Jasus the Servant of all.—John 13;

COMMENTARY .- I. Jesus washing evangelist John does not enter into a gaining with the Jewish leaders to bethe disciples' leet (vs. 3-5.) 1, 2. The discussion of the supper of which tray him to them. It was Judas who Jesus and his disciples partook in an complained at Mary's act of devotion apper room in Jerusalem. This is in anointing Jesus with the costly facts, yet we rely on the opinions of particularly described by the other spikenard, because he desired to evengelists. It was the Passover handle the money that the sale of the besides, opinions are cheaper. The Seast in commemoration of the escape ointment would have brought. Now he the Israelites from their Egyptian is condemned for his base treachery. oppressors, John gives attention to the acts and discourses of Jesus on After he had washed their feet-He this occasion. Jesus knew that the had washed the feet of the twelve hour of his crucifixion was near. It disciples, from John the beloved to s expressly stated that he loved his the base Judas. He had shown them own which were in the world," and loved them to the uppermost and the end. While the supper was in had taught the lesson that in the king progress. Jesus took occasion to give his disciples an impressive and much i treachery in the heart of Judes and had not lowered himself in the estineeded lesson on humility. There was cassed of worldly, selfish ambition. they had a higher conception of his The occasion was weighty with responsibility and Jesus went forward fore. Was set down-"Reclined."-R. with his discourses that his disciples might be prepared for their future labors. 3. Jesus knowing, etc. - Although Jesus knew that the Father had given him all power and authority and that he was the Son of God and had come to earth to fulfill a mission of infinite importance and would return to the Father, he took a most humble position and performed a most lowly task. 4. He riseth from supper-The supper consisted of a lamb prepared according to the directions given by the Lord to the Israelites through Moses (Exod. 12; 3-10). The table was low and around it couches were arranged for the guests, who reelined at full length upon them, resting upon the left clow, that the right and might be free to take the food. Jesus rose from his place to teach by example a lesson in humility. Laid sside his garments-He threw off his outer garments that his movements might be free. He was then fully elad with the ordinary tunic. In the est a heavy outer garment is worn from those which Jesus fixed. Among as a protection from the cold in winter and from the heat in summer. Girded himself-He passed the towel about his body, as a servant was accustomed to do, that he might use it his disciples. The followers of Jesus conveniently in his self-imposed task. are not above performing humble grade fruit which will be thrown on Linto a bason-Better, "into the bas- tasks for one another. in," which steed there for such purposes, the large copper basin commonly 'cund in Oriental houses. - Cam. Regan to wash the disciples' feet-It is not stated with which one of the disciples Jesus began, but it is evident that he had washed the feet of one or mere before he came to Peter. The service of washing feet of guests was usually performed by a menial servant of the hest. In this instance that duty would naturally devolve did Jesus refer when he said his disupon one of the disciples. It is pos- ciples were not all clean? hie that the question of precedence (Luke 22: 24) arose in connection with this service. Sandals were worn in that country and those who traveled along the dusty roads would need to have their leet washed upon entering a house. This service had not been performed and Jesus made use of this condition to teach his disciples the duty of humble service to others. The custom of reclining at meals gave easy access to the feet of the disciples. Jesus took the place of a lowly servant. At the feast in Simon's house a few days before this he had been highly honor od by Mary, who anointed his head and his feet with precious ointment, and now he is engaging in lowly service for his disciples. He teaches us the great truth that no service which

