

esson VII. November 14, 1915.

Daniel in the King's Court-World's Temperance Sunday.—Daniel 1 1-21.

Commentary.-1. Hebrew youths under training (vs. 1-7). Nebuchadnezzer was a powerful king of Baby-lon and was fired with the ambition of world conquest. His father had met and conquered the Egyptian army and he had besieged Jerusalem soon after Jehoiakim was made king. He the seventy years' captivity. young men just named belonged to noble families and were destined to The become important in the land of their

The King of Babylon gave direction that some of the captives should be selected to be nourished and trained for positions of trust in his government. Those chosen must his government. Those chosen must be superior in physical strength, beauty and intelligence. Among those selected were Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah, to whom, according Oriental custom, new names were given. The names which these young men bore had each some reference to God: Daniel means, "Jehovah is my judge"; Hananish, "The Lord is gractous"; Mishael, "Who is what God is "Azariah, "The Lord hath help-In each case the new name given had some reference to a heathen god. These youths were to be fed from the king's table. They were to eat the ood and to drink the wine prepared for him. They were to be under instruction for three years in preparation for the king's service. They were probably from twelve to sixteen years of age when they were called to begin their course of training. 11. Daniel's Purpose (vs. 8-13).-8

Daniel-It is certain that Daniel belonged to a noble family in Judah. He in Babylon during the entire period of the seventy years' captivity and lives some time after that. He was at least eighty-five years old when he died. Purposed in his heart—Literally, "Laid it on his heart." Underneath his purpose was a strong desire to keep a clear conscience in spite of his heathen surroundings ould not defile himself with king's meat nor... wine—Daniel had been instructed in the law of God. The law of Moses forbade the eating of certain kinds of animals, and prescribed the killing of animals which were to be eaten. The children of Israel were not to eat the blood. It was customary for heathen people to offer their food and drink to their idols by pouring out portions on the ground. Thus the Jew might defile himself: 1. By eating animals that were unclean. 2. By eating the flesh asts that had been strangled. partaking of that which had been offered in sacrifice to idols. "The king's dainties" (R.V.) would also be likely to weaken the physical and of their allegiance to the true God might by obliterated. God was pre-Daniel's temperance principles would paring tuem to do service for ms one admit of his drinking wine, the prince of eunuchs—This was Ash- longer hidden away among the mounpenaz (vs.3). 9. into favor and tender love—The Revised Version, "To find kindness and compassion," is Ashpenaz became able to Daniel as soon as the latter made the request mentioned in the preceding verse. Daniel had a noble and amiable disposition, which won the admiration and love of Ashpenaz. Besides this, the Lord was directing the course of Daniel and was moving heart of the prince of the eunuchs to the end that the future prophet might have a standing at the prophet might have a standing at the court of Babylon. 10. I fear my lord the king. Ashpenaz had received his orders, and it would endanger his life to disobey them. Oriental monarchs were despots, had the power of life and death and did not hesitate to expend the country of things their subset of conduct Daniel.

not a proper name, otes the officer to Daniel and his companions had confidence in the course they desired to take. They believed that if they honored God in keeping his law he would honor them and give them prosperity. Ten days—Farrar called this "a sort of mystic Persian week." was long enough to give an idea as to the effects of the diet. Pulse-The word means leguminous food, such as beans and peas, but is used here in a wider to include vegetable foods in Water to drink-The dom, as well as piety, of the Hebrew young men was shown in their purpose to abstain entirely from the use of strong drink. 13. As thou seest deal with thy servents— Daniel was entirely willing to acept the results of the test. the light of day and will stand the Temperance will bear everywhere. It recommends it-

was responsible to the king for the

III. Standing the test (vs. 14-16). 14. consented-"So he hearkened." R. V. Daniel and his companions were courceous in the request that was made and perhaps for that reason it was granted. The steward may have been the more ready to grant the request, since the test was only for days; and if the Hebrew youths did days; and if the neorew youths did not thrive during that time, there re-mained nearly three years of training, during which any slight disadvantage could be overcome. 15. Appeared fairer, and they were fatter in flesh (R. V.)—Godliness promotes temper-ance; temperance, health, a good complexion. Perc. with God brings peace of conveience, serenity of mind and sweetness of temper; and these the certain means of bringing sweetness of countrance.—Robinson. It is an evident fact that those who emselves over to the pleasures of the flesh bear the signs of dissipa-tion upon their countenances. The He-brew rouths were obeying their con-liabyion as he had been in Jerusalem

