TOO NERVOUS TO SLEEP

"NERVES WRECKED BY ACCIDENT —WAS AFRAID TO GO IN A CROWD, OR TO STAY ALONE —TELLS OF HIS CURE.

Much sympathy was felt in this city for Mr. Dorsey, who met with a distressing accident when his foot was smashed in an elevator.

The shock to the nervous system was so great that Mr. Dorsey was in a pitiable condition for a long time. He was like a child in that he required his mother's care nearly all the time. He feared a crowd, could not stay alone and could not sleep because of the weakened and excited condition of his nerves.

Detroit doctors did what they could for him, but he could not get back his strength and vigor until he fortunately heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is no mere accident that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food promises to be exactly what is needed in so many cases of exhausted nerves. It is composed of the ingredients which nature requires to form new blood and create new nerve force. For this reason it cannot fail and for this reason it succeeds when ordinary medicines fail.

Mr. Laurence E. Dorsey, 29 Stanley street, London Ont., writes: "About three years ago I got my foot smashed in an elevator in Detroit, which completely wrecked my nerves. I doctored with the doctors there, but they did not seem to be able to help me. My nerves were in such a state that I could not go down town alone or go any place where there was a crowd. Sometimes my mother would have to sit and watch over me at night, and sometimes I could not get any sleep at all. But one day last winter I commenced using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and before I had completely used the first box I could see a difference in my condition. I continued using these pills for some time. The result was splendid. I feel so much better, can sleep well at night, can go out on the street and attend gatherings like the rest of the people. I am so pleased to be able to tell you what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done for me, and to recommend it to other people."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for $2.75, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI.

JUNE 16, 1918.

...ds on the Cross.—Mark 15: 1-47.

COMMENTARY. —I. Jesus given over to suffer Death (vs. 1-21). The threefold trial of Jesus before the Jewish authorities and the threefold trial before the representatives of the Roman government had not shown any guilt in him; but they had emphasized Jewish hatred and injustice. Pilate endeavored to shift the responsibility for the disposition of the case upon Herod, but Herod would not assume any responsibility. Pilate believed Jesus to be innocent, but such pressure was brought to bear upon him by Jewish mob that he, fearing for his position as Roman governor, yielded to their demands and gave him over to their power. He tried to have them release Jesus, since it was the custom to release a prisoner on the feast day, but they demanded that Barabbas, a noted criminal, should be set free. They were willing to bear the responsibility of the death of Christ. When the soldiers received Jesus to be crucified, they put a purple robe on him in mockery as the king of the Jews. As the procession moved toward the place of execution, according to the custom, Jesus carried the cross or a part of it, on which he was to be crucified. He fainted under the burden and the soldiers compelled Simon, a man of Cyrene in Africa, to carry it.

II. Jesus Crucified (vs. 22-39). 2. Golgotha—The location of Golgotha is not definitely known. Some locate it to the north of Jerusalem upon a hill that bears a resemblance to a skull, and this is probably the place. 23. wine mingled with myrrh—In Matthew it is spoken of as vinegar mixed with gall. It was a stupefying mixture, said to have been provided by the ladies of Jerusalem to deaden the pain of those about to be crucified. he received it not—He tasted it and then refused to drink it (Matt. 27:34). Although it was offered in kindness, Jesus would not drink it, because he wished all his senses to be active while he was undergoing sufferings for sins of world. 24. crucified him—Crucifixion was a Roman mode of punishment, and only the vilest criminals were thus executed. The victim was fastened to the cross by spikes driven through the hands and the feet into the wood. This was done before the cross was raised and fixed in the ground. The pain was excruciating and death usually came slowly. parted his garments—The executioners were entitled to the outer garments of the victim ;and in this case, as Jesus' robe was without seam, lots were cast to determine to whom it should be given. 25. third hour—Nine o'clock . 26. superscription of his accusation—The cause of one's execution was usually written on a board or tablet and carried at the head of the procession, as it moved toward the place of execution, or was suspended from the neck of the prisoner . After he was crucified, it was nailed to the cross above his head. the King of the Jews—In this case the charge was that of treason, but the accusation was written half in mockery . Pilate had it thus written in three languages . Hebrew was the language of the common people. Latin was the official language and Greek was the language of the foreign population. Greek was the language of culture, Latin, of power ;and Hebrew, of religion . 27. two thieves—It is more than probable that they belonged to the band of Barabbas.—Cam. Bib. 28. numbered with the transgressors—The reference here is to Isa. 53: 12.

