

This was shortly after the transing uration, which took place near Cuesarea Philippi. Jesus and his disciples had returned to Galilee, and it was upon this journey that Jesus foretold his approaching death. He would not that approaching death. He would not that approaching death. He would not that approaching the work of the was much displeased—That Jesus approach to have approaching death. He would not that any man should know it—This journey seems from the following verse to have been made privately, in order that Jesus might declare to his disciples again the might declare to his disciples again the lim. Forbid them not—Thildren should have seen to have been made privately. might declare to his disciples again the fact of his death, which was soon to take place. They were made "exceeding sorry" by this announcement (Matt. 17:23). 31. Taught his disciples—Jesus had previously told his disciples that he must suffer death and be raised again (Matt. 16:21), and they were greatly disturbed then. Closely, following his transfiguration, the same truth is repeated. Into the hands of men—The Son of man was to become, for the time being, subject to the power of sinful men, to suffer death at their hands. He shall rise the third day—Though it would be granted to men to accomption the same true that would keep them from him. Forbid them not—Thidren should he encouraged in every way to seek Jesus. They can become Christians when very young. They should be the special care of the church, for they are the market again (Matt. 16:21), and they were greatly disturbed then. Closely, following his transfiguration, the same truth is repeated. Into the hands of men—The Son of man was to become, for the time being, subject to the power of sinful men, to suffer death at their hands. He shall rise the third day—Though it would be granted to men to accomption. it would be granted to men to accomp-lish his death, they could not prevent his rising again from the dead, 32. They understood not—They were unable to reconcile Christ's purpose to establish a kingdom with the idea of his death. Their minds were only partially enlightened with respect to spiritual things. Were afraid to ask him—Their grief and their inability to comprehend his announcement made them afraid to pursue the subject further, lest they should receive here. announcement made them are all the pursue the subject further, lest they should receive knowledge still more painful to them. "It is not until the passover supper that they fully feel that he is to leave them by death; and not even then is their faith so strong that even then is their faith so strong that they are prepared for an immovable faith in his resurrection."—Whedon. II. A lesson in humility (vs. 33-37). 33. He came to Capernaum—This town near the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee had been the home of Jesus. He

had been away from Capernaum for several months. Being in the house several months. Being in the house— It is probable that it was Peter's house. t is probable that it was rever s nodes. Disputed among yourselves by the way —On the way from Caesarea Philippi the disciples had probably fallen behind Jesus, and were earnestly discussions. ing some subject. Our Lord knew what they had said, but he wished to secure an acknowledgement from them. 34. an acknowledgement from them. 34. Held their peace—They were ashamed to tell Jesus, for it would be a confession. to tell Jesus, for it would be a contession of a wrong disposition on their part. Who should be the greatest—They called to mind perhaps the preference given on Hermon to Peter and the sons of Zeledee, and now disputed who should be the greatest in the Messianic kingdom, which they foully believed kingdom, which they fondly believed out to be speedily set up .- Macwas about to be speedily set up.—statelear. Jesus saw the urgent necessity of rebuking the self-seeking disposition of his followers. 35. He sat down—He assumed the attitude of Oriental teachers. Called the twelve—That he might give to them a much needed lesmight give to them a much needed lesson. If any man desires to be first, servant of all—Such a desire is opposite to the appart of Christ, and is utterly out of harmony with a spirit of humil-

ity. The greatest in the kingdom of christ are those who render the most gevoted service to him and to their fellow men.

36. He took a child—Matthew says, "desus called a little child unto Him" (18.2). As the house was probably Peter's, the child may have been his, Set him in the midst—Jesus placed the child before the disciples to illustrate the truth He was declaring 37. Whoseever the child before the disciples to illustrate the truth He was declaring 37. Whoseever the child before the disciples to illustrate the truth He was declaring 37. truth file was declaring, 37. Whosoever shall receive one of such children in My name—Matthew records other words of our Lord; "Except ve be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter the kingdom The necessity of a humble, teachable, submissive spirit is urged. The self-seeking spirit is out of harmony with the spirit of the gospel. Jesus both exalts hildhood and shows the need of having the childlike spirit. Receivth Me-One who possesses the humble, child-like spirit receives Jesus. Receiveth not Me, but Him that sent Me Not only does he receive Jesse, but in receiving

Him he receives the Father. This ex-pression shows the oneness of Christ

lim be received the Father. This experience should the uncross of Chiral presents and public presents should the uncross of Chiral presents and public presents of the contents of Chiral presents and the world are adjusted to John a recent incident in the experience of the discussion in charity (w. 9.841). The declaration made by Jesus organic details and the presents of the discussion of

is given.

