LESSON VII. May 13, 1917.

dently, and was a familiar object to illustration of the vine and the those whom Jesus was addressing. In branches and enlarging upon it. This man" takes away from the brench that the intimate relations of friends. exwhich is superfluous and not conduct alting them from the condition of serive to the highest fruitfulness. The vants. process of pruning may seem like a Questions.—On what occasion did vine and its branches. Jesus told the lowing him. They were canable of bear | Christ's love for his followers? ing fruit, but they were to be further purged and made capable of bearing more and better fruit, because of the word which I have spoken unto you (R.V.) - jesus had given his disciples careful and full instructions with respect to their character and conduct. and his words had been effective in bringing illumination, conviction and transfermation. They had been pruned through the searching, spiritual truths which he had uttered.

II. Conditions of trutaluinees (vs. 4-1). 4. Abide in me-This exhortation presupposes the fact that the disciples were in Carist as branches are in the vine. The relation is a vital one and the responsibility for the continuance of teat relation restriction the disciples. They have nower to break the connection and they have power to assume such an attitude that the relation will continue. And I in you -is also in the branch. The nature and sustenance of the vine pass into the branch, so Christians are in Christ and Christ is in them. If they abide in Him, He will abide in them, The word abide denotes permanency. It is a blessed truth that it is God's will that His people shall dwell permanently in Him. Except it abide in the vine-The connection must be vital between the branch and the vine or there is no fruit. If the branch is separated by the smallest fraction of an inch from the vine, its fruitfulness is. at an end. No more can ye-Separatod from the true Vine, Hls life cannot flow into us and we are unfruitful. 5 He that abideth in me To render to Him, a hearty obedience to His requirements and a constant faith in Him. Much fruit-Not only is there truit as a product of this relation, but ! there is much fruit. Christ dwells within and the outward conduct, the fruit, is in full harmony with-His nature. Without Me-"Apart from Me."-R. V. As the branch which is severed from the vine bears no fruit, he who is separated from Christ does not produce the fruits of the Spirit. 6. If a man abide not in Me- A vo! untary act. A vast responsibility is resting upon each of us. The penalty of not abiding in Christ is not simply to become unfruitful, but to be "cast forth," to become "withered," to be gathered and cast into the fire and to be burned.

7. Ye shall ask what ye will-They who abide in Christ, keeping His commandments and constantly partaking of His nature, desire nothing which is not in His will to bestow, and their asking is always in full submission to His will. It shall be done unto you-Thus abiding in Christ, they have the assurance of answered prayers. 8. Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit-The earthly husbandman rejoices when His vineyard produces good fruit in abundance, and he naturally feels that his skill and labor are being rewarded. The Lord s glorified in the abundant apiritual fruit which Christians bear. He manifests His pleasure by giving His anproval to them. So shall ye be my disciples - Abiding in Christ and bearing much fruit are conditions of discipleship. These conditions are not to be thought of as hard. They are not. The natural result of being vitally joined to Christ, is the bringing forth of much fruit. An infinite honor is conferred upon us when Jesus accepts us as His disciples. 9. As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you-This is a marvelous statement of the measure and the quality of Christ's love for us. It is true, warm, personal seeking our best good, unfailing. When we wish to know how much Jesus loves as, let us remember how much the Father loves His only begotten Son.—Peloubet. There can be no stronger expression of Christ's love for His followers than this. This should be a constant comfort to us, whatever may be the trial or perplex-My from which we suffer. Continue ye in My love-"Abide ye in My love."--

