THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

Potatoes are firmer, with $2.25 asked for the highest grade, others ranging down to $1.10. A very good eating potato can be got at $2 to 2.10. Turnips are higher than a week ago. In meats, beef is steady, but lamb, pork, and veal are a little easier. Eggs are higher and firm. Butter is easier for dairy stock. Creamery butter is cheaper in the west, the sale of 500 tub lots being reported in Montreal at 16 to 16½c. The cheese market is easier, in sympathy with a decline in the west, where 6¾ to 7 1-16c was the range at the sales on Friday. Rhubarb is plentiful and cheaper.

Wholesale.

Beef (butchers') per carcass	0 07	"	0 08
Beef (country), per qr lb...	0 02	"	0 05
Lamb, carcass	2 50	"	3 50
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0 06¾	"	0 06½
Veal	0 04	"	0 07
Shoulders	0 06	"	0 09
Hams, per lb	0 11	"	0 13
Butter (in tubs) per lb	0 13	"	0 16
Butter (lump)	0 13	"	0 16
Butter (creamery)	0 15	"	0 19
Dairy (roll)	0 16	"	0 18
Apples, per bbl	1 75	"	4 00
Fowl	0 50	"	0 70
Turkeys	0 10	"	0 12
Eggs, per doz	0 09½	"	0 10
Cabbage, per doz	0 40	"	0 80
Mutton, per lb. (per carcass)	0 05	"	0 08
Rhubarb, per lb.	0 00¾	"	0 01¼
Potatoes, per bbl.	1 50	"	2 25
Parsnips	1 75	"	0 00
Turnips	0 70	"	0 80
Calf skins, per lb	0 00	"	0 10
Lamb skins	0 00	"	0 15
Hides, per lb.	0 00	"	0 08
Beans (yellow eye)	1 40	"	1 50
Beans (white)	1 05	"	1 10
Carrots, per bbl.	1 00	"	1 25
Beets, per bbl.	1 50	"	1 60
Cheese	07½	"	0 08
Horse radish, per doz bot..	$ 90	"	1 00
Horse radish, pints, per doz.	2 25	"	3 50
Maple sugar	0 07	"	0 09
Maple syrup, per gal	0 75	"	1 00

Retail.

Beef, corned, per lb	0 06	"	0 10
Beef tongue per lb	0 08	"	0 10
Roast, per lb	0 10	"	0 18
Lamb, per quarter	1 00	"	1 50
Pork, per lb (fresh)	0 07	"	0 10
Pork, per lb (salt)	0 07	"	0 10
Hams, per lb	0 12	"	0 16
Shoulders, per lb	0 08	"	0 10
Bacon, per lb	0 12	"	0 16
Sausages, per lb	0 10	"	0 12
Tripe	0 06	"	0 10
Butter (in tubs)	0 16	"	0 18
Butter (lump), per lb	0 16	"	0 18
Dairy (roll)	0 18	"	0 20
Butter (creamery)	0 20	"	0 22
Eggs, per doz	0 12	"	0 14
Onions, Bermuda, per lb	0 07	"	0 08
Parsnips, peck	0 25	"	0 30
Turnips, per peck	0 18	"	0 20
Beets, per peck	0 25	"	0 30
Radishes, bunch	0 04	"	0 05
Horse radish, small bottles.	0 00	"	0 10
Horse radish, large bottles.	0 00	"	0 25
Apples, per peck	0 20	"	0 45
Lard (in tubs)	0 12	"	0 14
Mutton, per lb.	0 08	"	0 12
Beans, per peck	0 25	"	0 50
Potatoes, per peck	0 25	"	0 30
Rhubarb, per lb.	0 02	"	0 03
Lettuce	0 04	"	0 06
Cabbage, each	0 05	"	0 10
Fowl	0 60	"	0 80
Turkeys, per lb	0 12	"	0 15
Maple sugar	0 11	"	0 12
Maple syrup, per pint	0 20	"	0 25

FISH.

Dry cod are higher, with old large and new medium selling at the same price. There is no movement of pickled fish, and stocks are light. Dry pollock are easier, and large catches are reported over the bay. Salmon and shad are cheaper, the latter being very plentiful last week, and gaspereaux are also lower. Fresh mackerel are now offered more freely. Halifax advices state that the dry fish market there is firm.

