

ISSON IV.

ary 23, 1916.

Lite.-nomans 8: 12-12-17, 26-50,-Commensignit and sousing (va refers to the discussion e few preceding verses salvation and true life the operation of the herefore we are debtors pirit and are to honor h, the earthly, can do by way of giving spiriif we live after the after the flesh is to estions of the lower na-

arnal mind. It means gards the highest intereing. He does not look weifare. His creed is to st of the present life in elf-gratification. He folwealth' or fame, and starve and shrivel. ye s does not mean physiing after the flesh is eterut if ye...mortify the body—The body is anaionot identical to the body, the entire tendency to To mortify the deeds is to kill them as far as in harmony with the will God. This is done, not power, but through the all live-Shall live spirithave everlasting life. re in the service of Satan

sins. It is God's gracious ring true life to the rout. y the Spirit of God-One es of the Spirit is to guide 13), and his eladings are armony with the word of et the Holy Spirit often of the word to direct Chr.sway that is best for them for the glory of God. He ly to lead, and will lead a gly and trustfully coment to his guidance. He may to his guidance. He may ys that to the natural mind inge and hard, but he alwhere the best results for evernity are realized, are God-A close and blessed is presented in this ex-indicates a likeness to the and protection by the Father care in the Father's wealth. it of bondage again to fearpe has been realized from the adoge of the and Satan, and the child of God is "led" by it, it is not as a slave nor is y cense of bondage. Hepren-iving, not a servile, obedience the spirit of adoptiona wide contrast between the of bandage and the spirit of on. The cons of God are conof their schebip, whereby we

bba, Pather-It is the natural t those who have been saved from guilt of sin. "And because ye are God has sent forth the Spirit of is Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father" (Gal. 4: 6). Those who are saved from their sins call God their Father, because they have a blessed sense of sonship. The cry, Abba, Father," comes spontaneously from their hearts. They delight in the knowdge that they belong to the heaven-

16; the Spirit itself—"The Spirit himself, —R.V. bearch witness with the state of grace are said to be of the our spirit—As the child of God views Spirit, to be spiritually minded, led by his desires and disposition, he is certain that he has become a new creating the spirit. The child of God in this tain that he has become a new creating the spirit. The child of God in this tain that he has become a new creating the spirit. fure in Christ Jesus; but this is not the only assurance be has, for the Holy Spirit adds his witness that reneration and adoption have taken the life of God in the soul. The same fact is confirmed by two witnesses, the human and the distriction of the vine. There is great comfort in the of indwelling sin and deepens the assignment of the prevention of the fact that our sonship with God is made plration after deliverance. Mortification with the content of the provinct of content of the provention of the provinct o hus evident to ourselves There is no ther item of knowledge that it essential for us to possess as this. if children then heirs—A child is heir to his father's estate. This principle is readily admitted and thor oughly understood. If we become th children of God, then we are heirs the inheritance which he has in store for us. joint-heirs , with Christ-No only are we honored with being mad sons of God, but we are also counted as brethren of Christ, and are constitited heirs with him of the Father glory, if so be that we suffer with him-There is a condition set forth upon which we receive the inheritance We are to bear the repreach of Ch of our earthly and that to the end pfigrimage, glerified together-Suffering with Christ is the necessary ante redent to glorification with him: by way not of merit, but of preparation. The eternal bliss is a gift in the most absolute sense; but the capacity to enjey it, certainly in a great measure, ing in an intimate and to imparted only in the school of trial between man and God.

