

LESSON VIII.

May 23, 1915.—David King over Judah and Israel.-2 Samuel 2: 1-7; 5: 1-5

Commentary. -I. David made king of Judah (2: 1-4.) 1. After this—After the death of Saul and Jonathan in the battle of Gilboa, in which the Philistines defeated the Israelites. Shall I go up—David knew that he was to be-come king of Israel and he sought divine guidance as to how he should enter upon this work. We can not detect any pesonal ambition in David. He inquired of the Lord by Abiathar, the high priest. Unto Hebron—David and his followers were then living in Ziklag, which had been granted to him by the Philistines. He was to go into purely Israelitish territory. Hebron was a city in the patriarchical period (Gen. 13: 18; Joh. 10: 3.7) It was the centre of the tribe of Judah, and was a fitting place for him to oc-The region was mountainous, and could be easily defended. David was familiar with this country, as it was but a few miles from Bethlehem, his native place. The northern part of the land of Israel was troubled by the Philistines and parts were loyal to the house of Saul. 2. Jezreelites—The Jezreel which was the country of Ahinoam was in the land of Judah, as was country of Carmel, the home of ail. God's plan in the beginning was that a man should have but one living wife, and this is still his plan In patriarchal and later times polygamy was in a sense permitted. who had been loyal to him during the years of his exile. With his house-hold—They had come to have a measurably settled abode at Ziklag. Cities of Hebron—These were smaller towns situated near Hebron and perhaps dependent upon it. David provided for his supporters and their families in the new location. 1. The men of Judah came-They were friendly toward The fact that he distributed presents to the people of Judah a short time before this (1 Sam. 30: 26-31) shows that he regarded them as his

them still more friendly toward him. They annointed David king over Judah -David nad already been anointed privately by Samuel to mark God's choice of him as the future king, but it was natural that the ceremony should now be repeated publicly as the formal mauguration of his reign, and even a third time, when he was made king over all Israel.—Cam. Bib. The time was not yet ripe for all the tribes of Israel to come under his leadership. He was loyally accepted by Judah, who had met together and elected him their king. He had patience to wait God's time for the kingdom to become united. He had been learning patience during the past ten years, and he was becoming fitted for an illustrious reign over the nation.

friends, and this act might have made

II. Message to Jabesh-Gilead (2:5 7). 5. Unto the men of Jabesh-Gilead—When the people of Jabesh-Gil ead heard that the Philistines mutilated the body of Saul they went and took it and the bodies of his sons to Jabesh and buried them. David heard of their respect for Saul and his sons and their kindly act in burying their remains, and he sent a message to them, commending their kindness. be ye of the Lord-David's piety finds expression on this occas-ion. His large-heartedness is shown in his thoughtfulness with regard to the remains of his enemy. 6. I also will requite you this kindness — The message he was then sending was a recognition of their regard for Saul and his sons. 7. Be ye vallant — David manifested a real interest in the men of Jabesh-gilead. They were without a kine of the control of the without a king and were liable to be attacked by the Philistines. House of Judah have anointed me king over House them-David's message to this people was not only a commendation of their regard for Saul, but it was also, without doubt, an act of diplomacy, by which he thought he might induct them to accept of him as king. Jabesh became the seat of the northe kingdom, which was ruled by Is bosheth, the only surviving son by Ish-Saul. Abner was the military head of the northern tribes and it was through his efforts that this kingdom continued for a few years.

III. David made king of all Israel 1-5). 1. Then came all the tribes -There had been of Israel to Davidbetween the kingdom Judah and that of the north, and finally the former obtained a victory over the latter. Ishbosheth had been assassinated and David had caused the assassins to be put to death. Pro was not long after the death of Ishbosheth that representatives of all the tribes of Israel assembled Hebron and elected him king. We are thy bone and thy flesh—All the tribes were of one blood. They had come from a common ancestor. They had the same God and had received the same divine promises. This was one reason why all should be under one king. 2. Thou leddest out and broughtest in Israel—A second reason for all-Ring, 2. Thou ledgest out and broughtest in Israel—A second reason for allogiance to have was that he had been a successful leader against Israel's enemies. Thou shalt feed my people Israel—The king is represented under the figure of a shepherd. David had been a shepherd ashould urayide stepherd. Should urayide shepherd should provide asture, water and protection for his sheep. The king should have a tender care The king should have a for his subjects. A captain—David was to be more than a provider for his people. He was to rule over them and to be their military leader. It seemed essential, in view of the seemed essential, in view of the numerous enemies that were ready to attack Israel that there should be attack is that that there should be a strong military power in the government, but we remember that God mightily defended his people when they obeyed and trusted him.