Wholesale.

Codfish, per 100 lbs, large, dry	3 50	"	3 60
Codfish, medium shore	3 50	"	3 60
Codfish, small	0 00	"	0 00
Salmon, per lb.	0 14	"	0 18
Shad, each	0 07	"	0 12
Pollock	1 80	"	1 90
Smoked herring	0 07	"	0 08
Gaspereaux, per 100	0 00	"	0 40
Mackerel, each	0 10	"	0 15
Grand Manan, hf bbls	1 90	"	2 00
Finnen haddies, per lb	0 4½	"	0 05
Canso herring, bbls	0 00	"	5 00
Canso herring, hf bbls	0 00	"	2 75
Shelburne herring, bbls	3 75	"	4.00
Cod, fresh	0 00	"	0 02
Haddock, fresh	0 00	"	0 02
Halibut	0 06	"	0 07

GROCERIES.

Although one of the refineries advanced granulated sugars 1-16c on Saturday, the market here is unchanged as yet. Advices from Montreal, New York and London indicate great strength in the sugar market. Molasses is very firm, the feeling here being confirmed by the latest advices from Barbados and Porto Rico. A cargo of salt is now landing here. The tobacco market is very firm. One large maker of Canadian leaf advanced prices 2c last week.

Coffee—			
Java, per lb, green	0 24	"	0 26
Jamaica, per lb	0 24	"	0 26
Matches, per gross	0 26	"	0 30
Rice, per lb	0 03½	"	0 03¾
Molasses—			
Barbados	0 29	"	0 30
Porto Rico (new), per gal	0 33	"	0 36
Fancy Demerara	0 00	"	0 00
Salt—			
Liverpool, ex vessel	0 41	"	0 43
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0 44	"	0 48
Liverpool butter salt, per bag, factory filled	0 90	"	1 00
Spices—			
Cream of tartar, pure, bbls	0 18	"	0 19
Cream of tartar, pure, bxs	0 21	"	0 25
Nutmegs, per lb	0 50	"	0 70
Cassia, per lb, ground	0 18	"	0 20
Cloves, whole	0 12	"	0 15
Cloves, ground	0 18	"	0 20
Ginger, ground	0 15	"	0 20
Pepper, ground	0 14	"	0 17
Bicarb soda, per keg	2 30	"	2 40
Sal soda, per lb	0 00¾	"	0 01¼
Sugar—			
Standard granulated, per lb.	0 04¾	"	0 04¾
Canadian, 2nd grade, per bbl	0 04¾	"	0 04½
Yellow, bright, per lb	0 04	"	0 04½
Yellow, per lb	0 03¾	"	0 04
Dark yellow, per lb	0 03¾	"	0 03¾
Paris lumps, per box	0 00	"	0 06
Pulverized sugar, per lb	0 05½	"	0 06
Tea—			
Black 12's, short stock, p lb.	0 41	"	0 44
Congou, per lb, finest	0 22	"	0 23
Congou, per lb, good	0 18	"	0 22
Congou, per lb, common	0 11	"	0 15
Ooolong, per lb	0 30	"	0 40
Tobacco—			
Black 12's, long leaf, per lb.	0 57	"	0 61
Black, highest grade, per lb.	0 61	"	0 62
Bright, per lb	0 57	"	0 73

PROVISIONS.

The market is very firm here, and in Montreal pork advanced last week. In Chicago speculative pork declined.

American clear pork	16 50	"	17 00
American mess pork	0 00	"	0 00
Old American light clear pork	14 00	"	0 00
P. E. I. mess	16 50	"	17 00
P. E. Island prime mess	12 00	"	12 50
Plate beef	16 00	"	16 50
Extra plate beef	16 50	"	17 00
Lard, compound	0 06¾	"	0 07¼
Lard, pure	0 08½	"	0 09½

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

Ontario oats are easier. The export price in Montreal has lately declined and the tendency there last week was easier. Beans are steady here, also peas and barley. There is no demand for hay.

