Nov. 28, 1915. ess Prophet. Hon

Amos 5: 1-15. A lamentation for 1. Hear ye this word ith a message from carnestly sought the lamentation—This word or formal lament over a , and the prophet was the nation as though it destroyed. House of The nation is here perwoman. Is fallen—Israel anted by a virgin is no longer iful or attractive. Though the was prosperous when Amos detered the message, he looked upon ts destruction, which was sure to come, as already past. Is forsaken— is not only "fallen" but abandoned. None to raise her up-Her condition was hopeless. This presents the pic-ture of the nation taken itno captivity Assyria, and she never recovered 3. Went out by a thousand-It would require a considerable city to furnish a thousand fighting men, but in the time of Jeroboam II. there was great temporal prosperity. An hundred— The nation would be reduced by disdefeats to one-tenth its strength at that time. This period of great prosperity was only a few decades before the complete overthrow

4-9). 4. Seek ye me, and ye shall live The Lord by his prophet pointed the people to the only means of escape from impending destruction. They were far away from God by disobedience tence and the exercise of faith to seek him successfully. The promise given was definite and encouraging but it was conditional. 5. Seek no Beth-el Bethel was the centre of idolatrous worship instituted by Jero-The people had been seeking Rethel to the destruction of the nation and the prophet warned them agains the practice. Nor enter into Gilgal-This was Joshua's first camping ground west of the Jordan. The people vere making it a centre of idolatrous worship. Pass not to Beer-Sheba -- A clace in the south of Judah. Abraham had lived there, and it was looked upon with veneration. It came to be a centre of corrupt worship. Beth-e shall come to nought-Bethel means house of God, but it would be reduced to nothing. 6. In the house of Joseph This expression means Israel. Ephraim was a son of Joseph, and the tribe of Enhraim which bore his name was one of the most important tribes of Igrael.

II. An exhortation to seek God (vs

of the kingdom

who turn judgment to worm wood -- In Israel judgment, or justice, did not prevail, and the people had to bear the burden of injustice and oppression. Wormwood stands for bet erness "As justice 's sweet, so injus-ice for hitterness to the injured."—J., The prophet calls upon are unrighteous to seek the Lord. 8. that maketh the seven stars-"That maketh the Pleiades."-R. V. Amos calls attention to God's greatness and power as a reason why unrighteous israel should sock him. Plelades, the seven stars, is one of the brightest constellations in the heavens. Orion -Another striking group of stars. shadow of death-Night, into the morning-It is the Lord who causes day to follow night and day to be succeeded by night. calleth they are gathered into clouds and fall as rain upon the earth. the Lord is his name—It is Jehovah, the self-ex-(R. V.) From illustrations of Jehocal government of the world, the prophet passes to examples supplied by the moral government of the world brings sudden destruction uren mighty, so that even their strong st fortresses can not save them. Cam

III The prophet hated (vs. 10-13) they hate him that rebuketh— Reproof is not desired by those who are bent on dolar syll. They who oppose wickedness may expect to be in the gate-The gates of Ori ental cities were the places justice was administered. abhor him. that speaketh uprightly-The unright ocus were bitter in their hatred toward those who would speak honestly and expose their evil deeds. 11 treading is upon the poor—"Ye tram-ple uron the poor."—R. V. burdens wheat-Those in authority made oppressive demands upon the tillers of the soil. houses of hewn stone-The wealthy built such houses because of heir solidity and beauty. The people of whom the prophet speaks had gained wealth through unrighteousness were building fine houses and planting vineyerds, but they would not be permitted to only the houses or the stackards of they afflict, the just—"You that afflict the just."