IV. Christ blesses young children (vs. Gladys—Jack proposed to me last 13-16.)

13. They brought young children to him laboring in Perca, the proposed to me last down like the rest of us girls?—Balticourse of more American.

the Jordan. It is probable that he was in some house giving instruction (Mark 10: 10.) Parents who esteemed Jesus 10: 10.) Parents who esterned desired highly as a teacher brought their children, or "infants" (Luke 18: 15), to elsevs, "that he should put his hands on them, and pray" (Matt. 19: 13.) "Hence there are represented in this LESSON I.—JANUARY 4, 1914.

Jesus and the Children—Mark 9: 30-41; 10: 13-16.

Commentary.—1. Christ foretells his death (vs. 30-32). 30. departed thence—This was shortly after the transfiguration, which took place near Cresarea Philippi. Jesus and his disciples had

up in his arms .... and blessed them— He was asked to touch them, but he did much more in taking them in his arms putting his hands upon them and bless

Questions.—What sad announcement did Jesus make to his d'sciples? On what occasion had he previously made a similar announcement? What question did the disciples discuss among themselves? Why did Jesus impress upon them the bessen of humility? them the lesson of humility? What did Jesus say of all those who performed miracles in his name? Who were brought to Jesus? Why did the disciples rebuke the parents? Repeat what Jesus said to his disciples. How did Jesus show his love for children? In what respects should we all be childlike?

ing them.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Faults Discovered.

I. Unholy ambition. II. Uncharitable judgment.

III. Presumptuous authority. I. Unholy ambition. A serious fault was displayed among the chosen circle, which called for the Master's interference and reprimand. Though he suffered them to end their contest, he called them to account. Unholy ambition was their fault, and true greatness his lesson. Rivalry had taken the place of brotherliness. The Master's words were gracious revelation of his mind and disposition, as well as an instructive lesson for his disciples. They revealed his gracious heart, his compassionate his gracious heart, his compassionate purpose and his wisely extended love. By unveiling the future to his disciples, Jesus designed to open their minds to the spiritual nature of his kingdom, and to dispel many of their preconceived notions and expectations. The unfolding of his purposes occasioned fear, because they were incompletely apprehended. Such a prospect seemed inconsistent with the view they were forming of his Messianic character and glory, and with the sianic character and glory, and with the expectations they were cherishing of his speedily approaching kingdom. They all expected to occupy posts of dignity and power in his kingdom. He would have them reverse their views and learn that the lowliest in the kingdom of God should receive the purest sympathy and consideration, that the highest point of excellence is to forget self in the ad-vancement and benefit of others, that the humility and trustfulness of children in the presence of superior wisdom should be preserved by men. II. Uncharitable judgment. The same

make a proper ration. But for fattenden, Jesus taught them that in the conquest of evil, every one's best interests are advanced; that the law of kindness for His sake, is of all things, the most likely to remove prejudice against Christianity and to bring together those whose interests are separate; that toward all who do not oppose Christ, there should be an attitude of hopeful and trustful encouragement. since all personal efforts and public movements for extending truth and inreasing righteousness in the world are

ARM GARDEN

THERE'S MONEY IN THE HOG.

Hogs are money makers. There have een great changes of late years in the feeding, breeding and management, and to reward this extra outlay, prices have been such that there has been good profit in this branch of the live stock

industry.

For quick returns on a small investment, the hog is to be commended. He is an adept in turning grains, grasses and byproducts of the dairy into a finished product that finds a ready sale

at a good price.

It has been estimated that a young sow, selected for breeding purposes, can be grown for 12 months for about \$12. At a year old she is capable of producing a litter of pige-say a half-dozen to make a safe average—and this sow and her young can be fed for the first three months for about what it would

cost to feed the scw alone.

As the pigs gradually begin to eat with their mother, they will make the first 100 pounds of their growth almost entirely while suckling, or with very little additional feed at least.