Oats (Ontario), car lots	0 45	"	0 46
Oats (Carleton Co)	0 39	"	0 40
Beans (Canadian), h p	1 10	"	1 20
Beans, prime	1 05	"	1 10
Improved yellow eye	1 65	"	1 75
Split peas	3 80	"	3 90
Round peas	3 25	"	3 40
Pot barley	3 75	"	4 00
Hay, pressed, car lots	8 75	"	9 50
Timothy seed, American	1 75	"	2 15
Clover, Mammoth	0 07	"	0 07½
Red clover	0 06½	"	0 07
Alsike clover	0 07¾	"	0 08½
Timothy seed, Canadian	2 00	"	2 40

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

There is no change in this list. The flour market has been unsettled in the west, with sales at a decline from top figures. The "corner" in May wheat still rules, for while July option was quoted at $1.03½ on Saturday, May as quoted at $1.75. The flour market will probably be unsettled for some time longer.

Buckwheat meal, yellow	1 40	"	1 50
Manitoba hard wheat	7 50	"	7 75
Canadian high grade family	6 15	"	6 35
Medium patents	5 75	"	6 00
Oatmeal, standard	4 50	"	4 60
Oatmeal, rolled	4 50	"	4 60
Buckwheat meal, grey	0 00	"	0 00
Middlings, car lots, bulk	19 50	"	20 00
Middlings, small lots, bagged	21 00	"	22 00
Bran, bulk, car lots	16 00	"	16 50
Bran, small lots, bagged	18 00	"	18 50

FRUITS, ETC.

California seedling oranges are cheaper. Messina lemons have a pretty wide range. Cucumbers are cheaper. Trade in green fruits is active, but there is little doing in dried fruits. California evaporated apricots, peaches, etc., continue to be a feature in the trade.

Currants, per lb	0 06	"	0 06¾
Currants, cleaned, bulk	0 07	"	0 07½
Evap. apples, per lb	0 10	"	0 10½
Dried apples	0 06	"	0 06½
Evap. apricots	0 11	"	0 12
Evap. peaches	0 11	"	0 12
Grenoble Walnuts	0 12	"	0 13
Popping corn, per lb	0 07½	"	0 00
Brazils	0 12	"	0 12½
French walnuts	0 09	"	0 10
Prunes, Cal.	0 06	"	0 08
Prunes, Bosnia	0 04½	"	0 .5
Peanuts, roasted	0 09	"	0 10
Apples, new, per bbl	3 75	"	5 00
Pineapples	0 11	"	0 15
Cal. cherries, box	2 25	"	0 00
Egyptian onions	0 03	"	0 03¾
Raisins, Cal., L. L., new, 20 lb boxes	0 00	"	0 00
Malaga, new	1 50	"	1 60
Black Basket	0 00	"	2 25
Malaga clusters	3 25	"	3 75
Raisins, Malaga, Muscatels 3 Crowns	0 06¾	"	0 07
Raisins, Sultana	0 10	"	0 11
Valencia layers, new	0 06	"	0 06½
Messina oranges, half box 200s	2 00	"	2 25
Messina do., 80s	1 90	"	2 00
Cukes, per doz.	0 00	"	0 60
Cal. Naval oranges	0 00	"	4 00
Cal. Seedlings	2 75	"	3 25
Valencia, old	0 03¼	"	0 04
Valencia, new	0 05¼	"	0 06
Lemons, Messina	3 50	"	3 50
Figs, per lb	0 09	"	0 14
Figs, bags	0 00	"	0 04½
Almonds	0 11	"	0 12
Cocoanuts, per sack	0 00	"	4 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	0 60	"	0 70
Filberts	0 08	"	0 .0
Pecans	0 12	"	0 00
Honey, per lb	0 00	"	0 00
Bananas	1 50	"	2 25
Strawberries	0 15	"	0 18

LUMBER.

It is impossible to give a quotation on spruce deals, for there is as yet no buying of any importance, so very few vessels being in port to load. One dealer said on Saturday that he thought about $8 or less was the buyers' idea, while another said he thought $8 to 8.50 was the range, but he would not sell to the shippers for less than $9, and he expected to get it a little later on. Last week a cargo of over three million feet cleared for Manchester, one of nearly a million for Buenos Ayres, another for Delfzyl, Holland, and about a million and a quarter feet of long lumber, a few millions of laths and shingles and nearly 2000 pieces of piling for the United States. Only one steamer and two or three square rigged vessels are at present loading here.