-R. V. The prophot declares what were the "manifold trangrossions" and "mighty sins" of the people of iz-They were guilty of oppression of bribery and of the thwarting of silence-in such avil times one who opposed prevalent wrongs would en-"Amos dent would be sflort. ceting a higher part than more pru-

IV. Hope extended (vs. 14, 15), 14 ing evil ways, but they must return to the Lord if they would live. There pent. as ye have spoken they were pelled by curtailment of production nominally God's people; they must aboard and increased consumption in return to the Lord if they would live. this country, oil has been going up There was here for them if they would live. this counts
There was here for them if they would over since.

the mere fact that cominally God's people; the such in reality. 15. evil, and love the good—The tuses still stronger language in ting israel to reform. It may be streament at the still stronger than the s mant of Joseph—A remnant of is-

stions. Who was Amos? When and where did he live? What was his occupation? In whose reign in Judah did he live? Who was king of Israel when he prophesied? Against what nations did he prophesy? What was the temporal condition of Israel at this time? The moral condition? Of what sins were the people guilty? What was to be the result of Israel's sins? What does Amos exhort the people to do?

PRACTICAL SURVEY

Topic.-God's message to Israel.

I. A citation of their iniquities.

II. An exhortation to righteousness A citation of their iniquities. chapter discloses the tenderness of the prophet Amos, his compassion and pity, his yearning wish to help and save Israel. His attitude is the more remarkable as he belonged to the tribe of Judah and yet felt interested in the neighboring and hostile kingdom of Israel. Such pity gave evidence of this divine inspiration. He presents a lamentable account of Israel's present calamitous state with a lamentable prediction of its utter dea lamentable prediction of its utter decauses the heaving or double bellows-struction. The people were told of like action in breathing. their sins that they might see what To prevent heaves, feeders should words must have fallen like a thunderbolt into the midst of the corrupt and careless inhabitants of Samaria and the other cities of Israel among whom he prophesied. He looked beyoud the present prosperity of the land to the future ruin of its proud idolaters. The people lived in careless ease, enjoying all manner of luxury. No fear of God or man disturbed their rest or caused them to pause from their oppression or idolatry.

Israel's many-sided and deep corruption was brought to view. Injustice was the usurper of righteousness It was a prevalent and crying evil. The Jewish character was prone

had corrupted the worship of God and turned to idols. They had perverted justice among themselves. They were very oppressive to the poor. They were malicious persecutors of God's faithful ministers and people. Their judges aimed at nothing more than to enrich themselves. Israel had fallen. Her glory was gone, her pride humled, her resources cut off. Thus was pictured the end of her false security. Her cities were marked for destruc-tion on account of idolatries as the retribution that should follow abuse of the provileges. The practiced eye of the day and use lime water to wet the reprophet penetrated their disguise and detected the hypocrisy and sin that medicine is required, the local graduate veterinarian should be emurate the case and prescribe lurked for their prey. Condemnation of sin was pronounced in the description of it. The things that might have been with Israel were far from existing facts. A nation made ship-wreck was a sight for tears, a cause

for lamentation. II An exhortation to righteousness Israel's only condition of safety was amendment. Amos called to repentance while he made plain wherein de sinned a long time, and in punishment had been greatly decreased. The great alternative which was presented was which was presented the choice between good and evil. The The voice of God through his prophet demanded obedience without hesitation or calculation. That involved spe cific effort with a standard of right for the wa- and an object of pursuit. It denotes ters of the sea.—The Almighty speaks the duty of man to attain to the to the waters and by evaporations knowledge, the friendship and the fellowship of the Eternal. Amos, the prophet, brought the works of God and the name of God into one focus isting, eternal One. 9. that bringeth and made use of both as an argument sudden destruction upon the strong with Israel to rise from the low and (R. V.).-From illustrations of Jeho unworthy pretenses of religion, such this power as displayed in the physical as were represented by the calf-worship at Bethel, to him who site high above the magnificence of all material a tablespoonful of powdered saltpetre forms. The shepherd prophet was in the drinking water two or three familiar with the constellations. He times daily. As a stimulant it may

relation, undisturbed amidst human victositudes and constant in diffusing their light upon a troubled world, and bade israel seek Him who created them. To Amos nature had a voice of authority, appealing to the under-standing and consciences of men; a summons to the unrighteous and religious to forsake their ways religious to lorsake their ways and to choose a better path. The prophet taught that God rules the universe with a view to reveal. his righteous character, the end of all his rule being to instruct his children in right equaness. The argument of the prophet proceeds on the assumption that divine purpose, a vast design runs through all nature and through all the movements of history. -T. R. A.

