THENS REPORTER, FEB. 5 1915.

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LESSON VI.-FEB. 9, 1913.

God's Covenant with Noah .-- Gen. 8: 1-9: 17.

Commentary .-- I. Going forth from the Ark. (8. 1-19). So far as the destruction of life was intended, all was accomplish-ed within one hundred and fifty days after the rains began and the fourthains of the great deep were broken up. Dur-ing the many days which followed, nat-ural means and supernatural were em-ployed in restoring the earth to its normal condition. The waters from the ceam were no longer permitted to flow in again the hand, and the rains ceased. In addition the wind was sent over the waters to dry them up, that the carth might again become habitable. The sucon of dates introduced into the narrabive is remarkable. Taking the year as the six hundredth of Nozh's life, we have the commencement of the flood (Gen. 7. 11); the ark floats on the twenty-seventh day of the third month (7.87); it rests on Ararat on the seven-tecalin day of the seventh month (8. 4); on the first day of the tenth month the on the first day of the tells month in the intermediation of the eleventh day of the eleventh month the raven is sent out to return again on the eighteenth day of the eleventh day of the month (88) an the twenty-fifth nth day of the eleventh month the dove is sent out and returns with an olive leaf (8.10); on the second day of the twelfth month the dove is sent out to return no more (8.12); on the first day of first month of the next year the waters were dried off from the land (8. 13); and on the twenty seventh day of the second month the ground was dry and Noah and his family with all the animals that were in the ark went forth (8. 14). It is probable that the months here mened were lunar months, and if the time spent in the ark was three hundred and sixty-five days, or a solar year

M. A sacrifice to the Lord (vs. 20-22). As God remembered Noah (8.4) and brought him and all in the ark safely brought him and all in the ark salety through the flood so Noah remembered the ford, and at once set about present-ing an offering to him. We have here the first mention of the building of an al-tar to the Lord, yet it is generally sup-posed that Abel built one when he pre-sented the offering which God accept-d Miner had here provision made bewhen the offering which God accept-ed. There had been provision made be-fore the flood for the sacrifice that Noah presented to the Lord upon his going forth from the ark, when he was directed to take into the ark clean beasts by sevens; for it may be reason-bly supposed that the owner number of ably supposed that the extra number o ably supposed that the extra number of clear beasts were intended for sacrifices. Since it is not clear that animals were used for food before the flood, a were are not warranted in supposing that provision was made for the slaughter of any of them for the use of Noah and his family in the ark. The promise which God made to the one surviving family was full of confort. There would there-after be no intermission of "seedlime and harvest" and of the naturally re curring seasons; nor would there be another destruction of animal life from the face of the earth. Noah and his family had believed God before the flood and during those months of testing, and now they were experiencing the joy of offering to God an acceptable sacrifice. In this act Noah gave full recognition to the fact that deliverance of higgself and family from death war the work of God. He believed be could obtain the divine favor by offering a sacrifice to God. ILis sacrifice was also an expression of his thankfulness for salvation from the flood.

satisation from the flood. 100. The sacredness of human life (9: 1-7). Noah, as the second founder of the race, receives a renewal of the blessing and the promise given to Adam (Gen. 1: 90. Determined by the second second second second second but modified her but modified her second 28, 291, but modified by the altered rela-tions which had been introduced by sin. Had man never fallen, the beasts of the field would willingly and naturally have him dominion; but the fallen king must struggle for his sceptre, and ca govern only by fear and dread Whedor can Animal food is here expressly granted for the first time, and it is doubtful whether before this time it had been used. "When God promised that there should never again be a destruction of the race, there was great danger that any man might interpret it that no mat ter what violence he did to others, he could live on unpunished, and thus the world could easily perish by a flood of violence, even if it escaped a flood of Instead of the destruction of the cace, the individual murderer wa ondemned to death, righteously, for our pity should be more for the multitud the innocent, who otherwise would uffer, than for the justly punished mur The mock humanity that give erer. derer. Take mock humanity that gives flowers to the nurderer, but a grave to his victim, is no sign that the love of man to man is increasing." IV. God's promise (vs. 8-17). 8. God spake unto Noah - In Gen. 8: 20:22 the promise is briefly stated, which here is vicen with considerable coundatous. given with considerable completeness The two accounts supplement each othe God addressed the sons of Noah, as wel as Noah himself, for the covenant whiel made with thent affected the som he made with them affected the con-and their posterity down by the end of time. 10. Every living creature — The covenant included every creature that went out of the ark and every creature that should ever exist. If, t will estab-lish my covenant —God was to make a solonup promise that from the comcolema promise that would stand cor tinually for the welfare of mankind ar the animal creation. This has been called "the covenant of God's forbearance," There was no assurance that hankind would not turn again to neglect of God and grievous sin, but the Almighty would bring instruction and reproof, and would lict punishment upon them in a different manner. 12. This is the token of the covenant -The Lord was about to the covenant the Lord was survey, give a constant reminder to the race, the covenant that he had made. When they should see it, they would be led to

