ETTING THE MOST FROM FARM MANURE

Apply It With the Minimum of Loss and Labor-A Manure Spreader is Highly Desirable—By J. Hugh McKenney.

Lord would Mentilla eople would not listen when he spoke in mercy.

12. This is the rest. This is the refreshing—The Lord had shown His people the way of rest from their enpeople the way of rest from their en-emies and of true prosperity. They had known of the great deliverances Ho had wrought out for them; yet they would not give heed to His re-quirements and promises. 13. The word of the Lord was unto them and pleaded with them repeatedly by his prophets, but they would not heed their warnings. Then He spoke to their warnings. Then Ha spoke to them by His judgments, permitting the Assyrians to afflict them until they were "broken and snared, and laken" in the captivity.

dan-

The pro-

destruction of a

a, the capital of Israel, was a, the capital of Israel, was ctuated upon a beautiful, round hill about three hundred feet in height. It is here spoken of as "the crown of pride." Drunkards of Ephraim—Eph-

raim is used to stand for the entire

kingdom, and the inference is that this was a nation of drunkards. A fading flower—Samaria was a thriving city

and beautiful for situation, but the

prophet saw it as a lovely flower beginning to fade. The destruction of

Samaria and the captivity of Israel only three or four years in the

future. Even then the Assyrians under

Shelmaneser were ready to bring about its destruction. Head of the fat

valleys-Samaria was surrounded by beautiful, fruitful valleys. 2. Behold

The prophet's message demands at-

tention. The Lord hath a mighty and

etrong one—The Assyrians were eager to conquer and take possession of

Israel, and the Lord would withdraw

"tempest of hail" and a "flood

became ripe as early as June, when the main crop ripened in August. The "hasty fruit" was the "first ripe fig."

and was esteemed a great delicacy

which was eagerly devoured by those who found it. So the Assyrians would

eagerly devour Samaria and the land

of Israel. Isaiah in his beauty saw this fearful destruction which was

its drunkenness and other forms

of wickedness. The Lord of hosts—
"Jehovah of hosts,"—R. V. A crown
of glory—In striking contrast to the
"crown of pride," Unto the residue
of his people threat residue

doubtless made to the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, which constituted the

kingdom of Judah. About the time

the Assyrians took the northern king-dom into captivity. Hezekiah became

king of Judah and instituted important and far-reaching reforms, and the kingdom prospered. It stood for a

period of one hundred and thirty-five

years after the northern kingdom ceased to exist. It is also doubtless

true, as many commentators think, than the prophet saw in his vision the

be to them a crown of glory and a diadem of beauty, and he will give

diadem of beauty, and he will give them wisdom and strength to make

them victors over all that would oppose their spiritual progress. He is

a tower of strength to the righteous,

III. Needed instruction given - (vs

7-13). 7. But they also have erred through wine—Isaian turns to the sins

of his own people, the kingdom of Judah. He had held up the condition, morally, of the people of Israel, and

had shown the coming destruction, as

and mind and is destructive of spirit and mind and is destructed of spirite val life. The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drius.—
They who should be the moral and

spiritual guides of the people were incompetent and wicked. Their views

of truth are not clear and they fail to weigh causes justly because they are given to strong drink. 8. Filthiness.—The liquor traffic is productive of physical and moral fiith. It defiles

everything it touches. It pollutes the very air, so that the space about the door of the saloon is foul with the odor of the drink, and the breath of the drinker is

the drinker is nonseating with the fumes of alcohol. It brings its victim below the level of the brute.

9. Whom shall He teach knowledge The condition described in the two

preceding verses shows clearly the need for instruction and warning; but

those to whom the prophet spoke resented his words. Was Isaiah falking to them as if they were mere babes?

Did they not know what they were doing? 10. Precept upon precept, electre ends that the people were mocking Isaiah in his continued efforts to instruct and warn them. They were thoroughly displeased with him to.

thoroughly displeased with him for

warning to the people of Judah, He charges them with indulgence in strong drink, which is having its usual

It produces weakness of body

punishment.

those who persist in a course of rebellion against him he bring-

"crown of pride." Unto the rest of his people—Direct reference

only a few years in the future. II. Help in God (vs. 5-6). 5. In that day—At the time when the kingdom of Israel should be overthrown because

protection and permit Assyria to

they were broken and snared, and taken" into captivity.