TWO DOLLAR OIL

Long the Goal of the Producers, is Reached at Last.

Pittsburg, Pa., Cable.—Two-dol-lar oil, the goal of hundreds of producers throughout the country, was reached this morning, when the South Penn Oil Company announced the second advance in crude oils for the week, as follows: Pennsylvania week, as follows: Pennsylvania crude \$2.00; Mercer black, Newcasile, Corning \$1.50, Cabell \$1.55; Somerset \$1.42; Ragland 70 cents. This is an \$1,42; Ragland 70 cents. advance of ten cents a barrel on each grade, except Ragland, which remained unobanged.

Oil producers have for a long time seek good, and not evil—Amos calls been waiting for the day when Pennupon the people of Israel to change sylvania, the base of the market, their course. They had been follow—would command \$2, and they would be able to sell their product for they believed it to be worth. hope for them if they would re August the advance started, and, im

HEAVES.

The conditions which tend to prouce heaves are well understood and may be set down as the following: Prolonged feeding upon coarse, dry, bulky hay, or roughage, especially dry, woody clover, hay and rank, swale or marsh hay, or dead ripe or dusty timothy hay, and working the horse when the stomach and intestines are distended with such feed.

Indigestion always is present in neaves and is indicated by rapid for-mation of gas (flatus) which is ex-pelled almost voluntarily but most commonly when the horse coughs. Other signs of indigestion, associated with the presence of heaves, are harsh, dry hair; hide-bound condition of the dry hair; hide-bound condition of the skin; thin condition; bad smelling manure; thick light-colored urine; soft condition and quick tiring when

The disease starts in the stomach, and the lungs are secondly involved in a reflex way through the pneumogastric nerve. The affected lungs partially lose ability to expell air, and extra effort, accompanied by mared assistance from the abdominal muscles,

occasion there was for them to repent make it a rule to reduce hay for a and reform. They were told of their hard-worked horse and increase it danger and their duty. The prophet's when the horse is idle; to feed practically no bulky feed at noon when the horse has to work soon afterward; to avoid working a horse hard just after a meal; to give the drinking water before feeding; to keep the bowels active at all times; to feed choice, well saved hay, rather than over-ripe, extra coarse or duty hay and to wet extra coarse or duty hay, and to wet

hay that is at all dusty.

The rule for feeding hay is to feed that hard-worked horse not over one to one and one-fifth pounds for each hundred pounds of body weight as a day's ration, and to allow most of this

hay at night.

When a horse has contracted heaves, which is incurable when confirmed, the distress may be greatly relieved what other nations had inflicted on them in this way they were only too ready to inflict on each other, not only privately, but they sought it out and the occasion of it." The people had corrupted the workling the property of the people had corrupted the workling the property of the people in the people had corrupted the workling the people in the pe after a meal and keeping the bowels moving freely. With the object of stim-ulating free actions of the bowels, bran should be freely fed; and if the horse then shows a tendency to con-stipation, this feed may be given as a mash with the addition of two or three ounces of raw linseed oil at a meal until the bowels become suffimeal until the bowels become suffi-ciently relaxed. Corn sliage that is absolutely free from mold may form a part of the winter ration of the heavy horse; or he may have carrots, parsnips or rutabagas, sufficient to regulate the bowels

> appropriate alleviative remedies cording to the symptoms he finds

> > CAKED UDDER.