nomenon and appointed it as a token, or sign, that the earth should never be visited again by a flood, "The rainbow was already a familiar sight, but it was newly constituted the sign or token of a covenant, visible to all nations, and intelligible to all minds; just as afterwards the familiar rite of baptism and the customary use of bread and wine were by our blessed Lord ordained to

be the tokens and pledges of the new covenant in Christ between his Father and every Christian soul."-Student's Commentary, 14. shall be seen in the cloud-When the observer is in a certain position relatively to the cloud and the sun, a rainbow is seen. The rain-bow is the result of the sun breaking through the cloud, and usually marks the end of a storm. It is thus typical of the turning aside of disaster. 15. shall no more become a flood—The fears of men should by this token be removed. They were assured that the rain which occurred in its season would cease before it produced a destructive flood. 46. I will look upon it-God represents him self as taking the position of a man and being reminded by a sign as a man is re minded. The rainbow, when he saw it would remind him of his covenant, and when men saw it they would be assur-ed that no destructive flood would again occur. 17. all flesh-Not only were those then living assured that the would not be destroyed by a flood, but their descendants would be sure of safe ty from such a calamity as overtook the

world in Noch's time. Questions.-How long were Noah and his family in the ark? What tests did Noah make to find out whether the land was becoming dry? How did he know when to leave the ark? What was his first duty upon going forth from the ark? What was God's disposition to-ward Noah? What did God say about using animals for food?. What punish with whom did God make a covenant? What was the nature of the covenant What sign was given as a token of the covenant? What lessons does this cov enant teach us?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic-Mercy succeeding judgment, I. God remembered Noah, II. God blessed Noah, III. God covenanted with Noah,

I. God remembered Noah. As far as nan was concerned the ark was left alone upon the waters, yet there was n arm unseen directing it. There was strength's unscen supporting it, and love strength's unseen supporting it, and love unseen that was waiting it to its desti-nation. Noah and his family might well rest in peace since God had them in rennembrance. They constituted the whole body of believing people. Not un-Calves.... til the welcome word was given, "Go forth," did Noah presume to leave the ark. Then with what feelings of gratitude and adornation to God would Noah and his family view their own preserva-tion on this occasion! With what sol-emnity must Noah have viewed his new well there are non-owned by the time time the Clations upon earth, knowing that the earth was to be repopulated by his own posterity! Having known the utter cerruption of his generation precoding the flood, here deeply he must have felt the importance of beginning that new epoch in life aright. As the ark was deserted. an altar was crected. The worship of God was of first importance. He was a family altar, where each member was worshipper, and the pricet of the house hold. Notah's sacrifice might be compar ed to a morning prayer at the flawn of a new epoch in human history. It was a dedication of restored humanity to the service of God, their deliverer. ilis wor ship was acceptable to God as a "sweet smelling sayour." The deluge was God's sermon against sin, showing his determination to destrey sooner or later th imperitent, yet he was determined not to send another flood though the evil imaginations of man's heart remained unsubdued. This one severe judgment would have its effect throughout the succeeding season of suffering. Punish-ment, though necessary in its severest form, could not regenerate the heart of nan · but it showed God's abhorrence of in an I pointed toward the atonement. II. God blessed Noah. The Lore isited the remnant of his people in their levotions. Their sacrifice of faith plea ed God. The divine benediction 11:11 pronounced upon the new humanit Noah became the representative of the humanity patriarchal families in covenant with God. The heirship of the new world was given to Noah and his seed expressly as the children of faith. A blessing was coupled with the heirship and dominion of the world with corres onding duties on the part of 111:111 lod was giving commandment and mak ng covenant with the whole human covenant with the whole and the through those eight persons. ace through III. God covenanted lod's covenant with all the new human lod's covenant with an tor new determs ity originated with himself. The terms of the covenant refer to the averting of the covenant refer to the suggest the temporal panishment, but suggest temporal punishment, but suggest the promise of higher things. This covenant was to Noah a disclosure of God's secret thoughts and purposes. It was founded on a sacrifice. We see here the kind of life which it was God's design to encourage, a life of faith. Here was the commencement of a new era in the life of man. The pledge which Noah had anticipated, when the returning dove brought the olive leaf, was co firmed in the covenant which the Lou made with him. He could rest assured that the fields would yield their in crease, that the forests would cover th arth with their shadows and that al conditions of seed-time the harves would be granted as before. Amid al the corruptions of his generation Noah had Walked with God, and he believed that his covenants would never be broken, because the honor of his gov nt was pledged to their perform He was the devout conduct of a ernment ance. good man after a special deliveranc from impending destruction. Noa Noal stood as a monument to the power of God to keep man upright in His sigh in the midst of corruption and violence and one who directed the ways of hi household in serving God.