3. Elders of Israel—The leading men

of the various tribes. Made a league The people had declared that David should be the king of all Israel, so he entered into a solemn contract with them, they promising to do certain things on their part and he pledging back,

that he would do certain things. Be fore the Lord—The covenant was made as a solemn religious ceremony, in the presence of the supreme King of Israel, whose vice-regent David was.—Cam. Bib. They anointed David king—This was the third time he was ancinted for the kingship of Israel. 4. Thirty years old—This was the age at which priests entered upon their duties. Joseph was made ruler of Egypt at thirty. Jesus entered upon his public ministry at this age. was the age of maturity. I. In Hebron

-His capital during the seven and a half years that he was king over Judah alone. In Jerusalem he reigned thirty and three years—Jerusalem was a stronghold, a part of which was held by the Jebusites until David had become king of all israel. The hill Zion the southwestern portion of Jeru-em. The deep valley of Hinnen salem. lies on the west and south and the Tyrcpoeon valley on the north and east. David gained possession of Jerusalem and made it his capital during the last thirty-three years of his long

Questions .- What events are recorded in David's life from the time he spared Saul's life in Hackilah to his being made king at Hebron? question did David ask the Lord? Why did he send a message to Jabesh? Who came to David after he had been reigning seven years at Hebron, and for what purpose? How many times and on what occasions was David anointed? How long did David reign in Jerusalem?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Fidelity Rewarded.

I. According to divine ordination. II. By mutual covenant with Israel. I. According to divine ordination. David, the man after God's own heart, looked out on his opening prospects with a careful eye. It was his genuine piety that prompted him to wait upon God when trouble ceased and success began. Past discipline had manifestly wrought in David such confidence in the order of Providence and such breadth of vision with respect to divine methods, as to render him indifferent to unhallowed suggestions. He was a much stronger man as a consequence of the protracted trials of past years, than he would have been had there been no waiting for the realization of hopes enkindled by the promise of God. The sobriety, caution and self-restraint, acquired in adversity, served him well under all the distracting and diverting influences of an elevation to the throne of Judah. There was greater demand for skill. There was greater demand of skill, watchfulness and caution than ever. The beginning of prosperity was a time of peculiar danger when more subtle temptations would arise. His final triumph depended upon how

he improved his partial success. A man of less faith than David would have despaired of witnessing the day when the whole nation would, by a a solemn act of coronation, fall in with the purpose of God. His cheerful acceptance of partial success was in keeping with his former patient endurance of deferred hope. It was to him a pledge of still farther advance, until God's original promise should be literally, and in its entirety, be fulfilled. It is to the honor of David that he re-tained amid all the new and perilous conditions his old tenderness of feeling and noble generosity. His first recorded act after his accession to the throne of Judah was of a kingly nature, that of sending a message of peace and good-will to the men of Jabesh-Gilead. He would have know how sincerely he cherished the remembrance of their kindness to Saul. Those who took part in David's inauguration at Hebron acted in fulfilment of the divine purpose concerning him, and also in the fulfilment of the divine prediction concerning the preeminence of Judah, David became king of the people of Judah by their own choice. In acting independently

of the other tribes. Judah neither aim. ed at dominion over them nor separation from them. II. By mutual covenant with Israel. By the death of Saul and Jonathan the obstacles to David's accession to throne were removed in part only. Abner, captain of Saul's host, whose personal motives induced him to act in direct opposition to God, defeated the earnest_efforts of David to ward of strife, so that it was his bitter lot to see the kingdom torn by civil war. The time came after seven and one half years, when all Israel met to do what God intended should be done. Through the joyalty of David the union was effected. It was Israel's duty to seek David's leadership, as well as his to undertake it. His anointing by Samuel secured his right to the kingdom. His anointing by gave him authority over the kingdom. David did not take that honor unto himself without being called of God and desired by the people. His acceptance of it was unselfish, patriotic and devout. It marked one of the greatest days of Israel's history. The approval of Jehovah rested on