29. Railed on him—Insulted him. They showed no pity and had no sympathy for him. Thou that destroyest the temple, etc.—The people took up the false charge that was presented against him at the trial before the council. 30. Come down from the cross —In their derisive outbursts the people intimated that he had declared that he had great power, yet he could not come down from the cross. 31. Chief priests mocking—Those high in authority and dignity placed themselves upon a level with the mob in their derision of Jesus. They believed their triumph was complete. He saved others—This was said in mockery, yet it was a great truth. Himself he cannot save—If he had saved himself he could not have saved others. He did not come to earth to save himself, but to lose his life that he might save the world. 32. That we may see and believe—If they failed to believe in him and his mission before he was crucified, they would not believe if he should come down from the cross.

33. The sixth hour—Noon. The reckoning was from sunrise. Darkness—is one of the mysteries attending our Lord's mission and can only be explained by attributing the darkness directly to divine agency. it was the time of the Passover full moon and therefore could not have been an eclipse of the sun. Then, too, an eclipse of the sun continues but a few minutes. The ninth hour—Three o'clock. Jesus cried with a loud voice,—From the time of the morning sacrifice until the hour of the evening sacrifice he suffered the agony of the cross with no murmur escaping his lips. In this hour, as he was about to give up his life, he called upon the Father. Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani—These words are a quotation from Psa. 22: 1 in the Hebrew language., Mark records this only, the fourth, of the seven sayings of Christ on the cross. The first was, "Father, forgive them; for they know in Paradise" Luke 23: 34). The second, "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise" (Luke 23: 43). The third, "Woman, behold thy son!" and "Behold thy mother!' (John 19: 26, 27). The fifth, "I thirst" (John 19: 28). The sixth, "It is finished" (John 19: 30). The seventh, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit" (Luke 23: 46). The first three have reference to others, the next three to his awful conflict, and with the last he commends his spirit to the Father. 35. He calleth Elias—Misunderstanding his words, some thought he was calling for Elijah. 36. Gave him to drink—Jesus had said, "I thirst," and some of the sour wine mixed with water, the common drink of Roman soldiers, was offered to him. 37. Jesus cried with a loud voice—The accounts of Matthew, Mark and Luke note the loudness of Jesus' expiring cry.

38. Veil of the Temple—The curtain that separated the holy place from the holiest of all. 39. This man was the Son of God—The circumstances attending the crucifixion and death of Jesus convinced this Roman officer that he whom the soldiers had crucified was divine.

III. Sympathy for Jesus (vs. 40-47). While Jesus was mocked by His foes, sympathy was extended to Him by his friends. His mother was at the cross as was also John. Other women were there, too, who had become His followers. Jesus gave up His life and when the Roman soldiers came to examine Him and the thieves who were crucified with Him, they found Him dead already and thrust a spear into His side. Joseph of Arimathaea gained the consent of Pilate to place the body of Jesus in his own new tombs. He prepared the body for burial as carefully as the space of time before the beginning of the Jewish Sabbath would allow, and it was placed in the tomb.

Questions.—Where was Christ crucified? Who carried His cross to the place of execution? At what hour was Christ crucified? What saying of Christ on the cross does Mark record? What were His other sayings? What classes of persons were present at the cross? What inscription was placed over Jesus? Why was it written in different languages? How long did the darkness continue? What took place in the temple when Christ gave up His life?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Christ dying for our sins.

I. Closed Christ's earthly ministry.

II. Proved atonement for humanity.

I. Closed Christ's earthly ministry. When Jesus was led to Golgotha, he had stood at the focal point of a sinful world's best light and had been pronounced worthy of death. The power of Rome was joined with Jewish fanaticism and malice. The world's sin culminated in the rejection of the world's Saviour. "They crucified Him there," is the brief notification of the most stupendous crime committed in the history of mankind. A strange picture was presented on Mount Calvary. There were the indifferent watch of the soldiers, the jealous watch of His enemies, the anxious watch of the of the soldiers, the jealous watch of the angelic host. All classes were in an extraordinary manner brought into contact with the Redeemer during His last sufferings. All had an opportunity of displaying state of their minds toward Him. The passers-by railed, the rulers derided, the soldiers mocked and the thieves reviled. The Jews gloried in His agony. They judged results by what they wanted rather than by the declared plan of God The soldiers were unconscious of the character of Him who was suffering there. They were equally unconscious of the nature of the transaction in which they were concerned. Little did they think that the Divine law was being magnified, that the greatest act of obedience to the Divine command was being performed, and that in Christ all the ancient predictions of the Jewish prophets were fulfilled. They were simply performing the tasks assigned to them by virtue of their position.