IURONTU MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.
 Dressed pork.
 \$115

 Butter, dairy
 030

 Eggs, newstaid, dozen
 030

 Chickens, 1b...
 018

 Geese, 1b...
 018

 Turkeys, 1b...
 024

 Apples, winter
 150

 Petitices, bar
 024

 Apples, winter
 150

 Petitices, bag
 0 90

 Celery, dozen
 0 90

 Cabbage, dozen
 0 40

 Beel, forequarters, cwt.
 1 60

 Do., Mindquarters, cwt.
 10 00

 Do., medium, cwt.
 8 00

 Do., common, cwt.
 6 50

 Mutton, light, cwt.
 8 00

 Do., prime, cwt.
 12 00

 Lamb
 14 50

prime, cwt. . 12 00 Lamb

SUGAR MARKET.

less. LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch-A rather light run of cattle at the Union Stock Yards this morning made the market fairly brisk and kept prices steady. Choice lambs were very scarce, but there was a large supply of poorer quality. Large reeipts of hogs did not deptess the market. Receipts; Union Stock Yards 594 cattle, 48 calves, 2.196 hogs, 1 594 cattle, 48 calves, 2.196 hogs, 180 sheep and lambs. City Cattle Market -714 cattle, 2 sheep, 38 hogs, 9 calves. Export cattle, choice....\$ 6 50 \$ 7 00 Do. medium Do. medium 575 Do., buils 3 75 Butchers' cattle, choice. Do., medium., Do., common Butchers' cows, choice... 5 50 5 75 3 00 4 00 5 25 4 50 4 75 3 00 5 25 5 50 5 2504 50 80 00 60 00 1 75 5 95 heep, ewes Bucks and culls 3 50 ···· 3 00 Lambs Hogs, fed and watered ... 8 00 8 50 Hoge, f.o.b. 9 00 8 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG MARKETS. Open. High. Low. Close