R. V. The same Gizek word is used here as in v.-7. III. Kinds of fruit (vs. 10-16). 10. If ye keep my commandements—This is a condition of continuing in Christ's love. Jesus continues to use the relation which exists between the Father and himself to illustrate the relation existing between himself and his disciples. Jesus was submissive to the Jesus the True Vine.-John 15: 1-16. Father. It was his meat and drink to Commentary.—I. The vine and the do his will. It must be the first duty branches (vs. 1-3). 1. I am the true of the disciples to be fully and convine—The grape was regarded as the stantly obedient to Christ's commands. Ming of fruits in Palestine. The vine 11. These things have I spoken-Jesus. grew luxuriantly and produced abun- had a definite purpose in using the

contrast to the vine which abounded verse is the conclusion of the illustrain that country, Jesus declared that he tion. That my joy might remain in was the true vine, the ideal vine. "The you—He desired that his disciples material creations of God are only in- should have constantly the same joy ferior examples of that finer spiritual in doing his will that he himself had life and organism in which the creatin doing his Father's will. Although ture is raised up to partake of the within a few hours of the cross, yet divine nature."-Alford my Father is Jesus speaks of his joy. His was the the husbandman-Jesus was constantly joy that came as a result of complete submissive to the Father and always self-abandonment for the good of conored him. He acknowledged the others. It was the joy of perfect faith Father's right to plant the vine where in God and loving communion with he would and to exercise full control. him, and the disciples were to have The "husbandman" is the Lord who the same kind of joy. Might be fullowns the soil, cares for the vine and Outward circumstances would not attends to the branches and the fruit. favor the fulness of joy, but the joy 2. every branch in me that beareth was to abide in them. This joy was not fruit--it is possible for all to be to increase with the years. This was Titally connected to the Vine, but not to be a blessed fruit of abiding in all who profess to be branches of the Jesus. No earthly joy is at all com-Vine are such in reality. Many are ex- parable with it. 12. That ye love one ternally joined to Christ by baptism another, as I have loved you-Jesus and profession of faith, who are not loves his followers as the Father loves vitally joined to him. Fruitfulness is him, and they are to love one another the test of this union. The branches in the same manner, up to the measof the Vine bear the fruits of the ure of their ability to love. 13. Greater Spirit, some of which are love, joy, love hath no man than this, etc.—in peace, meckness, goodness, temperance rare instances men have laid down and faith. he taketh away—The false their lives for the sake of their friends professor or religion will not long be and out of love for them. The value suffered to deceive the world and bring of the thing sacrificed is the measure reproach upon the cause of Christ, that of the love. Jesus laid down his life beareth fruit-The fruit mentioned in for his enemies. 14-16. The friends of Gal. 5: 22, 32. he purgeth it—"He Jesus are they who keep his command cleanseth it."—R. V. The "husbandments. He is taking his disciples into

process of destruction, but it results in Jesus give the discourse upon the vine the production of more and better and the branches? Who are reprefruit. He would not have their vital- sented by the vine? Who by the ity wasted on trifles. 3. now ye are branches? What is the purpose of clean - Carrying out the figure of the pruning? How does this process apply to Christ's disciples? What are the disciples that they were purged or conditions of fruitfulness? What pruned. The had been undergoing course is taken with those who do not the process of pruning during the three abide in Christ? What fruits do Chrisyeast or more that they had been fel- tians bear? What is the measure of

> PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Christian Identity.