clared with regard to Daniel that he had an understanding of visions and dreams, which was one branch of Babylonian learning. "Visions were revelations to the prophets when awake, and dreams when asleep. God and the had besieged setusated and account was made king. He took as captives, among others, the youths, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah. This was the beginning of the seventy years' captivity. The gave Daniel this skill in the interpretation of dreams as a preparation for the great work that lay before him. The great men of Babylon were to know something of the God of Israel. At the end of three years the youths, under training were brought in before under training were brought in before the king. 19. The king communed with them—Nebuchadnezzer talked with the young men with a view to ascer-taining the progress they had made during their three years' training, and their fitness for the positions in which he desired their service. He found the four total abstainers superior to the others at every point. Before the king. As his personal attendants. 20. In all matters of wisdom times better—The king subjected them times better—The king subjected them to a severe test by asking them diffi-cult questions, and found the four Hebrew youths far superior to the wisest men in his kingdom. "Ten times better" times better" is a term which means greatly superior, the number ten denoting completeness. 21. Daniel survived Nebuchadnezzar and his successors, and was still alive when Cyrus,

the Persian, came into power. Questions.-Who was Daniel how came he to be in Babylon? Who were his three companions? What request did Daniel make and for what reason? In what respect was this a wise request? How was the request looked upon by Ashpena?? What was the result of the ten days' test? long was the course of training given to the young men? What was the ob ject of the training? What was the result of the course which the youths took?

PRACTICAL SURVEY

Topic.-Youthful Integrity. I. Determined Daniel's prosperity. II. Prevented habits of intemper-

ance. I. Determined Daniel's prosperity was a sad occasion at Jerusalem when the most promising of the young nobility, in whom the hopes of the nation were centred, were carried away captive to Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar God had another. The Babylonian king designed to induct the young-Hebrews into all the iore of the Chaldeans to the end that all remembrance tains of Judah, but was in danger of being obliterated by the powerful nanons that surrounded it. The religion of Daniel and his companions was submitted to a very powerful and de-cisive fest, which proved how firm rooted in their hearts were the sacrateachings of their youth. Their early instructors were those who had re-mained faithful to the Most High in either to to be an Israelite to petite; to cease to be an were despots, had the power of the and death and did not hesitate to exercise that power (Dan. 22:5, 12) at the sligtest provocation. This servant ing to himself. Fidelity to religious was responsible to the king for the conviction was als certification physical condition and intellectual adworse liking—"Worse looking."—R. V. of talent that would be two additional 11. Melzar—"The steward."—R. V. glory on himself and his court. proposed to turn the superiority

the young Hebrews to account. whose immediate care Daniel and his companions were committed. 12. Prove thy servants—
They had received from the young Hebraws to account. The first step toward making them Chaldeal sages was to change their names. They had received from their fathers names divinely significant. In Baby. Ion they were called upon to assume the names which indicated their con secration to the gods of Babylon. Their Hebrew names were a witness, not only to their nationality, but to their religion. Every repetition of them would have sounded like a challenge to the supremuev of the Babylonish deities. The king proposed a new order of things in a distinct political aggrandizement. He offered education and full support. He did not take into account their previous training, which proved to be a diffi milty at the very threshold of the britliant career which he had planned for

the dl. Prevailed habits of intemperange In this narrative we see youth Daniel making his record temperance and piety against tempta-tions and inducements which might shake the purpose of strong men. In refusing the king's meat, Daniel proclaimed himself the follower of other religion. other neligion. It was an indirect avowal of his Hebrew faith. It was a practical affirmation of the benefits and blessings of temperance. He was willing to he usoful, but he would not peril his convictions nor sacrifice his principles. His purpose asserted itself over the crushing effects of misfortune and calamity and the subtle, ensnaring power of evil surroundings. Daniel's humility was as marked as his faith. His purpose was not with the stubbornness of self-will, but with the resolution of leep conviction. Greater than Nebuchadnezzer, greater the resolution than Babylon or aught that Babylon afforded was his heroic nature. His purpose meant the rigorous observ-ance of the Mosaic law at a time when

sciences and had a firm trust in God, therefore they thrived upon the healthful diet which they chose 16 Meizer took away the portion of their meat.—
"The steward took away their dainties."—R. V. The ten days test had been so satisfactory that the ateward considered it safe to give them the food and drink they desired.