II. Provided atonement for humanity. The necessity which bound Jesus to the cross was a spiritual one, including free, willing submission. The nature of his work, the everlasting purpose of the Father, his office as Priest, Victim and Redeemer, the glory and honor of God, the love that he bore to humanity was all included in that necessity. The one word which describes the whole gospel plan of salvation is substitution. Christ suffered in every way possible, in every possible degree, in body and soul. He suffered that he might obey the Father, that he might reveal the Father and that man might be redeemed. The darkness was symbolical of God's horror of sin, even when borne vicariously by the Lamb of God and a symbol of his wrath which fell upon those who had slain his only begotten Son. The seeming abandonment of his suffering Son was the crowing manifestation of God's wrath against sin, the last and most appalling ingredient of his atoning sufferings. He bore at that moment the wrath of God on account of man's sin. The divine horror at that moment is unfathomable by mortal mind. Except on the great principle of an atonement all this is accountable. Without this last trial the temptations of Christ had not reached their full. It rendered this triumph more glorious. Jesus was man's representative on Calvary. The value which God places upon a soul was measured by that cry. At that moment the curse was revoked ,the doom recalled and the gates of everlasting life opened to a ruined world. The rending of the veil threw open that hitherto inaccessible place, the holy of holies.

DIGESTIVE TROUBLES OF CATTLE

How the Food is Digested—"Loss of Cud" Explained—By Vet.

When we use the word "ox," in the contemplated series of articles on the above subject, we refer to cattle in general, regardless of sex. The stomach of the ox, being such a complex organ, is more liable to digestive derangement than his intestines. In order that the average reader may the more readily appreciate and understand the different diseases, their causes, symptoms and treatment, it may be wise to briefly describe the anatomy of the oesophagus (gullet) and stomach.

The oesophagus, or gullet, passing from the posterior portion of the pharynx, cavity posterior to the root of the tongue, is a tube composed of a mucous or lining membrane surrounded by muscular fibres. These fibres largely encircle the mucous membrane, and like other muscular fibres, are contractile. When a bolus of food is passing down the tube the fibres expand, and immediately contract after the bolus has passed. The oespophagus, after passing through the thoracic or lung cavity, pierces the diaphragm (the muscle or curtain that separates the thoracic from the abdominal cavities). It then expands and enters the stomach as a somewhat funnel shaped dilation. The mucous membrane is plentiful, and somewhat folded, and continuous with the mucous membrane of the stomach.

The ox is usually spoken of as having four stomachs, but this is not strictly correct, as there is but one organ, but it is more or less completely divided into four compartments, called for convenience, the first, second, third and fourth stomachs. Technically, these are called the rumen, the reticulum, the omasum and the abomasum. The rumen or first stomach is a very large compartment, occupying about four-fifths of the abdominal cavity, situated principally on the left side, extending well back into the pelvis, and having an average capacity of perhaps about 36 gallons. The reticulum, or second stomach, is situated to the front and right of the rumen. It is a comparatively small compartment, and not well divided from the rumen. In fact, the division is so imperfect that it would be difficult to distinguish the one from the other, if it were not for the arrangement of the mucous membranes; that of the rumen being smooth, like that of the oesophagus, while that of the reticulum strongly resembles an empty honeycomb, with the tops of the cells clipped off. On this account, the compartment is frequently referred to as "the honeycomb." The omasum, or third stomach, is to the front and right of the reticulum. It is a small organ, with a capacity of about 1 to 1½ gallons. The mucous membrane of this compartment is formed into leaves of different depths. In fact, compartment of leaves of mucous when it is empty, it appears as a membrane, on which account it is often referred to as "the manyplies." These leaves are thickly studded, on each side, with elevated epithelial cells, which grind the food as it passes through. To the right and posterior of this compartment is the obomasum or fourth stomach, which contains the gastric glands, hence is the true digestive stomach. This compartment is comparatively small, its capacity probably being between 3 and 4 gallons. At the posterior portion of it is a constricted orifice called "the pylorus" or "pyloric" orifice, with which the small intestine is continuous.