union of the tribes. The wisdom David's self-restraint in the days persecution and his trust in God ra-ther than in weapons of war, were fully justified on the day of his coronation. He had the joy of being assured that God had brought him to the throne and that he was ready for the place made ready for him and that he had the confidence and affection of his nation. He was ordained for two purposes, a shepherd and a captain, qualified by kind relationships and tested ability. It was a new thing for the tribes to see a man of spirit, con-ccions of a high destiny to work out, and urged on as by a divine inspira-tion to perform deeds unthought of for many generations. David's league was an engagement on his part to rule according to the divine will. It involved the obligation of the people to obey him according to the same will. Re-gard for the purity of the national life and the honor of him who originally gave the land to Israel for an in-heritance determined David to seize

develop all that constituted true great-It is quite possible to give a man back talk without talking behind his

Jerusalem. His aim was to form a na-

tional life on solid foundations and

ness. T. R. A.



PEACH CURL LEAF.

The cause of the disease is not the weather, as has been believed by some, but is due to a fungous parasite which lives in the affected parts of the tree. It is supposed that the spores of this fungus are harbored through the winter on the twigs and especially on the nairy bud scales. When the burs swell in the spring, the tender leaves within are exposed, and if the rain comes at the right time the spores germinate and pene-trate the young leaves, where the fungus finds favorable conditions for its development. The spores are producted later in the season on the discased leaves and probably find their way to the dormant buds, where they remain till the following spring.

The three important factors to consider in the control of the disease are time of application, thoroughness of application and material applied. The application should be made before the buds begin to open, because at this time, under favorable weather ouditions, the infection takes place. After this has occurred subsequent applications to prevent the disease this year are useless. Select the first bright warm day for the application. Many persons sprayed too late last

The spray material used should come in contact with every bud, for the fungous spores are sticking to the buds and these must be hit by the spray mixture in order to have per-fect control. A fine spray under high pressure is most satisfactory. Some failures of last year were due to too much hurry in the application.

The disease is readily controlled by each of several fungicides. Lime-sul-phur solution (testing 32 degrees Enume) diluted with water in the proportion of 1 part solution to 8 parts of water, should be used when both San Jose scale and leaf curl are to be controlled. When scale is not preent, the lime-sulphur colution at a dilution of 1 part lime sulphur to 15 parts of water, or bordcaux mixture in the proportion of 5 pounds copper sulphate, 5 pounds of lime and 50 gallons of water.

Thorough spraying will absolutely control leaf curl, and every peach grower should take steps to prevent its destructiveness this year.

SELECTION OF SEED POTATOES. Of all the factors in potato growing, selection of seed is by far the most important. Had we bred our Shorthorn cattle as many of us have been in the habit of selecting and breeding our seed potatoes, we would now have no breed of Shorthorns. If we used only the culls and the scrubs to breed from, our breeds of stock would very soon run out. It has been careful selection and the application of scientific principles breeding that has brought our pure bred live stock up to the present high standard. One reason why potatoes on many farms in this country have de-generated is that culls, screenings and

small potatoes have been planted. If no method of selection has hitherto been followed, the seed for this year's crop will have to be taken from the bin. Potatoes which are of medium size, smooth, free from disease and true to the type of the variety being so vn, should be selected. During the late summer or early au-tumn when the vines are beginning to die down, the best and most vigorous hills should be marked by puting down a small stake or twig. hills showing most vigor of vegetation will usually give the best yield of tubers. When the crop is harvested, any poor hills among those marked should be discarded and the rest saved for next year's planting. One farmer doing illustration work for the Commission of Conservation planted potatoes thus selected and ordinary potatoes side by side. When harvested four rows from the selected seed yielded ten bushels per row, while the four rows on either side of the or dinary seed yielded seven and one half bushels per row. This was a gain in

yield of 33 per cent. This method of selection does take Luch time and, as repeated experiments have shown it to be the means of substantial increases in yield, it should be more generally

practiced.-F.C.N. SOME DIFFERENCES.

Here and there among our dairymen are such splendid results attained that one can only be astonished at the complacency with which other so-called dairymen continue to be content with the pitifully small average yields of milk per cow. Why do the huge difference sexist?

Just a few miles from here is one of those poor herds, six cows with an average of only 3,338 pounds of milk; the highest yield only 4,000 pounds

In contrast to that, two good herds western Ontario indicate the possibilities for the man whose eyes open to what milk records have One herd of 12 grades average 10,657 pounds of milk and 317 pounds of fat: the second herd of 22 grades averaged 10,542 pounds of milk and

350 pounds of fat.