IV. The Hebrews honored (vs. 17-21). 17, 18. These four youths were highly favored. The praise for their notable intellectual advancement is ascribed to God. It is expressly declared with regard to Daniel that he had an understant. ness of early plety. It was an occasion of developing the faith and char acter of Daniel and his companions, acter of Daniel and his companions. The advantage of early training, the Jower of influence and the advantages of temperance are distinct features. tures in this period of Daniel's his tory. His conduct through its and ed with his youthing the track titude was really at in its motive and spirit.

************** A.C. THE POULTRY WORLD

THE MOULTING PERIOD. Each year the hen goes through esychological process known as moulting, in which the fowl sheds the feathers and replaces them with This is a very serious drain on Stality of the laying hen. Usually they cease laying entirely during the months of October, November and December. The New York State College comber. of Agriculture has made some interesting findings regarding the moulting periods of lowls. These may be sum-

marized as follows:

1. The hen feathers more quickly in those areas which protect the vital Parts.

2. From the incubator to the laying 2. From the incubator to the laying period chicks experience at least four moultings, either partially or completely.

3. Hens requestly lay during the summer while partially moulting, but seldom during the general moulting.

4. Young here moult more quickly

4. Young hens moult more quickly than older tones.

5. Hens moulting very late moult in ess time than those moulting earlier.

6. Hens lose in weight while moult-Broodiness appears to retard

moulting.
8. Starving the hen appears to increase broodiness.

9. Hens moulting early

roduction more quickly after moulting than those moulting later. . The most prolific hens moult latest.

It is thus seen that liens moult late are usually the heavy producers. There is also a lesson in this which every poultry keeper. Take proper care of the hens that moult late because of the cold weather. Such hens make excellent breeders in the spring, and should be properly cared This can be done by putting them into the house early and not allowing them to suffer from the cold winds.

The shedding of feathers is a heavy drain on the constitution of the fowl because it is necessary to manufacture a new coat. The making of new feath ers can be greatly aided by feeding highly protein or meat foods. ordinary grains like wheat, corn and oats do not contain enough protein Meat scraps from the house are neces sary if best results are to be obtained If a fowl is thoroughly chilled and thereby weakened by late moulting during cold weather, she will find it difficult to recuperate until late winthat age of apostasy. The test was either to follow conscience or appeared extra care she can be started laying

in April or May if they are expected to furnish eggs in the late fall or the early winter. It is often difficult to get fully matured pullets before winter sets in. This can be done, how ever, by early hatching and proper feeding of the pullets during the later summer and early fall. If the pullets de not receive their proper growth by the first of November and show signs of laying it is doubtful whether they will lay to any extent until the following spring. The cockerels should be separated from the pullets as soon as ossible, thus giving pullets plenty of opportunity to develop size. If they are allowed to mix indiscriminately with the old hens and cockerels they are liable to be stunted in growth as it is impossible for them to get their proper allowance of food. Keeping them out on the range separated from

best possible ways by feeding it to the chickens Those who think that they get greater returns by feeding it to hogs should remember that the flesh of chickens brings twice as much

on the market as that of hogs.

Milk and corn are both liked by chickens, and a proper mixture of the two makes one of the best and most appetizing rations for the season when the days are warm and the nights cool. For the best results the corn should be cracked and soaked several hours in either sweet of sour skimmed milk or buttermilk. The corn may be milk or buttermilk. The corn may be put in pails in the morning and the milk poured on until the top of the corn is submerged two or three inches. When this has been absorbed more should be added at intervals during should be added at intervals during the day, and the mixture will be ex-

cellent for feeding by night. A liberal supply of this ration will A fiberal supply of this ration will keep the chickens growing rapidly, and insure their being constantly to send eases to the Biological Laboratory plump and in excellent condition for the market. Try it once and the fowls tawa, for investigation, will tell you whether they like it. Try it two weeks or a month, and they will show you whether it is good and economical feed—A. C. Smith, Minnesols Experiment Station.

Many a man is blinded by his most glaring faults.



SEME HOG POINTERS.

Very interesting data concerni the cost of wintering brood sows and ino cost of growing and faitening pigs are given in Nebraska's Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 117, which is a report of the North Platte

Sub-Station.