Digestion in the ox (with the exception of that which takes place in the small intestine) is supposed to be carried on as follows:

He eats large quantities of bulky food, eats it rapidly, hence does not take time to masticate it well. When swallowed, the food enters the rumen, the muscular coat of which has both transverse and longitudinal fibres, the contraction of which lessens the calibre of the organ in all directions, and, of course, their dilation correspondingly enlarges it. During the time the animal is eating, this contraction and revaxation is continuous, producing a somewhat churning motion which thoroughly mixes the contents with the liquid secretions of the mucous glands. When the animal has satisfied his appetite, the process of rumination or "chewing the cud" commences. This is supposed to be performed somewhat as follows: The muscular fibres mentioned contract firmly. This compresses the contents of the organ, and forces them forward; the dilated end of the oesophagus closes, and grasps a portion of the ingesta, when, by a regurgitative or anti-peristallistic action, it is returned to the mouth for re-mastication. This process being performed, the bolus is again swallowed. If there still be any imperfectly masticated portions, they are supposed to again enter the rumen, while the finely masticated portion and the liquid portion pass directly to the omasum, by what is known as "the oesophagus canal," which consists of two double leaf-like folds of mucous membrane, which extend from the oesophagus (hanging downward), to the omasum. When a bolus of re-masticated food is being swallowed, the lower edge of each fold approaches the other, and when they meet the canal is formed, which carries the ingesta to the omasum. Then another bolus is regurgitated, remasticated and re-swallowed, and the process is continued until the process is completed.

It will be sen that the cud is simply a portion of the contents of the rumen returned to the mouth for re-mastication, hence the common idea that cattle suffer from a disease known as "loss of the cud" is false. In most cases of digestive trouble, the process of rumination ceases, but when the disease is cured, it will again be performed. It must not be thought that all the contents of the rumen undergo this process at any time. Only a limited amount is operated upon at any time, hence in health the rumen always contains a large amount of ingesta. The remasticated food, having entered the omasum, fills up the spaces between the leaves, which press upon it, and, having slight motion, still further grind it, and press the fluid into the abomasum. The contents of the omasum, even in health, are much dryer than that of any other compartment. These gradually pass into the abomasum, where true digestion really commences.

It will be seen by the above that the functions of the first three compartments are simply to prepare the food for digestion, which commences in the fourth.

—The Canadian Countryman.

NOTHING LIKE IT FOR BRONCHITIS AND WEAK THROAT

REMARKABLE CURES IN THE WORST CASES REPORTED DAILY.

CURES WITHOUT USING DRUGS.

Doctors now advocate an entirely new method of treating bronchitis and irritable throat. Stomach dosing is no longer necessary.

The most approved treatment consists of a healing vapor resembling the pure air of the Adirondacks.

This soothing vapor is full of germ-destroying substances, and at the same time is a powerful healing agent. It is sent to the bronchial tubes and lungs through a skillfully devised inhaler that can be carried in the vest pocket. Simplicity itself is the keynote of this splendid treatment.

CATARRHOZONE is the name of this wonderful invention that is daily curing chronic cases of the weak throat, bronchitis and catarrh. Every breath through the inhaler is laden with soothing, healing substances that destroy all diseased conditions in the breathing organs. It cannot fail to cure because it goes where the trouble really exists ,and doesn't attempt to cure an illness in the head or throat by means of medicine taken into the stomach. Catarrhozone is a direct breathable, scientific cure.

There is no sufferer from a grippy cold or any winter ill that won't find a cure in Catarrhozone, which is employed by physicians, ministers, lawyers and public men throughout many foreign lands. Large size lasts two months and costs $1, and is guaranteed; small size, 50c, sample size, 25c, all storekeeper and druggists, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Swapping Horses.

An Indiana man was traveling down the Ohio on a steamer with a mare and two-year-old colt when by a sudden caree en of the boat all three were tilted into the water. The Hoosier, as he rose puffing and blowing above water, caught hold of the tail of the colt, not having a doubt but that the natural instinct of the animal would carry his safely ashore. The old mare made for the land, but the frightened colt swam lustily down the current with its owner still hanging fast. "Let go of the colt and hang on to the mare!" shouted some of his friends. "Bosh!" exclaimed the Hoosier, spouting the water from his mouth. "It's mighty fine telling me to let go the colt, but to a man who can't swim this ain't exactly the time for swapping horses." —Ottawa Citizen.

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

Would Change the Theme.