11 Peter 1:5-7).—Cam. Bible.

11. Inheritance contemporary is the standard of the service of

ison with the first glery to be enjoyed the by the children of God. The entire car

lastronities—in addition to all that has divirely appoint 1 and, from the bond-already been mentioned, the Sairit will age of fearupt a to the liberty of give the help medded in every direc-tion. The infirmity here mentioned has direct reference to our lack of the body, a firming with estalative knowledge as to what to prove for. We desire many things that would find a property of the state of the body, a firming with estalative that spiritual bessings are pledges of The discussion was a language and Deltich Calumbia. mar desire many things that would future possession; the

not be for our good if we should re- nents are not the end of God's deceive them; but if we let the Holy sign; that the body redeemed by price Spirit guide us in our praying, we is yet to be redeemed by nower, and shall have right views of the nature that it is for such consummation the and manner of prayer. The Spirit will Lencying neart is groaning. The whole lead us to place higher value upon cleation is represented as longing for spiritual blessings than upon tempo the glorious period when all its misery ral good . maketh intercession—While snall be over. It is with a pitying Christ "maketh intercession" for us and compassionate eye that Paul above, the blessed Spirit frameth our looked upon humanity, regarding every own intercession for us within. His prayer is an inner prayer within our prayer a silent, divine voice within our voice, the soul of which our prayer is the body.—Whedon, with groanings which cannot be uttered—The premptings of the Holy Spirit have a prempting of the Holy Spirit ha promptings of the Holy Spirit have a depth that cannot be expressed by human speech. 27, he that searcheth human speech. 27 he that searcheth human speech and girding the aspect of every conflict that searcheth human speech and girding the speech and the hearts—The Father. knowe'h.... of life, inspiring courage and girding the mind of the Spirit—God knows with strength. T. R. A. what the Spirit prompts us to pray for, although we are unable to express our petitions. he maketh intercessionaccording to the will of God—The Holy Spirit is in perfect harmony with the Father's will in what he prompts us to pay for.

IV. Called to Salvation (vs. 28.30). 28. we know. This is full assurance. Sonship with God, the indwelling Spirit and the unfathemable grace and glory promised to us lead us to a full knowledge of the fact that all things are working together for good if we love God. to them who are the called according to his purpose—This clause explains "to them that love God." The called are they who obey the divine invitation to become the children of His purpose is to save as many as will accept salvation, 29, fore-know To know beforehand. God knows what is in the future as well as what is past, predestinate—God not only knew humanity and its needs, but he provided before the foundation of the world for its salvation. He deter-mined before man's creation that he would redeem and save him. among many brethren—Jesus became brother to those saved through his blood, 30 to those saved through his blood, 30. glorified—We observe that these verbs are all in the past, and the apostle is standing in His thought at the close of human history on earth, and viewing the consummation of man's redemp-

the consummation of man's reaching-tion. He views the redeemed in giory. Questions.—Who wrote the Epistle to the Romans? What is the purpose of this epistle? Whom does the apos-tle call brethren? What is meant by the flesh? What shows that one is led by the Spirit? What is the twoled by the Spirit? What is the two-fold witness that believers have that fold witness that believers have that they are the children of God? In what ways does the Spirit help us? Whom does God call to be saved! What promises is given to God's chil-dren regarding all the experiences that enter into their lives?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-The Christian life. Relationship determined.

II. Inheritance contemplated.

I. Relationship determined. In this chapter the Apostic Faul makes a high claim for believers, the claim of being sons of God. He affirms that the witness of divine adoption is the surest pledge of eternal life. Distinctween sonship and servantship runs all through the lesson. The spirit of bondage and the spirit of adoption are shown to be distinctly opposite There is much emphasis as to the work of the Holy Spirit. The aim of the apostle is to exhibit the sublime privileges of the child of God amid ali the trials of earthly life. The wisdom of the Father, the redeeming work of Christ and the operations of the Holy Spirit are shown to be combined in the uplift of man into the family of We observe a remarkable God. tinction of character. Those in the natural state are described as in the flesh, as carnally minded. from the guilt of sin, from its defile ment, its reigning power and its pen-Death to sin is to be effected by feetly annuls all covenant with sin. tion of sin is the work of the spirit in screenings. This committee had us and is effected in no other way. Sin studied the seed contents of feed is deceitful and dangerous. It makes us slaves to Satan and enemies to It must have no reprieve. and uninterrupted severity in his work, but it is the strength of the Spirit only that can render him victorious. The difficulty of this work is manifested by the necessity of the Spirit's efficacy. Mortification involves the breaking of the league naturally held with sin, a declaration of open hostility backed by a powerful resistance. The Spirit reveals his presence by the life he brings and the he exerts. He bears testimony by which doubt is put away. Such a trance is the basis of Christian life. There is an inseparatio oneness between the mind of the Spirit and the

ing in an intimate and tender relation 1:5-7).—Cam. Bible.