By using a large amount of alfalfa nay with a limited amount of grain, the net cost of wintering old brood sums is kept at the low figure of \$1.25 cach without allowing the sow to become too thin for the best results in rations litters. raising litters. On a ration containing from one-fourth to one-third affails hay, young brood sows are carried from the pasture fields to the farrowing pens at a small profit, and in suitable condition for far owing and raising fair litters.
The average number of pigs per lit-

ter raised from old sews during a period of four years, was 6.55, at a cost of \$2.11 per pig weighing 50 pounds. The average number of pigs raised by young brood nows during a like period was 6.2, at a cost of \$1.58 but his weighing 50 pends. The fall per big weighing 50 no mos. The fall pla, was grown to the weight of 5 pounds as chealth, as the spring pig. When grazing on alfalia pasture. Pigs receiving 2.5 pounds of grein per few pounds of their weight daily have graded 6.75 pounds on the stated 6.75 pounds of the stated gained 6.75 pounds each day. The rate of gain on alfalfa pasture bore a close relation to the arrount of grana fed.

The most suitable supplementary feed to corn for fattering hogs seems to depend on several variable factors presed cottonseed cake and tankage rank close together in the profits secured in nearly all tests. In some tests these by-products give faster gains and more than corn and alfalfa, and in tests the reverse is true. That physical condition of the hogs is influenced by weather and other factors seems to determine whether alfalfa hay or such a by product. as those just mentioned is the most profitable to feed with corn for fattening hogs.

Ground wheat, either soaked or motstened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than orn, but corn gives faster gains with ess grain for 100 pounds of grain whole wheat, either souked than! dry Sorking wheat increased its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having acand fattening cess to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corr. proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one art shorts. Experiments in cooking alfalfa hav

for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra The summary indicates among other

ftens that with corn valued at 60 cents per bushel the cost of feed alone for producing a pound of pork is about five cents.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS. Two bulletins of premier importance

have recently been issued from the realth of Animals branch of the Fedoral Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, of which Dr. Torrance is the veterinary director general. Both can be had free on application to the publications branch of the department. lications branch of the department.

The first, number 17, is entitled.

"Entero-Hepatitis, or black-head in turkeys." Chas. H. Higgins, B. S. D. V. S., of the biological laboratory, is the author. While the disease has been known to affect all species of fowl, known to affect all species of lowl, it is usually seen in its most aggravated and fatal form in turkeys. Dr. Theobald Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture, made an investigation in Rhode Island during 1894 and 1895, but it was not until 1990 that the first mention was made. 1900 that the first mention was made of it in the experimental farms' report of Canada, It has since, however, been of Canada, it has since, however, been repeatedly reported upon in the biological laboratories both at Ottawa and Guelph, Dr. Higgins says that the losses from the disease have been enormous, which supplies excellent reason for a close study of the bulletin "The extent of these losses," he further says, "is well indicated by the fact that two decades ago a single small island (Block Island) off the Rhode Island coast, provided two tons of marketable birds each year. Five hundred pounds, are not available in the same locality to-day. State ments are also current that in locali-ties in Cntario where ten carloads them out on the range separated from the rest of the flock is the best method of handling them.—O. W. Dynes.

MILK-FED CHICKENS

Sour milk is utilized in one of the best possible ways by feeding it to the chickens Those who think that they get greater returns by feeding it to hogs should remember that the flesh of chickens brings twice as much

and colored illustrations add to the value of the publication.

The second Bulletin numbered 18 has for its title "Avian Tuberculosis." Dr. Higgins, Pathologist, and A. B. Wickware, V.S., assistant Pathologist, are the joint authors. It is hardly necessary to allude to the importance of checking and suppressing a disease that affects alike birds, beasts and man. The authors show that the complaint can be transmitted by domestic plaint can be transmitted by domestic symptoms, steps in prevention that can be taken and remedial treatment that can be applied. In both Bulletins poultry breeders

Speaking on the subject of painting fruit trees for borers, State Zoologist Surface, of Pennsylvania, says: "A paint of pure white lead and raw lin-

and onince, or what are known as the point fruits; but I do not recompome fruits; but I do not recom-mend it on the stone fruit, or peach, plum and apricot, although I have used it successfully and without any injury whatever to the trees in my own peach orchard. It is necessary that it be raw oil and pure white Ordinary paint will not serve

the purpose. Paint will not serve the purpose. Paint with drier in it will be especially liable to kill the trees. I have never recommended it for use on peach trees, notwithstand-ing the impression that has gone out to this effect it will not kill the borers that are in apple, pear and quince trees, but it will be effective during to this effect it will not kill the borers from enter.... Some of our practi-cal growers claim that it will be effective during two seasons, and they certainly find it efficient in protecting trees from rabbits and mice for

Grapes may be pruned from the dropping of the leaves in the fall to the swelling of the buds in the spring. Pruning after sap begins to flow is devitalizing. It is seldom advisable to prune when vines are frozen, as the brittle canes are easily broken during handling. Summer pruning is far handling. Summer pruning is far less practiced now than formerly, with a tendency to do less and less of it. It is used to remove surplus shoots and in heading back canes to keep them within limits. Very often shoots grow from weak buds on the fruiting cases to the shoots on the fruiting canes to the detriment of the fruit-bearing shoots. These weeklings should be rubbed off. So, too, shoots often break from arms, spurs, the trunk where they are not wanted These should be removed. Second ary shoots sometimes appear on fruiting shoots, especially in the exits of the latter; these should be rubbed off. Here, for the most part, summer pruning should end.