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis - Close - Wheat - May \$7 7-8c -July, \$9 5-8c; No. 1 hard, \$7 7-8c No. 17 northern, \$8c to \$7 3-8c; No. 2, do. Mc to \$8 5-8c. Corn-No, 3 yellow, 43c to 43 1-2c. Oats-No. 3 white, 31c to 31 1-4c. Rye-No. 2, 56c to 58c. Bran-\$19.50. Flour-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth — Close — Wheat — No. 1 hard, 87 1-4c; No. 1 northern, 86 1-4c; No. 2, 84 1-4c bid: May, 88 1-4c to 88 2-8c bid.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London-The wool auction sales closed o-day with offerings of 5.185 bales The to-day with offerings of 5.185 bales. The small stock was readily absorbed at top prices. To-day's sales follow: New South Wales-300 bales; greasy. 8d to 1s 20. Queensland-1.400-bales; scoured, 1s 2/2 d to 2s 4/2 greasy, 9/2 d to 1s 2d. West Australia-2.000 bales: greasy, 7%4 to 1s 2d. New Zealand-1.400 bales; greasy, 76 to 1s 1d. The sales opened with prices unchanged at 5 per cent, lower, but values hardened later under vigorous buying from all sections. Long stapled metinos and fine greasy crossbreds became especially firm on American bidding and closed 5 per cent. Coarse crossbreds finished unhigher.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.-59e Lard, prime western, in tierces- 52s American, refined-54s 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-

Colored, new-65s. Colored, new-65s.__ Tallow, prime city-31s 6d. Turpesntine, spirits-33s. Resin, common-15s 6d. Petroleum, refined-9 3.8d.

Linseed oil-27s 3d. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts 500.

Market-Steady to 10c higher. 5 75 7 60 Cows and heifers. . . 2 90 Calves 6 50 Hogs-Receipts 29,000. Market-Fairly active; higher Wednesdays 10 25 that

Wednesday's average. 7 45 Light 7 45 7 70 Mixed Heavy Rough Pigs Burk of sales 7 30 7 30 7 45 7 40

4 50 6 25 7 60 8 70 Lambs, native



FEED AND CARE OF WINTER CALVES.

From the dairyman standpoint it

From the dairwnan standpoint it is usually desirable to have the calves dropped in the fall for the reason that cows can be made to produce a larger milk-flow at the beginning of the milk-ing period than at the close. This ad-mits at the time when dairy products are the highest. It also enables him to keep up the flow to the very last days of the milking period, as the feeds he is able to supply during the summer and fall are more palatable than he is able to obtain during the winter There is a great variety of opinion as to fust what time the calves had best come. For the cool of the calf, it would be desirable to have it get a little start before the extreme cold weather comes on. It is also more pleasant to care for the young calves at first during the milder weather. It is certainly de-sirable in every way to have all of the calves dropped at as nearly the same date as possible. Calves of even size are much more easily handled and dealt with.

with. Knowing that there is to be a bunch

with. Knowing that there is to be a bunch of calves to care for during the winter, mepartions, should be made accordingly. While it is generally supposed that young calves require a great deal of attention and make a lot of work, this is not true If proper arrangements are made for handling them. If there are more than four calves there should be a special shed arranged with feeding stanchions. Thet essentiats of a calf-shed are that it be dry and as much sumshine and dry-mess should not be sacrificed for warmth. No other placefor the calf-shed could be selected than to build a lean-to on the south side of the cow barn, which will admit of putting windows on the east, south and west. A small lot should be in and exercise in during mice weather. For feeding the calves, if there are more than four, it will pay to build stanchions. They envert the calf-shed could be solected than the calves are held in provided for the calves tor an out; in and exercise in during mice weather. For feeding the calves, if there are more than four, it will pay to build stanchions. They are various forms of calf-shanch-ions th use, the essential features of which are, that the calves are held in place while being fed and for an hour-or so thereafter. It is desirable to know exactly what each calf receives in the way of nilk and grain. Good hay should be placed where they can get it at all times. As to handling the calf, a great many

times. As to handling the calf, a great many dairymen take the calf inimediately from the cow, never allowing it to suck. Others will allow the calf to take part of the milk for three or four days. In any event it is essential that the calf have the first milk from a fresh cow, as the colostrum is necessary in starting the dithe first milk from a fresh cow, as the colostrum is necessary in starting the di-gestive system of the calf. The dairy cow usually produceg more milk than the 'cali is able to use, hence great care must be exercised in not alowing the calf to get too much. For this reason, it is perhaps safer to milk the cow and feed the call from a vessel. If the calf is allowed to go without feeding for eight to twelve hours, it will usually be hungry, and by holds, it is muzzle in the milk and open-ing the mouth with the fingers, will take hold and drink without further ceremony. It is certainly desirable to teach the calf to drink without further ceremony. It is certainly desirable to teach the calf to drink as soon as possible without hav-ing to suck the finger. There has never been any calf-feeding device that has proved satisfactory. The calves should be fed every four to six hours for a few days. The period between feeds must then be lengthened to three thmes a day: morning, noon and night. The quantity fed must be somewhat determined by the size of the calf, but at first should per-haps be not more thanhi two pints and gradually increased. At the end of the first week, they might receive four pints at morning; two to three at noon, and four at might. placing its muzzle in the milk and open