beneath us. II. Peter's objection (rs. 5-11), 6. then cometing he to Simon Peter-The pervice that Jesus was performing had not been questioned or opposed up to this point. The other disciples were ready to speak than Peter. Their attitude toward the task which Jesus had undertaken may have seemed as much out of place to them as to Peter. but they kept still. Lord, dost thou wash my feet-The emphasis is on "thou" and "my." It appeared to Peter atterly inconsistent for the Master. Son of the living God," to take the stace of a slave and wash the feet of performed this service for others, he Master noted Peter's question and the spirit that prompted it, and gave him not now-Peter did not fully comprehend the nature of Christ nor his mission on earth, and in the very nature of the cause could not know it yet. thou shalt know hereafter-After the erucifixion, the resurrection and the ascension of Jesus, and after the coming of the Holy Ghost at Pentecost. Peter would realize the import of this act of humiliation. The baptism of the Holy Spirit would give him a degree of Mumination not yet experienced. 8. er's natural impulsiveness found expression in this strong language. Never would the time come, Peter declared. performing this humble service. He meant well, but he did not realize not, thou hast no part with me-If Peter's language was strong, that of Jesus ciple had assumed an attitude of opposition to Jesus and unless he changed all the more imprecaive with a force his position, he could have no part in of example that was designed to act the benefits of the atonement which Jesus was soon to make. Peter could not stand against the will of the Master and have peace and rest of soul. 9. not my feet only-When Peter came to understand what it meant to

spposite extreme. Rather than be separated from his Lord he would willingand his head. He believed that he teach and govern His people." neval sense they were clean, haven dend in view except to inculcate that in recently bathed their entire bodies. and needed only to have the dust such instruction. This affecting inci-

Jesus. ye are clean, but not all-The disciples were true in heart. They were devoted to the Master, having left all to follow him. This was true of the disciples in general, but there was one to whom the words, "not all," applied, and that one knew who it was. 11. for he knew-Jesus understood the treachery of Judas' heart and was aware that he was already bar-

III. Serving others (vs. 12-17). 12. the nature of humility and what is involved in service for others. He dom of God distinction of great and small, high and low, do not exist. He mation of his disciples, but, in fact, character and mission than ever be-

V., margin. Know ye-The disciples did not understand the full import of the act, and Jesus was about to give them further information. 13. Master and Lord-These titles were applied to Jesus by the disciples. If he was their Master and Lord, they were his disciples and servants. He recognized the fact that the titles were rightfully applied. 14. Ye also ought to wash one another's feet-Jesus had given a remarkable example of loving, humble service. The circumstance demanded that this service be performed and the disciples were impressed with their duty to serve one another. This act of Jesus is capable of wide application. Christians are constantly in positions where they can follow Christ's example of performing lowly service for others. 15. As I have done to you-The example of serving others which Jesus set is to be followed down to the end of time. 16, 17. The standards which men set up are far different men the master is vastly superior to or grade, extra inteligence efforts are the servant, and does not stoop to required on the part of the really good menial tasks. In Christ's kingdom the Master performed humble service for

Questions.—Name some of the events that occurred between the triumphal entry and the Passover supper. Why was this supper held? Of what did the feast consist? Describe the the feast. What objection did Peter offer? What caused Peter to change his attitude? What duty did Jesus enjoin upon his disciples? To whom spraying pruning thinning, cuitiva-

PRACTICAL SURVEY

Among all the parting scenes that the

Topic.-Love's Service. I. Reached the depth of human need.