FREIGHTS.

The ocean freight market continues firm, and coastwise dull.

West Coast England	52s 6d to 53s 9d
New York	$2 25
Sound ports	2 25
Boston	2 00
Barbados	5 00
Buenos Ayres	0 00 to 9 50

OILS.

Linseed oil is higher and the indications point to continued strength. Seal oil is lower, new stock being on the market.

Water A (bbl free)	0 19	"	0 21
Canadian water white Arc-light (bbl free)	0 17	"	0 19
Canadian prime white Silver Star (bbl. free)	0 15	"	0 16
Linseed oil (raw)	0 49	"	0 50
Linseed oil (boiled)	0 52	"	0 53
Turpentine	0 50	"	0 52
Cod oil	0 27	"	0 29
Seal oil (pale)	0 37	"	0 39
Seal oil (steam refined)	0 42	"	0 43
Olive oil (commercial)	0 85	"	0 95
Extra lard oil	0 55	"	0 65
No 1 lard oil	0 50	"	0 60
Castor oil (commercial) per lb	0 09	"	0 10

IRON, NAILS, ETC.

Nails (cut), base	0 00	"	1 85
Nails, wire (base)	0 00	"	2 00
Refined, per 100 lbs. of ordinary size	1 60	"	1 80
Common, 100 lbs	1 50	"	1 70
Ship spikes	3 10	"	3 90
Patent metals, per lb	0 00	"	0 12
Anchors, per lb	0 04	"	0 05
Chain cables	3 60	"	7 00
Rigging chains, per lb	0 03½	"	0 04

THE EIGHTY WHO SUFFER

In Every Hundred from Catarrh, Have a Friend Indeed in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

"I was a catarrh victim for many years. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has done for me great service. I tried every remedy in the category of catarrh cures without any permanent relief. After taking only a few doses I received great benefit, and in a very short while my catarrh had disappeared. I am satisfied it is the best, safest and quickest remedy for this malady today." Jas. E. Bell, Paulding, O.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

BOIESTOWN, Northumberland Co., May 27.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated here by a well attended concert and rainbow social in the Foresters' hall. The proceeds, $85, go toward purchasing an organ for the R. C. church.

This village rejoices in two millinery stores up to date in every particular. One is conducted by Miss Annie Sharpe, the other by Miss Annabel Murphy, and both are meeting with good success.

The running stream drives are past and the twitching drive is opposite here today. All the lumber will soon be safely in the boom.

Rev. Mr. Clements had a crowd at work on Monday clearing up and fencing the Methodist cemetery. The ladies turned out as well as the men and much assisted them in the work of decoration. Tea was served on the grounds.

The newly appointed Presbyterian clergyman, A. F. Robb of St. John, filled his first appointment here on Sunday evening last. His sermon pleased a large and appreciative congregation. Mr. Robb will be ordained at Doaktown today.

W. T. Sharpe, station agent, who recently became the possessor of Fred A. Duffy's trotter, is putting him in condition to meet all comers.

The mercury rose to 80 degrees in the shade here yesterday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

DESTINY OF BRITAIN.

A Sermon by Rev. Dr. J. V. Smith

At the Hamilton, Ontario Centenary Methodist Church.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Fourth Field Battery and the Veterans of Ridgeway paraded for divine service yesterday morning at Centenary church.

Rev. Dr. Smith took as his text Josiah xix. 23-25. He said: This passage points to an ideal condition of things, and certainly looks beyond any immediate or local realization. It is no part of the divine programme that nations shall exist as so many hostile groups. Chronic antagonism is not heavenly design. Nor is national isolation any part of the great purpose running through human history. Hermit nations like China and Thibet are being compelled by the force of current events to play their part in the solemn drama of history. The day has come when nations cannot live unto themselves. Reciprocity with other peoples and tongues is the portal through which nations must pass to a higher development and destiny. This reciprocal intercourse is designed and necessitated by the very dispositions of climate and soil. Ethnological traits also indicate the necessity for international intercourse if the race is to realize the fullness of its happiness and power. The old adage reminds us that no man is a whole man. In each individual some thing is lacking which makes society necessary to us. So no one nation is a whole nation. It has limitations and deficiencies which other people must supply. Through successive generations history reveals the fact that nations have enriched each other in art, literature, language, jurisprudence, science and religion. In all this it is quite clear that the divine idea points to the brotherhood of man. Nations are not to be exclusive but fraternal. Poor old China is a pathetic object lesson on the folly of living alone.

