s were selected, in such they could be classed as These were dehorned paratory ration for a few is to starting the test, in them accustomed to their oundings, then divided inof four each. The four Lot 1, were given 50 per oots and meal than were fed, or Lot 2. Number of 93; total weight at the Lot 1, heavy fed, 4,573 finish, 5.205 pounds, an 22 pounds. For Lot 2, beginning 4,206 pounds; o pounds, an increase of

il purchase price was 6.25 nd, live weight. The selfas 8.1 cents per pound. ofit for Lot I was \$143.00; 132.40. The total cost of for 93 days was \$99.16; 5.29, leaving a net profit 43.93, or a profit per steer for Lot 2 a net profit per steer \$14.28, a differper steer in favor of the

e profit for steer for three nd above the cost of feed ces, was for Not 1, \$16,06; 8.05. a difference of \$1.99 avor of the light fed. The for three years to proand of gain was 11.08 e case of heavy fed and the light fed. The Taot 1 at the beginning of was 60 pounds roots, 6 1 pound molasses. At pounds roots, 16.5 pounds ds molasses. For Lot 2 at ing, 40 pounds roots, 4 and 1 pound molasses; 30 pounds roots, 11

and 2 pounds molasses. xture was made up of 260 round oats and barley by weight), 200 of bran. . 50 of cotton seed. mixture cost \$1.50 per ht; roots were valued at nay at \$8 per ton; and mo-

0 cents per gallon, ' noted that the greater prolized for the lighter fed. ilarly the light fed good per results given in Serne greater profits, but a rence was noted in the rofits, but a rs, light fed, then in the ace, which would naturally because the former are too make the same profitable pod consumed as would the rtheless, there appears to ble limit in the amount to good stockers, as the verifies, as it also does. rofits can be realized by inishing of good beef.

niment Cures Burns, Etc.

5 1

Clive Oil. in winter.

salads. asis of French dressing. take it alone, to build up. necessary to have it pure. it is very very often adul-

a a way of telling the pure greenish color, has a curi-

consistency and has the olive.

isn't always as old as she young as she thinks she



llies have r food value

as many as vou can. will be worth a great to you next winter.



ere and Uncolored"

clear, delicious, sparkling The purity and FINE tion makes success easy. 5-lb 10,20 and 100-lb sacks me k your Grocer for NTIC SUGAR

Lesson XIII., June 24, 1917. The Purpose of John's Gospel-Re-View -- John 21 15-25.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: The the Sabbath day Jesus was passing long the street and saw a man who was both blind. He anointed his eyes Phaisees he gave a clear testimony.

God and the Jews cast him out of the II. Topics A sympathizing Saviour. Place: Bethany, about two miles from Jerusalem. Word was sent to Jesus that Lazarus, the brother of Martha and Mary and a friend of Jesus, was sick. Jesus arrived at Bethany four days after Lazarus died. To Martha he said, "I am the resurrection, and the life." At the tomo He called Lazcame out of the tomb still "bound with graveclothes." Jesus said, "Loose

him, and let him go." III. Topic: Christianity portrayed. Placo: Jerusalem. Jesus taught His disciples the great truth that it was only by Him that entrance could be sained into the kingdom of heaven. He said, "I am the door." He expressed the relation between Him and ship and such as the Jewish nation His followers under the figure of the shepherd and His sheep. The hireling While many of the people were being shepherd flees at the approach of convinced, the Jewish rulers were danger, but the good Shepherd laye losing the pre-eminence in matters of down His life for His sheep. The F2-

ther loves the Son for this sacrifice. IV. Topic: Love vindicated. Place: usalem. On Saturday evening, six days before the crucifixion, Jesus was given a feast in Simon's house. Martha. Mary and Lazarus were present. While Jesus was at supper, Mary anointed him with costly ointment. The disciples, but chiefly Judas, criticised this act as a waste of money that might be given to the poor. Jesus approved of her act, as it was an anointing for His burial and there would be

constant opportunity to give to the V. Topic: Acknowledged Kingship. Place: From Bethany to Jerusalem. On Sunday Jesus and His disciples went from Bethany to Jerusalem. Jesus rode on a colt which was obtained by the disciples in a village near by. A crowd of people followed Him and another crowd came out of Jerusalem to meet Him. The people welcomed Him with great enthusiasm the King of Israel. Some Greeks sought Jesus and He spoke to them