A 17-year-old five-acre orchard, down in Perry County, Pa., where the sod mulch system is practiced, yielded 2,400 bushels of fruit with less than three bushels of defective apples in lot, all grown on 191 trees. leties are Baldwin and Smith's Cider. The fruit was trimmed, one apple to a spur, and the trees were sprayed five

Every sow selected for breeding purposes should be docile. An irritable, nervous animal will prove unsatisfactory for breeding. Young pigs do not always betray this peculiarity, even though they possess it in high degree, tence the character of the mother should be noted in this respect.

Cows will not give a steady, good flow of milk if they are worried by flow of milk if they are worked by flies. They will get nervous and cause a lot of trouble. Here is a first-rate spray that can be used with great benefit. Fish oil, two quarts; kerosene, one quart; crude carbolic acid, one quart; oil of pennyroyal, one ounce; oil of tar. 10 ounces. thoroughly and apply in a fine spray every two or three days, as often as the flies begin their attacks.

Unless you buy hairy velch seed from a reliable dealer, you are apt to get seed that is adulterated with the seed of weed vetches. To know whether or not the seed is pure, crush a handful of it finely. If there are fawn, salmon or reddish orange colored pieces in it, the seed is not pure. It should be lemon-yellow color.

Try and keep up the milk flow during the winter months. There is where good feeding counts. Feed lib erally and with good ensilage, roots, alfalfa or good clover hay. If these feeds are given liberally, very little other expensive foods will be required.

ENORMOUS COST TO GT. BRITAIN

Vote, Reach \$7,550,000,000.

Present Expenditure is at Rate of \$6.50; ewes, \$3 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$5.75 to \$6. \$25,000,000 Daily.

London Cable-If the new vote of credit announced by Premier Asquith amounts to \$1,250,000,000, as is expected, it will bring the total war credits Parliament has voted up to £1,510,-000,000 (\$7,550,000,000).

The present British expenditure on the war is at the rate of £5,000,000 daily, the increase being largely due to advances to Great Britain's allies and expenditures on ammunition. The new credit when voted will suffice to carry on the expenditures until January.

The critics of the Government will take advantage of the credit vote to raise another debate on the political and military situations, as they are disappointed at the brevity of the debate secured on Premier Asquith's statement on the war situation in the House of Commons last Tuesday.

The present Parliamentary is expecte to terminate at the end of November, and the new commence about the middle of January. There is no likelihood now of a general election. A bill to postpone elections until after the war has long ago been drafted, and only awaits the Cabinet's sanction to be submitted Parliament. The delay in presenting it has been due to the pressure of the

COTTON TROUBLE SETTLED. London Cable.—The long-threatened dispute in the cotton trade arising ed dispute in the cotton trade arising out of the question of a war bonus was settled in Manchester yesterday by the employers conceding a five per cent advance in wages, to begin Jan. 1, and continue until thirteen weeks after peace is signed. The operatives, on their side, agree not to atives, on their side, agree not to agitate for any further advance for six months.

Time is money, and a fair exchange

TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET. Eggs, new-laid, doz.
Butter, good to choice
Spring chickens, dresse
Fowl, dressed, lb.
Ducks, Spring, ib.
Geese, lb.

Do., basket
Sweet potatoes, hamper
Onions, 75 lbs.
Do., Spanish, case.
Tomatoes, bkt.
Cabbage, doz.
Cauliflower, dozen
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.
Do., Rogers
Celery, dozen MEATS-WHOLESA

MEATS—WHOLESALE, forequarters, cvt. \$9.5)
b. hindquarters cvt. \$9.5)
b. hindquarters 14.00
b. choice sides 11.75
b. common, cvt. 10.25
b. common, cvt. 10.25
b. prime 11.50
b. hors 12.50
b. heavy 12.50
b. heavy 13.50
ton, light 11.00 SUGAR MARKET Sugars are quoted wholesale at Toronto s follows:

Do., 20-lb. bags
Lantic, extra granulated
Do., Star granulated
Do., 2 and 5-lb. packages
Do., gunnies, 19-lb.
Do., gunnies, 20-lb.
Do., brilliant yellow
Extra S. C. Acadia, granulated
Beaver, granulated
Beaver, granulated
Typicology
Fellow, No. 1 light, 100 lbs. LIVE STUCK.