to soon teach the calves to come to their own place at each feed.nc. and the feed-ers should know exactly what each each is being fed and give it no more nor less, except for the gradual increase to keep up with the growth. They should be left in the stanchion for an hour or so after feeding them for they are apparently more houngry after feeding the beft and often form the babit of sucking each others' ears. When a to is working each others' ears. When a two is work at once from the bunch and given a stall by itself for a few days, until it forgets the bractice. The milk should always be fed at the same temperature or about 100 degrees Fahrenheit and always sweet. The vessels in which the calves are fed should be thoroughly scalded out every two or three days. depending on the weather. Is cold weather, of course, there is not so much danger of them be-comine sour. A great many calf-feeders consider it essential that the calves are ged

there is not so much danger of them be-coming sour. A great many calf-feeders consider it essential that the calf have access to some clean. Joan woll which they will eat to correct any irregularities which may occur in the system. If the milk from a creamery is to be fed, it should be "asteurized before feed-ing. It is possible to raise calves on tea made from hay, but this requires very careful work.

FARM NOTES

FARM NOTES If the horse is of a nervous habit al-ways give him warning by voke before you approach. Never step up behind him studeniy and startle him. If it is inher-ent victoushess, better give him to under-tart or on ear master by giving him a successful and startie min. If it is inder-ent viciousless, better give him to under-stand you' are master by giving him a few lessons for subluing just such cas-es. Then, when you step up to go into the stail tell hom sharply to "stand over" watching your opportunity to glide up to his head and take hold of the haker. You'must not do this until you see him quait a little under your eye. If the horse is treacherous better have a hoped cord over his nose, running back out of the stail, and as you step up and give the command give it a sudden jerk which wild distract his attention and give yoù the desired chance to slip in. Not the least sign of fear must be shown in ac-tion or voice. The horse is an acute ob-server in this direction.

Some experienced alfalfa growers clain that harvesting before the new shoots fo the following crop are sufficiently strong to withstand the sunshine, which is sud denly allowed to come upon them when the former crop is removed, will resul in the following crop turning yellow.

Hoard's Dairyman says with alfalfa Hoard's Dairyman says with alfatta hay at \$10 and bran at \$20 per ton there is saving by using alfalfa, of \$2.30 per 100 pounds of butter made, and a saving of 19.3 cents for every 100 pounds of milk. Nebraska Bulletin No. 109 says: "Under conditions existing on almost all farms, a ton of good, bright alfalfa hay is worth about the same as a ton of wheat bran or shorts, possibly more.

The percentage of fat in the cow's milk is determined by two things-first, the breed, and second, the individuality. The milk flow may be stimulated by feed, but the fat content cannot be affected under normal conditions.

Dr. Smeed says that many a crooked limbed colt can be helped by using a mixture of alcohol two parts and solive oil one part on the knees and tendons twice per day and with thorough hard rubbing. Each time straighten the leg and bring it into place several times. This will stretch the tendons and loosen up the joints and ligaments. Don't be afraid to rub and manipulate the legs into proper form.

Hogs with weak legs are sometime benefited by a half-teasponntul of crud phosphate of lime or four times as much bonehead twice a day. If the trouble is caused by lack of bone-making materia in their blood this will help to correct it

A double-cropping raspherry has been originated by an Italian small fruit grow-ek for Hammonton, N. J. It produces befries on the tips of the new shoots of the season's growth from the last of August until frost, and on the laterals of the same shoots the following year in June. The berry is crimson, without any purple shade, and of large size, both in June and in autumn. It has a good flavor, if firm, and consequently a good shipper.