world's literature has enshrined, there are none that can be compared with self-forgetfulnecs in the life of Jesus. creasing, rather than decreasing, escosts more to produce a barrel of When "His hour" had come, when the pecially during the last few years. Spies than any other variety mentionshadow of the cross fell athwart His Of course, in certain parts of the pro. ed. Notwithstanding the serious obpath, when humiliation, suffering and vince this neglect has followed an jections to Spies, it seems to the death were immediately before Him, overrapid planting due to high prices when He was just on the eve of stepwhen He was when the was just on the eve of step- secured for fruit and to the efforts of the planting dard varieties would be Spy at per ping from humiliation to glory, just real estate agents. It seems to be as fifty per cent, of the planting cent. McIntosh, 25 per cent, and proabout to east aside the veil of His true too, that a large number of montioned boundary that while the flesh to appear in all His heavenly growers, particularly of apples, are Monthem Can in understand the not too tender, with Duckess, Wagsplendor, it is beautifully instructive thers need to have done for them is and encouraging to see how warmly His heart beat for "His own" and how anxious He was to use the closing days of His ministry for their when He might have been absorbed in the contemplation of His death, before His exaltation when the vision of coming glory might have filled His mind, to the latest moment of His life, the thought of their feebleness and defenseleseness and their sufferings and imperfections was the foremost anxiety of His heart. When the hour was at hand in which the bitter cup was to be lifted to His lips, His own great suffering his disciples. Even though he had could not cast a shadow between the loving Master and His trembling discould not think of allowing him to do ciples. Here at the very close of His th for him 7. Jesus answered—The earthly life was a most thoughtful, touching instance of His intense desire to do them good. Under the most an appropriate answer. thou knowest affecting circumstances, to the utmost extent, He manifested His love. corresponding to their necessities because of the peculiar difficulties and dangers to which they were exposed. Such was His affection for His disciples, that not all the glories of heaven, so soon to be possessed, could for a moment disturb His compassionate attention toward them. All through His life Jesus declared Himself conscious of the hours which marked the several crisis of His mission. That marvelous consciousness is here set thou shalt never wash my feet-Pet- forth as the basis and the reason for a special tenderness as He thought of the impending separation. It was the the day He had chosen them. His love hour of His supreme and sublime selfwhen he could consent to the Master's consciousness and the hour of His conforming this humble service. He lowly service to His discules. He. lowly service to His disciples. into whose hands the Father had giv-That he was saying. if I wash thee en all things, stooped to employ those hands in washing His disciples' feet. It was voluntary service rendered in was equally so, and expressive of an the consciousness of divine power. sternity of meaning to Peter. This dis. The thought of His divine origin and His divine distinction made His act

cation. II. Set an example for daily living. As a teacher, Jesus adapted His teach oppose the Master's plan, he retracted ings to the state of His hearers. He his former statement and went to the gave each lesson a special application. The deity of His person, the divinity of His attributes. His appointment by have him wash his feet, his hands by the Father gave Him a right to would permit nothing to keep him disciples were slow to understand His from fellowship with Jesus, but within teaching, slow to appreciate His nata few hours a test would come to him ure and His mission. The fact that at | a letter to the Scientific American. He that would show him how weak he a crists in His ministry Jesus design-10. he that is washed—In a ed to wash His disciples feet, with no

irresistibly upon the minds of His disciples through all time. Jesus knelt

before each of the twelve in turn. This

service was symbolic of inward purifi-

## washed from their feet. In a symbolical sense they were clean, having their sins forgiven, and being followers of SHOULD WE PLANT NEW APPLE ORCHARDS?

## There is An Opportunity Now for the Beginner if He Will Care for His Orchard Properly—But He Should Plant a Fairly Large Orchard.

(Ey H. S. Fry, B.S.A. discussion of the "Beginner's New Orchard," by an opinion. Opinions are supposed to be less reliable than others to direct most of our effortswriter therefore vertures an opinion that what is wanted in Ontario fruit growing is not more beginners to plant new orchards, so much as more fruit growers to increase their acre-

There is, of course, always room for a good beginner, but the apple industry in particular is in need of: First, larger orchards, so that cost of production may be decreased; second, fewer growers so that marketing methods and like considerations may more easily he placed upon a basis of standardization. There has probably been no time in the history of Ontario apple growing when the necessity for careful planning of new orchards, thorough care of the growing crop, and intelligent handling of the fruit harvest has been more urgent than at present.

There are several things which seem to indicate the truth of this statement. In the first place, nurserymen agree that it is very difficult to sell apple trees at present. One need travel only through the recognized apple district to note the scarcity of young orchards one, two or three years old. There is also an increasing number of poorly cared for orchards in the province. One might conclude that over-production is responsible, and so we believe it is-not over-production in a real sense, but the over-production that must inevitably follow the production of poorgrade fruit from hundreds of small, half-cared-for orchards. In other words, the percentage of poor-grade fruit put on the market is too large, and since the average fruit grower establishes the predominating quality grower if fair profits are to be securof the large quantities of second- list, arranged in order of quality, triets best suited for summer and the market.