H. Inheritance contemplated, Player story to be revealed (vs. 15-10g of tirmed the divine remainship of of suffering just mentioned and considering it of small moment in corners to some the divine evidence of a train deeps it of small moment in corners to gauge the divine evidence of a train to some the divine evidence of a train to be some the divine evidence of the divine evid so great. God had pleuged himself to by the children of God. The entire patter long for the revelation of that story. Not only so, but the whole error of lon is in an expectant and longer of the fitted and the passage of the fitted story. The sent of the daylest of the carsumment of the fitted special services. The consumment of the fitted special services of the daylest of the daylest of the daylest of the carsumment of the fitted special services. The fitted special services of the daylest of the carsumment of the fitted special services of the daylest of the carsumment of the fitted special services of the daylest of the carsumment of the fitted special services of the daylest of the carsumment of the fitted special services of the daylest of the carsumment of the fitted special services of the daylest of the carsumment of the fitted special services of the daylest of the carsumment of the fitted special services of the fitted special se

with great exactness and wisdom, with Infinite truth and faithfuiness result

D. A. & E. U 10N NAMES HEADS

J. B. Fairbairn, Beamsville, President of Ontario Farm Experimentalists This Term.

NOXIO. S WEEDS

Departmental Experts Give Advice to Fruit Growers On Various Topics.

Guelph Report.-With a number of instructive addresses the annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was brought to a close this atternoon. The attendance of provincial experimentalists has not been in keeping tals year with the importance of the subjects scan with. At this morning's session the ilist item of pasiness was the election

of the tonowing officers: Plesment, J. D. Parroaffa, Beamsthe; Vice-Prestacit, it. Sirett, Brigg-Secrecary, Prot. C. A. Marie O. A. C., Guerph; Assistant Secretary Prot. w. J. Squirien, O.A.C., Guerpa; Treasurer, A. W. Mason, O. A. C., Guerph. Directors, Dr. G. F. Creel-man, O. A. C., Guerph; Tion. Neison Monteith, Straiford; H. A. Dorrance Orangevine; J. C. Acare, O. A. C., Guspa; H. Webster, Forth county. Augnors, S. H. candier and W. K. Granaul, O. A. C., oneipn.

reads of four years' successive exretrients in weed eragication. These

1. That good cultivation followed by rape cown in drills, provides a means of eradicating both perchinal sow inistle and twitten grass. 2. That rape is a more satisfactory

crop to use in the destruction of twitch grass than buckwheat.

3. That rapes gives much better re sults in the eradication of twitch grass and perennial sow thistles when sown in drills and cultivated than it goes when sown broadcast.

thorough, deep cultivation in fall and spring, followed by a well. cared for hoed crop, will destroy bladder campion.

5. That mustard may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat and barley by spraying with a 20 per cent. solution of iron sulphate without any serious injury to the standing crop or to the fresh seedings of clover. NOXIOUS SEED WEEDS.

Mr. G. H. Clark, seed commissioner of Ottawa, presented a report of the committee on the prevention of the grain, screenings and mill feeds from grain coming from the West into On-It is a large and complicated tario. was not to the advantage of the west ern grower to clean his oats and barley before shipping them East, for this would entail a dockage of 10 to

Prof. Day read an excellent address on mature against immature corn for silage, which was full of valuable information. During the summer of 7615 rreparations were made to conduct a test with early maturing and late maturing corn. Longfellow was selected for the early maturing variety and Mammoth Southern Sweet for the and Mammoth Southern Sweet for the late maturing. We also planned to intermediate varieties, namely, White Cap Yellow Dent and Wisconsin No. 7. The four varieties were planted on May 31 in the same field, and all had the same cultivation. The season was somewhat backward until August that none of the varieties reached full a stage of maturity as probably have been reached in a normal season. The corn was all in the silos by Seat. 26. Up to the present only one comparison has been practi-cal, namely, that of the Mammoth Southern Sweet silage with the sliage

erend a nonny to advertise their goods.
The discussion made a langthy and and



TRY SWEET CLOVER.