Rats and mice will leave the premises where chloride of lime is used freely as a disinfectant. Nearly all cellars would be better for a frequent use of chloride and the rats and mice object strongly to its odor, hence apply it freely to places frequented by the rodents. The lime may be dissolved in water and this poured into the holes. A trap set at a chloride hole will be apt to catch the rodent, which is better even than hav-ing him move to other quarters.

POULTRY NOTES.

The new year promises to be one of great activity among poultry raisers. The good price of cggs commercially will cause many to try to raise more poultry to help supply the demand for strict-ly fresh eggs. The incubator will be a big aid in turning out more chicks at

THE POULTRY WORLD

JUDGING METHODS AT SHOWS

Now that the big winter shows are on a full force the judge, the methods and the systems of awarding prizes are wppermost in the minds of a large army of poultry fanciers. Which is the better way of awarding prizes at the poultry shows, score card or comparison, and why are so many shows adopting the comparison system? This question has been up for discussion for many years, and has as yet not been satisfactenily answered. It is a question that does not permit as yet because one system is ter for one show, while another is better for a show run under different lines.

In general it can be said that company ison judging is more suitable for lang shows patronized by experienced brack ers. The reasons are: First, it would re quire too much time to score from 2. 000 to 7,000 birds; second, experienced breaders do not care for the score examis ... third, it is more difficult to judges who can place the awards or rectly by the score card than by cam parison; fourth, the cuts for weight parison; penalize good birds severely in an early

Experienced breeders do not care to have better birds, under weight, outseor ed by inferior specimens that are up to weight. As a matter of fact the wimers

in score card and comparison shows are a different class of birds. In comparson shows the birds of perfect type, blue ribbons. In score card shows the birds of good type, head points and perfect color are the

tect color are the winners. Type receives more consideration in comparison show than color, while in a score card show color receives more consideration than type. When the indge is scoring a bird in his hands his 'eye eye can see more defects in color than it can in shape. Consequently the cuts for

color are heavier, and the cuts for shope less, than they would be if the bird was standing on his feet some distance from For a small show matronized by h

ers who have not been showing dikk-ens for many years, the score card may be preferred for the following reasons: First, every exhibits; receives a source card for each bird he exhibits; after the show he may study these score can's and find out where his birds excel and where they are difficient. Second, by etm-paring the score cards of soveral blocks on the score cards of soveral blocks he can learn something about standard requirements. Third, if the judge has a

good reputation, his score card made at show is an aid in selling the birds, wet n the east, but largely yet in the weat. Fourth, judging by score card allows sev-eral birds to be shown in one coop and the same birds to compete in the single classes and in the pens.

Under the comparison system enery male should be cooped by himself and not more than two females in one coop. Different birds must be shown in Che single classes and in the pens. The com

parison system is gaining ground be-cause the poultry shows are growing in number of entry and importance. A paultry exhibition will be commenced on a try exhibition will be commenced us a small scale, and, judged by the asore-card system. The number of cutries in-creases yearly, the entry fee is advanced and a better class of exhibitors patient-ize the show. This association will scon birds is so large and the class of breed-ers is such that the comparison system the of judging will be used, because

score-card method is too slow to handle a big show. However, if this show had the more experienced breeders, who do not patronize shows with small entry fees, it would be patronized year affe

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.-60s.

remember the promise given to them. 13. I do set my bow in the cloudheld that atmospheric conditions had fonso never yet been such as to produce the Paris. Others offirm that it had becuried, and that God took that phe-

PARIS EDITOR JAILED.

Paris Feb. 3 .- The assize court to day condemned the manager and editor of La Bataille Syndicate to five years 13. I do set my how in the cloud -- of La Batame Synchron of \$600 for an There has been much discussion upon in jail and to pay a fine of \$600 for an "the question of the rainbow's appearance article printed in that paper in October the the back of the time. Same upring the assassination of King Alfonso of Spain if he should come to Paris. The court also announced as a warning tint similar sentences would b. imposed for any constitute of the offence. Ihe -- tile

merino lamb from 5 to 10 per cent, over the December average. During the series the home trade bought 78.000 bales, the Continent 43.000, and America 9.000, and 5.000 were held over for the second series.