When about three months of age the

pigs may be weaned and given the same kind of feed that the sow has had, with kind or reed that the sow has had, with
the addition of about three pounds of
rms,
skimmed milk to one pound of a mixture of good wheat middlings, with cornmeal in proportion of two-thirds middlings to one-third cornmeal, adding just
On a little salt to each feed.
This will give them a rapid growth.

This will give them a rapid growth, and at a very low cost per pound. A litter of pigs carried on in this manner, from weaning time until about eight months old, should run in weight from 200 to 240 pounds each. It is advisable for the last month to

reduce the quantity of middlings and increase that of the cornmeal, which will have a tendency to harden the flesh

and make it more firm.

To do a little figuring: Supposing the six pigs to weigh 200 pound each, and sell at six cents per pound, there would be a return of \$12 each, or \$72 for the product of one sow in a single

litter.
It is more economical to use only pure It is more economical to use only pure breds in the breeding stock than it is mongrel stock. Both the boar and the sow should be pure in blood. Where this is not possible the boar at least should be pure. The young from a scrub or grade boar would never be able to make the number of pounds gain from a given amount of feed that would those from a pure-bred, and, besides, would from a pure-bred, and, besides, would not be of uniform shape and color. This matter of color is important where one is feeding a carload of hoge for market. It is a fact that a uniform bunch, all of It is a fact that a uniform bunch, and of the same color and practically the same type, would top the market, while a bunch of mixed colors, sizes and types would sell at from 10 to 20 cents per 100 pounds lower. This would make a discount of from 25 to 50 cents per hog ascording to weight.

according to weight.

In the selection of sows for the pro-In the selection of sows for the production of pigs for market care should be taken to pick out such as give promise of becoming large, roomy sows, with good length of body, deep sides, good, strong backs, good hams, neat heads, short noses and good legs and feet.

To secure best results in growing hogs it should be arranged to have good pasture during the spring and summer. While pigs do not eat much grass, they do consume a small quantity, sufficient to assist considerably in their rapid growth and early development, as

id growth and early development, as well as reduce the cost of the same.

The brood sow needs plenty of exercise while carrying her litter, so that be preserved by men.

If. Uncharitable judgment. The same spirit which led to the disputing had prompted the disciples to forbid others from working miracles. Jesus proved His superiority to human infirmity by permitting and encouraging service which His disciples would have forbid-which His disciples which H

of hopeful and trustful encouragement, conjunction with milk at the above rate

20-20 may be appropriately read in connection, with these words of Jesus. One cannot be partly on the side of Christ and partly opposed to Him. It He is enough in favor of Jesus to use His hands upon them in blessing. By their unlikeness to children the disciples could discern wherein they fell short of the Master's ideal for them.—T.R.A.

Bollos—Your suffragette friend is rather masculine, isn't she? Slobbs—to his disciples, because they belong to bis disciples, because they belong to Diesus, even though but a cup of water is given.

His hands upon them in blessing. By their the laid disciples could discern wherein they fell short of the Master's ideal for them.—T.R.A.

Bollos—Your suffragette friend is rather masculine, isn't she? Slobbs—to his disciples, because they belong to Oh, I don't know. She always looks around for some fellow's seat in a crowded car.

firmly, but care should be taken in currying tender-skinned animals not to scratch too hard, as a scratched skin

If scours appears among the pigs, it is well to check it by feeding common soda, one teaspoonful each meal, to the sow, and to the pigs affected give one teaspoonful of alum water, made by dissolving a lump of alum the size of a walnut in a quart of water. If the sow's milk is good, two doses of alum water will entirely stop the diarrhoea. Castor oil will nelp when cases are obstinate. obstinate.

Lime is used for many purposes on the farm. It is the cheapest of all disinfectants and is very useful when applied as whitewash for the disinfection and sweetening of cellars, privies, barns, stables, poultry housese and other buildings. Unless it can be kept from the air, limewash should be made up fresh before using. Air-slaked lime is of no value as a disinfectant.

A good point in favor of pasturing the work horse nights is the effect upon the animal's feet. The soil is usually damp and cool early in the season and the grass soft and spongy, just what the horse's feet require. For the feet pasturing often works wonders.

During the season of intense heat, hard-worked horses should have the harness removed while they are feeding at noon hour. The heavy, greasy and sweaty harness must be very uncom-fortable and warm for the horses when they are compelled to wear it in the hot stable while feeding.