Doris' mamma was reading a sad story to her when Doris said: "O! mamma, read the funnies until I get the frog out of my throat."

Charlotte Perkins Gilmore declares that men "make the best cooks, the best milliners, the best bridge builders" and a lot of other important things. However, it is still generally admitted that women make the best mothers.—Boston Transcript.

Fennel.

Fennel is useful.

Do you know it? It is a common plant.

The Italians believe in it.

They use it freely in food and drink.

Fennel in their view is conducive to long life and strength.

The Arabs wrap meat balls in fennel leaves and stew them.

The Chaldeans chop fennel and boil it in sour milk, as a refreshing beverage.

European farmers give an infusion of fennel to sickly lambs in the cold weather.

In Wales and Scotland and in the Pyrenees, fennel is believed to have special power to ward off evil spirits and to preserve its wearer from harm.

Endurance of Reindeers.

The reindeer is said to be able to endure more fatigue than any other draft animal except the camel. It has been known to pull 200 pounds 10

SUNDAY AT HOME

SHOULD YOU FEEL INCLINED TO CENSURE

Should you feel inclined to censure
Faults you may in others view,
Ask your own heart, ere you venture,
If that has not failings, too.

Let not friendly vows be broken;
Rather strive a friend to gain;
Many a word in anger spoken
Finds its passage home again.

Do not, then, in idle pleasure,
Trifle with a brother's fame;
Guard it as a valued treasure,
Sacred as your own good name.

Do not form opinions blindly;
Hastiness to trouble tends;
Those of whom we thought unkindly
Oft become our warmest friends.

—Author Unknown.

A GOODLY HERITAGE

No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord.—The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them. O taste and see that the Lord is good: blessed is the man that trusteth in Him. O fear the Lord, ye His saints; for there is no want to them that fear Him. The young lions do lack, and suffer hunger: but they that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing.—The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places, yea, I have a goodly heritage.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall.—He that spared not his own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall he not with Him also freely give us all things?

MANHOOD

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

Long ago I was travelling in the west of Ireland. A woman was a fellow-passenger in the jaunting car, and she descanted on the beauty of the scenery, and as she pointed to the range of the Connemara Mountains, and said their "beauty had not diminished since Adam was a boy," I begged to remind her that Adam never was a boy, but was made a full-grown man.

Adam never was a boy, nor an infant, but a man, made upright, nothing to be added, nothing to be deducted, the last and crowning act of the great Creator.

When we look at the second Adams, the second creations of the Holy Ghost, we see the same thing; not boyhood, not babyhood. In the magnificent apartments of the Holy Ghost I see no tunics for boys, no swaddling bands for babies, no baby bath-tubs. As I go through the apartments I see helmets for noble heads, breastplates for manly forms, swords for strong arms, the "gospel of a good pair of boots" for unwearied feet. I see men, the fairest, bravest, purest, mightiest of the sons of God.

A master marine once brought me a present from Calcutta. A little statue of a brown woman, holding a brown baby in her arms, dressed in Oriental fashion: an Indian representation of the Mother of Jesus. I am profoundly impressed with the greatness of the departure from simplicity and truth of an ancient system in presenting my Master as an infant in the arms of His mother. I know not Christ after the flesh any more, certainly not a boy of twelve; still less an infant of days. I hear the thundering appeal from the source of truth and authority "Quit you like men!" Surely we may claim the primest manhood for the noble army who have to fight the fight of Faith.

How is it possible for the Infinite to produce the immature? A boy is the raw material of manhood. An infant is the puling, muling, creeping form of humanity.

In the beginning God breathed into mouths breath of life, of lives; there was bodily life which belongs to earth, it grows, matures and decays; there was spiritual life, it springs into manhood instantly. It is of God, it is from God, it is for God, it is in God, it is to God. God is a spirit. I am a spirit, "a spirit hath not flesh and bones." My spirit is entire, complete, fire-proof, water-proof, death-proof. My spirit is round, as a tear, as a star, moves in its atmosphere, sings its own song, attracts its own affinities. It is not weary, its eye is not dim, its natural force is not abated. Fire, frost, hail, winds, rain, tremble at the shaking of its wings as it goes the round of the universe of God!

No Rest With Asthma.—Asthma usually attacks at night, the one time when rest is needed most. Hence the loss of strength, the nervous debility, the loss of flesh and other evils which must be expected unless relief is secured. Fortunately relief is possible. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved its merit through years of service. A trial will surely convince you.