concerning His mission. VI. Topic: Love's service. Place: An upper room in Jerusalem. Jesus and his disciples were eating the Passover together, and Jesus rose from the meal, took a basin and towel and began to willing when Jesus told him that he could have no part with him if he did

did not allow him to wash his feet. VII. Topie: Christian identity. Place: An upper room in Jerusalem. Jesus delivered an extended farewell discourse to his disciples before they went to Gethsemane. He told them that he was the true vine and they were the branches. The Father was the husbandman. The branch must continue in the vine in order to produce fruit. Unfruitful branches were taken away. He told them to love one another. There is nothing that can take the place of love. True Christians have

love one for the other. VIII. Topic: A ruined nation. Place: Jerusalem. The temperance lesson is from Isaiah. Israel had become a nation of drunkards, and Samaria, "the crown of pride," was doomed to destruction because of the sins of the people. The beauty of the hill and the valleys would be changed to desolation. The nation of Judah was also becoming weak through intemperance. The evils of drunkenness are por-

trayed. IX. Topic: Christian perfection. Place: An upper room in Jerusalem. In Christ's farewell discourse he gives his disciples much instruction and encouragement. Among other things he gives them the promise that the Comforter, the Holy Spirit, will come to them if he goes away. The Comforter would remain with them for ever. He would testify of Christ, and would reprove the world of sin, of righteousness and of judgment. He would remind them of what Jesus had

said to them while he was with them. X. Topic: Love wounded. Places: Gethsemane and the high priest's palace. After leaving the upper room Jesus and his disciples went to the garden of Gethsemane, where Jesus prayed. Judas, who had bargained with Jewish officials to betray Jesus to them, led a crowd into the garden of the properties of the soil is fairly rich and the rainfall sufficient.

Huron, Marquis and Early Red Fife are earlier in ripening.

All the varieties mentioned are good for bread-making, but Huron is not equal in this respect to the others. It is however, particularly vigorous and productive and is highly recommended. In extreme northern districts. Prelude will be found valuable if the soil is fairly rich and the rainfall sufficient. and pointed Jesus out to them by kissing him. Peter undertook to defend his master from the officers, but Jesus rebuked him. In the high priest's palace Peter denied Jesus, according to the warning the Master had

given him. XI. Topic: Finished work. Place: Jerusalem. After the trials of Jesus before the Jewish council and Pilate. Pilate having delivered him up to be erucified, he was led to Golgotha. where he was placed on the cross between two common thieves. While on the cross Jesus committed the care of his mother to his disciple John. He spake seven times from the cross. John

records two of his sayings. XII. Topic: A glorious revelation. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus was placed in the tomb on Friday before sunset and rose from the dead early Sunday morning. Mary Magdalene and other women came early to embalm the body of Jesus, and found the sepulchre open, the stone having been rolled away. Mary went to tell the disciples what they had learned. Peter and John came and found the tomb empty. Jesus appeared first to Marv and she told the disciples that she had seen him.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Atonement Through Christ. I. His divinity manifested. li. His sacrifice accepted.

III. His resurrection attested.

I. His divinity manifested. As the opposition of the hostile Jews grew more and more intense against Jesus, became more and more evident that the secret of their continued and increasing hatred was their determined refusal to believe in his divinity. They were persistent in refusing all scriptural evidences that he was the Mes-

siah. They repulsed every testimony to his wonderful miracles of mercy. works of God. Place: Jerusalem. On They regarded every teaching as blasphemous and contrary to their established customs and religion. They regarded the increase of disciples as an with moistened clay and sent him to effort to destroy the Jewish theocracy. the pool of Siloam to wash. His sight | They despised those upon whom Jesus was restored and to the questioning bestowed physical or spiritual healing. They sought to turn the truth of God He believed in Jesus as the Son of into a lie. They would not enter into the kingdom of God, nor willingly allow others to go in. They labored to prevent the inauguration of a Christian dispensation. They clung to the old system rather than to be transferred by its filfilment into the Father's completed plan for their redemption. They refused to accept God's chosen sacrifice, demanding by their attitude that he should send one whom they were willing to receive, one whose dignity they thought befitting the Messiah.