NEGLECTED ORCHARDS ON THE INCREASE.

While we can by no means claim to have solved all or nearly all of the orchard problems as yet, it does seem | Duchess and Wagner are about the every bruise. Consequently it is only act performed by the Master during that with the many different fruitgrowers' organizations in the Province, thre Experiment Stations and District Representatives, all taking the quality of the fruit we market, advise planting Northern Spy. It mease and McIntosh, for instance, are tion and fertilization in order to raise there ought to be a marked decrease must be admired that it has three bad dessert varieties, while Baidwin, n the number of uncared for or-fruits. It is very slow in reathing Stark and Onterio are cooking varchards. Instead there are still apple | maturity very districts in the province where only a and has a very tender skin. On the With the former it is both possible very small proportion of the growers other hand, it is extremely long-lived, and desirable to box all well-grown spray regularly and with sufficient develops great beauty when proper-specimens, while it is very doubtful if i. Reached the depth of human need. thoroughness to control even the ly adapted to soil and climate, and the latter class should even see the more important diseases and pests possesses a remarkably fine combinatlike apple scab, San Jose scale or the tion of cooking and dessert quality, codling moth. The number of neg- and is a splendid keeper. Although lected orchards, too, seems to be in- no figures are available, it probably the box being a smaller package and E growers particularly of apples, and Northern Spy is undoubtedly the most ner and Wealthy as fillers. pruning and spraying by one or two popular variety with the consumer, pruning and spraying by one of the the grower especially of late years, ing varieties which should be kept in years of fight crops, such as we have is discarding it rapidly because of its mind. Many varieties are self-sterile, in the Countryman some time ago. lateness in coming into bearing. spiritual profit. Before His departure. this condition is in part due to the There are more McIntosh Reds be-climate and soil. In such cases it is

A GOOD TIME NOW TO PLANT.

about five years previous. Since then, | small, average of fifty years of apples color are strong points in its favor.

dent occurred after the controversy

among the disciples as to which of

them should be accounted greatest in

the kingdom of heaven. Christ's ex-

ample called His disciples to personal

humility, to loving service, to broth-

erly forgiveness. They had been the

objects of His tenderest regard since

was stronger than their unbelief and

ignorance. He saw more in them to

love than other eyes could possibly

see. His life was a discipline of love

to them, Hie death a sacrifice of love

for them. On Tabor or in Gethsemane.

alone or with the multitude, in life or

in death, He loved His own. Touched

with the feeling of their infirmities

He loved them with a tender, prudent

affection and sought to train them

and educate them that they might be

taught that true greatness consisted

in ministering to the good of others.

perform that service for His disciples.

Why Benzol is Not Used.

The reason why benzol is not more

-T. R. A.

good coldiers of the cross. Jesus

should pay better than other crops. Its hardiness, too, is an important In the first place, let us preface this Ahnormally high profits are the peril consideration. Wealthy is one of the of the industry. The only way to tell favorite varieties for use as a filler. ren says: "It would appear to be the it is not very long lived. It is what part of wisdom for a farmer to start | might be termed a mid-winter variety planting orchards about the middle of and consequently does not equal Spy the low price period, when everyone is discouraged, and to stop planting at

> everyone is planting." It would seem then that for the next few years apple orchards planted by except in Western Ontario and South the right persons would prove good investments, providing they were taken care of and had been thoughtfully

> It will probably be a considerable time before nursery stock will again be sold as cheaply as it is being sold attractive. in the spring of 1917. The labor situation is affecting the nurseryman as well as the farmer and fruit grower, at its best in any part of Ontario. It is and an increase in price is inevitable. as poor in quality as it is long keeping Of course this is a small consideration really, since an advance in price of five cents per tree would only thirty feet apart each way, or an increase in interest charges of fifteen cents per year.