BUFFALO LAVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch -- Veals

-Reeipts 50; active and steady, at \$4 to \$12

Hogs Receipts 2,900 head: active and 10c to 15c higher; heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.15; mixed, \$8.15 to \$8.20; yorkers, \$8.20 to \$8 25; pigs. \$8 to \$8.25; roughs \$7.25: stags, \$5.50 to \$6.50 \$7:10 to

dairies, \$8 to \$8.20. Sheep and lambs Receipts 4.200; ac tive; wethers and mixed sheep, steady; others 25c higher; lambs, \$6 to \$9.10; a few, \$9.15; yearlings, \$5 to \$8; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal Despatch-East end market-lattle, receipts about 500, milch cows and springers 90: calves 300, sheep and lambs 100, hogs 600.

There were no prime beeves on the market to-day, nor were there any realpond was about the top price paid for cattle; the common stock sold at 33.4 to near 5 cents.

Milch cows \$55 to \$76 each.

Calves 3.3.4 to 5c. Sheep, about 5, lambs 7 to 71-2. Hogs, 91-4 to 91-2, a few small choice

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat-Spot, steady; No. 1 Man., 7s

No. 2 Manitoba--78 6 1-2d. No. 3 Mantioba-7s 4d. Futures-Easier; March, 7s 4 3-4d. May-78 2 5-8d. Corn-Spot, easy; July. 7s 2 3.8d. American mixed, new-5s 2 1-2d. American mixed, old-5s 2 1-2d. American mixed, old, via Galveston-

Futures-Steady; Jan., 5s 1 3-8d. February-4s 10 1.8d. Flour-Winter patents, 29s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)--£5 to £5 158.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—69s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—69s. Bacon, Camberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.-64s 6d.

As od. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.-65s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.-64s Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs -66s 0d.

Long clear middles, henvy, 65 to - q - e

t morning, two to the should perhap our at night. The three feeds a day should perhap e continued for three weeks, after which are might be fed only morning and ev-ning, and skim-nilk gradually added to ning, and skim-nilk gradually added to ning. ening, and skim-milk gradually added to replace the whole milk. If the whole milk, which is being fed before this time is very rich, it might be allowed to se for ten or twelve hours and a part of the crean skimmed off. However, the mill should be fed at about blood, tempera ture and it is best to have the animal heat in it is possible, as this is most na rutal.

ture and it is best to have the aritmatheat in it is possible, as this is most narutal. At the time of changing from whole milk to skim-milk, which should require at least a week, the calves should be innes before this time. These should be innes before this time. These should he innes be going at least a week, the calves should be innessed for setting a vessel in front of each calf into which its portion of milk may be poured. There are perhaps no better vessels for feeding cales than ordinary one gallon earthen crocks. These are perhaps no heiter vessels for the most admit of being scalde and cleaned out carefully, as it is necessary to keep them sweet and clean. After the calf has had its milk ration a handful of ground corn or Kaffir-corrishould be nut in the feeding vessel. While it is a very general bractice to mik grain with the milk. I do not consider it a goo one, as it is escential that the calf cheep the grain has for the purpose of re placing the fat which has been removed by skimming the milk. By adding the grain, to the calves' rations, it is not necessary to increase the amount of mill fed as the skim-milk contains very near it as mount for mill fed as the skim-milk contains very near its and the should be fast which has been removed by skimming the gallon of the fast mount of mill fed as the skim-milk contains very near its and the should the fast which has been removed and it on of which has been removed or milled with the eaveption of the fast which has been removed in the same how of the fast which has been removed in the same how of the fast which has been removed its approximate the same how of the fast which has been removed or milled with the exception of the fast which has been removed and it on vessel the whole hall bid with the exception of the fast who was the whole hall bid with the exception of the fast who was the whole hall bid series at the sking be fed. When the shear the should be fed. When the shear the shear the whole when the shear the whole when the shear the shear the whol did, with the exception of the fats re-moved, and it only requires a small bit of grain to replace this. Ground corn or Kafir-corn at first should be fed. When two weeks old the calf relishes the shell-ed corn, but the Kafir should be ground Oats is also good feed for calves, but it is unnecessary to buy high priced feed to replace the fat removed by skimming the milk. to replace the lat removed by samining the milk. There is nine times as much trouble caused from over-feeding as from under-feeding. The dairy-calf especial'v should be kent only in a good growing condition, and not fat. They should be encouraged to eat hay and other coarse material, as it is desirable to extend the directive tract as much as possible. The izestive tract as much as poss'vie, eeding of the calves should be done equilarity, and great care taken to

