

Sunday School.

LESSON XII.—SEPT. 17, 1911.

Daniel's Companions in the Fiery Furnace.—Dan. 3: 1-30.

Commentary.—I. A Royal Decree Disregarded (vs. 1-2). It is probable that the time of Nebuchadnezzar's erection of the great image here mentioned was upon his return from the conquest of Western Asia and Egypt, and his purpose was to celebrate his great victories. It is likely that the king thought that a public act of this kind would unify the various peoples of his world-empire since all would do reverence to the same God. The image erected was ninety feet high and nine feet in width, but this may be supposed to include a pedestal from thirty to forty feet in height. The Colossus of Rhodes was fifteen feet higher than this image, and the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor is three hundred and six feet high, including the pedestal. Nebuchadnezzar's image was in all probability a representation of the chief god of Babylon, Bel-Merodach, but it may have been an image of the king himself. The image was of gold, that is, covered with gold, for it is scarcely to be supposed that it was solid gold, since it has been estimated that an image of that size would contain two billion dollars' worth of the precious metal. Some have fixed the site of the image at a point six or seven miles below Babylon where there is a solid stratum of clay which may have been the pedestal of the image. Strict orders were sent to all the officers of the kingdom to be present at the dedication of the image, and all the people, of whatever language, were commanded to fall down to worship it. If any failed to comply they were to be burned alive.

II. A Courageous Answer (vs. 13-18). In rage and fury—the hasty temper of the Oriental is proverbial. The king failed to consider the excellence of the men at whom he was enraged. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego—the Hebrews, who had received training in the king's service, and who had refrained from defiling themselves with the king's meat and wine (Dan. 1: 8). The absence of Daniel from this narrative is variously explained. He may have been on government business in some remote part of the kingdom. Perhaps he was in such a high position that he was not included in the king's decree. It may be that although he was present and failed to bow the knee, no one reported him, his three companions being the chief objects of the people's envy. It is true that it is possible that any in my kingdom, and especially army officers, do not heed my decree when such fearful punishment as burning is the penalty for non-compliance? 15. If ye be ready—The king desired to spare them and offered them another opportunity, corrected a flimsy instrument made of reeds, sackbut, and a four-stringed instrument having a sharp, clear tone—Keil, psalterium—An instrument like our lyre, dulcimer—A sort of bagpipe, burning fiery furnace—A form of punishment peculiar to the Babylonians, who is that of burning in the furnace. Nebuchadnezzar had defied the gods of the nations which he had conquered, and came to believe that even the God of Israel could not withstand his might. 16. We are not careful—'We have no need.'—R.V. There was no anxiety on the part of the three men, in fact, their conduct had already indicated the course they would pursue. 17. If it be so, our God... is able to deliver us—The Hebrews were certain that, if the king's threat was carried out and they were cast into the burning fiery furnace, they would be delivered there even from that. They were assured that the king would have no power over them as against Jehovah's power. They were perfectly secure in God's hands. 18. But if not—Even if God should not see fit to deliver them, we will not... when the golden image flung reply to the king was plain and positive.

III.—A marvellous deliverance (vs. 19-30). 19. Form of his visage was changed—The expression upon his countenance indicated fierce anger. (vs. 19). The seven times more—R.V. The command implied that the furnace should be made as hot as possible. This order showed that the king was "full of fury." There was plenty of fuel at hand, as wood and pitch, to carry out the order. 20. Mighty men—Either men of high rank or men possessed of great strength. 21. Bound—The Hebrews were bound with fetters, presumably metals, to insure against their escape. Coats of mail—'Hosen'—Coats are the long undergarment—"hosen" is the cape that was thrown over the head and shoulders for protection from the sun.—Tristram. Furnace—It was built of brick and had an opening at the top and also a door at the side. 22. Slew those men—The fact that the king's officers suffered death from the intense heat outside the furnace is a proof of the miraculous nature of the preservation of the Hebrews within the furnace. 23. Fell down bound—They were cast in through the opening at the top, and, being bound, were unable to walk. 24. The king was astonished—"Astonished" is the old form of the word "astounded." He evidently was sitting where he could view the proceedings and was alarmed at the sight of the three men unbound and walking in the furnace, and a fourth person with them. Counsellors—High officers in the government. 25. Like the Son of God—"Like a son of the gods."—R.V. As Nebuchadnezzar knew that no ordinary person could survive such a heat he supposed the fourth form must be that of some deity. He knew nothing of Christ, so he surely could not have intended to say it was he. 26. Came... and said—"The king's fury had given place to astonishment, and astonishment was giving place to admiring interest. Servants of the most high God—An acknowledgment of the power of the true God. 27. The fire had no power—Even the light, inflammable clothing which they wore was not singed, nor their hair, and the flames left no smell upon them.

