 00
Do., prime. cwt	11 00	
Spring lambs	6 50	
SUGAR MARK		., 00
Sugars are quoted in Tax		

sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bugs Extra granulated, St. Lawrence .\$1 40 Do., Redpath's .. . . . . . . . 4 40 Do., Acadia .. ... 4 36 Imperial granulated . . . . . . . 4 25

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; er lots,

LIVE STOCK		
Export cattle, choice 6 75	7	25
Butcher cattle, choice. 6 60	-	80
Do. do. medium 6 (0)	6	25
Do. do, common 5 25	5	50
Butcher cows, choice 5 25	5	50
Do. do. medium 4 50	4	85
Do. do. canners 3 50	4	25
Do. bulls 3 75	4	25
Feeding steers 5 00	6	10
Stockers, choice 3 00	5	75
Do. light 2 50	3	50
Milkers, choice, each 40 00	7.5	00
Springers 40 00	60	90
Sheep, ewes 6 00	7	25
Bucks and culls 4 00	.,	90
Lambs 8 50	9	50
Hogs, fed and watered 9 75	9	85
Hogs, f.o.b 9 40	9	50
Calves 7 00	9	00
<b>Water for the state of the state</b>		

# OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Open. High, Low. Close.

Wheat-	o pen			. Crocc.
May	94b	917/8	937/4	947/8
July	335/38	943/4	931/4	143/48
Oct	891/2	901/8	893/8	9048
Oats-			•	
Мау	337/4	343/	3374	34%
July	343/	357/4	35 /	357/46
Oct	365/	367/4	365/4	367/b

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis. - Close: Wheat - May, 89e; July, 90 1-4c; Sept., 90 7-8c; No. 1 hard, 92 3-4c; No. 1 northern, 91 1 4c; No. 2 do., 89 1-4 to 90 1-4c.

Corn No. 3 yellow, 61c. Oats No. 3 white, 35 1-2. Rve No. 2, 55 to 57 1-2c

Flour-Unchanged. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth. Wheat No. 1 hard, 92 1-4c; to 89 1-4c; May, 90 1-4c; July, 91 1-4c GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow. Wetson & Co. cable aver-

age supplies; a brisk demand was experienced at firm quotations. Steers 14 3-4 to 16c; bulls, 12 to 13c.

CHEESE MARKETS. Madee. - Five hundred and twenty-five -

dicese boarded: 200 sold at 11 1-2e and 60 at 11 7-16: balance refused at latte: Woodstock. Offerings, 500 colored, al

old at 11 3-Se. Peterboro. - Nine hundred and thirty icese officed here to-day; 300 sold at

Il 3-lue; balance sold at Il 18; MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal Despatch-East end market-Cattle Recorpts, 400; calves, 1.700

ows, 75; sheep and lambs, 300; hogs Trade was rather slow, as higher prices were being demanded for cattle

Prime beever, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2e; medium 5 1-4 to 7c; common, 4 to 5c. Milkmen's -trippers, 4 3-4 to near 6c. Calves, 2 1-2 to 7c. Sheep, 5 to 6 1-4e.

Spring lambs, \$4 to \$6 each. Hogs, 10 1-2 to 10 3-4c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts 13,000.					
Market steady.					
Beeves		10)	to		
Tayas stop's	6	4.7	to	7	70
Stockers and feeders	.,	40	to	7	85
Cows and Leifers	3	90	to	7	90
Calves	6	50	to	9	25
Calves Hogs, receipts 22,000.					
Market steady.					
Ligit	8	50	to	8	75
Mixed	8	40	to	8	724
Heavy	8	15	to	8	65
Rough	8	15	to	8	30
Pigs.	6	60	to	8	40
Bulk of sales	8	50	to	8	70
Sheep, receipts 18,100.					
Market slow, steady.					
Native	5	40	to	6	10
Native	6	00	to	6	RE
Yearlings	6	00	to	7	-
Lambs, native	0	0.	to	•	
BUFFALO LIVE S	T	C	Κ.		
		-			

Enes Buffala despatela Cattle Re- n ceipts 75 Leau. slow and stendy. Veals-Receipts, 175 head; active and

25c higher, \$6.00 to \$10.25. Hogs -Receipts 1,600 head: active and steady to the higher; heavy \$9.00 to

89.10; mixed, \$9.10 to \$9.15; vorkers. \$9.10 t. \$9.27; pigs. \$9.20 to \$9.30; loughs, \$5.85 to 88.00; stags, \$6.50 to 87.25; dairies, 89.90 to 89.15. Sheep and lambs - Receipts 6 000 head:

sheep active and steady; lambs, slow, the lower: ventlings, 25c lower; lambs, 4.50 to \$7.75; yearlines, \$6.00 to \$6.75; vethers, \$5.75 to \$615; eves, \$3.00 to \$5,50; sheep, mixal, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

MANY ICEBERGE IN ALLANTIC.

New York, May 26.- The steamship Campanello, of the Uranium Line. which arrived off the Bar on Monday from Rotterdam, and came up to her pier this morning, brought a story of passing 49 icebergs between latitude 47.16, longitude 44.40, and latitude 46.07. longitude 48.22, on her way to Halifax, where she called.

May 14 was the day on which most of the icebergs were seen. The number reported by Captain Nelson is the It is claimed that 100 pounds of fresh These are inexpensive and are often largest seen from any ship this year. He estimated that the height of some of them above the water was 200 feet.