Caked udder in a mild form is a natural accompaniment of calving, but heavy milking cows, carelessly handled, develop severe forms of the trou-Exposure to colds and draughts, lying on hard, cold ground, irregular milking, overfeeding and sudden changes in feed, and kicks and bruises to the udder are likely to aggravate the trouble. The worst cases of caked udder seem to be caused by a germ. Sometimes in using a milking tube, proper pains are not taken to disinand therefore disease germs are introduced.

bottle, taking care not to hold the plemented the display with actual de-cow's head above the level of her back monstrations, in a candling booth specow's head above the level of her back or to pull it around to one side. Give looked on them as they shone radiant-ly in the heavens, changeless in their three or four hours, a half pint of warm water in which has been dissolved four tablespoons of whiskey and ten drops of tincture of aconite. Every second dose, substitute for the aconite ten drops of fluid extract of belladonna the udder severely affected, some veterinarians think that one of the best remedies is from two to four drams of fluid extract of poke root added to the above

> One of the most important parts of the treatment, especially in mild cases. is thoroughly to massage the udder and work in some ointment. One of the best is made by mixing two ounces of fluid extract of belladonna leaves with four ounces of fluid extract of poke root and eight ounces of soap liniment. Lard may be used instead of soap liniment. In very severe cases, it is best to apply warm bandages to the udder every hour or so, massaging thoroughly while the banbeing renewed. There is nothing like "elbow grease" to cure dezen or 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen mild cases of caked udder.

NOTES.

Protect the rhubarb bed for next year. Put on a liberal supply of man-ure. The manure not only protects the plants for the winter, but will supply plant food for the next year's growth.

ed before the early frosts nip the tender tops. The tops of beets are out to within one and one-half inches of the best. Great care should be exer cised in the harvesting of beets, as an injury to the best will cause bleeding, and this greatly reduces the flavor. Beets and carrots may be stored out- selves in the matter of purchasing

ith moist sand. This should be done ne collar is very dry, as the air cause the beets to shrivel up and ome tough and corky.

It's easy to get a hog all out of kelter with new corn, and then the danger from cholera is greater. Better feed lightly for a few days. If the turned into the field allowed to help themselves they will do better. A mixture of salt, charcoal and ashes ought to be kept before them all the time. And they need

As soon as the growth of asparagus as ceased in the fall the plants should be cut off at the surface of the ground culture in the fall and spring. If the plants have been set at the proper depth, the ground can be thoroughly disked crosswise or plowed three inches deep and left rough over winter. A coat of barnyard manure should ther be applied on the surface. In the spring the ground can be thoroughly disked and harrowed before the shoots

esn't make any difference what you think is wrong with the cow, if she is sick isolate her until you know what ails her.

Grooming is essential in keeping the horse in condition. This should be thoroughly done twice a day and plenty of elbow grease applied. After grooming, go over the coat with a clean, soft cloth, if you want your horse to present a particularly spickand-span appearance. In wet weather, when the roads are muddy, a horse's drive and thoroughly dried . crack, quarter crack, thrush or a brittle horn results if this advice be

THE POULTRY WORLD

STANDARDIZING CANADIAN EGGS. For present indications it would apear that one of the most important developments to date in the improvement of the Canadian egg trade was the action taken by the Canadian Produce Association last winter in adopt ing definite standards for Canadian ergs.

Hitherto each market, and in most markets each dealer, had a system of grading peculiar to his own trade. This resulted in endless confusion to the consumer, and great difficulty was experienced at times on the part of the producer in finding a satisfactory market for his product.