Refore attempting to churn cream it is better to let it sour till it tastes about as ordinary butter. This supplies more acid than is in sweet cream, which aids in breaking up the butter fat globules, causing all the butter to be extracted. If the cream is slow in souring, set it near the stove and stir frequently till the warmth turns it to the proper flavor for easy churning and good butter.

When the cream froths in churning it is too cold, a very common error. In all such cases do not try to warm it by adding hot water or setting it over a fire, but secure a god-sized vessel—tub, large pail or boiler—fill it with water as warm as the hand can bear, set the churn in it, and let the temperature of the cream rise till it stops frothing, then remove the churn from the water and continue churning. Adding hot water to warm the cream scalds water to warm the cream scalds and injures the butter particles till much of the butter will be lost, and give that which is secured a sickly, whitish color, it being soft, greasy and of very inferior grade.

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this worth doing?—Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division.

To get pullets that will lay well throughout the winter months, when exist reach for prices and when the cream of the poultry business may be made, the chicks must be kept growing from the time they leave their shell until they are fully matured. Every day or week that is lost in growth may mean considerable difference not only in the time the pullets will come to the laying point but in the number of eggs they will say during winter. Eggs that are lost in this way mean that profit is lost, and it can never be regained, says the U. S. Poultry Revied. Not only is this a detriment to the business, but the vitality of the fowl be lowered just so much.

While quick maturity is to be brought about by forcing. This will lower the vitality of the lowl more than if the bird is not properly fed and grown. The unnatural drain upon the fowl's resources in a forced growth will probably become apparent very quickly, but nearly always by the time it goes into winter quarters. If unnaturally forced the pullet will come to maturity in such a weakened condition that it will probably contract disease easily during the winter and it will be a poor layer generally.

The first week of chick's life is the most precarious. Probably twenty-five per cent or more of the chicks that die wiring her possessions. She was not entered the contraction of the chicks that die wiring her possessions. She was not entered the proposed to be a fire, and this led to her in-ERROR OF FORCING CHICK GROWTH

The first week of chick's life is the most precarious. Probably twenty-five per cent or more of the chicks that die succumb during the first six or eight days. It may be that the breeding stock is innuature, or it may be improperly fed or housed; the incubation may have been faulty, in that the 'conpersure was allowed to run too high or too low; the brooding conditions may noth be such as to include the chicks to get the proper exercise in the open air, or they may be chilling under the hover; the feeding of the chicks may not be anywhere near right; uncleand an unsanitary conditions may be in evidence in and around the brooder. These and numerous other conditions may cause an enormous loss of chicks during the early stages of their existence.

Results are satisfactory with good foundation tock if it is properly handled.
Pullets should now be in their winter quarters. While the past month has had many nice days, wintry weather is liable to come at any time, and the up-to-date poultry keeper is always prepared for this by having his winter quarters in order and his flock housed in them, that they may be comfortable in all kinds of weather. Proper housing is a big essential in producing profitable results with poultry.

er. Proper housing is a big essential in producing profitable results with poultry.

Advertise now if one has anything to sell, or will be ready to deliver eggs or day-old chicks the first of the year. The buying public are commencing now to look up the breeders' notices for future orders, and the early bird catches the wcrm in the majority of cases. It is the steady advertiser that wins out in the end. Each year the beginner is starting earlier in the season. Advertiseing always pays when conducted along safe and sane lines.

In spite of the advancement in poultry house construction, now almost at the top, as far as giving practical results is concerred, one sees yet a large number with poultry-houses construction "hobbles," with the result of poor results. It is well to advance to improve but to take radical steps away from the rule that has already proven a success is foolhardy and can only result in failure. The all-glass front house tightly closed is a thing of the past. It will never prove populabecause it is not practical, nor are steam or any heated poultry houses. Success may be obtained in a measure for a senson due to perfect conditions, etc. But in the long run failure will be the result. This is but history, and the past has proved it.

# GOOD AND BAD COWS

## These Records Show Wide Ranges of Value.

Among the records collected by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, this season, are some from Glengarry that show the average yield of 155 cows to be 4,540 pounds of nulk, 3.5 test, 159 pounds of fat. Included in that is the yield of one herd of 9 cows, including one three-year-old, that averaged 6,200 pounds of

year-old, that averaged 6.299 pounds of milk, 3.3 test, 205 pounds of fat. It will be noticed that this herd pro-duced 1,669 pounds of milk and 46 pounds of fat above the average of the 155 cows. Another herd average of the bounds of fat, or 61 pounds per cow above the average; with fat reckoned at thirty cents per pound, this is equiva-lent to over eighteen dollars per cow, in-dicative of the thousands of dollars exthat might be coming into a district if the cows were keyed up to a higher producing level.