Questions.—What is the meaning of the word woe as here used? What was the erown of pride? What particular sin was Isaiah condemning? To what does drunkenness lead? To what did the prophet compare the Assyrian the prophet compare the Assyrian army? What hope was held out to the kingdom of Judah? What was the condition of Judah? In what words did the condition of Judah? In what words did the condition of Judah? did the people scoff at the message of the prophet? What would finally overtake the rebellious nation?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-A ruined nation.

I. Depraved by self-indulgence.

carry out her purpose. The fierceness and destructiveness of the Assyrian army is vividly expressed in the lan-II. Deprived of divine blessing. I. Depraved by self-indulgence. The lesson here is one of united and fearguage of this verse. The army is com less opposition intemperance and to whatever exposes the people to its rav-ages. This chapter is the first of a pared to some of the most destructive forces in nature. "a tempest of hail and a destroying storm," and "a flood of mighty waters overflowing." 3. Crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim—The city of Samaria in all group of representative discourses which deal with conditions existing throughout Israel, all enforcing the same principles. In this instance the beauty and prosperity is spoken prophet Isaiah warned the ten tribes of the coming judgments which were of in these terms. The people were reveiling in luxury, and drunkenness abounded. The nation was "overcome with wine" (v. 1). Trodden under feet soon after executed by Assyria. Words are scarcely possible with which to express greater sorrow and calamity than are found here describing the If the people of Israel had not been under the power of drink, they would prevailing iniquity caused by intem-perance, Ephraim in this lesson stands have realized their danger and would have been able to defend themselves; for the kingdom of the ten tribes. The but they were blind to their condition drunkards of Ephraim stand for its dissipated and desolate people. The crown of Samaria stands for its capital city, strong and beautiful. Pride was a sin which generally prevailed. Bc-represented as a fading flower in a sightly place. After the Assyrians, as cause of this the prophet boldly pro-claimed a woe to the crown of pride. The people were not only overcome but ruined by the use of intoxicants. They sacrificed reason, virtue, con-science to the love of strong drink. a "tempest of nail" and a "room of mighty waters," had swept over it, there would be nothing left of its beauty and prominence. The hasty fruit—Some of the fruit of the fig tree The loss of everything desirable over-came them when they lost control of their appetites. In the place of industry, indolence prevailed. In the place of intelligence, ignorance abounded. In place of thrift and comfort, poverty and wretchedness existed. In place of honor and virtue, dishonor and vice held sway until life became almost unendurable. Appetite as & strong giant brought his captives into complete subjection so as to render it practically impossible to cast off chains. Drunkenness is compared to a combat between man and his habit, in which man is the victim and habit the victor. The figure is of a people laid prostrate and helpless in utter bewilderment, and unconscious as to what would happen to them or their homes or their nation, a condition heart-sick-ening and hopeless. They were so stricken as to be unsound in judgment, with little or no vision of truth and duty, with no susceptibility to moral and religious impressions, unable to speak intelligently, subject to the snares of all evil, afflictions and cal-LEACHING OF MANURE.

Deterioration of manure is also caused by leaching. Manure exposed to the action of the elements loses about one-half of its valuable fertilizing constituents in the course of six months, constituents for an experiment at the No density Experiment Station, lost 37,6 per cent, of its phosphoric acid and 47.1 per cent, of its phosphoric acid and 47.1 per cent, of its phosphoric acid and the same time 31 per cent, of its phosphoric acid and 61.1 per cent. amities, exposed to contempt, not able to recover themselves. They had no capacity to receive instruction and