I. Obtained by union with Christ. II. Distinguished by Christlikeness I. Obtained by union with Christ. the new positon of the disciples which would be caused by his departure. them. He set forth clearly by fllustration the genuineness of the permanent spiritual union between himseif and them which could be severed only by their fillure to comply with the conditions as he taught them. One of the fruits of this union with Christ would be in their lives, patience under Ficipline; another, the spirit of dependence upon Christ. That sense of dependence would in no way paralyze The branch is in the vine and the vine | human energy, but rather become the source of its power. Apart from Carist they would be like unto dead branches. 'I am the vine' was a general truth. "Ye are the branches" brought each individual disciple into connection with that truth. Any attempt to rely upon themselves meant total failure. Union with Christ was the animating principle of all true obedience, giving spiritual life and vigor to the soul, and quickening all its powers into activity for the glory of God. Jesus declared himself to be the object of his Father's love and to be able to love as God loves. in that affection he exhorted his disciples to abide. Jesus existed as man to reveal the full glory of eternal abide in Christ there must be an earn disciples to imitate his love. He stamplove. It was his commandment to his ed it with his authority. It was an appeal to their gratitude and affection, in:s last and great commandment. He had treated them as friends, by unfolding to them, as far as they were capable of app chending it, the whole truth respecting the wonderful communication which he had come from heaven to make and the wonderful work he had come to earth to perform in the economy of salvation. Jesus had selected and appointed them to a great. insportant, salutary work, their success in which was secured in answer to believing prayer. In the singular So blest as thou canst dwell blending of friendship and command son of separation drew near, eJsus So blest that heaven shall still be best sought to set before his disciples the responsibilities and opportunities of His gentler guidance bring thee on friendship. He pointed out to them the source of happiness and revealed to them by precept and example the path of duty and the only path of real joy. His own joy was fulfilled in that of his disciples as theirs must be intheir Master's. The perfection of their loy was Jesus' chief concern. Their greatest good was inseparably con-

nected with his highest glery. II. Distinguished by Christlikeness. them no other instructions for their darts of the wicked. mutual relationship than to love one another as he had loved them. Broth-Christ's disciples, honors him and my mouth! Through thy precepts I blesses the world with the most be e get understanding; therefore I hate ficient influences. Communion with Christ secures Christian conduct. His 'words' must abide as principles of in your own," he laid hold of two great forces that mould all human so an angel of light.—But though we, or ciety, influence and example. A Christjike life is the strongest manifesta other gospel unto you than that which greatest human influence to bring men near to God. Not by disciplining others so much as developing in themselves more and more the distinctively Christian qualities, could the disciples hear fruit and thereby glorify God. The the crown of life. Men are ever fixing but self-hood; here's the hidden life, is the instrument by which the world over gold in the days of old. "Sliver, nowledged and most frequently unex-

# START THE SPRING DRIVE AGAINST THE WEEDS---NOW

A Proper Crop Rotation Should be the Starting Point of Heed Eradication—Early Spring Cultivation Will Save Labor Later-Spraying With Iron Sulphate Effective Against Mustard 13312

Before one can intelligently set plant, may be blown over the frezen covered by them without letting any about getting rid of weeds it is necessary to know something about their nature and manner of growth. The methods that would be effective in combating one class of weeds would not be effective in combatting another class of weeds.

Annual weeds complete their whole ife-history in one year or less. The seed germinates sometimes in the fall. but more often in the spring, the plant grows rapidly produces flowers ripens and scatters its seeds, and then dies before winter. Wild mustard and wild oats are annuals.

Biennial weeds during the first season of growth produce a tuft of leaves close to the surface of the ground: during the second season a tall stem is produced which bears flowers and ripens seeds, and then the whole plant dies. The life-history is thus comprised inside two years. Biennial

wormwood and burdock are examples. Perennial weeds produce flowers and seeds, but after ripening the seeds only those parts of the plant above ground die down, while the underground parts live on for many years. Three types of perennial weed: may be distinguished

Spot bound-Weeds of this class do not spread readily in the ground beyond the spot where they first take root. Their seeds may, of course be distributed over a wide area. Examples are dock and dandelion.

Creeping on the surface-The par-

ent sends out runners in all directions along the surface of the ground, which eventually take root. Examples are silverweed and crange hawkweed. Creeping below the surface-The parent plant sends out shocts or, in some cases, roots, which travel horizontally at a considerable depth below the surface of the ground, New shoots grow up from these above the surface of the soil and eventually become plants. Takewise, a small piece of the underground shoot an inch or two long is capable of producing a new plant: Field Bindweed and Canada Thistle are examples.

HOW WEEDS SPREAD. Weeds may gain entrance to the

the farm.

thistle, are furnished with a tuft of quickly as they appear, and the im-

surface of the snow.

By the Agency of Animals-The provided with hooks by means of be carried into fields weher formerly they did not exist.