On too many farms, sweet clover is apt to be a neglected crop. While much remains to be understood petore this regume can be recommended as a valuable crop, it seems that with our present knowledge sweet clover should have a place on more larms than what it has.

White sweet cover is the only variety worth mentioning as a crop. It is very naray; has a long tao root that establishes used very deep in the soil. the plant is commonly a mennial or sometimes an annual, according Beaie, under some conductors, but it reseeus useif and may become a weed uliver very ravol. He conditions.

Sweet clover has an upright habit of growth, and may attain a neight of trom two to three teet. The leaves are truncated, the stems somewnat woody. The plant resembles alfaifa nicre than it does any of the clovers. The blossoms do not usually appear the first year, but sometimes they may blcom the summer following fall plant

ing.
About four uses might be mentioned for sweet clover: (1) It may be planted for soil improvement; (2) for grazing; (3) for hay; (4) for bees. It is a wellknown fact that stock does not always eat the plant until they have acquired a taste for it. But they usualy learn to cat the green plants when confined on the pasture. It has a bitter taste at first that stock do not seem to like, but they nevertheless soon acquire a

taste for it and eat it greedily.
The feeding constituents of sweet clover hay are about equal to that of alfalfa, and dairymen in some of the Northern States are planting and saving considerable hay. This plant will grow where alfalfa will not. And as it will sometimes yield two cuttings a year, it is not sarprising that dairymen are planting more of it.

Sweet cover is said to tolerate alkali land better than most plants, and it has been claimed that sweet clover will reclaim alkali land, but there are pot facts sufficient to sustain this, so far as we know.

For hor pasture, sweet clover should be suitable for many localities where the land is not well adapted to other legumes. It is known to endure thin, rocky and low lands better than other legumes, and for this reason, where such conditions prevail, it should be

For soil improvement there is no question but that it is valuable. Being a tap-rooted plant, a legume and adapted to adverse conditions, it is suitable to renovate land in relging rectore it in nitrogen and humus. would not be desirable to plant it where root ret is in the soil, as it would most likely be injured by thi Bee men claim that sweet clover is

a very valuable plant for honey. Sowing should be made broadeas like alfalta, either in the fall or spring. About fifteen pounds of good seed should be planted per agre.
Those who have thin land and fields

that are beginning to wash badly should try sweet clover. There is very little danger in letting it spread over other portions of the field in such a manner as to become a weed pest. It is not very difficult to kill when this becomes desirable, and if the land needs humus and nitrogen and many fields do, it would not be dangerous plan so have it growing all over such fields.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Birds are the farmers' best friends. Instead of purchasing a gun for the manship on birds, it would be better to purchase a good book for him to study the value of birds as destroyers of worms and injurious insects. No colt should be kept for a stock

horse, be his form ever so perfect, lute soundness with good disposition, for any defect may hide itself for one generation and develop in all its in-tensity in the next.

A man who has not good control of

his temper should not attempt to make horse training a business. The judicious use of the disc and harrow will conserve more moistur

than all the irrigation ditches will pour upon the hand. The more rapidly an animal is fattened the less quantity of food is ne-

essary to sustain its vitality. One way to make the farm produce all it is capable of is to plant ever square foot of land in some crop useful in the rotation and as soon as one crop is taken off, plant another. The crop is taken oil, plant another. The second or third crops should be crops that improve the soil if possible. In the event it is not possible to plant before fall, clover, vetch, etc., might be planted after small grains. The A calf of just as fine appearance as one raised on whole milk may be raised on skim milk, linsed meal. a little ground corn. Begin feeding a

little ground corn. Begin feeding a quarter of a teaspoonful of linseedmeal in the milk, when the calf is a week old. Gradually increase the amount until a tablespoonful of meal is fed when the calf is three weeks old. A little ground corn should be fed, dry, as e. a as the caif will cat it—this to take the place of the butter at removed from the milk. Overfeed-legumes are very tellulate. at removed from the milk, Overfeed-legumes are very valuable crops for feed and tertility and they should be planted whenever possible.