ushering in of Messah's kingdom and the blessings that would attend his reign. 6. Spirit of judgment—Justice, fah was one of the most eloquent men.
yet the people resisted his words and righteousness. To him that sitteth in judgment—To the ruler of the people. To them that turn the battle to the gate—To those who wage a victorious warfare. The idea in the same of the people of the yet the people resisted his words and objected to him as God's messenger. The word of God commanded their scrious attention, which they refused to give, but rather ridiculed it. What warfare. The idea is that of driving the enemy back to the gates of the really angered those scorners was that the prophet treated them, as they comcity from whence they came. There is great encouragement to the children of God in these verses. The Lord will plained, as though they were children and not as masters in Israel. They despised God's method of dealing with them. They were weary of hearing of morality or of having the prophet's warnings applied to the sins and needs of their time. They sneered at the of their time, they sherred at the simplicity of the means vouchsafed to the church of Isaiah's time. By their profane contempt of God and his word, they hastened their own rum. The were to be broken by their enemies snared in their own policy and taken in Satan's net. The refuge they chose for themselves would utterly fail them. for themselves would utterly fall them. They were to suffer pun'shment by a continued hardening of their hearts until they were no longer able to understand. The prophet's prediction was fulfilled. Terrible and exact was the retribution that fell on their ein. The literal meaning of the "residue of the neople" is that after the pride of the people' is that after the pride of the apostate tribes had fallen, they who had remained true to God and to themselves should glory and delight in Jehovah. It was a prophecy blessingly fulfilled. "A crown of glory and a dia-Jenovali. It was a prophecy blessingly fulfilled. "A crown of glory and a dia-dem of beauty" are employed as em-blems to represent what God regards as the most precious and beautiful ortilizing constituents are probably rendered available as fast as the clart requires them.

On clay soils it frequently happens that manure produces no effect #1 all during the first year, on account of slowness of decomposition, but as the clay possesses very powerful absorptive properties the manure is not lost. There is, therefore, practically no danger of loss in apply manure to clay soils a long in the properties of the manure is not lost. There is manure has a foreing effect and tends to make stems and leaves at the expense of ruit and grain. It is, therefore, better fait and grain. It is, therefore, better for any garden truck, grasses and for agree planns than for cereals or fruits.

Spreading the manure and allowing it to lie on the surface should be practiced only on level fields where there is no danger from surface washing. There is no danger from this cause is very well that the loss from this cause is very well that the loss from this cause is very well that the loss from this cause is very mail.

There can be no fixed rule as regards the amount of manure to apply About It to Is tons per acre is an abnudant application, 14 tons good, and 8 to 9 light. Twenty tons is a frequent application where truck farming is practiced, and still larger amounts are often used. naments for his people. Such a crown is unfading and imperishable, substantial and immerial, "a crown of rightcourness" rightly obtained and rightly possessed. Death has no power every wer over thful "re-ch will be sidue infinit valuable y crown

capacity to receive instruction and were prejudiced against it.

11. Deprived of divine blessing. Isa-

The Speed Limit.

days of his own youth, a certain busi-ness man sent his son to the college where he had himself been educated.

The dairy cow often suffers the most from exposure to the weather before real winter has begun. After steady cold comes the cow is generally stabled. Exposure to cold rains is often more injurious to the animal that the colder but going over the same thing again and again. They considered it an affront to their intelligence to deal with them "Well," replied the youth frankly,
"when I left home dad told me not in
diagrace his record, and I only want to
see how far I can go." as a teacher would with little chil-

Stable manure is one of the big asters on the farm—in fact, the maintage of crop production. It is an ensets on the farm-in fact, the mainstay of crop production. It is an encouraging sign that the majority of farmers are coming to realize it. The old dictum that was prominent in the agricultural press the farmers' institute meeting or the experimental statute meeting or the experimental station bulletin, a decade or so ago, warning the farmer against piling his manure under the eaves of the barn and allowing the fertility to leach down a slope into the nearest creek, is seldom mentioned. With the passing of graingrowing as a specialty and the advent of livestock as the principal factor of agricultural activity, the farmer has come to grapple with the situation from a scientific standpoint Whereas, he formerly depleted the soil by marketing its fertility, he the soil by marketing its fertility, he now aims to put back as much or more than he takes in the form of

Anyone who has received a jolt from the dealer in commercial fertilfrom the dealer in commercial termi-izers has a pretty good object lesson regarding the cash value of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. When bringing home a load of cotton seed meal, linseed meal or other rich nitro genous feeds it is well to consider not alone their feeding value, but also their fertilizing value. After consump. tion, there will remain an average of 75 per cent. of the foregoing constituents to be utilized for feeding next season's crops. My experience leads me to believe that the safest way for the average farmer to be used. me to believe that the safest way for the average farmer to buy fertilizers is by way of the feed bin. That means two profits for the one invest-ment, which ought to make the trans-action a highly satisfactory one. How to get the greatest returns from the fertilizer produced on the farm is a live problem. Quite often the fact is overlooked that there are

the fact is overlooked that there are different types of soil requiring different treatment. For instance, it could hardly pay to put much farmyard manure on muck land. It is rich in

FARREARDEN

MANURE DETERIORATION.