By Cultivation-In some plants, especially those with creeping, underground stems, the broken pieces may be carried all over the field by farm implements and thus dispersed over a much wider area than the parent plants originally occupied.

Where the ground has been badly polluted with weed seeds through neglect in former years the surface ed regularly throughout the season. When the ground has been badly polluted with weed seeds, some of them may lie dormant for several years and germinate when the soil is again dis-

The formation of seeds can be prespud, or frequent cultivation of the be applied to the thistles when growland by horse labor, or by pasturing ing among hay or other crop, as it the ground closely with sheep. Annu- will damage the useful plants as well. als and biennials will eventually die | Common salt is a useful weed killout if the production of seeds is pre-

serve somewhat to check the spread dry weather at the rate of 125 pounds of perennial plants, but as they can in \$0 gallons of water per acre. live for many years and even continue | Strong solutions of the other foreto occupy new ground by the growth of underground shoots, etc., some more thorough methods are required The control of weeds on the farm to get rid of them. The implements requires in a marked degree the two employed for this purpose should be virtues of thoroughness and perseverfarm, or, if already there, may be dis. such as will loosen the soil to such an lance. If a farmer goes about it in a persed over a winer area in one of the extent that the words can be readily half-hearted way, he will never ac-As Impurities in the Seed Sown— pulled out and collected into heaps, complish their eradication. Constant after which they should be barned was highest is necessary if progress Most samples of agricultural seeds when dry. It is very important that is to be made. If bare fallow is recontain weed seeds in greater or less the underground parts of such weeds sorted to, it should be possible to get The Master's discourse had relation to amount, which are sown with the use- as field bind weed should not be brok- rid of the worst weeds in a single ful seeds and thus the weeds may, en late small pleces difficult to col- year. But the practice of bare fallow quite unknown to the tarmer, gain an lect and liable to be stattered over is not a paying game. It is in most They were in danger of unfaithfulness and apostasy. Jesus sought to fortify sown should be absolutely free from the work of collecting and burning off a crop of hay or grain early in weeds of all kinds—a condition of the work of collecting and burning of a crop of may or grain early in the many be done some of the weeds are the season and then leave the land size to be left in the soil and, if undisturbed will grow again. Consequently ground that is badly infested with such weeds will require to have season, and a need crop planted the season, and a need crop planted the it is allowed to begin operations on the surface disturbed by frequent cul- following year. tivation. This can only be done if | It is safe to say that weeds can be In Stable Manure and Feeding the land is left without a crop (sum- held in check only where a suitable Stuffs—Hay and feeding stuffs often mer fallowed) or bears a crop of rotation of crops is followed. Where contain weed seeds, some of which such a nature that it can be planted the same land is sown with wheat are liable to find their way into the in rows with sufficient space between | year after year, or where the land is manure heap and eventually onto the the rows to admit of ready sultivation passured indefinitely, the weed probwithout injury to the plants. The cul- lem is liable to become worse every By the Action of Wind .- Many tivation should be done sufficiently year. In the former case bare fallow seeds, such as those of Dandelion and loften to destroy all green parts as hairs which enables them to float in plements used should be of such a return from the land will be equal to the air for long distances. In other nature that they will cut all under that where rotation of crops is follow-

escape. One of the weed-knife type of implements should be used. The unseeds or adjacent parts of some plants | derground parts of a plant are noursuch as blue bur and burdock, are ished by the green parts above ground, and if the green stems and which they become attached to the leaves are destroyed as quickly as wool of sheep or the clothing of work. they appear, the parts below the surers on the farm, and in this way may face will be starved out and the whole plant will eventually die. This is the only way to eradicate finally such weeds as Canada thistle and field bindweed.

A vigorous growth of some other crop, such as alfalfa, tends to crowd out some of the weeds, and the cutting of the crop several times during the season prevents the weed from ripening its seeds.