Looking at the gigantic armies and navies of the great powers it would almost seem as if the prophet's vision would never be fulfilled when nations shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Yet strange as it may seem, the immense scale upon which our national defences are carried out may tend vastly more to brotherhood than strife. Said a great statesman, when looking at the 35 miles of British armorclads gathered in the Solent in connection with the Queen's diamond jubilee: "That means peace." But the peace to which the prophet's finger pointed is not to be brought about by the instruments of material force alone, but by the teaching, spirit and life of the great Nazarene. The unifying power of the race is not to be sought for in 13-inch guns and Whitehead torpedos, but in the undying principles embodied in the Sermon on the Mount. It is only as a great faith changes the spirit of man that the tragic discords of earth will be supplanted by the harmonies of peace. Isaiah has a wide horizon, and Paul still more so—they are both entranced by the splendid vision of international unity wrought out by the Prince of Peace. How much has our own nation to do with bringing about this ideal condition of things? There is a Providence that shapes the ends of nations as well as individuals. Egypt and Assyria, Greece and Rome were agents in the hands of God. What's the mission and destiny of the Anglo-Saxon today? I am persuaded that John Milton was not far from the mark when he said that it was to teach the nations how to live. I am aware that the finger of scorn is sometimes pointed at the smallness of the British Isles in presuming to claim a world wide mission, but any careful student of history will have no trouble in calling up plenty of examples to show that God often influences vast spheres from small points. When an engineer wishes to accomplish his most splendid effects, he does not grasp a crowbar, but presses his finger on a button; the question is not the surface touched but the power released. Hence, when an engineer in international diplomacy, like a Salisbury or plain Joseph Chamberlain, places his finger on the button of Britain's potential power, every civilized nation upon the globe feels the shock and instantly recognizes the purpose and power behind the touch.

Has the Anglo-Saxon a destiny; if so, what is it? Events are transpiring with such rapidity that it is sometimes difficult to determine where we are. The closing years of the nineteenth century are making history on a scale so vast that it cannot fail to leave its impress upon the ages following.

God is unquestionably bringing the Anglo-Saxon to the front, and placing in his hands the leadership of the race. Since the days of Alfred the Great He has been training him for the tremendous issues of the twentieth century. Our language, our literature and civil institutions, our spirit of adventure, our passion for commerce, our genius for colonization, our capacity for tasks that circle the globe are national gifts divinely bestowed, all of which clearly point to a great destiny. Moreover, is there not something in the fact that there is in the Anglo-Saxon an unswerving fidelity to his highest moral convictions, which has kept him from falling under the deteriorating influence of rationalism and practical infidelity to which so many of the Latin peoples have succumbed? We have an open Bible, an evangelical creed, and a genuine enthusiasm of faith. The beneficence of British rule is everywhere acknowledged; we have not carried tyranny and oppression into lands which have come under our care, like the Turk, the Spaniard and the Moor. Nations which, in their ignorance and insolence, or both, sow the seeds of injustice, cruelty and crime, are doomed to reap a harvest of national humiliation, weakness and shame. Wherever the flag of the Briton has been planted, it has always meant freedom, expansion, growth, justice and the best interests of all. God has not given them, but that we may serve them—empires as India, or such magnificent stretches of territory as we hold in Africa, that we may exploit or crush them, but that we serve them—empower them, and lift them up to the high plane of modern civilization. Throughout the wide sphere of imperial influence, the Anglo-Saxon is to be a blessing and not a bane—a benecent uplifting power. 'Tis true, our aspirations and assumptions may provoke the smile of the cynic, nevertheless such aspirations are well buttressed up with a magnificent background of facts, as e. g., Lord Cromer's last annual report of England in Egypt will abundantly prove. It is a fact upon which patriotism can squarely and solidly plant its feet to know that Great Britain controls eleven million square miles of territory and three hundred and eighty-one millions of people. It is some thing to think about that when this century was born only about twenty millions spoke the English tongue; today it is spoken by one hundred and twenty millions. Bishop Thoburn, who has lived long and traveled much between the province of Travancore and the Himalayan ranges, asures us that if England controls the destinies of India for half a century longer, English will very largely be the speech of her three hundred millions. Both French and German philologists are willing to admit that English is destined to become the world language. All this is freighted with tremendous significance to the Anglo-Saxon. Our danger seems to lie in our slowness to perceive the trend of modern movements, and measure up to the responsibilities which are pressing upon us. Mr. Curzon, the under secretary of state, winds up his interesting book on "Problems in the Far East" with the suggestive quatrain:

"We sailed wherever ship could sail,
We founded many a mighty state;
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great."

Whether we want it or not, greatness is being thrust upon us. If we refuse to carry the burdens which greatness involves, then our mission ends. A few days ago Lord Salisbury spoke of what he called the dying nations; but he did not forget to remind us that such nations were non-Christian, though not exclusively so.

The Anglo-Saxon race does not belong to that class. It is the most vigorous nation of which we have any knowledge. Like a mighty banyan tree, its branches overspread the earth. Its virtue, its courage, its genius and its force is known and read of all. The world is full of unrest today, and men are looking out into the future with mingled hope and fear. And yet, somehow, the conviction grows stronger and stronger as the years roll by that somewhere there is a power which works for righteousness and peace. The idea is in the world today to go out no more for ever, that the reign of right is destined to overturn the long years of wrong.

A great wrong is now being written and said about an Anglo-American alliance. If such an alliance could be satisfactorily arranged, it would be the crowning glory of the nineteenth century; It would be an event, the largeness of whose meaning no living man could tell. Therefore, I for one hail with unmixed delight any agency or effort that will hasten on the day when English-speaking people the world over shall stand shoulder to shoulder in a holy alliance against oppression, injustice and wrong on the one hand, and for peace and international brotherhood on the other. Should such an alliance come to pass in the near future, then possibly the parliament of man and the federation of the world of which Tennyson sings in his "Locksley Hall" may not be so far away after all. Peace and not war will I believe be the programme of the twentieth century. The awful passion for carnage and strife is dying away. The burden of European armaments is crushing out the very life of the nations. There are more "Weary Titans" than one beyond the mighty seas. Across the swirl and storm of the ages the world is loooking for the white-winged dove of peace. This world for ages has been a veritable mouth of hell, but the smoke of its torment is rolling away. Its desolations and miseries are coming to a perpetual end, and brotherhood and peace shall cover the earth as the waters the face of the mighty deep. Coming up from the golden age is the song that broke in sweetest music upon the rugged shores of Patmos: "Behold I make all things new and the tabernacle of God shall be with the sons of men."

SUNBURY CO.

SHEFFIELD, Sunbury Co., May 24.—The Rev. B. H. Thomas, a former pastor, preached last evening in the Baptist church at Lakeville Corner, and at the close of the meeting presented very forcibly the claims of Acadia college on the Baptists of his congregation. A counsel of delegates is called to consider the advisability of the ordination of Bro. O. P. Burgess, pastor of Marysville and Sheffield Baptist churches, for the 1st of June.

Miss Eliza M. Bridges has returned to her home in Sheffield after spending a few weeks with friends at Hampton. Mrs. M. F. Reid is spending a few days with her parents at Sheffield this week.

Mrs. G. W. Bridges of French lake is receiving congratulations this week on her first born—a son.

The Bismarck and Martello have both been towing lumber out of the lakes for a week or two past.

Wilmot Upton lost his second horse within a few days, one from the staggers and one from glanders.

The Rev. Charles Henderson has been prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation that he had tendered to the Baptist church in Upper Gagetown a few weeks since.

Nervousness

CELERY KING REMOVES THE CAUSES

THE GREAT NERVE TONIC

Pure herbs and celery—nature's cure for nerve disorders. Sold by all druggists. Large packages, 25c. WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CANADA

RIDING SADDLES

JUST RECEIVED:

.....Gent's Riding Saddles, Ladies Side Saddles, Whips,.....
.....Curry Combs, Brushes, at very low Prices . . . . . .