The necessity of keeping manure moist especially notable in case of hanure. Being naturally of a dry

is especially notable in case of horse manure. Being naturally of a dry nature, it decomposes very rapidly. The same may be said of sheep manure, only in a less degree. "Fire fanging" is the result of an insufficient supply of water, which can be easily checked by sprinkling. This sprinkling should be done regularly, so that the heap is kept in a constant state of moisture. Alternate westing and drying liberates considerable ammonia.

FERMENTATION IN MANURE.

FERMENTATION IN MANURE.

The nature and extent of fermentation in manure is governed largely by the composition of the manure, more particularly upon the amount of nitrogen in a soluble form which it contains. The more soluble nitrogen, the more rapid the fermentation. Urine is rich in soluble netrogenous compounds, and consequently decomposes rapidly. Manure decreases rapidly bulk by fermentation. The coarse materials are gradually decomposed, and elisably decomposed, and elisably decomposed, and manure pile. Properly controlled, fermentation is a valuable manner of increasing the availability of the fertilizing constituents of manure, although it decreases the bulk, but when not properly controlled it seriously reduces the value of the manure.

LEACHING OF MANURE.

LEACHING OF MANURE.

ne-half of the constituents in the total nimal manure product of the cow may e lost by an exposure of less than four onths.

months, an exposure of less than four months, and the mount of litter required for any given animal depends largely upon the character of the food. A safe general rule is that the litter should amount to at least one-third of the dry matter of the food consumed. The following amounts per day for different animais is about right; Sheep, three-fifths pound of litter; cattle, 9 pounds; horses; 6 1-2 pounds.

pounds.

It is not advisable, as a rule, to use an excess of litter beyond that needed to keep the animal clean and absorb the liquid excrement, since the materials available for beading, are generally poor in fertilizing constituents, and so extend and dilute the manure unnecessary.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

plying all the way from ten to fifteen tons to the acre on just such lands. In such cases, all the benefit derived is from the potash contained in the manure. The result of an experiment conducted by the Indiana station showed that one application of 200 pounds of potash on muck soil gave an increase of eighty-nine bushels of corn to the acre, while an application corn to the acre, while an application of ten tons of barnyard manure to the acre increased the yield only fifty-one bushels during the same time. The potash then cost about five dollars potash then cost about live donars and the ten tons of manure would be worth twenty dollars. This is a big waste of good fertilizing matreials that would be of great value to sandy

or clay soils. In addition to the kind of soil, there In addition to the kind of soil, there are several other general principles that govern the use of farm manure. The most important of these are type of farming, rotation of crops, topography of land, time, method and rate of application, the amount of manure available for use and the total number of acres to be manured.

Regarding the quantity of manure.

Regarding the quantity of manure that may profitably be applied to the land much depends upon the kind of farming followed. Truck growers ond market gardeners, owing to the ability of their crops to use a large amount of available plant food and the comparatively heavy applications year on the same ground. When decomposed this also improves the water absorbing and power of the soil as well as its bacterpower of the soil as well as its pacterial and physical conditions. Sometimes when a dairy farm that is heavily stocked and a short rotation of crops is followed it becomes necessing the land rather property. sary to manure the land rather more sary to manure the land rather more heavily than would otherwise be de-sirable in order to unilize all the manure. On a general farm, not so well stocked, this could not be considered good practice.

Applying too much to the acre is a

year, while a meadow at the back end of the farm was left without any form of fertilizer for ten years. This "robbing Peter pay Paul" policy gets a farmer nowhere, and if he keeps any tab at all on his operations, ordinary business accuracy or with in the nary business acumen ought in time, to lead him to abandon such a sense-less show of vanity. Experiments at the Pennsylvania station clearly demonstrate that much of the value of such applications is lost. In a fouryear rotation of corn, oats, wheat and grass, manure was applied at the rate at six, eight and ten tons to the acre for the corn and wheat crops, making the applications twelve, sixteen and twenty tons to the acre during the rotation. The average increase near terms of the average increase near terms. crease per ton of manure for twen-ty-five years has been \$2.16 where twelve tons were applied; \$1.66 where sixteen tons were applied, and \$1.44 where twenty tons were applied during each four years.