SPRAYING TO DESTROY WEEDS. Spraying is effective in destroying should be disturbed to a depth of a some weeds. The substances most few inches and the seeds encouraged commonly used are iron sulphate to germinate either after harvest or in (copperas or green vitriol), copper spring. If the land is then plowed sulphate (blue vitriol) common salt deeply the seedlings will be buried and sodium arsenite. Iron sulphate and the fresh supply of weed seeds can be used to destroy wild mustard brought, up should be encouraged to when growing in a grain crop without grow in the same manner and should | doing any material damage to the then be destroyed. A hoed crop crop. For this purpose a 20 per cent. should be planted and the spaces be- solution is employed, and 100 pounds tween the rows ought to be cultivate of the sulphate dissolved in 50 gallons of water will spray one acre. Copper sulphate can be used for the same purpose, a 2 per cent, solution being employed (10 pounds in 50 gallons of water per acre). Both these sulphates are poisonous. Sodium arsenite, if applied at the rate of two vented in various ways, such as mov- pounds to 50 gallons of water, will ing several times during the season, blacken the leaves of Canadian thistle or cutting the roots with a hoe or but it is very poisonous and cannot

every few years will be necessary. and it is very doubtful whether the cases the seeds; or even the whole ground stems and roots in the area ed. The Canadian Countryman.

sary for development.-T. R. A.



A PRAYER.

God send to thee That bright and blest, indeed, thy day . may be;

So bright as He sees well

Who seeth best;

thy way:

His song of sunshine greet thee every

Himself in everything thy strength and stay. ... Mark Guy Pearse.

TAKE HEED HOW YE HEAR.

Take heed therefore how ye hear .-

little flock in the world, Jesus gave shall be able to quench all the fiery

Great peace, have they which love thy law; and nothing shall offend my taste! yea, sweeter than honey in every false way.

and a light unto my path.-I have

Satan himself is transformed into an angel from heaven, preach any

VALUE.

This is the inspiration, the nerve,

shall be converted, by the grace, beau and gold have I none," said Peter in pressed. Reach down to the depths of ty, variety and ripeness of Christian the Temple porch. Some values are character. Fruitfulness in their fives fixed; there is only a hundred cents flow poor, how rich, how abject, how was to consist in a holy character and in the dollar. Some values are unlife and in benevolent and Christlike fixed, such as place, and power, and How complicate, how wonderful is labors for the welfare of their fellow favors of the men in office. To the men. Pruning is one of the methods vistors belong the spoi's. Some values Distinguished link in being's endless of culture for all fruitful disciples, it are limited by time, and health, and includes all the means that are necessalife. Some are unlimited; purity, Midway from nothing to the Deity! honor and truth. Rise on the wings of love, and how far will you go, and what shall stop you in your flight? Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, pogs, dens and shades.

> Call the hydrographer to make a chart of love, and can he do it? He can draw continents, bays and har time and Solitude Essential in bors. But love is like the skylark; it sings above the clouds; it goes down to the depths which no sounding -line has fathomed. Love goes to the furthest horizon and then takes down the bars and explores an unknown universe. Men may come and men may go, but love goes on forever.

there were involved absolute submis- | So bright that earth may almost where they are trying to ascertain the make time, make contailed for thought. value of a soul, in a delicate balance. reciple are often too much continuous-The soul is in one scale and in the ay together secretary young people. other a compound of values which Lach individual is scharate and repuzzled the magicians of that land. It quires individual separate thought. makes the brain reel as it tries to One in general should room by oneanswer the question of the Master of bear and come any manage to Mag'clans, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? What shall a man give in exchange?"

I walked into the Royal Exchange, London, and looked into anxious faces. the attention wanders too much outcentrated here. I did no business; I II. Distinguished by Christlikeness. Let the word of chiral distinct the Christian type of character is one richly in all wisdom.—Above all, tak.