NOTICE

We beg to thank our numerous customers throughout the Maritime Provinces for their liberal patronage bestowed during the past fifty years. Owing to our old quarters being too small, we have removed to the large five story brick building No. 11. Market Square, lately occupied by Messrs Mollison Bros & Co. Our new quarters is one of the largest buildings in Canada devoted to

Horse Furnishings, Harness, Collars, and Saddlery Hardware.

Which we offer wholesale and retail at the lowest bottom prices. Hoping to be favored with a call,

We Remain Yours Very Truly

684 H. HORTON & SON.

HOGS FOR EXPORT.

The Tamworth and Improved Yorkshire Breeds for Bacon.

Opinions of J. W. Flavelle of the William Davies Co. and Mr. Pakenham of Dublin.

The following article, from an Ontario paper, is of interest in connection with the proposed establishment of pork packing houses in these provinces. James Pakenham, of Dublin, who will attend the meeting in the Board of Trade rooms this evening, said to the Sun that he entirely agreed with Mr. Flavelle's views regarding the best breeds of hogs for bacon purposes.

J. W. FLAVELLE'S OPINION.

A few weeks ago a representative of the Weekly Sun interviewed J. W. Flavelle, managing director of the William Davies Packing Co., in regard to the kind of hogs most suitable for the export bacon trade. Mr. Flavelle's practical knowledge of the bacon trade makes his remarks of value to every swine breeder. In reference to the breeds of hogs best adapted for this trade, Mr. Flavelle said: We are not breeders and do not wish to say anything either for or against a certain hog because of its breed; but as exporters we know that certain breeds produce qualities which enable us to market their products at the best possible rate, and these exceptionally good qualities which prevail in some hogs have a tendency to increase the value of the whole stock. The thoroughbred Tamworth gives us a very desirable class of bacon hogs. We find, however, when these hogs are crossed with what are, from an "exporter's" standpoint, objectionable types, such as Poland Cainas, Duroc Jerseys' Chester Whites, Essex, Suffolks, Jerseys, or other types of Berkshires, that the result is not so good from a packer's standpoint. The product shows too much of the type of the inferior breed and not enough of the Tamworth. In contrast to these, we find that the Improved Yorkshire White has a tendency to assert its own individual characteristic in a cross even with the objectionable types I have just mentioned. The Improved Yorkshire is an excellent hog for the packers, and when crossed with inferior breeds, it develops in the progeny its own peculiar excellent features, viz., a lengthy, deep side, an abundance of lean, and a thick belly. One of the greatest needs of the trade from a breeding standpoint, is the introduction of thoroughbred Yorkshire males, for the purpose of crossing with other breeds not so suitable for the packer's purpose. At the present time a thoroughbred Tamworth from 165 to 190 lbs., if properly fed, makes an admirable becon hog. The same can be said of the thoroughbred Yorkshire. The difference between the two is that the Tamworth is not so desirable to cross with objectionable hogs. Generally speaking, what "exporters require is a lengthy, smooth, deep-sided hog, with well-developed hams, and moderate shoulder and head. If this hog is fed wisely, so as to produce plenty or flesh and a moderate quantity of fat, it will insure the production of bacon for which the best price can be made in England.

Mr. Flavelle's remarks on feeding are to the point and should be particularly noted by farmers. Though it is necessary to have the right type of hog for the bacon trade, it is quite necessary that a proper system of feeding should be followed. No haphazard system will suffice. On this point Mr. Flavelle said: The importance of proper feeding cannot be too strongly impressed upon your readers. Last night's cable shows a difference of 10s. per cwt. between No. 1 selection (lean) and No. 2 selection (fat). That is $2.40 on each 112 pounds. The average hog will weigh alive about 170 pounds, and will produce about 96 pounds of export bacon; for that 96 pounds, if it were not for No. 1 quality, $2 less was secured in Great Britain this week than could have been secured for No. 1. The delivery of hogs this week in Ontario will amount to say 20,000. Six thousand of these will be too fat and their product, if sold in England this week, would bring $2 a hog less than it would bring if the hogs were of the proper class; in other words, there is a loss to the country of $12,000 on one week's delivery of hogs, because of improper breeding and feeding, resulting in the production of hogs which made bacon too fat to secure the best price.