The best regulated dairy stables are

those in which the same cow is milked by the same man at each milking.
Milkers have individuality and the
cow seen comes to expect to be milked in the same way and will give down her milk more freely and with

less worry.

In order to prevent thrush or other disease of the frog from accumulation of filth t is wise to clean out the foot egular with a foot hook. Red t p is a grass adapted to regular

wet lan s. It is hardy and produces a fine quality of hay. It does well alone or in mixtures. When sown 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre is re

quired.

The fight against hog cholera is the farmer's job. Don't depend on serum.

premises and keep them disinfected. Use care and sense in feeding and watering your hogs and the disease over the country will be materially re-

Don't make any abrupt change in the feed for your hogs; especially, don't change at once from old to new corn. If you do you will be almost your hogs out of fix and have them in your hogs out of fix and have them in splendid condition to contract disease ing and dirty feed palls are two things to guard against. They never yet have made the calf that makes the cow that makes the money.

There is no better way of stimulating the appetite of any enjmed than

There is no better way of stimulat-ing the appetite of any animal than by giving a variety and frequent changes of food, and with no parti-cular animal is this so apparent and beneficial as with fattening sheep utes with a file in the morning may

double a man's efficience for all day. Much of the profit made from live stock is found in the bigger crops made where manure is used.

Do some of your weed killing with the fanning mill. It costs less to clean the weed seeds out of the seed grain than it does to sow them and kill the

weeds with the cultivator.

These are the rules for success in gardening—rich, mellow soil; good seed, frequent shallow cultivation, freedom from weeds and thinning out so as to give the plants room to grow.

When the soil does not have en-When the soil does not have enough phosphorus in it, an application of about 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre should be made every three or four years. If manure is spread so that the entire farm is covered in the length of time employed by the crop rotation, acid phosphate can be applied preferably by phate can be applied preferably by scattering it on the top of each load of manure. Otherwise it can be ap-plied very easily by means of a machine much similar to a wheelbarrow grass seeder.

Reckon what it costs to raise a calf to table age. Then reckon what it casts to raise either a chicken, or turkey or duck or goose or guinea or capon to table age. Then do a small sum in mathematics and see if it be worth while to let the poultry side of the farm go by in happy-go-lucky *****************

THE POULTRY WORLD

PARASITES ON FOWLS.

At least nine different species of several species of mites, and at least two species of fleas attack the hen, according to entomologists at the New York State College of Agriculture at Corneli University. Hens, geese, ducks, and in fact all kinds of domestic fowls are likely to be in-fested. Water fowl are popularly fested. supposed to be free from such post. though the experts say they are always infested. Some of these cause injury to the fowls, with a consequent oss of profit to their owners.

The bird lice that are found on poul-

try are known as permanent para-sites; that is, they spend their entire lives on the bodies of the fowls. They have biting, not sucking, mouth parts, and their feet have sharp claws, which scrape the skin of the fowls in the constant movements of the lice over the fowls' bodies. The constant irritation caused by the presence of the lice, it is stated, eventually weakens the fowls infested and them susceptible to such diseases as

gapes, cholera, roup and others.

Of mites there are at least eighteen species parasitic on poultry. Some of these are not permanent parasites, but attack the fowls only at night, hiding during the day in cracks about the poultry house. Some of the spe-cies of mites are blood sucking; others cause affections of the skin. Under certain conditions they become ex-ceedingly abundant and great loss to the poultry owner results from their effect on the fowls.