Realizing the importance of having definite standards for all live stock products, the live stock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has endeavored by means of pamph lets, placards, and other means to give the standards for eggs as much publicity as possible. The co-operation of exhibition associations has also been secured, prominent among which has been that the of Canadian National Exhibition Association, at whose exhibi-tion in Toronto this year, in response to prizes offered, probably the largest collection of eggs ever brought together in one exhibition of the American continent was displayed. Some 7.000 lozen in all were on exhibition. prize list for eggs was prepared in acordance with the standards and the udges made their awards according to the accuracy of the interpretation on the part of the exhibitor, of the definitions of the various grades

At a number of exhibitions where clally designed for the purpose, of the way in which eggs of grades appear when candled.

roducers generally may become more | ed the news to the grades, the following explanation is

provided under the standards viz.
"Fresh gathered," "Storage,"
"Cracked and Dirdes.' Four gr

are provided in the first class, three the second, and two in the thirl. The grades in the "Fresh Gathered" lass as "Specials," "Extrus," "No. 1s," and "No. 2's" The grade "Specials" is omitted from the "Storage class, and both specials and extrastrom the class for 'Cracked and Dir-

'Specials," according to the standards are eggs of uniform size, weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen 45 pounds net to the 30-dozen C859; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small not over C 16 of an inch in depth; white of egg firm and clear and yolk slightly visible; free from blood clots.
"Extras" are eggs, of good size.

"Extras" are eggs, of good weighing at least 24 ounces to clean, sound in shell; air cell than 3-8 of an inch in depth; with white of egg firm, and yelk

slightly visible.

"No. 1's" are eggs. weighing least 23 ounces to the dozen or 42 pounds net to the 30-dozen case; clean. sound in sheil; eir cell less than 1:2 inch in depth; white of egg reasonally form; yolk visible, but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place.

"No. 2's" are eggs clean; sound in shell; may contoin weak watery eggs. and eggs with heavy volks, and all other oggs sound in shell and fit for food.

Consumers in order to protect themside if protected from cold. When the severe whiter weather sets in they these standards and the above definitions of the grades. Only by creating a demand for certain grades of in boxes or bins, and then covered eggs will the supply be forthcoming,

and the demand can come only with a thorough knowledge on the part of the consumer as to what constitutes the various grades. It has also been frequently suggested that since the adoption of the standards consumers generally, in order to safeguard themselves, would do well to insist that all eggs as offered for sale be labelled in accordance with their proper grade. Producers too, would do well to more systematically grade their eggs before marketing, and knowing definitely what they have in hand, thereby be in a better position to demand nd the dem d can come only with

by be in a better position to demand

A NEW SET OF FEATHERS.

When chickens and other poultry moit they shed their old feathers and grow a new set. This makes a hard drain on the birds. Hens usually stop laying at this time. They are easily chilled, which will delay their laying. The best layers usually molt late, which is the more reason for keeping the chickens well protected at

time.
The making of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as w corn and oats are not enough. S meat scraps from the house or commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are chilled or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laythe highest price.—North Dakota ing, and at the time when eggs are

FARMER VINCENT'S WISE SAY INGS.

It is dollars in your pocket to get the pullets into the house before the nights get chilly.

One day's neglect of water will

cause the egg-yield to fall off for two or three days afterward.
One of the finest helps in the win ter poultry business is dust for the birds to work in when the days are

Good; clean straw in the nest boxes is an inducement to better work on the hen's part. Sometimes when hens must be shut

in a closed yard for a few days, we can keep up the egg production by supplying plenty of green feed, needed water, and shelter from the rays of the hot sun.

A poor, worn-out, useless hen shows it by her faded, limp, withered-up comb, and the general shape of her head. Get rid of every hen that has not a thrifty-looking head. Don't show all your kindness in the feed given. Let some show itself in

fighting lice, in quiet ways when about the poultry house. bout the poultry house.

A healthy hen is busy all the time. A healthy hen is busy all the time. Nov. Dec. Never discard a good breeding fowl May so long as it keeps in good breeding

watchful man has the least trouble with sickness among his

Canada's Airmen All to Go Overseas for Training.

Will Go in Batches-No More Are Needed.