II. His sacrifice accepted. The raising of Lazarus from the dead made it necessary for Jesus to retire from the vicinity of Jerusalem. Such a miracle as that and the healing of the man born blind were unmistakable scriptural evidences of Christ's Messiahwere taught to expect in the Messiah. icligion. They plotted secretly and labored openly to mould popular opinion against Jesus. They could not Bethany, about two miles east of Jer- deny the graciousness of his works. They could not find him guilty of erime. They could only clamor against time the patient is forced to breathe. what they interpreted as disregard for and the expulsion of air from the their traditions. They could not en- lungs forces the valve open, and dure his claim of equality and openness with the Father. Nothing but his hatred. Only through Roman decree to find in Judas a valuable assistant in carrying out the capture of Jesus, hey satisfied his greed for money by hiring him to make it possible for the from the Jewish authorities to get Jesus into their power. All that Jesus had said about his atoning sacrifice and his purpose to lay down his life for the redemption of the world was being carried out. III. His resurrection attested. Much

careful instruction was given to Christ's disciples to prepare them for his departure. The promise of the last comporting assurance to the griefstricken disciples. His coming was dependent upon Christ's going. Assurances of his intimate union with his disciples were repeated when Jesus was spending his last hours with them. wash the feet of his disciples. He was taking a servant's place. Peter objected at first, but later he became jected at first, but later he became jected at first, but later he became jected at first but later vital connection with himself in the figure of the vine was a lesson, the spiritual import of which would best be understood after his resurrection. "I'nto the end" Jesus ever guarded and loved his disciples. At the cross stubbornness on the part of the pahis most self-forgetful love was ex- tient. hibited in behalf of his mother, to son, and to him he gave a mother. When death reigned and hopes were blighted, the joyous climax of all was reached in the glorious resurrection of mouth until he commences to swallow Jesus. Then was his divinity attested. regularly. Then was the spiritual life of his disciples begun. Then was the way opened for his ascension and the coming quire special instruments, and are dying love of Mary rewarded by the as the hypodermic method (injecting the hand of the operator, between his large and the active principal of the days in revelation of Jesus to her in the midst | the active principal of the drug in a of her grief. Unfoldings of new relationships were made and the great opportunity of declaring a risen and ascending Saviour to the apostles was granted to Mary. Atonement and resurrection through Christ were attested. A new dispensation began and spiritual things were understood.



THE BEST GRAINS. (As recommended by W. Saxby Blair, Superintendent Experimental Station. Kentville, N. S., for Ontario). Spring Wheat—Red Fife and White Fife are good standard sorts but rather late in ripening in northern localities.

Huron, Marquis and Early Red Fife

All the varieties mentioned are good for bread-making, but Huron is not equal in this respect to the others. It is however, particularly vigorous and productive and is highly recommended. In extreme northern districts. Prelude will be found valuable if the soil is fairly rich and the rainfall sufficient.

In Southern Ontario, the very late variety. Blue Stem, gives good results. It is rather more resistant to drought than most sorts. Goose wheat is useful in extremely dry localities, though the price of this variety is often quite low, as it is not used for bread-making. Kubanika, closely, resembling Goose, making excellent bread, but it is so different from ordinary wheats that millers object to grinding it. Goose is usually more productive than kubanika. Oats—Banner and Ligowo are two of the best sorts. Ligowo is slightly the earliest in ripening but generally produces a smaller crop. Daubeney may be used where extreme earliness is desired. O.A.C. No. 12. (a selection from Siberian), is a very productive, latematuring variety.

Harley—Manchurian and Ontario Agricultural College No. Il are recommended among the six-row sorts.

No varieties of beardless or hulless barley can be recommended. Success (beardless) is of very early ripening babit.

ley can be recommended. Success (beardless) is of very early ripening habit.

Peas—Among yellow peas, Arthur is

Peas—Among yellow peas, Arthur is

most highly recommended for earliness
and productiveness. Golden Vine, Chancellor and White Morrowfat are also

good sorts.
Prussian Blue, Wisconsin Blue and
English Grey are good colored peas. SEEDING HINTS FOR BEST RESULTS

(Grain).