One noticeable feature of this section

One noticeable feature of this section is the large number of poor yields from two and three-year-olds. But it is not only the heifers that are responsible for enty the neutral that are responsible for lowering the average yield. There are cows from six to ten years old that gave only 2.800 pounds of milk and 102 pounds of fat, as compared with that average of 4.540 pounds of milk and 159 ounds of fat.

pounds of fat.

So that, instead of a contrast of only eighteen dollars, it is found that there is an actual difference of over forty-one dollars in the cash received from mature tows in the same period. This is surely statement strong enough to cause ev y dairyman to examine closely into the performance of each cow he keeps. Milk records are easily kept, and a conrosite sample from each tenth day's milk can be tested once a month. Is not this worth doing!--Dominion Depart ment of Agriculture, Dairy Division.

ng to be a fire, and this led to her insuring her possessions. She was not en-lightened in her cream as so where or when the fire was going to occur, and it happened at an unexpected mement.

# COM. STARR DEAD

## Head of Toronto's Juvenile Court Passes Away.

A Toronto despatch: Rev. John Edward Starr, Commissioner of the Juv-enile Court since its establishment here, died at the General Hospital here this morning, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 5: years old. Before assuming the work He was 53 of the juvenile court, Mr. Starr had been pastor of several Methodist Churches in Toronto: Allandale, Sydemam Street, Kingston; and Victoria, B. C. While in Victoria he was conspicious for activity fighting vic, and in Toronto he largely responsible for the legislation which paved the way for the estab-lishment of the juvenile court. He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter, J. R. L. Starr, barrister, and Dr. F. N. Starr are brothers.

## CHAMPION MEAN MAN.

Windsor despatch: Adam H. Miles farmer, of Gosfield township, was fined \$5 and cc ts or 30 days in jail and put under bond of \$100 to keep the peace, in the Police Court tothe peace, in the Police Court to-day, for assaulting his wife, Cath-arine I iles. Mrs. Miles said she married her husband twenty-six years ago. In twelve years he had given her only \$10, and at one time she fed. said she 'borrowed' '\$7 of her hus-band, later retuning it. Miles was given a severe lecture by the Magistrate, and when the couple left the courtroom they did not go arm in arm.

INDIAN FOUND RICH SILVER. A Port Arthur despatch: An Indian named Petr Negonegesie has brought to Mining Recorder Morgan's office is in the same condition, preferably sweet, and that the vessels from which the calf is fed are clean.

The use of the currycomb is for the leading up of the dirt and filth adecing to the skin. It should be weld to be sufficient to the land will not the leading to the skin. It should be weld to be sufficient to the land will not a piece of sandstone which assayed \$150 to the ton in silver. Morgan says it is the most remarkable ore sample he ever saw, as he never bestock that is supposed to be one's foundation for the land will not the land will n



### TORONTO MARKETS LIVE STOCK.

Receipts, light.
30 cars, 1,450 cattle, 1,120 hogs, 466 sheep and lambs, 92 calves.
CATTLE: nd lambs, 25 c.

CATTLE:—

Choice butchers' steers ... \$8.50 to \$8.25 sood butchers' steers ... 7 2. to 7 50 Medium butchers' steers ... 6 75 to 7 00 Choice butchers' helfers ... 7 25 to 7 76 Common butchers' helfers ... 6 50 to 7 10 Cheice cows ... 6 50 to 80 Good Cows ... 6 50 to 80 Canners ... 8 50 to 80 Canners ... Canners 350 to 375
FREDERS AND STOCKERS:— 6 00 to 6 40
Stockers 6 00 to 550
MILKERS AND SPRINGERS at 500 ambs, choice ewes and 

f.o.b. cars, and \$8.75 and \$8.85 we off cars.	ighed
FARMERS' MARKET.	
Dressed hogs, heavy\$10 25	\$11 00
Do., light 11 00	12 00
Butter, dairy, lb 0 30	0 33
Eggs, dozen 0 55	0 65
Chickens, 1b 0 16	0 20
Fowl, 1b 0 12	0 14
Ducks, lb 0 16	0 18
Turkeys, lb 0 23	0 28
Geese, lb 0 16	0 18
Apples. bbl 2 50	4 50
Potatoes, bag 1 00	1 10
Beef, forequarters, cwt 11 50	13 00
Do., hindquarters, cwt 14 50	16 00
Do., choice sides, cwt 13 00	14 00
Do., medlum, cwt 11 50	12 50
Veal, common, cwt 11 50	12 50
Mutton, light, cwt 10 00	12 00
Do., common, cwt 9 50	102 50
Do. prime, cwt 13 00	14 50
Tamb 17 00	10.56