This is what we all do as to this life to allow their students to think. One -we are born without a shirt, and can afford as a matter of dollars and our hands hold not a farthing when we depart. Ch, the pain of getting, the care of keeping, the fear of losing, erly love has the highest service, real-them. How sweet are thy words unto rope! It seems so curious to build and the agony of cutting the towonly to tumble down. "But this their way is their folly, yet posterity approve their sayings." Each man is a inal thoughts occur to them thus in Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, is independent of, but connected with. life and action. When Jesus said to more understanding that all my wire to the central throne. He was other world, and held by an invisible his disciples, "Go and bear fruit," or, teachers; for thy testimonies are my fashioned in the sempiternal fire. He is a spark from the Everlasting Light. His value is beyond computation, and if you want to come near the estimate. try and count the coin paid down for his redemption. The greatest blot of married life he has never neglected out once and handled as lightly as poswe have preached unto you, let him and stain on the brow of man is that he has blemished his beauty and he can write them, too.—Kansas City juice makes gluten of flour more elasnity is not manhood or womanhood.

selfhood and be a man.

august.

A worm! a god! I tremble at myself, And in myself am lost! H. T. Miller.

EXERCISING THE MIND.

## Learning to Think Easily.

An important clement in easy thinking 1.6.

opportunity for thought in time and in world. Many or to are "too busy," but with

far less produceive things, to really I have seen an Egyptian picture Lie or to reasy think, one should

tenderapie rime alone, along the can here or brock cide or in ones toom. and some there of a stroll or of a ston b.c. e.s r.ds requiring littie attention to tised is our ideal samplant and eccession for tainking unless wardly. The time should be somenow had in which to be atone.

cents to take an extra year in school if one can learn to think by doing so. The time co used is a rich and certain investment. In default of better time a half hour

after walking or before rising is a good time to think, and many people the morning and early after a good night's rest.—Dr. G. Van N. Dearborn in Scientific American.

### Piling It On.

It probably is best never to give in in the first place. Occy Wattles proud-

Agnes-No. I would never marry bear fruit and thereby glorify God. The the crown of mic. men are ever mains here uncounted gold, sacred, unack-don't think myself that harsh measures of the highest form of manhood standards of value. Silver took rank here uncounted gold, sacred, unack-don't think myself that harsh measures are the heat Roston measures are the heat man to reform him. Ethel Well, I ures are the best. Boston Transcript. of his own fortune.



FARMERS MARKET.

Dairy Produce— Butter, choice dairy.. ..

ł	Lggs, new-laid, doz	0 38	0
1	Cheese, lb	0 00	0
1	Do., fancy, lb	0 00	6
١	Dressed Foultr-		
į	Turkeys, Baldwins, bbl	4 00	6
1	Do., Spies, bbl	3 50	6
ţ	Do Greenings, bbl	3 00	5
i	Do. 6-at. bkt	0 40	0
Į	D.o. 6-qt. bkt	0 50	0
i	Rhubarb, bunch	0 00	0
١	Legetables-		
١	Asnaragus, bundle	0 50	. 0
ł	Beets, per bay	2 50	2
1	Do., per peck	0 00	0
1	Cucumpers, each	0 08	Õ
١	Connett non had	2 60	2
١	Do., new, bunch	0 08	W
:	Celery, per bunch	0 65	0
1	Cauliflower, each	0 20	ŏ
ł	Cabbage, each	0 10	1)
i	Horseradish, lb	0.00	ő
1	Leeks, bunch		0
1	Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	0 25	0
1	Do. doz. bchs., large	0 40	0
١	Cnicns, bundle	0 05	0
İ	Do., 11-qt. bkt.	1 25	1
ì	Do., bag	8 60	12
1	Do., Bermuda, box	4 00	4
,	Potatoes, per bag	4 25	4
i	Do., Irish cobbler, per bag		4
1	Do., per peck	3 00	7
ì	Parsnips, per bag	0 00	2
Į	Do., per peck	0 00	
1		0.00	0.
i	Care bunch	0 65	0
•	Sage, bunch	0.05	0
1	Turnips, bag	0 75	3
ì	Do., per peck	0 00	ò
3		4	. 0
1	MEAT-WHOLESA	Æ.	
1	Beef, forequarters, cwt \$1	5 60	\$17
ŧ	Do., hinaquarters 1	9 60	21
i	Carcases, choice 1	7 50	19
ĺ	Do., common	3 (0)	13
ı	Veals, common, cwt	9 12	11
í	. Do., medium 1	)	14
1	Do., prune 1	8 50	90
İ		4 50	16
1	Shop hogs 2	0 00	21
1	Abatteir hogs 2	1 00	~ .