Every farmer is interested in this matter. The producers of the best class of hogs lose more or less as well as the producers of the poorer classes. I will show you how. Every packer, in arriving at a conclusion what price he will pay for hogs, has to measure up the whole situation. He recognizes that no matter how carefully he selects his hogs the selection is always against him. When the hogs he buys are killed, he finds many hogs have been paid for as lean which turn out fat, many which have been paid for as firm, well-fed hogs, turn out soft or slightly tender, and the product must be sold in England at 5s., 7s., 10s. per cwt. less than best sides. Many, far too many, have been handled roughly, causing loss from bruised sides. Therefore, when the packer is fixing his buying price, he has to strike an average, keeping in mind the above conditions. If we were sure all the hogs sent in would be of first-class quality, as to breeding and feeding, and free from bruises, the average price all round would be put at a higher point. A producer of objectionable hogs, therefore, not only lessens his own profit but lessens that of his neighbor, who produces a first-class article. Unfortunately, we do not come in direct contact with farmers. We receive practically all our hogs from drovers, and hence can only reach the original producers through second hands. Our people are becoming fairly well educated in the matter of breeding. Marked improvement in that line has been made of late years. There is, however, a retrograde movement in the matter of feeding, and the point to be most strongly impressed is the necessity of proper care in this latter matter. Proper feeding at the present time is of equal importance with breeding. We find the most objectionable feeding is done by our best farmers, such as those of Oxford and Middlesex. In these counties farmers have good pens, in which their hogs spend most of their lives. Farmers there also force their hogs in order to get returns in the shortest possible time. We want more of the principle of "root, hog, or die." If hogs are heavily fed and kept confined, they will give the proper weight in five months, but they will be altogether too fat to make proper export bacon. Hogs should not be finished in less than six or seven months. A good ration for young hogs is roots and mixed grain, care being taken not to force the animal too quickly, but on the contrary to take time in which to develop a long, strong body.

Mr. Flavelle strongly deplored the practice of beating or abusing the hogs. This often causes a loss of from 2s. to 10s. per cwt., when the bacon is sold. From one to five per cent. of the hogs received by the Wm. Davies Co. show bruises. He also objects very strongly to the feeding of corn. Where corn is used in connection with the whey at the cheese factories, the results will be disastrous. The whey is all right, but with it should be used oats, barley, pease and middlings, and not corn. By using barley, oats and bran, with a small amount of peas to harden on towards the end of the feeding, the bacon hog can be produced at as low a cost as the fat hog. The Canadian bacon trade has taken leaps and bounds during recent years. We have now obtained a standing in the British market for our bacon, and it would be suicidal on our part not to put forth every effort in the way of breeding and feeding hogs that will supply the right kind of bacon. It is just as easy for the farmer to breed the right kind of hogs as to breed one unsuitable to the trade, and likewise a system of feeding as indicated above that will produce the right kind of bacon, can be carried on just as cheaply and with as much profit as a system of feeding totally unsuited to the needs of the trade.

ST. JOHN MAN KILLED.

Theodore Dooley Knocked off a Moving Train and Killed.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., May 28.—While returning from work on the Washington County railroad last evening on a flat car on the St. Croix and Penobscot railway, Theodore Dooley was knocked beneath the moving cars and had both legs cut off below the knees. A tall stake struck an overhead bridge at Milltown, Me., and, in rebounding, hit Dooley. The unfortunate man was removed to Calais and died during the night. He was an industrious man, and leaves a wife and children. He came from St. John several years ago. About two years ago he fell into the hold of a vessel discharging coal at St. Stephen and was severely injured.

RICHIBUCTO.

Funeral of the Late Jacob Ferguson.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., May 28.—Jacob Ferguson died at his residence here on Thursday night after a four days' illness of acute peritonitis, aged seventy-four years. The deceased was born in Cumberland county, N. S., and came to Richibucto fifty-four years ago. He taught school for a number of years and then became connected with the business of the late L. P. W. Desbrisay. Later he went into mercantile business on his own account, which he conducted successfully for the last forty years. Five sons and five daughters survive him. The funeral took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Service was conducted at his late home by Rev. Messrs. Fraser, Lawson and Meek. The remains were taken to the Presbyterian cemetery at Kingston, followed by a large procession. James R. Ferguson of St. John was one of the moruners.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.