> Wealthy, Fameuse, McIntosh, Wag- resistant to scab. ner, Ontario, Baldwin, Stark, Spy and Transparent Ontario, Baldwin, Duch- as a filler. ess Stark, Alexander and Ben Davis person's tastes are alike. Wealthy clear yellow when ripe and shows earliest bearing varieties, while Bald- suitable for marketing locally. win and Spy, especially the latter, are

the latest. BEST VARIETIES FOR ONTARIO. one should be careful to note the unit Many growers and fruit men do not lity of the varieties chosen. Spy, Fa-

small acreage in each orchard. The ing planted now than any other var- necessary to plant other varieties war likewise has contributed its share | iety in Ontario. The variety is an hear them in order that the blossoms by creating a serious shortage of earlier bearer, is more easily grown will be fertilized. labor on the general farms of the with good color, is hardier and is a A variety or plant is said to be selfprovince where the small apple or nicer tree to handle in the orchard sterile when pollen from its own bloschard is found in such large numbers. than most other varieties. It, too, is soms will not fertilize these blossoms very susceptible to scab, has not the nor the blossoms of any other plant Apple prices, or perhaps we should ty of a Spy, and is only a fair pro- tilization, of course, prevents fruit for-

fluence of crop cycles, about which quality, and a favorite for cooking. Spy also, since they bloom compar-Prof. G. F. Warren says regarding The high yielding power of Wealthy, atively late in the season, as does the apples: "There is no reason why an its early bearing and its attractive Spy.

whether to plant apples is to study | The Wagner is a variety which, the comparative numbers of old and while deserving of increased planting, young trees and the present rate of is not as adapted to varying condiplanting. From the figures thus far tions as some other varieties. When available, it appears the periods of well grown the Wagner is a delicious over and under-production of apples apple, but when lacking in color, size last about twenty to twenty-five years, or maturity, it is very ordinary inas it takes this time to get enough deed. Like the Wealthy, its productrees raised to bearing age to cause tiveness and early maturity make it over-production, and about another an excellent variety for a filler among equal period of little planting before late maturing varieties. The tree is prices rise high enough to stimulate inclined to lack vigor after the bearanother planting wave." Prof. War- ing stage is reached, and as a result

keeping quality. Everyone is acquainted with the the time when prices are so high that Balawin. That it is profitable will not be denied. It lacks hardiness, however, and should not be planted of Toronto.

Stark is said to be very profitable as an early and heavy bearer. The tree is vigorous and the fruit possesses good keeping quality. It is, however, only tair in quality and not very

As regards the Ben Davi the less said the better. This variety is not -which is saying a great deal.

The Ontario is a cross between Wagner and Spy. The quality is good, mean an increase of two dollars and a but lower than either for desert, alhalf in the cost of planting an acre, though a good cooker. Fruit is large, a good keeper and fairly attractive The tree, however, is not satisfactory in vigor and consequently Ontario is With regard to the question of var- not being largely planted. The writer eties there are several varieties is inclined to believe that its value which seem to be favorites. A list of as a commercial variety would be the twelve most popular varieties in considerably enhanced by double Ontario would probably include Duch-working on Tolman Sweet McIntosh ess. Yellow Transparent, Alexander, or Northern Spy. It is said to be very

The Duchess is a remarkable com-Ben Davis. The last five are late win- | bination of earliness, productiveness, ter, long keeping sorts, and the re- early bearing, cooking quality, hardimainder vary in season from late ness and scab resistance. Whole orsummer to early and late winter. The chards planted to this variety in diswould be as follows: Spy, McIntosh, early fall apples have proven very Wagner, Fameuse Wealthy, Yellow profitable. It is also very valuable ;

Yellow Transparent is an excellent Not every one would arrange these early apple, vigorous early bearing, varieties in this way, since no two productive and hardy, but the fruit is

When selecting these or other yar ieties for planting in the new orchard tions it might be advisable to box some cooking varieties on account of