Mutton, heavy Do., light ... Lambs, ib. SUGAR MARKET. Local wholesale quotations on Canadian be applied to the thistles when growand by horse labor, or by pasturing the ground closely with sheep. Annudis and biennials will eventually die out if the production of seeds is presented.

Prevention of seel formation will dry, weather at the rate of 125 nounds at the case of weeds growed the spread of the case of weeds growed to the check the spread of the case of the

1	TORONTO CATTLE M	ARKE	TS	
i	Export cattle, enoice	10 65	12 6	1
. ]	Butcher cattle, choice	7 35	11 6	
1	do. do. medium		10 7	
1	do. co. common	8 55	9 1	
1	Butcher cows, cheice	10 (M)	10 0	
İ	do. do. medium	8 59	9.5	5.
1	do. do. canners	5 59	5 7	
1	do. bulls	6 4)	11 0	
1	Feed steers	9 55	19 :	
1	Stockers, choice	S (n)	9 "	
1	do. light	7 50	9 1	
1	Milkers, choice, each	10 60	110 0	1
1	Springers	40 00	110 0	** 1
i	Sheep, ewes	12 00	16 (	+1
1	Lucks and culls	8 50	10 0	H
i	Lambs	10 30	16 2	
	's fed and watered	17 (14)		
•	Calves	9 00	70 2	
1	OMITTED BEADT	-		

#### OTHER MARKETS

	WINNIPEG	GRAU	EXC	HANGE
	Wheat	Oren	High	Lois dia
	Mary	" 154	9 64	·) 54 · ·
	JULY	45	" Aut	13 1942 11 1
	OCI	1 90	1 90	1 83 4 1 5
	Мау	0 71%	0 7175	0 702 0 7
	July	11 68	(1 16824	11 6 11 11
	Oct	0 613,	0 6136	0.59 0 5
-	" : 3 X			
	May	2 03	3 00	2 99
	July	3 93	3 03	2 99
1	MINNEAPOL	IS GR	AIX Y	ADLETE
1	Minneapolis	A linear	ALL A	ARKEI.
. 1	territed fullis.	A Ubil!-	July.	\$2.21 2

Miancapolis.—Wheat-July, \$2.21 3-8; May, \$2.35; cash, No. 7 nard, \$2.71 to \$2.73; No. 1 Northern, \$2.57 to \$2.83; No. 2 Northern, \$2.51 to \$2.53. Corn—No. 3 yellow \$1.46 to \$1.48. Oats—No. white, 68 to 70c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$14.46, other grades unchanged. Bran, \$39.50 to \$40.55.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.61; No. 1 Northern, \$2.56 to \$2.50; No. 2 Northern, \$2.52 to \$2.51; May, \$2.52 asked; July, \$2.27 otd. Linsend, \$3.28 to \$3.29; May, \$3.27; July, \$3.24; September, \$3.12; October, \$2.94. CHEESE MARKETS.