Fall-plowed sod and fall-disced or fall-ploughed root, corn, and potato land are most suitable.

Fall plowing, disc 'arrowing, draw harrowing, rolling, drilling and drag harrowing are operations necessary to complete seed-bed preparations and seeding.

When the seed-bed is considered just

CARE NEEDED TO PROPERLY ADMINISTER MEDICINES!

The second section of the second seco

Serious Consequences May Follow Too Rapid Administration of Liquids—Powders Placed On Tongue Safe and Handy—Use of Bolus Popular But Requires Skill—By Vet.

The art of administering medicines a drench, or placed on the back of the for a person who has not acquired the to animals without endangering the tongue out of a spoon. The latter is necessary skill in using his hands. life of the patient, is not as simple a giving powders that dissolve readily ministering medicines, the principal matter as many thing. This is es- The powder is placed in a perfectly danger is waste, and, of course, if pecially the case when the medicine dry spaon, an assistant holding the some be wasted, more can be given the mouth. In order that a drench the patient's tongue with his left low for a little waste, and at the may be given, it is, of course, ne hand, which keeps the mouth open same time guard against injuring the cessary that the animal's head be and with the right hand he introduces animal. In order to drench a horse or mouth is at a higher level than the well back and upsets it. The pow- up. He should be backed into a stall throat. When a fluid is poured rap- der drops on the root of the tongue, or against some solid object that will idly into the mouth of a patient whose head is elevated for the purpose, it is not uncommon for a greater or less quantity of the fluid to enter the larnyx and pass down the trachea (the wind pipe) to the bronchial tubes, and cause more or less serious trouble, according to the nature and quantity of the liquid that has passed. This unfortunate occurrence may happen from different causes.

HOW INJURY OCCURS. When an animal's head is elevated as described, and fluid introduced in- but it requires some practice and skill and allows a little of the fluid to run to the mouth, it at once reaches a on the part of the operator. The out. If the patient swallows readily cavity, called the pharynx, just be drugs are reduced to powder, made the liquid may be allowed to continue yond the root of the tongue. From moist by adding glycerine, treacle or to run slowly, but if he refuses to this cavity, or box, originates the gullet and also the larynx, a cartilagenous box, which is continued by the trachea. The entrance into the larynx is guarded by a valve, called the epiglottis. If from any cause the fluid is not swallowed promptly, and. its introduction into the mouth continues, the pharynx becomes filled and the entrance into both gullet and pharynx submerged. After a limited greater or less quantity of the fluid enters the larynx and passes, as statdeath would satisfy their frenzied ed, to the bronchial tubes. This cause more or less violent coughing could they reach that end. Expecting II sufficient fluid to fill the tubes has passed, the animal will die from suffocation in a few minutes. This occurs more frequently in pigs and sheep (especially the former), than Roman soldiers with representations in other classes of animals, but its occurrence is by no means uncommon in horses and catle. If a small quantity passes it sets up mechanical bronchitis, and, if the quantity of the fluid in the tubes be quite small, it may become absorbed, and the patient recover, while, in the other cases, the animal suffers for a few days and dies, notwithstanding the

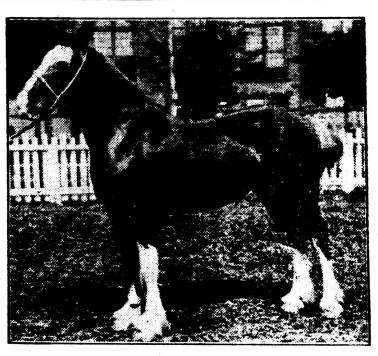
most skillful treatment. There are different reasons why this unfortunate accident may occur inch in diameter and 21, inches long will result. The operator should rub during the administration of fluids to and neatly wrapped in tissue paper L' the roof of the mouth with the neck to the mouth so rapidly that the pa- get him to stead the horse's head him to swallow. He man swallow tient cannot swallow it quickly en- and prevent him holding it too high. the fluid that is now in the larynx, ough on account of the position of the The operator grasps the ball with before any more is allowed to enter. patient endeavoring to swallow on account of the pain it causes. There may be a partial or complete paralysis of the muscles of deglutition (swallowing), or there may be merely a