The time that manure is applied to the land has a good deal to do with its effects on some crops. For instance, corn grown where manure was spread during the fall and winter will usually produce a larger yield than where the application made just previous to planting. Also, made Just previous to planting. Also, meadows that have received a top-dressing of manure during the fall give a good increase, but if delayed until spring no beneficial results are

likely to be observed.

Finally, the value of manure is influenced very largely by the method of application. If left lying over the field, unevenly distributed and in large lumns it may be several years. large lumps, it may be several years before it becomes decomposed and available as plant food. For proper fining and even distribution the man-ure spreader is almost indispensable. Not only that, but the supply of man-ure at hand will cover more land, and nitrogen, phosphoric acid and organic mistake and is bound to result in loss. the application may be made more

day weather later in the winter. The dairy cow is not like the fat steer, protected from cold by a layer of fat. As a result had weather causes a big drop in milk production. So long as the weather is dry it is just as well to leave the cow outside nights for some time, but every cold rain should find her protected. The main thing in barns is to have tight walls, so there is no draft or wind and a good roof. Care should be taken in arranging the stalls length and a gutter of sufficient depth to hold the manure. The cleanliness of the milk depends to a considerable extent upon having she barn built so the cow will keep herself clean. Ounces of grease save dollars' in re-Tomato seed is good for three or four years.

Onions do best on a level seed bed, with perfect drainage.

On the average farm the horses will not be worked as hard or as regularly as they have been during the summer. If they have been heavily fed and quantity of grain be reduced, but care must be taken not to cut down their food supply too much. They will need considerable food merely to keep them warm. In addition to this they should have enough to keep them looking well and give them strength for whatever driving or teaming may be required of them.

Ing or teaming may be required of them. The feeding of cows on dairy farms is of still greater importance. Even if they get some grass or stalks from the pasture or the field, the supply will be seanty and the quantity will be poor. Unless there is prompt and liberal feeding from the barn, with grain added to the dried material, there will be a shrinkage in the quantity of milk and a decline in conditions. This will bring a loss not merely in the immediate present, but one which, will continue for a long time. It is a rule to which dairying is no exception, that it is expensive to regain lost ground.

THE FUTURE. The worst is yet to come. So wail the doubters glum. But here's the better view: "My best I've yet to do."

The worst some always fear To morrow holds no cheer, Yet farther on life's lane Are joys you shall attain,

Go forward bravely then And play your part as men, For this is ever true:

in tertilizing constituents, and so extend and dilute the manure unnecessary.

METHODS OF AFPLYING MANURE.

Whether manure should be applied fresh or rotten depends largely upon the character of the soil. Where improvement of the mechanical condition is the main object sought, the best results will be secured by applying fresh manure to the leght soils. If, however, prompt action of fertilizers is desired, in a favorable senson light soils utilized to the avoidable soush light soils. If, however, prompt action of fertilizers is desired, in a favorable senson light soils will go the position takes plates will, and the constituents of the fresh manure becomes available very slowly, and the constituents of the fresh manure becomes son, the decomposes readily, and the formulation of the fresh manure becomes son, the decomposes readily, and the formulation of the fresh manure becomes the first position takes plates plate to the first position takes plate as the probably requires them.

On clay soils it frequently barness will be as wool.—I

Come now, and let ve reason together, said the Lord; though your sins be as searlet, they shall be as white is enow; though they be red like arimson, they shall be as wool,—I is snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.—I will fergive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more.—Thou wilt cast all their sins into the depths

wilt east all their sins into the depths of the sea.

Thou hast in love to my soul delivered it from the pit of corruption: for thou hast east all my sins behind. Thy buck.—Why is a God like unto Thee, that pardoneth iniquity?... He retaineth not His anger for ever, because He delighteth in mercy.—Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood... to Him be giory and Dominion for ever and ever. Amen. ever and ever. Amen.