Toronto Report.---Canada's 150 extensive classes for eggs have aviation students, whose courses are physic as a pound of Eosom salts and an cunce of ginger in a quart of warm water. Give this from a long-necked ards, and in each instance has made a display of eggs and to complete their training under water. the direction of the British Admiral ty. They will be summoned to Britain in batches of 12, the first 48 leaving various for the old land before the new year. Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, of In order that the consumers and Canadian Naval Service, communica: gathering of familiar with the various classes and young aviators at the Toronto Canoe Club yesterday afternoon. The news of the early call to actual service was Three general classes for eggs are greeted by prolonged cheering.

As to the position of the students were not required in the first Four grades Grafts, Admiral Kingsmill stated that the Canadian authorities had decided offer them opportunity to proceed to Halifax and continue their training upon the cruiser Nione, where work in signalling, telegraphing and drill will be carried out. Admiral Kingsmill also made the amnouncement that it had been decliced to pay every student at the rate of \$1.25 per day for each day after the first seven

ceks of his course.

In a brief interview following the conference Admiral Kingsmill stated to \$5.75. that the British Admiralty had cabled asking that, in view of the conditions in Canada, the young Canadian aviain Canada, the young Canadian avia-tors be sant on to England to com-plete their training. There is at im-mediate call for 48 of them, and these will proceed across the Atlantic before the end of the present year in order of seniority of aerial service. All travelling and maintenance expenses will be paid by the Marine Depart ment. Admiral Kingsmill anticipates that the complete force of 150 young men will be in England before the clude the call for Canadians for aer ial service for some time, as the British Admiralty has indicated that it has sufficient volunteers for this branch of the service at its disposal. has

SOLDIERS' WIVES ASK RECRUITS. Ottawa, Report.—A novel method of securing recruits was inaugurated by the 77th battalion and the Soldiers' Wives League of Ottawa to-day when the wives and children and female relatives of Ottawa soldiers now at the front participated in an automobile parade through the city. Every car bore hanners with mottoes such as "My daddy is in the trenches—where is yours?" and "Our fathers, brothers and husbands are doing their bit—what about yours?" The Tth is engaged in filling up its ranks, depleted by recent drafts.



TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET new-laid, doz. good to choice chiesens, dressed

MEATS-WHOLES Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$9... Do., hindquarters 13.0 Do., common, cwt. 10.0 Do., choice sides 11.0

SUGAR MAPKET.

Sugars are quoted whole ale at T ronto, as follows: Extra granulated, Redpath's Extra granulated, Redpath's Do., 20-1b, bags Do., St. Lawrence Do., 20-1b, bags Lantic, extra granulated Do., 2 and 5-1b, packages Do., 2 and 5-1b, packages Do., gunnles, 10-1b, Do., gunnles, 20-1b, Do., brilliant yellow Extra S. C. Acadia, granulated Beaver, granulated, 100 bs. Yellow, No. 1 light, 100 lbs. LIVE STUCK. Export cattle, choice.... Butcher cattle, choice ...

do. do. medium ... Butcher cows, choice ... do. do. medium. ...
do. do. canners. ...
do. bulls Feeding steers Stockers, choice

Bucks and culls . Hogs, fed and watered . Calves 4 00

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS Open. High. Low. Close. 1 03 1 044, 1 03 1 044, 0 974, 0 984, 0 974, 0 984, 1 894, 1 90%, 1 87%, 1 89 Wheat-

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—December, \$1.00

1.4; May, \$1.03 3.4 to \$1.03 7.8, Cash—

No. 1 hard, \$1.07 1.4; No. 1 Northern, \$8

Exposure to inclement weather is always injurious.

Elbow-grease is very often a good preventive of disease.