The most potent cause of the presonce and the increase of these parasites is fifth. This statement is not only the result of common observations, but of experiments in control measures made by the college experts. Filth as here used includes decaying and decayed eggs, and bits of decayel matter of all kinds. The poultry house and the nests should be always kept clean, and there should be ample provision for light and air. Poultry parasites, like most other pests, thrive better and increase much more rapidly in dim than in well lighted If a poultry house is infested with mites and is too yaluable to be burned down and rebuilt, it may be sprayed inside with kerosene or petroleum, which may be made into an emulsion if desired Two, and cometimes three, applications should be mude.

FORCING LATE PULLETS. The following advice by C. S. Anderson, of the Colorado Agricultural College, will be found interesting to those who have pullets which were not of early hatch, and, therefore, have not yet begun to take on the appearances which give promise of early lay

Are your pullets laying? that do not begin to lay by the time freezing weather sets in will usually wait until spring. This means a dead loss for several months. The average poultryman cannot afford this loss if he is raising poultry for egg produc-

Pullets of the Mediterranean breed hatched not later than May I, and that have been reasonably well cared for during the growing period will be laying before early winter.
It sometimes happens that force of

circumstances necessitate late hatch ing and it is these pullets that must be pushed to get them ready to lay in

Feed a ration of high protein content including such feed as beef séraps, bran, middlings and oil meal. If skimmed or butternilk is available. It will be of value, Give the birds free nange whenever it is possible. If they must be confined supplement their ration with some green feed such as sprouted oats, green alfalfa, bects, cabbage, etc. Birds fed such feeds as these, kept free from disease, lice and and given plenty of exercise will develop amazingly. .



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Apples, bpl 3 00	5 00
viaives, pag 110	1 00
sggs, new-raid, doz 0 50	0 55
butter, good to enoice U su	# 34
spring chickens, uressed U 20	0 23
rowi, alessed, 10 0 15	0 17
owi, diesaed, ib	6 25
Ducks, Spring, 10 0 20	0 20
uecse, 10 0 18	
Lurkeys 0 25	6 28
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt \$ 5 50	\$10 50
DO., hinguarters to of	44 UU
DO., Choice sides 11 00	11 75
Do., common, cwt a vo	AU UU
Veals, common, cwt 6 50	0 00
Do., prime 11 50	13 50
Shop hogs 12 50	13 50
110p 110gs	
Do., heavy 10 50	11 00
Spring tamps 18 50	19 50
Mucton, light 11 00	13 50
SUGAR MARKET.	
Sugars are quoted wholesale, at	Tor-
onto, as follows: per	
extra granulated Reducth's	VE 71

41.4 0.

Trade was steady, and prices firm.

on hogs. All offerings	W	ere	cieal	red
Export cattle, choice \$	7	50	\$ 7	75
Butcher cattle, choice				40
do., do., medium	6	25	6	75
do., do., common.	5	50	6	00
Butcher cows, choice	6	00	6	50
do., do., medium	5	25	5	75
do., do., canners	3	00	3	50
do., bulls	4	00	3	.00
Feeding steers	6	00	6	50
Stockers, choice	5	50	6	00
do., light	4	50	. 5	25
Milkers, choice, each 6			100	00
Springers	0	00	100	00
Sheep, cwes	7	00	8	00
Bucks and culls			6	00
Lambs 1			11	50
Hogs, fed and watered	9	50	4	00
Calves 1				

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL ETC.

BEEFHIDES.—City Butcher Hides green lat 18 1-2c per lb. Country Higes, green lat 5 to 16c per lb. Country Higes, per lb. Tat cured, 15 1-2 to 16 1-2c per lb. Part cured, 15 1-2 to 16 1-2c per lb. Country cured, 15 to 16c per lb. Country cured, 15 to 16c per lb. Deacons or 180b Calf according to condition and take off 75c to \$1.25 each.

HORSEHIDES.—City take off \$4.00 to \$5.00. Country take off No. 1 \$3.50 to \$4.50. SHEEPSKINS.—City Sheepskins \$1.50 to \$2.50. Country Sheepskins \$85c to \$3.50. SHEEPSKINS.—City Sheepskins \$1.50 to \$2.50. Country Sheepskins \$85c to \$3.50. TALLOW.—City rendered solid in parrels 7. Country stock, solid—in barrels, No. 1 6 3-4c. No. 2, 5 3-4 to 6. Cake No. 1, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2c. No. 2, 6 to 16 1-2c.