THE OTHER FELLOW. *

Perhaps he is snowed under; come along with your silver shovel and dig him out; mayhap you may find the angel. He may be considered dead, but there is a creative power in prayer, and a resurrecting lift in personal effort, and you may have the sonal effort, and you may have the honor of unbinding the napkin about his head and leading him into the Warm sunlight of everlasting day. You may meet him at the prison gate as he comes into a new day, after

serving a term. Take his hand and bid him welcome to a newborn liberty; give him hie dinner and some paper to write to his mother, and let him roll the cloud from the maternal heart. He has gained his liberty, to go to the devii, but do thou, by brotherly kindness, turn his feet into the way of, peace. Find him a friend and a job and spring a gleam of hope in his stunted, wasted heart.

He is one of the fost sheep, and lost sheep do not go in search for the serving a term. Take his hand and

He is one of the fost sheep, and lest sheep do not go in search for the shepherd, but the shepherd goes after the wanderer, and they seek and find, and return with joy. Oh, the finder's joy! Oh to drink out of the cup of restoration! A steamer stopped at a wharf on a great river. On a bluff was an interesting figure making great signals of joy, the mate of the steamer answered with equal demonstrations of delight. As we proceeded on our way I joined the mate, at his leisure, and asked him to explain the correspondence by signals given. "My leisure, and asked him to explain the correspondence by signals given. "My dear sir, I have a family at home, but this lad gives me more joy than all others; he fell into the water, and I plunged in after him and restued him, and every trip he comes down to give me his glad salutation." The joy of serving is the highest possible joy; the very heart of God runs through you like a mill stream.

A Bible class teacher attended a convention and came back refreshed; on the walls of the class room was a motto, the "other fellow." He said: "We had better take down that motto and go out of business, for what

"We had better take down that motto and go out of business, for what have we done of late for the other fellow" No man liveth unto himself; we increase our joy by promoting the joy of others. We wash our eyes and see better when we look at another man's cure. True sympathy is a very tender and delicate spiritual ministry. We need to know what is going on inside a man's breast, and penetrate beyond the formalities of life, and fouch the weary, achies, empty acart. The fingers of the soul are long and delicate; they carry steret cups of strength to the pad who cannot find a name for their secret pain. Oh, to give a thrill to the shy and not find a name for their secret pain. Oh, to give a thrill to the shy and shrinking soul, to warm the half-frozen heart made stabborn by the hard faces of those who ought to be hetter helpers in our brother's need. Oh, to come near and reverently touch the springs of life, and alter the purpose of a half-famished heart. A vital part of our moral equipment is buried in our neighbor's garden. of our moral equipment our neighbor's garden.
H. T. Miller.

War Crosses.

War crosses are far older than war medals. The latter are, in fact, a comparatively modern innovation. The comparatively modern innovation. The oldest of these decorations is the Austrian Cross of Gold, and curiously enough it bears a similar inscription (but in Latin) to our Victoria Cross. The first Gold Cross was awarded by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1757. The next oldest European battle cross is the Russian Cross of St. George, is the Russian Cross of St. George, The next oldest European battle cross is the Russian Cross of St. George, which is of gold with a fine medallion of Sts. George slaying the dragon. It was founded by the Empress Catherine II. in 1769. The French Cross of the Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon in 1802, at the time when he was First Consul. Germany's famous—or 'Infamous—Iron Cross was instituted by Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1812. The -or Intamous-from Cross was insti-tuted by Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1812. The cross is of iron, but is rather heavily edged obsbordered with silver.

A Celebrated Suicide.

Haydon, the celebrated historical painter and writer, at a time in his life when he was overcome by debt, disappointment and ingratitude, laid disappointment and ingratitude, laid down the brush with which he was at work upon his last great effort, "Al-"Albert and the Trial By Jury," wrote with a steady hand, "Stretch me no longer upon this rough world," and then with a pistol shot put an end to his unhappy existence. his unhappy existence.

Muggins-Oh, forget your old troubles. Buggins-What would you suggest? Muggins-Well, you might try getting some new ones.