the proper time, which is in March and during the months of April, for winter layers. If stock for breeding purposes is to

be obtained order now that the fowls may be properly mated so that the eggs will be properly fertilized for early batching. Many of the leading breeders mate their pens Jan. 1. It pays to obtain an early start.

tain an early start. The single comb White Leghorns are enjoying the boom of their lives right now. One thing that has helped these little egg producers is the demand of a white shelled egg on the Pacific Coast, and in the New York markets and surrounding zone at a price above the brown shell eggs, which are just as good. One must cater to the demand, and the buyers in the New York zone think the white shelled egg the best and that settles it. American people also demand yellow skin poultry and pay a higher price for it, while in France and Eagtles it. land the white flesh of fow) is popular. This season the day-old chick trade will again flourish. It is an easy way for the beginner to get a start with poultry without being troubled with the mysteries of incubation. For the past few seasons the day-old chiel: breeders rew seasons the day-old check breeders, have been putting them out at a low figure: in fact, too low for a margin of profit, and this season will see a gradufal increase in the price of day-old peeps of good quality. How long the demand will be for these day-old chicks

no one can say. It is to be hoped that fertility will run about normal this season. Last year, due to the cold winter in the majority of cases, fertility ran poor until well on into the hatching season. But. with last winter as an object lesson, it is hardly possible that poor hatches will be general. The breeders, while in many cases moulted late, have gone into winter quarters this year in good shape, the fall and early winter being ideal in this section.

Steady advertising is the kind that wins out in every case. The small breed er at times when returns do not come at once becomes discouraged. Take the pace you can afford and stick to it Advertising pays if you keep everlast-ingly at it, within your means, and if you have the goods. The large breed-ers of to-day have made good by first The large properly advertising their goods, and second, by delivering the goods as ad-vertised. Do not make false claims and expect to profit by it. In the long run anything but a square deal will

ear by the middle class of pould hibitors and the score card may have been retained.

This question is similar to the one. What is the best breed of fine poulley We all know that each breed has its strong points, and desirable features that appeal to fanciers, who prefer these requisites. One could no more tell man who wanted a good chicken to eat on his table and lay eggs that a leghorn was the best breed of poultry than you could tell another fancier who simply wished eggs that one of the American or English breeds was the best. Fust to with comparison and score-card judging. Each is adapted to certain condition

If a record card could be simplified so that little time was required to indicate the defects of each brd, such a eard may give the beginner the information he desires, and it would be welcomed by the advocates of comparison judging. There is no sound reason why there should be thirty different kinds of tables for scoring poultry. No wonder the number at ompetent score-card judges is limited II'e and their ranks is not increasing. have the most complex and intricate sys-tem of scoring of any branch of agriculture.

The fact that this seering system is coming into disrepute among more po try shows every year is proof that requires simplifying and put into such torm that it will be universally used. But at this writing the comparison sys-

tem has given such general satisfaction at the largest and best shows in the United States, and is becoming so gen-erally used all over the United States that it seems as if the day for the score card show was passing away. In fact as the old-line judges pass out of game year by year, the younger jad game year by year, the youn taking their places are scho younger judges taking their places are schooled be a newer and in some, respects better sys-tem, Again, except in the west bit is, are not sold on their scores, which at best are misleading. A bird may score 94 two months before heing shipped to a buyer, and then when received score only 100, due to condition, off in shape. etc.: again, no two judges will such a bird alike, and where any system al Tows such a difference, even when the two judges may be the best in this coun-

try, it is not absolutely a correct tem. Yet under comparison, five of th the five winners alike. When good work and the best birds can be properly awarded by comparison by able judges the score cord system is not likely to

gain many triends.

Ry using the thest on it is possible