WHY SPIES SOMETIMES FAIL The writer's choice of three stan-

There is one consideration in choosat least under certain conditions of

keeping quality nor the cooking quality of the same variety. This lack of tersay apple profits, have decreased ducer, a though perhaps not fairly mation. Spy and McIntosh are two generally since 1910-11, and contermed a shy bearer. sequently it is only natural to expect | Everyone is well acquainted with in apples, and because of this neither a decrease in planting for fear of over Fameuse or Snow. It is very product variety should be planted alone. They production. In 1910-11 yields and tive and hardy, but the apples, all are excellent pollenizers for each othprices were good and plantings were though very beautiful and of exceller, however, and the two can be very heavy, and had been heavy for lent table quality scab badly and are planted side by side with safety, even though there may be no other apple however, conditions have gradually Wealthy is a favorite for quick re-been changing as a result of the in-turns. The fruit is of fair dessert Ben Davis are good pollenizers for

-The Canadian Countryman.

EXAMPLE.

We scatter seeds with careless hand, And dream we ne'er shall see them ! more:

But for a thousand years, Their fruit appears, In weeds that mar the land, Of healthful store.

The deeds we do, the words we say, Into still air they seem to fleet, We count them ever past; But they shall last-In the dread judgment they And we shall meet!

I charge thee by the years gone by, Peter felt that it was an inversion For the love's sake of brethren dear, of all proper relations for Jesus to Keep thou the one true way, In work and play, Lest in that world their cry Of woe thou hear.

-John Keble. I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER

largely used as a fuel for motor driven LIVETH. vehicles is pointed out by A. Wayne Clark, of New Brunswick, N . J., in reconciled to God by the death of his an explosion that blew off the top and Son, much more, being reconciled, we rained a mass of ashes, lapilli and mud shall be saved by his life. This on the towns and cities of that region. at from 32 to 34 degrees F., and would consequently be useless during about man, because he continueth ever, haft Pompeif was buried under twenty feet half the year in more than half of this an unchangeable priesthood. Where of ashes, and Herculaneum was coverfore he is able also to save them to ed by a torrent of mud. Three gabse-

the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. Because! live, ye shall live also. If

in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. The Redeemer shall come to Zion,

and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, saith the Lord. We have redemption through his blood. the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace. Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.

VESUVIUS AND THE CATACOMBS.

In the field of mechanics there are two kinds of power, latent and kinetic. Vesuvius illustrates the latent, the catacombs the kinetic. One is explosive, the other is attractive. Until the year A. D. 79 the volcanic origin of Vesuvius was unsuspected. On the 24th September of last year an eruption began, with the sudden appearance of an immense black cloud, which real If, when we were enemies, we were from the mountain, accompanied by

quent eruptions have been terri and in 472 ashes were carried as far as Constantinople. Vesuvius is always burning, but only occasionally in eruption. In the forties the present writer had the privilege to see it daily for a month-in the day a cloud hung over it-in the night a shaft of fire like a mighty lance, pierced the heavens, leaving one to wonder as to the reserve of fire down below.

And now let us take the reader a little further inland, to Rome, the old city of many memories, it may take some searching among the tangled brush to find the mouth of the cave, the rocky vestibules to these silent halis where the Christians hid from the flerce persecution of bloodthirsty men. Here they found cover, they worshipped, they buried their dead. The monuments may be seen, the inscriptions may be read to-day. "She rests in peace." "He sleeps in Jesus." Rest your tired feet and listent there comes up, not the rumblings, the detonations of Vesuvius, but the throbbings of a mighty heart, which beats to the music of the morning stars. The gunpowder and glory men will scatter your bones, the sweet kinetic, spiritual impulse will put you in contact with the heart of Divinest Fatherhood.