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TORONTO MARKETS

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SUGAR MARKET

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after April 20;—
St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. 8.64 Lantic granulated — 100 lbs. 8.64 Lantic granulated — 100 lbs. 8.64 Redpath, granulated — 100 lbs. 8.64 No. 1 yellow, all refiners. — 100 lbs. 8.64 No. 1 yellow, all refiners. — 100 lbs. 8.64 Dark yellow — 100 lbs. 8.64 Lollb bags, 15c over granulated 100-lb. bags; 20-lb. bags, 10c over 100-lb. bags; 3 and 5 lb. cartons, 30c over 100-lb. bags; 3 and 5 lb. cartons, 30c over 100-lb. bags. TORONTO CATTLE MADE

	TOTAL CALLER MARKE	
	Receipts-536 cattle, 185 calves, hegs, 49 sheep.	
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ı	Minkers, choice, each 50 00	115 00
ı		115 00
I	Sheep, ewes 19 m	# FT (3-1-
ı		10 00
ı		16 25
Г		
	Calves 9 00	13 00

1	1.17	NI	Pl	EG	G	RAL	V	EX	CH	AN	GE	
Oct.	hear		٠.	• •	EL I	5014	1	gh. 90%	1	9514	1	991
May July Oct.	 ax		•		. 0	78½ 71% 59%	0	791/2 721/2	0	781/a 71%	0	79 72
May July aT	o \$1	95	3-	4	3	18 15	3	231/8 19	5353	17% 15	23	2316

aTo \$1.5; 3-4 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, \$2.91 1-2;

July \$2.52 2-4 to \$2.52; cash, No. 1 hard, \$2.51 1-2 to \$3.77 1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$2.01 1-2 to \$3.63 1-2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.91 1-2 to \$3.63 1-2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.54 1-2 to \$1.56 1-2 Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.54 1-2 to \$1.56 1-2 Corn—Fancy patents, \$15.50; frist clears, \$13.30; other grades unchanged. Bran, \$34.50 to \$35.50, DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth,—Lainseed, \$3.49; May, \$3.48; July, \$3.40; September \$3.30; October \$3.13.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 17,000. 14 60 15 25 15 30 15 29 10 00 15 60 Lulk of sales Sheep, receipts 12,000.

BASEBALL AND THE MARINES.

Americans are latently the best bomb and grenade throwers in the world, and are capable of waging wonworld, and are capable of waging won-derful trench warfare in case of hos-tilities, say United States marine corp-efficers. The average American youth early learns to throw a baseball with speed and accuracy, and it is because of that we, as a nation, are especially fitted to wage the modern war of the fitted to wage the modern war of the trenches. Easeball is encouraged at all our stations, and the skill displayed by marines—even untrained recruits—in the bomb and grenade throwing practice is really remarkable," said a marine corps officer

THE NOISELESS MOOSE.

Taller Than Ordinary Horse, He Moves Silently Through Forest.

Although tailer than an ordinary horse, weighing more than haif a ton, and adding more with wide-spreading anthers the bull moose stalks with chearly silves through the wide-spreading anthers the bull moose stalks with chearly silves through the work with a body silves the control of the property of the work of the water and sluggish wades up to its neck inters and when reaching to the bottom become and when reaching to the bottom become entirely submerged. These visits to the water are sometimes by day, but usually at night, especially during the season when the calves are young and the work of the bulls are but partly grown and the fall with full-crown and the fall with full-crown and the fall with full-crown and the far est looking for their mates, at times aftering far-reaching calls of deflance to all rivals, and occasionally clushing the shorns against the saplings in examenance of masterful vicor. Other bulls are times accept the challence and hasten to meet the rival for a battle royal. At this season the call of the cowing as a so brings the nearest bull quickly to begain the property of the park tumpet bring the most aggressive bulls to their doom—Exchange.

"The world is full of sunshine,"

"The world is full of sunshine," chirped the Optimist. "Yes, dog-gone it. Why didn't I go into the awning business?" growled the Pessimist.

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arth.	-T. R.	A.	
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With a sentimental leaning toward the

where he had himself been educated.

On arriving at the place of much knowledge, the young man began to make a few inquiries.

'I should like to see my father's record, 'Said he to the head of the college.

'He was here in 1875.'.

'If was here in 1875.''.

'If was peelal reason for consulting the consult