Stirling. Ont -At to-day's cheese board 485 boxes were offered; 25 1-2c was bid; Campbellford.—At to-day's meeting of the cheese board 196 boxes were offered, all sold at 26 9-16c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO LIVE ST	U	15.	
Cattle, receipts 22,000.			
Martiet weak			
Native beef cattle	8	90	
Streets and feedors	~	4 .	
Calvas	3	00	
Hogs, receipts 26,000.	3	66	
we get weak.			
Limbs Weak.			
Light	14	65	
1'19's	73	23	
Shupp receipts 12 and	1.,		
Char	15	·11)	
Midical Stendy			
Wethers	• •	na	
Lambs, native	10	00	
matte	13	190	
MONTREAL MARK	E.	rs	

15 70

Cattle prices were firm, choice steers silling at \$11 to \$11.5) per 100 nounds, great from \$10.50 to \$11, and medium at \$0 to Choice cows were \$9.75 to \$10.50 ;- ; [60] Notice cows were \$7.50 to \$9.50; balls were from \$2 to \$10.50 for choice, good \$5; to \$8. Calves sold all the way from \$18 for extra choice down to \$7 for common sturf.

Hogs were sold at \$17.25, for selects of cars; sows \$15 and stags \$10 to \$12.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Enffalo, Despatch-Catile teenpts 100; steady. Verle, recents esteady: \$5 to \$13. Hegs, receipts 200; active and lower heavy \$16.15 to \$16.25; mixed, \$15 to 316.15; yorkers, \$15.90 to \$16; light yorkers \$14.25 to \$15.50; pigs, \$13.50 to \$14; roughs \$14 to \$14.15; stags \$11.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,200; ac ivo and steady; clipped lambs \$9 to 314.40: a few at \$14.50; others un----

### Extra Fine Piecrust.

One cupful of lard, two cupfuls of fleur, one tablespoonful of temon juice. three-quarters of a teaspoonful of sait. one egg and sufficient cold water to hold the mixture together. Sift the flour and salt to a basin. Flour the blade of a knife and chop the lard into the flour, being careful to keep the flour between the blade and the knife and the shortening. When the mixture looks like meal add gradually the egg, well beaten, and mixed with the lemon juice Roll the pastry into a ball with the knife. It may be used at once, but it will be improved if alto mail a letter. Now, Mrs Wattles says sible. Bake in a hot oven. Lemon tic, so that dough stretches rather than braks as paste is rolled out.

> Building eastles in the air doesn't necessarily make a man the architect

brides are p comes. hower there is a lock which goes bey ja liness that cent framed Venetia is a marvel of r the veil is a m handiwork; here and there ous, but in her care for none o their knees, the gard her; but s

> loveliness, but the man who if the reflection beauty affects te putting this Will be third be satisfied?" Gradually, w most reverence. pearl and diam the Malines veil figure and trans ttion lovely o heart out of a r a breath:

> "You are read Signa starts them. "Lam afraid deal of trouble. Lady Rockwe head emphatica: "Oh, no. no.

> pleasure; and y lovely. "Oh!" echoes and Laura Der knew it! i said dear, you are jus men who really clothes. As a r able, actually p have a red nose l remember Flor beauty of the h not me she loo in her bridai cos prayed with tear would let her h color somewhere anything, you k was impossible.

> says Si me away crimso Laura, dear The would look nice "And you arthey say in the

all ready. By th Delam re is fel though I suppo. wouldn't be cur where, would be Signa is about

comes a knoch VOICE FRIE

"May I come it The door oper Archie, and amid maids he flings arms, who takes embrace as if th satin were indeed

"You abandon

Laura, in a fine alarm for the we don't let him er like that! Great ing on your vell But Signa out er, and Archie, the consternation pushes her veil a the beautiful fa-"I am so glad ) she says. 1) Laura, he won't waiting and hop dear!" "I should have fore. ' he says, s

me in the drawi Here they wanted "You barrar": ver you'd verk to draw hum as "At last 1 20! Tanks. ... " Davit July Don't dame. boy' Do well

with lette openi You girls no not with him in to. just what you li the princes -and gave me this me while he's a suy produced from jeckets a brant n "Ind he!" -as eyes bean its; as: so then if he think he is kind.

"Kind" relices been with us. We cause he's born ! end of a to three theatre and I've got he says i can k stables: and I've a and oh! no end to be an earl, isn

"Charming," sa marranging the Archie's embrace