This power is independent of time and numbers and human hostility; independent of principalities and powers and sipiritual wickedness in high places. This power is silent invisible, and constant, it is organic, total, vital, evangelical. It does not always mean the form of symmetry, but it carries the spirit of reconciliation. It transcends the vicissitudes of time, the dislocations of history, the frailties of even prophets, and the infidelity of the chosen race. It is quiet, it means God's word to man, not spoken, but done, by a Saviour who spoke very lit tle of it, and less and less as He drew near to the doing of it. It means the

> Matchless deed achieved, Determined, dared, and done.

This power goes forth conquering and to conquer. "Jesus conquers the world not so much by what He said, divine as that is, but by what He was. Others had uttered beforehand almost His teaching, but He exhibited to man man a soul greater than all teachers, a soul whose divine sweetness and power have been the main human uplift, through all these later ages. H. T. Miller.

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FARMERS' MARKET.					
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26 00 16 50 14 50 11 50 14 50 20 00 16 50 20 00 12 00 12 00 17 00 0 23 14 80 Do., Spring TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS. Export cattle, choice .... Butcher cattle, choice ... Do., medium... Do., medium ... ... ... Steckers, choice Do. light
Milkers, enoice, each
Springers been, ewes Bucks and culls Hogs, fed and watered .

Carcases, choice

## OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

a To \$2.38% sold. bTo \$2.30% sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MIN.SEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minnea; olis—Wheat, May. \$2.36 3-8; July
\$2.24 1-5; cash: No. 1 hard, \$2.64 3-8 to
\$2.68 2-8; No. 1 Northern, \$2.54 3-8 to \$2.-60 3-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.46 to \$1.48.
Oats—No. 3 white, 68 1-2 to 70c. Flour, cancy patents, \$12.80; other grades unchanged. Bran. \$35.50 to \$40.00. THE CHEES MARKETS.

Campbellford—At the regular meeting of the Campbellford Cheese Board to-day 275 white were offered; all sold at 25c. Stirling—At to-day's cheese board 305 boxes were offered; all sold at 25 1-4c. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 12,000. Market firm. Native beef cattle ... Stockers and feeders... Cows and helfers alves ... Hogs, receipts 29,000. Market Slow
Light ... 14 45
Mixed ... 15 19
Heavy ... 15 15
Rough ... 15 10
Pigs ... 275 Pigs .... Bulk of sales .... Sheep, receipts 12,900.
Market strong.
Wethers

"I had been sta fully. "When an esteeially for an sorts of rumors a the inhabitants as his visit."

"Yes," she say attentively. There may or some such rumor you may have hea He puts it as a Derwent, with her veiling her tace, s show the slightest "I say," he go quietly, . "there rale-quite idie-

and you may have

"It is just possi ing down, unable "Exactly," he s manner that you c 1 have a request you think-I do that you are, sha me in any way "I am awfully murmurs. deltedness by gr. he says, gravely. "What is it?" s

it may be, I will "It is this," he will say no word heard to Signa?" "To Signa?" sh "To Signa!" ne sho looks up at : "Do you suppor should mention as

'Scandal," he p "Yes, scandal, "No," he respe smile. "It is not answered. I tha

dance now?"

CHAPT "Quiet, my dea call quiet? I shou enough even to s shakes her head It is just three at Northwell Gra which the countr cerping which the sun publishing p Rcokwell, Signa are seated in her

room. Scattered about is a miscellaneou attire, consisting ing and evening tumes, ulsters, a sack, muffs of sai in quantities large to set up a fac Seated in the mi nalia is Lady R a costly white sa and trimmings o fro, turning over cal approval, and against the back plating the dise troubled smile. is, does not detract which glows on h shines in her dar "Quiet!" repeat call it a remark

"Oh!" interjects "Considering a goes on her lady You must remen the gentleman is ored with your ha "Spare us! Let third of Lord Del exclaims Laura 1 dismay.

"The Earl of and though no do creep off to chur him, and dressed can't be. The wor something like de his standing, and has behaved wor moring your whi

eyeing it with int approval. "Simp met a man like h to possess even a

The Ch power s very lo The per The lig Electric

are par