Breed only the strong and vigorous, discarding the runts.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—December, \$1.00

1.4; May, \$1.03 3.4 to \$1.03 3.4 to \$1.03 1.78, Cash—

No. 1 hard, \$1.07 1.4; No. 1 Northern, \$8

1.2 to \$1.05 3.4. Corn—No. 3 white, \$4 3.4 to \$1.02 3.75 to \$18.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.07 1.4; No. 1 Northern, \$8

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Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.07 1.4; No. 1 Northern, \$8

No. 2 Northern, \$8

No. 3 Northern, \$8

No. 3 Northern, \$8

No. 1 Northern, \$8

No. 3 Northern, \$8

No. 1 Northern, \$8

No. 2 Northern, \$8

No. 3 Northern, \$8

No. 3

DULUTH GRAIN MARKINI
Duluth, Wheat.—No. 1 hard, \$1.05 3-8;
No. 1 Northern, \$1.04 3-8; No. 2 Northern, \$9.26 to \$1.00 3-8; Montana, No. 2 \$1.03 3-8; December, \$1.00 3-8 to \$1.00 1-2;
May, \$1.04 3-8. Linseed, cash, \$2.03 \$2.08 1-2; December, \$2.04 1-2; May, \$2.07

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—The wool auction sales closed to-day with offerings of 7,300 bales. The selection was in brisk demand and prices were firm. The series opened with the tone uncertain, but the market gathered strength under a well-sustained demand from America and the home trade, and at the close merinos were 10 to 15 and occasionally 20 per cent. dearer. Crossbreds had a similar rise, and in both cases medium growths showed the most improvement. Inferior merinos finished unchanged to 5 per cent. dearer after recovering an opening loss of 10 per cent. During the sales the home trade bought 90,000 bales. America 12,000 and the Continent 13,000, while 23,000 were held over. LONDON WOOL SALES.

SALES OF SHEEPSKINS London.—A sale of sheepskins was here to-day. There was a good mand for the 7,300 bales offered. Few woolled merinos and crossbreds advan 10 per cent., and clothing 5 per cent.

Kingston.—At the Cheese Board to-day 742 colored and 70 white were boarded; 420 sold at 16 3-dc.

Brockville.—At the Cheese Board here coday 1,941 colored and 894 white were offered; 449 white and 1,036 colored sold at 17 9-16c.

Cattle, receipts 7,000.
Market easy.
Beeves, native.....
Western steers....
Cows and heifers.... Market strong. Hogs, receipts 28,000. ligs
Sulk of sales
Sheep, receipts 12,000.
Market firm.
Wethers uative BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo. Despatch—Cattle cipts 700 head; slow and steady Veals, receipts 75 head; active, \$4.00 to \$10.50.

Hogs, receipts 6,000 head; active; pigs \$6.50; roughs \$5.60 to \$5.75; stags \$4.50 to \$5.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,600 head; slow: sheep steady, lambs higher; lambs \$6.00 to \$9.10; yearlings \$5.00 to \$7.50; wethers \$5.76 to \$6.00; ewes \$3.00 to \$5.35; sheep, mixed, \$5.25

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, quiet.
No. 2 Manitoba—12s, 7d.
No. 3 Manitoba—12s, 5 1-2d,
No. 3 Manitoba—12s, 5 1-2d,
No. 2 hard, winter, old—12s, 4d.
No. 3 Chicago, new—11s, 2d.
Corn. spot, quiet.
La Plata—8s.
Hour, winter patents—42s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—f4, to

Beef, extra India mess—145s, Fork, prime mess, western—117s, 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 bbs.—84s, Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 ibs. is. Clear belies, 14 to 16 lbs.—74s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. Nominal. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. Nominal. Nominal.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—75s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—Nom-

nal, Lard, prime western, in tierces, new -51s, 6d; old-52s, 6d. American, refined-57s, Butter, finest U.S. in 56-lb, boxes,— Butter, Thest C. S. In So-1b. Ookes.—
Scheese. Canadian, finest, white, new
-88s: colored—59s.
Tallow, prime city—34s.
Tallow, prime city—34s.
Turpentine, spirits—44s.
Turpentine, spirits—44s.
Turpentine, spirits—44s.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-4d.
Linsed Oil—31s. 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—36s, 6d.

The Sahara Desert has an area of about three and a naif million square