BLOODLESS WOMEN

Feel Weak, Depressed and Worn Out All the Time—Do Not Eat Well or Sleep Well.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women out of ten are victims of bloodlessness in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife and mother, or the matron of middle age, all know its miseries. To be anaemic means that you are breathless after any slight exertion—you feel depressed and worn out all day. You turn against food and cannot digest what little you do eat. At night you do not sleep well and in the morning you wake up tired and feeling unfit for the day's duties. Perhaps there are splitting headaches, or pains in the back or side. Often a feeling of dizziness and despondency. These are the signs of anaemia, or bloodlessness. There may be only one or two of these signs noticeable, but the more there are the greater are the ravages of the trouble. There is only one way to cure anaemia, and that is by increasing and enriching the blood supply, and there is only one medicine can do this speedily and effectively—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills purify the blood. It is in this way that thousands and thousands of weak, ailing girls and women have been restored to the joy of energy and good health through their use. Give these pills a fair trial and you will enjoy that health and strength that is the birthright of every woman. Mrs. W. H. Neff, Hughes Avenue, Toronto, says:—"For several years I suffered from a weak and watery condition of the blood. At times I would be so bad that when I walked up stairs I would have to sit on the top step and rest. Sometimes my face would swell to about twice its natural size, and at other times my feet would swell so that I could not put my shoes on. Frequently I would take fainting spells, and was wholly unfitted for any work. I was under a doctor's care most of the time, and if I felt better for a time it was only to have the trouble worse than before. While in this condition I was visiting a friend who had great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she got me three boxes. By the time I had taken these I felt so much better that I got six more boxes, and before I had taken them all I was again enjoying the best of health; had increased in weight, my appetite improved, and I have not had a symptom of a relapse to the old table condition."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicines, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice, dairy	$ 0 45	0 47
Do., creamery	0 [illegible]	0 53
Margarine, lb.	0 25	0 26
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 45	0 45
Cheese, lb.		0 30
Do., fancy, lb.		0 35
Maple syrup, half gallon		1 45
Do., gallon	2 50	2 75
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 32
Fowl, lb.	0 20	0 24
Spring chickens		0 60
Roosters, lb.		0 [illegible]
Ducks, lb.		0 30
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 40	0 75
Do., bbl.	2 50	8 00
Strawberries, box	0 25	0 30
Pineapples, each	0 25	0 30
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	0 08	0 10
Beans, waxed, small msr.		0 25
Beets, new, bunch		0 10
Carrots, new, bunch	0 05	0 10
Cucumbers, each	0 05	0 15
Cabbage, each	0 05	0 15
Lettuce, 3 for		0 10
Onions, Bermuda, case	1 75	2 00
Do., green, bunch	0 05	0 10
Parsley, bunch		0 10
Parsnips, bag	0 99	1 00
Do., peck		0 25
Potatoes, bag	1 50	1 80
Do., Irish Cob, seed		2 25
Do., new, peck		0 50
Radishes, 3 bunches		0 10
Rhubarb, 3 bunches		0 10
Sage, bunch		0 05
Savory, bunch		0 05
Spinach, peck		0 20
Tomatoes, lb.		0 20
Watercress, 6 bunches		0 15

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, hindquarters	$17 00	$19 00
Do., hindquarters	28 00	30 00
Carcases, choice	22 50	24 00
Do., common	19 00	21 00
Veal, common, cwt.	12 00	13 00
Do., medium	15 50	18 00
Do., prime	22 00	22 50
Heavy hogs, cwt.	19 00	21 00
Shop hogs	25 00	27 50
Abattoir hogs	27 00	28 00
Mutton, cwt.	29 00	35 00
Lambs, cwt.	37 00	42 00
Do., Spring each	12 00	15 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Toronto wholesalers quote the refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	$8 90
Atlantic, granulated	100 lbs.	9 00
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	8 81
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	8 90
No. 1 yellow, Acadia	100 lbs.	8 53
No. 2 yellow,	100 lbs.	8 43
No. 3 yellow,	100 lbs.	8 33
No. 1 yellow, St. Lawrence	100 lbs.	8 57
No. 1 yellow, Redpath	100 lbs.	8 43
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	8 33
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8 23
Atlantic, bright yellow	100 lbs.	8 66
Do., brilliant yellow	100 lbs.	8 46
Do., dark yellow	100 lbs.	8 46

Barrels—5c over bags.

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Piles, Fistulas, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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