Export cattle, choice
Butcher cattle, choice
do. do. medium
do. do. common
Butche cows, choice
do. do. medium
do. do. canners
do. bulls
Feeding do. light
Milkers, choice, each
Springers
Sheep, ewes
Bucks and culls
Lambs logs fed and watered

OTHER MARKETS Wheat-

1 73 1 7412 1 73 1 7412 1 73 1 7412 1 7014 1 71348 1 77 1 7754 1 7632 1 77348

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.04; No.
1 Northern, \$1.03; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04;
Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.02; December, \$1.04;
May, \$1.03. Linseed—Cash, \$1.96 to \$1.96
1-2; December, \$1.94; July, \$1.99.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Belleville.—At the Belleville. Choese Board the ofterings were 1.542 white and 30 colored; 1.314 sold at 16 1-4c, 276 at 16 50 colored; 1.314 sold at 16 1-4c, 276 at 16 3-16c.

Brockville—At the Cheese Board meeting here to-day, 3,550 boxes were offered.
Sales, 1,225 at 16 11-16c, 430 at 16 3-4c, 680 at 16 7-8c, 870 at 17c.

Kingston.—At the Frontenac Cheese Board meeting here to-day 841 boxes of colored and 100 boxes of white were boarded. Colored sold at 16 5-8c, white at 16 5-16c.

LONDON WOOL SALES. LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—The offferings at the uction sales to-day amounted to 8,400 bales, principally merinos. Americans secured several tiss of greasy, and Russians paid 2s 2 Led for Queensland scoured. The market was firm and in scilers' favor, with the exception of neavy merinos.

merinos.

DUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle ceipts, 400 head; slow and steady. Veals, receipts, 100 head; actiteady; \$4 to \$11.

Hogs, receipts, 8,000 head; slow; heavy, \$7.60 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.50 to \$7.60; yorkers, \$7.15 to \$7.55; pigs, \$7. Total War Credit Will, With Next roughs, \$6.25 to \$6.59; sags, \$6 to \$5.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts, \$2,000 head; active; lambs, \$6 to \$9.15; yearlings, \$5 to \$7.50; wethers, \$6.25 to

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. MONTRFAL LIVE STOCK

Reccipts—Cattle 70; cows and stringers
55; calves 306; sheep and lambs 1,100;
hogs 1,100.

Prime beeves 7 cents; medium 5 1-4 to
1-4; common 3 3-4 to 5; canners 3 to
1-4. Springers \$80 each. Cows \$40 to \$80 ch. Calves 4 1-2 to 8 1-2. Sheep 5 to 5 1-2. Lambs 8 to 8 1-2. Hogs 9 1-4.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot, quiet.
No. 2 Manteba-11s, 56.
No. 3 Manitoba-11s, 56.
No. 2 hard winter, old-12s, 1-2d.
No. 2 Chicago, new-11s, 2d.
Corn. spot, quiet.
La Plata-7s, 1ed.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-C, 103, 94. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.-77s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 2 6to 30 lbs.-

s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—74s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. ed. ong clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs-48. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—70s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—60: Lard, prime western, in tierces, no 3s; old—61s.

38; old—518. American refined—578, 6d. Butter, fiest U. S. in 56-lb, boxes—568. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new— Colored—ES.
Colored—ES.
Colored—ES.
Tallow, prime city—34s.
Australian in London—41s.
Turpentine, spirits—40s. 9d.
Resin, common—12s.
Resin, common—12s.
Liseed Oil—13s. 6d.
Cotnton Seed Oil, hull refine. spot—3s, 3d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle-Receipts 8,000. Market easy. Native beef cattle. ... \$ 6 00 \$10 35 Calves and heifers 2 75
Calves 7 00
Hogs—Receipts 26,000
Market slow.
Light 6 25
Heavy 6 35
Rough 6 25
Pigs 3 75
Bulk of sales 6 60
Sheep—Receipts 16 000 7 50

7 15

Sheep—Receipts 16,000.

Market sterdy. Lambs. native 6 78