These marvellous differences herd yields drive home hard facts. Men differ in their methods of feed-ing and handling cows, feed differs in value, cows differ considerably their inherent capacity as milk producers; they are not all cast in the same fould.

In the above two good herds the constant use of milk records has proved an excellent lever in raising Cow testing pays.

NOTES. If the lawns, shrubbery, trees, flowers or vegetables need fertilizing, or if the soil is in poor condition, pure, well-rotted horse manure is the fertilizer and soil builder that can be used. Horse manure is rich in plant

foods and is largely humus. A horse authority says silage is not horse feed. It is used to some extent for that purpose, but the feeder must be extremely careful in the examination of the silage that goes to the horse. Horses are more subject to

digestive derangements than most other live stock, and while a comparative-ly small amount, say one-fifth of their feed by bulk may consist of good silage, there is great danger from over-feeding or from the feeding of mouldy

or spoiled silage.

If one attempts to lay prepared roofing while the temperature is low. it will result in breaking or crack ing the surface of it, especially where it is coated with flint or gravel. Nor will the roofing lay on the sheathing as smoothly as it would if the weath-

er were warmer. Every dairy cow ought to have at least two months' rest between her period of lactation and that of fresh ening as the calf will be stronger and larger, the cow possesses greater stamina, and her milk flow be heavier when she comes fresh than if milked up too close to her calving period.

In all farming there should be enough stock kept, or enough improve-ments placed in the soil to keep it up to its standard. There should be no such thing as "worn-out" soil for its life is endless if the proper care is taken of it at all times and under all conditions. For this reason, every far-mer should be a student of soils in a moderate sense at least, and even if he is intensely interested in the study it will do no harm. When fresh manure is taken direct-

ly to the field and distributed, the loss of plant food is reduced to the minimum. The practice of allowing manure to accumulate in piles or otherwise on the ground, exposed to the action of rain or snow, is exceedingly wasteful, as the bleaching removes a large part of the plant food.

The calf pens should be whitewashed spring and fall. Take a pailful of soft-coal ashes and stir in a half-pint of kerosene. The first bit of dan-druff seen rising on a calf's neck, sift this mixture into the hair. It is sure death to lice if attended to at the start. A calf will not grow if it becomes lousy.

The farm is not a pleasant and comortable place for a home without an orchard, a garden, and attractive home grounds hedged in by trees, shrubs and flowers. In fact, these things are large factors in making tarm life worth while.

Shocks or fright serve to make the

cow overly nervous, and in consequence her digestive tract may be affected and the flow of milk lessened by the improper assimilation of food.

A successful stockman says "the cheapest thing" he feeds is water, and for this reason the stock should have a plentiful supply of pure, clean water all the time.

Eighty per cent. of the fertility removed by the crop is restored to the land if the manure is properly pre-served and applied. A cow needs plenty of milk-making

feeds if she is to be a producer. Give her a varied ration.

The garden deserves a better chance than to wait until all other work is done or until the hands have nothing else to do. A good garden can never be grown this way. No other farm work needs prompt attention than the garden

MERIT COUNTS

Any C.P.R. Employee May Become President.

In an organization so large as that of the C. P. R., where under normal conditions over 100,000 employees are on the payroll, one great problem is that of keeping the employees, so to speak, dynamic, part of a living organization and not of a mere machine. Zeal and ambition must be kept burning. Just as every soldier of Napoleon carried a field marshal's baton in his knapsack, so every office boy in the company must feel he is a possible president, not merely earn his dollar a day till pension day. One system introduced on the Western his who has just returned from Gerlines with this in mind has proved exceedingly efficient. Each superintendent or foreman or head of a department makes two reports a year on his the Canadians than the rest of the staff. Bright men are thus earmark-British forces. They say: "If it had ed for special promotion. If any man not been for the Canadian is criticised the report is shown to him and initialed by him before he goes to Winnipeg. He gets a square deal, and R. P. Houston, member for Liverpool, if he has any life in him he mends his asked the Under-Secretary for War ways so that no such criticism can be if any official information regarding made twice Then again there are in- the alleged crucifixion of dependent scouts, looking for the bright men, the tidy station agent, the Tennant replying said no information courteous trainman, the man cool in an of such an atrocity had been received by the War Office yet. the stenographer who can run the office when the chief is absent scouts are searching for merit only, not licers and soldiers, who were eye-witnesses of this fiendish outrage, have for faults.