In order to safely administer mediwhom he gave his disciple John as a cines in this way, called "drenching," it is necessary to closely observe whether the patient is swallowing, and to pour only a little into the There are many methods of admin-

istering medicines, some of which revenous (injecting into a vein) and ians, who favor these modes of adcertain and more durably produced. powders, balls, drenches and the inout of a syringe. Powders are given water, mixed with water and given as

s in a fluid state, and is given by horse's head. The operator catches held in such a position that his the spoon into the mouth, passes it other animal, his head must be held dissolves and is swallowed. Of course prevent him from going further backwhen the quantity is large, or does | wards. A hame strap, a looped rope or not dissolve readily, this plan is not something of that nature is put into satisfactory, as the patient will ofter his mouth. A strap or rope is atdrop more or less of it out of his tached to this, passed over a beam or mouth. When the appetite is good run through an elevated ring or pulland the powder is not of a very dis- ey and drawn until the head has agreeable taste, it is convenient and reached the proper height, or a stick satisfactory to give it mixed with may be fastened to the loop, and an damp food, as boiled oats, dampened chop, bran, etc. the form of a ball is much practised, ing horn into the side of the mouth

In drenching we should always alassistant, by the use of it, can hold the head up. The operator now in-The administration of medicines in serts the neck of the bottle or drench-



Valuable animals may easily be injured and some may die from inexperlenced and careless administering of medicines.

other moistening substance, rolled in- | swallow the flow must be checked. should be stated that the ball should be moistened by coating with oil before administration is attempted). He then passes the ball backwards in the mouth, keeping the hand well in the centre of the mouth, resisting the lateral action of the tongue to carry either the hand or the bolus between the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to drops it behind the root of the tongue to the mouth the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the mouth the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue to the molar teeth on either side, and if the waste exceeds that did not stimulate any interest in them. chew it; he will either swallow it or should be given.

ADMINISTERING A BOLUS. It requires a little practice to enfluid form under the skin); the intra- come enclosed between the teeth it should not be forcibly drawn out, as the intracheal (into the trachea). All this will surely cause severe scarificthese methods, to be successful, and ations. It should be held still, and avoid untoward results, require great the left hand, which still holds the and cleanliness of the instruments lax his hold. If the tongue be kept forced into the pharynx. The patient tongue, used to get the horse to reand hands of the operator, and it is out well to the right side of the necessary to have instruments espe- mouth, the pattent will not close very cially designed for the purpose, hence firmly on the hand that is on the they are practised only by veterinar- other side of the mouth, as he will not be able to do so without biting ministration where practical, as the his own tongue. There are instruactions of the drugs are often more ments called mouth speculums which keep the mouth open and thereby Other methods are in the form of secure the safety of the operator; drenched Where necessary to give hand, but few farmers have one, and fluids in such cases they should be troduction of fluids into the mouth the veterinarian seldom requires one given by a syringe or by passing a for the purpose. There are also in- rubber tube down the gullet and poureither in damp food, in the drinking struments called balling guns, which ing the fluid into it. cost but little, and are very handy

to cylindrical form, not more than an or else the trouble already described animals. The fluid may be passed in- an assistant be present, it is well to of the bottle. This usually causes should be stated that the ball should epiglottis will be forced open and

If this be done the animal cannot the allowance made for it, more

It requires a little practice to enable a man to administer a ball with-able a man to administer a ball with-ed "Dose syringes," are made for the a pattern that it can be readily used with one hand. It is filled with the fluid, the patient's tongue held by the left hand of the operator, and the syringe introduced well back into the mouth by the right hand and the fluid ! is no waste, and no danger. Several syringe fulls may be given when ne-

> Under no circumstances should a horse or other patient, with a sore throat, or one having difficulty in swallowing from any cause, be

-The Canadian Countryman.

right, give an extra stroke of the har-row. More cultivation means bigger

right, but on the continuous means of the crops.

What is a good seed-bed? It is suitably rich, mellow, uniformly lavel, fairly fine at the surface but firm below. Example: Well-prepared sod, hoed and

Seed drills of modern make are worth the money. The disc drill is popular and efficient. Use as large size as conditions warrant. A large machine lowers the cost of seeding. Most drills are abused. Oil well and protect from the weather. SEED PER ACRE. The right amount of seed per acre is very important. No set amount can be stated, suited to all conditions. Fol-

lowing rates of seeding are a guide-for

One acre:

Corn for ensilage, 20 to 30 pounds.