SUGAR MARKET. No. 1 ellow. 4 00
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots
5c less.

### OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat— Open High Low Class Wheat ... 0 82½ 0 82

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth — Close — Wheat — No. 1 hard, 88 5-8c; No. 1 northern, 85 5-8c; No. 2 do., 83 5-8c to 84 1-8c; Montana No. 2 hard, 83 5-8c; Dec., 83 1-4c; May, 87 5-8c to 87 3-4c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo. N. Y. despatch—Catty receipts 150, steady, prices unchanged. Veals, receipts 50, active and steady,

Hogs, receipts 2,500, active and 20 to 25 cents higher. Heavy \$8 to \$8.05; mixed, \$8 to \$8.10; Yorkers, \$8.05 to \$8.10; ed, \$5 to \$5.10; 10 kers, \$5.05 to \$5.10; pigs, \$8 to \$8.10; roughs, \$7.40; stags, \$6 to \$6.50; dairies, \$7.90 to \$8.10. Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,800, active, lambs 10, wethers 25 cents higher, Lamba \$5.50 to \$8.25; yearlings \$5.50 to \$6; wethers \$5 to \$5.25; ewes \$3 to \$4.50;

sheep, mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.75. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts 7,000. Market-Strong. Beeves .... Texas steers .... Suckers and feeders .. Cows and heifers..... Conves and Carves Hogs—Receipts 23,000. Light Mixed Heavy Rough Ples Sheep-Receipts Market-Strong. 
 Market—Strong.
 4 60

 Native
 5 70

 Yeurlings
 6 60

 Lambs, native
 6 60
 MUNTERAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, Dec. 7.—Trade was dull and prices had a downward tendency at the East End Market this morning. Cattle, receipts, about (009cosw,7 sthews); the receipts about 900; cows, 35; calves, 260; sheep and lambs, 690; hogs, 1150. 200: 1,150. Prime beeves, about 8 cents; medium,

5 3-4 to 71-2 cents; cows, \$40 to \$70 each, Calves, 4 to 7 cents. Sheep, about 6 cents. Lambs about 8 cents. Hogs about 9 1-2 cents. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wleat—Spot, steady.
No. 1 Manitoba—7 3-4d.
No. 2 red western winter—7s 4 1-4d.
No. 3 Manitoba—6s 10 1-2d.
Futures—Foull. March, 7s 15 1-8d.
May—7s 1d.
Corn—Spot, firm.
An erican mixed—6s 8d.
Futures—Laplata dull. Jan., 5s 1-4d.
Feb.—5s 2 3-8d.

Feb.—5s 2 3-8d, Flour—Winter patents, 2)s, Hops—In London (Pacific Coast)—f5 12s fe 15s.
heart-Extra India mess, 122s 6d.
heart-Extra India mess, 122s 6d.
heart-Extra India mess, western—119s.
hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—65s 6d.
heart-Extra India mess, 122s 6d.
heart-Extra In

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—70s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—72s.
Long clear middles, light. 28 to 34 lbs.
Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs.
—78s.

seculders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.-62s 6d. Resin, common—9 3-8d. Petrolum, fefined—9 3-8d. Linseed oil—27s. Cotton seed oil—Hull, refined, spot, 30s

# ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Rutland, Vt., Dec. 29.—William E. Koch, of West Haven, to-day was acquitted of the charge of murdering Charles Gordon, a Whitehall trapper, last Nov. 9. The jury was out twenty hours. The men quarreled over some traps which Gordon had a on a 2,000-acre game reserve claim d by Koch, Self-defence was Koch's plea.

Miss Cootes, the first white woman rador, doesn't feel nearly so happy as the woman who first ascovers that a pretty rival is not as pink as sh painted.—Louisville Courier-Journal