Cake No. 1, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2c. No. 2, 9
10 6 1-2c.
HORSEHAIR.—Farmer Pediar Stock
5 to 38c per lb.
WOOL.—Washed fleece wool as to
qualify 40 to 44c per lb. Washed rejections, (burry, cotted, chaffy, ct.), 33 to
55c. Unwashed fleece wool as to justity 30 to 34c. Northwestern unwashed
according to quality 23 to 33c.—Hailam's
Weekly Market Report.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS. May 0 47% 0 49 0 47% 0 48% Flax— May 2 21 c 2 28% 2 21 p 27. 2 21 - 2 28% 2 21 P 25 MINNEAPNOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.—Wheat, May, \$1.25 1-2; to \$1.26 b-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.22 1-8 to \$1.25 5-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 1-2 to 76 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45 1-2 to 45c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Flour and Jern unchanged.
DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.
Duluth.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$2.59 7-8;
No. 1 Northern, \$1.25 7-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21 7-8 to \$1.22 7-8; Aloudon, \$1.21 7-8 to \$1.22 7-8; Aloudon, \$1.24 1-8. Linseed, cash, \$2.39 1-2 19 \$2.40;
May, \$2.43 1-2; July, \$4.2. 1 LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, Cable—A sale of sneegskins was held here to-day. There werd 4,770 bales offered. The skins were in good condition and there was a strong demand for all sorts. Crossbreds advanced 15 to 20 per cent., and meghos 10 to 16 per cent., compared with the November sales.

: i	vember sales.	-	
	LAGO LIVE STOCK		
1	Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market strong.		
	Steers, native 6 63	9	
1	Calves	10	
9	Market strong.	_	
	Mixed	ないいる	4
	Heavy	7	0
•	Pigs 570 Bulk of sales 7 30	6	7
1	Sheep, receipts 10,000, Market strong.	•	
1	Wethers 7 10. Lambs, native 3 40	70	7.
9	BUFFALO LIVE STU	10	
	East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle	1	re
,	ceipts 100 head; firm.		
1	Veals, receipts 75 head; active	L	1(

steady, \$4 to \$11.50.

Hogs, receipts 7.500 head; active; heavy, \$7.55 to \$7.65; mixed, \$7.55 to \$7.65; x7.50; yorkers, \$7 to \$7.55; pigs \$6.99 to \$7; Youghs, \$6.50 to \$6.65; etc.s, \$4.50 to \$5.55.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2:000 head; active; lambs, 7 to \$11; yearings, \$6 to \$9.75; wethers, \$2.25 to \$8.50; ewes, \$4 to \$5; cheep, mined, \$8 to \$8.25. steady, \$4 to \$11.50.

TERRING PRODUCE

Wheat, spot three, No. 2 hard winter, now-12s, 6 1-2d. No. 1 Manubha-13s, 6 1-2d. No. 2 alantoba-1ss, 5 1-2d. Bacon, Cumberland cat, 13 to 38 tost

Scort ribs. 15 to 11 to -les.

Clear bellies, 11 to 15 (18,-18, 10 at lbs, Long crear mades light, 5 to 21 lbs. s. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 49 Smort clear backs, 16 to 16 lbs - 15, Shoulders, square, 11 to 11 to - 15, Shoulders, square, 11 to 11 to - 15, Lard, prime vesters, in the estimate Ms. 3d; 6ld - 40s, 5d. American, refined- 5ls, 6d. American, refined- 5ls, 6d.

Geese, Canadin, finest will te, men

Colored-078.
Australian in Londin-508.
Australian in Londin-508.
Turnentine, spirits-178.
Resin, common-188. 64
Petroleum, refined-19 1 40.
Linseed Oil-78.
Cotton Seel Ois, bull refined, spet-598, 6d.

In the Samcan Islands is a breed of cattle the bull of which seldom more than 200 pounds and the 150 rounds.