Corn for grain, 15 to 20 pounds.

Swedes (drills), 2 to 4 pounds.

Mangles, 6 to 10 pounds.

Wheat, 1 1-3 to 1 3-4 bushels.

Barley, 2 to 2 1-3 bushels.

Rye, 3-4 to 1 1-4 bushels.

Buckwheat, 3-4 to 1 1-4 bushels. one acre:

Outs (depending on size), 2 to 3 bush- | gallons for coddling moth; black leaf 40° bushels.

Peas and oats (mixed) for grain (oats.
2 to 2 1-2 bushels; peas, 1 to 1 1-2 bushels).

Peas and oats for green feed or hay lars.

Peas and oats for green feed of hay (equal parts by weight at the rate of 3 to 4 bushels per acre).

Alfalfa, 20 to 30 pounds.
Clovers and grasses, 15 to 22 pounds (in varying proportions according to condition of soil, location, cropping system and purpose). Potatoes (according to size), 12 to 20 bushels.

Clovers and grasses, 15 to 25 pounds (in varying proportions according to condition of soil, location, cropping system and purpose). Potatoes (according to size), 12 to 20 bushels.

DRAINAGE AND CROP YILLDS.

The cost of tile drainage will be more than grepaid by the increase in cropyields. In a recent experiment in southwestern Ohio it was found that land that was well drained and treated with fertilizers yielded 21.7 bushels more per acre in 1915 than did land similarly treated to tertilizers but lacking the underdrained. Where manure was used on corn land there was an increase of 344 bushels of corn per acre where the land was underdrained. Joer manure in the same results. These experiments have shown that fertilizer should be spread over all the land and not confined to the potato rows; for in this way the potato rows; for in this way the potato rows; for in this way and succeeding crops make better use of glaciated regions need underdrainage, say soil experts.

APPLE SPRAY SCHEDULE.

soil experts.

Before buds start, dormant spray—sulphur 1 to 8, for scale and blister mite.

When leaves of blossom buds are out a quarter to half an inch—delayed dormant spray—lime-sulphur 1 to 8 for scale and blister mite; "black leaf 40" three-quarter pint in 100 gallons for ashis; arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for leaf roller and case bearers. (If this spray is applied it will not be necessary to make the "dormant" application.)

When blossoms show pink—blossom pink spray; lime-sulphur 1 to 40 for scar; arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for bud moth, case bearers etc.; "black leaf 40" 1 punt in 100 gallons for dark apple red bug.

When the least of the petals are falling—calyx spray, lime-sulphur 1 to 40 for scar; and cloves, two or and bake slowly.

one pint in 160 gallons for bright apple red bug.

Later sprays to be determined by weather conditions and control of scab; arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for coddling moth and other caterpilers.

CLOVER AND MANURE BEST FOR POTATO CROP. Selection of a good clover sod where

Pork Cake.

Here's an old recipe: Chop fine a pound of pork. Only fat salt pork can be used. Add a pound of raisins, seeded and

Also a quarter of a pound of shred. Next two cups of sugar and one cup of molasses, in which a teaspoon of

sleratus has been rubbed. Now mix all together, stir in sifted flour to a consistency of cake mixtures, add an ounce each of nutmegs and cloves, two ounces of cinnamon



TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce-	
Butter, choice dairy 30 42	80 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz 4	3.43
Cheese. 1b 0 00	9.35
Do., fancy, lb 0 6	6 35
Dressed Poultry—	
Turkys Ib	6 33
Turkys, lb	
String chickens 0 5	
Fruits—	
Rhubarb. 3 bunches 00	
Vegetables-	
Asperagus, Can., bunch 0 0	6 0 10
Beans, new; small measure 00	
become men, busies	
Campata mem humah	
Carrots, new, bunch 0 0 Celery, per bunch 0 0	5 0 10
Cabbages, each 01	9 25
Onions, bundle 0 0 Do., 11-qt. bkt 1 1	
Do. Bermuda dox 00	•
Potatoes, per bag 3 7	
De la constitución de la constit	
Do., small measure 00	
Radishes, 2 bunches 0 0 Spinash, new, neck	
Sage, bunch 0	6 910
Savory bunch 0 0	0 150
Do., per peck	
Do., new, bunch	0 0 1
Tomatoes, lb	
MEATS—WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt \$15 00	\$17 G
Do., hinaquarters 18 00	20 0
I Carcases, choice If W	133
Do., common 13 0	12 5
venis, common, cwt	11 0
1 Do., medium 12 b	14.3
Do., prime 19 0 Heavy hogs 16 5	21 0
Heavy hogs 16 5	18 5
61 54	99 :
Abattoir hogs 21 5) 22 5
Mutton, heavy 10 0	12 0
Do., light 17 0	0 19 0
Lambs, 1b 02	0 2
Abattoir hogs 21 5 Mutton, heavy 10 0 Do., light 17 0 Lambs, lb. 0 2 Do., spring, each 10 0	12 0
SUGAR MARKET.	
Local wholesale quotations	on Can

Doring to the serious OTHER MARKETS.

effect after May 18: Lantic granulated.

Royal Acadia granulated ... Redpath granulated

WINNIPEG GAIN EXCHANGE. Flax-MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolls.—Wheat; July, \$2.48; S-p-tember, \$1.91; cash, No. 1 hard, \$3.13 to \$3.18; No. 1 Northern, \$3.03 to \$3.08; No. 2 Northern, \$2.98 to \$3.03. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.96 t-4 to \$1.98 t-4. Oats—No. 3 white, 65 t-4 to 66 3-4c. Flour, unchanged. Bran, \$2.600 to \$27.00. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat: No. hard, \$2.94, nominal; No. 2 Northern, \$2.88, nominal; July, \$2.51, nominal.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

A very nice method of administering fluids to horses, when the bulk is not too great, is out of a two
S to \$15.25. Hegs, receipts 1.600; slow; heavy \$15.90 to \$16; mixed \$15.75 to \$15.90; yorkers \$15.75 to \$15.85; Tght verkers \$14.75 to \$15.50; pigs \$14.50 to \$14.75; roughs \$13.85 to \$14. pigs \$14.00 to \$14.15; roughs \$13.85 to \$14; stags \$12 to \$12.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; active and steady; lambs \$8 to \$18; clipped lambs \$6 to \$15.15; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO LIVE SI	U	n.	
Cattle, receipts 18,000. Market firm.			
Beevers	9	39	13 75
Stockers and feeders			10 69
lows land heifers			11 36
'alves /			14 75
Hegs, receipts 2,000.			
Market steady.			
ght	14	20	15 30
Mixed	14	70	15 75
leavy	14	70	15 75
Rough			14 14
Pigs			14 10
Bulk of sales			15 50
Sheen, receipts 9,000.		00	00
Market strong.			
		50	11 10
Wethers			
Lambs, native			15 00
Springs	12	25	16 5

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Hams, short cut. 14 to 16 lbs.-125s. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs,-137s.

Clear belies, 14 to 16 lbs.—126s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—124s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—110s. Lard, prime western, in tierces—110s. American, refined—112s, 2d. heese, Canadian, finest white-Nomin-Australian Tailow in London-54s, Cd. Turpentine, spirits-30s, 6d. Resin, comon-1s, 2 1-4d.

Linseed oil-6.s. 6d. War Kerosene, No. 2-1s, 2 3-4d.

Petroleum, refined--05s

A Political Comius.

Congressaion semeth es a opt queer expedients to gain the good will of their constituents. Years ago a member from a western state was afraid that his first term would be his last. and he had not managed to make himself a power in Congress. While be was debating what he should do a friend said, "You live near the centre of the United States, don't you?" "Yes." "Then why don't you introduce a bill to have the capital moved to the principal town in your dis-The Congressman introduced trict?" the bill, and the people of his district at once concluded he was a great man and sent him back for another term. He reintroduced the bill in the next Congress, and, although it was promptly pigeonholed in committee. his constituents gave him a third term as a reward for his genius.—Exchange

The prodigat son had just smeaked in the back way, between two days. *Owing to the greediness of the Beef Trust," explained the old man, "ee are entirely out of fatted calf, but here's a can-opener. Get busy." -Indianapolis Star.

The second secon