Over the whole system of the Canadian Pacific ideas and suggestions made by employees are not only wel- at the base have called the attention comed, but lead to promotion. They go to the Record Office, where a statement of the employee's career is attached to the suggestion before it is considered by a committee. If the idea is adopted the record of the employee's career is then before the eyes of the powers that be, and recognition is sure to follow. The needle in the haystack is easy enough to find with a magnet, and there are a dozen magnets looking out for merit among the 100,000 employees of the C. P. R.

Unfor unately it is easier to pay compliments with flattery than to pay your bills that way.

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When Writing Mention This Paper.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR THE CROPS

First Report of Present Season Very Favorable.

Fall Wheat Exceptional—Hay and Cloves ____............

Ottawa, Ont., Despatch-The census and statistics branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, to-day issued the first crop report of the present eason. The report states:
"Owing to the mild winter and the

avorable conditions which prevailed during the critical months of March and April, the fall wheat crop is reported as being exceptionally good on April 30. In Ontario, where 1,043,000 acres were sown, as estimated last fall. not more than 6.8 per cent. is reported as winter-killed, and in Alberta, with 2:0,000 acres estimated as sown, the proportion winter killed is only 6.2 per cent. These proportions are lower than in any year since 1908-09 for Ontario, and lower than in any pre vious year on record for Alberta. Last year the percentage winter-killed was 19 in Ontario and 15.6 in Alberta. Ontario the area winter-killed amounts this year to 71,069 acres, and n Alberta to 14,300 acres.

"These figures, deducted from the areas sown, leave 972,000 acres in Ontario and 215,700 acres in Alberta as the areas under fall wheat to be harvested. With 10,900 acres in Manitoba, 4,100 acres in Saskatchewan and 6,000 acres in British Coulmbia, the total area under fall wheat to be harvested this year amounts to 1,208,700 acres, as compared with 973,300 acres, the area narvested in 1914.

'As in the case of wheat, the amount of winter-killed proved to be unusually small in hay and clover meadows, not more than 10 per cent. being the estimate for all canada, as compared with 14 per cent. last year and 22 per cent. in 1913. The average condition was 91 per cent. of the standard or full crop, as compared with 86.7 per cent. last year (May 6), 89.6 per cent. in 1913 and 74.6 per cent. in 1912.
"It is as yet too soon to report on

the Maritime Provinces, but excellent progress in the seeding of spring grains is reported from all the other six provinces. About double, the amount of seeding was accomplished this year on April 30 that was completed on May 6 in 1914. Of spring wheat 55 per cent, of the total was finished in Quebec, as against 5 per cent. last year; in Ontario, 73 per cent., against 24 per cent; in the three western provinces 93 per cent. was completed in Manitoba, 94 per cent. in askatchewan and 91 per cent. in Alberta, these proportions being higher than in any years since 1910. In British Columbia the percentage is For all six provinces the propor tion of seeding reported as effected on April 30 was 84 per cent. for wheat, 45 per cent. for oats, 38 per cent. for barley and 63 per cent. for all crops.'

'CANADIAN RÁTS

Blamed by Germans for Failure in Drive to Calais.

London Cable. Donald MacMashis who has just returned from Gershould have been through to Calais." Canadians

These gentleman aware that Canadian ofmade an affidavit respecting it, and is it not a fact that officers in command of the War Office to it? Mr. Tennant - No, we have no in-

formation.

GUARD ALIENS

Scotland Yard Issues Call for All Special Constables.

London Cable .- Scotland Yard today issued an emergency call for all special constables to report themselves immediately for duty. This would appear to be the only precautionary measure taken by the authorities this morning for the protection of Germans in England. For the moment the anti-German rioting and attacks in the poor quarters of London and Liverpool, as well as in Manchester, Birkephead, Glasgow, South End and elsewhere would appear to have effect.

still Although the atmosphere is highly charged with excitement, a survey of the districts of London which yesterday were hotheds of anti-German outbreaks showed almost a complete lull in the rioting this morning Germans everywhere remained in seclusion, and their shops were shuttered, with police on guard.

An exception to the generally peaceful conditions was a Kentish town, where two German shops were looted early in the day. The police soon ended the disturbance.

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Receipts-561 cattle; 55 calves, 1,664	hog
34 cheep.	****
Butcher cattle, choice 8 35	8
do. do. medium 6 75	7
40. 40. common 6 00	6
Butterer cows, choice 7 00	. 7
Butcher cows, choice 100	
do. do. medium 550	6
do. do. canners 4 00	4
do. bulls 7 50	T
Feeding steers 7 00	7
Stockers, choice 6 75	7
do. light 6 00	. 6
Milkers, choice, each 65 00	90
Springers 5 000	
	85
Sheep, ewes 700	8
Bucks and culls 6 00	

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET Minrneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.55 1-2 to \$1.60; No lorthern, \$1.51 to \$1.57; July, \$1.47 3 orn—No. 3 white, 51 1-2 to 51 3-4c, Flond bran unchanged.

and bran unchanged.
DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.
Duluth-Wheat-No. 1 heard, \$1.58 1-2;
No. 1 Northern, \$1.57 1-2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.50 1-2 to \$1.53 1-2; July, \$1.52 3-4. Linseed, \$2.02; July, \$2.04 3-4.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville—At the cheese board here to-day 1,505 white and 717 colored were offered, and sold at 18 3-4c; two lots of 30 each brought 18 7-8c.

Alexendria, Ont.— There were 337 boxes of white cheese sold at the meeting to-night; 18 3-4c.

Kingston—At Frontenac cheese Board here to-day, 495 boxes offered; 223 white and 172 boxers colord; all sold at 18 1-8c.

Vankleek Hill—There were 630 bixes cheese boarded on Vankleek Hill Cheese board here to-day. Price offered was boarrd here to-day. Price offered wat 18 3-tc. All sold at above figure. Pive buyers present.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London—The offerings at the vauction sales to-day amounted to bales, which were quickly sold, pripally to the home trade. The wool now five per cent. below the auctions are heavy Merinos, and a wasty crossbreds.

MONTREAL MARKETS. Prime Seeves 8 to 8 1-2; medium 6 1-2 0 8. Common 5 to 6 1-2. Cows, \$40 to \$80 each. Calves, 5 to 8 1-2; Sheep, 5 to 6; yearlings 7 to 8; spring-rs, \$5 to \$6.50 each.

Hogs. 10, a few at 10 1-4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.		
Cattle, receipts 4,0w. Market steady. Steers, native 6 80 Western Steers 6 00 Cows and heifers 3 39	7	25 75
Calves		U
Light 7 40 Mixed 7 35 Heavy 7 05 Rough 7 05	7	75 72 65 20
Pigs	-	15
Native (shorn)		50
East Buffalo, N.Y., Despatch-	· C'	itt

East Buffalo, N.Y., Despatch—Cattle eccipts 75; steady. Veals, receipts 450; slow and steady; 4.56 to \$9.00. \$4.56 to \$9.99.

Hogs, eccepts 2.500; active; heavy 7.50
to 8.00; mixed 88.10; yorkers \$8.00 to \$.15, pigs \$7.75 to \$7.80; roughs \$6.50 to \$6.65;
stags \$5.00 to \$5.75.

Sheep and lambs receipts 1.469; active; sheep steady; lambs \$6.00 to \$10.65; year-linus \$5.00 to \$10.65; year-linus \$5.50 to \$10.65; year-linus \$5.50 to \$10.65; year-linus \$5.50 to \$7.50; sheep, mixed, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat spat firm, No. 2 hard winter—
13s, 9 1-2d.
No. 1 Manitoba, red western, w...(er)
No. 2 Manitoba—13s, 11 1-2d.
Corn, spot, quiet.
American mixed, new—8s, 6d.
Laplata, mixed—8s, 1 1-2d.
Flour, winter patents—50s,
11ops in London (Pacific Cens.)—23, 5s,
of 4 15s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—63s, 6d.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 39 ibs.—8s

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—63s, 6d. Long clear middles, light, 2s to 34 lbs.

long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 49 lbs.— 6d. 7s, 6d. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—59s, 6d. Shoulders square, 11 to 13 lbs.—53s, 6d. Lard, prime western, in tierces—51s,

American, refined—52s, 9d; 53s 6d, 56-boxes—52s, 3d.
Tallow, prime city—Nominal.
Australian in London—33s.
Turpentine, spirits—37s, 9d.
Petroleum, refined—9s.
Linseed Oil—12s, 3d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot.—