IV.—Practical Survey. Topic—Religious faith tested. I. Idolatry against Jehovah worship. II. Martyrdom or surrender to compromise. III. Heroism approved by the divine attestation. I. Idolatry against Jehovah worship. The proclamation of Nebuchadnezzar was intended to consolidate the religion as well as the politics of the empire. Since many nations had been compelled to submit to him, he resolved that they should also worship his god. Viewed in the light of divine law, this proclamation was most tyrannical. It was a violent outrage on the most sacred rights of human beings. By it Nebuchadnezzar constituted himself supreme dictator in religion to his whole realm. In so doing he attempted to propagate religion by force, making "might the standard of right." That was religious intolerance. That Oriental despot was then in the zenith of his glory. He was the acknowledged master of the world. The command of authority could not tempt the three Hebrews to sin. They did not court martyrdom, but they were prepared for it. Nebuchadnezzar was obliged to recognize their right to religious liberty or at once suppress them. How little qualified was such a man to rule mighty nations who had no rule over his own spirit! That worm of the earth set himself in competition with Jehovah. In his haughtiness and bigotry he added rudeness and insolence to idolatry and challenged the sight of the God of Israel. With the Hebrews their gratitude to God was stronger than their gratitude to the king. Their first consideration was not their prospects, but their duty. They made religion a personal thing. They put eternal things before temporal. They were not mere Israelites in name. Their piety was more than an inheritance. They believed in God, in the truths which he had revealed to them, and in the moral responsibilities he had placed upon them. They were worshippers of God in a heathen land. Their decision was absolute, because their duty was plain. They were a small number to appear for the Lord God of Israel in opposition to the idolatry of the king and the court and the empire of Babylon. Their faith was not speculative, but real. It dominated their lives and secured their glad service. 11. Martyrdom or surrender to compromise. The three Hebrews resisted sin, but did not rebel against the king's penalty. As men of principle, they did not depend upon being understood, but upon their knowledge of duty. Their great moral courage was born of great convictions. They preferred suffering to sin. They preferred martyrdom rather than the disapproval of God. Firm and decided for Jehovah, the three Hebrews approached the eventful spot. If the example of those noble young men at that crisis had been wanting, how evil would have been the consequences! As God's providence called for martyrs, He gave them grace. They believed that God would make all things work together for their good. Before an assembled multitude they were called to combat the confederated powers of darkness and to vindicate the insulted majesty of Jehovah. There was seen the contrast between spiritual and human greatness.

Practical Applications. Trust. "We are not careful to answer thee in this matter" (v. 16). These Hebrews did not offer to compromise. Parleying with sin would be fatal. They did not argue. They could not be moved from their purpose. They did not complain nor remonstrate nor seek a reversal of the decision. They saw the king's will determined. They did not seek to justify themselves. Their standpoint would not be clearly seen by the king. An enraged heathen monarch could not understand how absolute to them was God's command, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image... thou shalt not bow down" (Exod. 20: 4, 5). They were not careful to answer. God would do that for them when the emergency came. "But if not... we will not" (v. 18). They would be true to God regardless of consequences. The emperor said to Cyrian, "The emperor commends thee to sacrifice." "I am a Christian," was the resolute reply, "and I can not sacrifice to your gods! do therefore what you are commanded." Cyrian has had many illustrious followers in his determination to be true to his God in the face of death. Yonins and maidens of tender years, men and women mature and thoughtful, and those far advanced in age have chosen to die martyrs' deaths rather than to dishonor God. Presence of God. "The aspect of the fourth is like a son of the gods" (v. 25, R.V.). Whether the furnace be kindled by secret hate, or open persecution, or bitter oppression, or fierce temptation, or physical pain, or temporal loss, or sore bereavement, the form of the fourth is always present, for the promise is fulfilled, "I will be with him in trouble" (Psa. 91: 15). The proverb, "Iron does never come single, is true. Mark Guy Pearce says, "Every trouble brings God with it. When the child is well, the mother bids the nurse take care of the little one; keep it out of the winds, and find the sunny path, and avoid the perils of crowded street; but when the child is flushed, the head drops, the eyes are heavy, the feet but breathe, and go quickly, then the little one can find no rest but in the mother's arms, and in the sound of her voice and her gentle touch. "I will be with the little one to-night," says the mother. Even so tender and pitiful is our God, "I will be with him in trouble." Angels may minister in a thousand gracious ways, but trouble makes us so sacred that God himself comes us to soothe and cheer us.

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FIFTY THOUSAND Peach Trees Will Have to be Removed. P. W. Hodgetts, Superintendent of Horticulture for Ontario, stated yesterday that 50,000 peach trees in the Niagara district would have to be removed or account of the "little peach" pest. The disease, he says, is prevalent throughout the Niagara district. The inspectors have been working recently in North Grimsby and Fonthill, but have not found these places worse than others. Mr. Hodgetts expressed the belief that the measures now being taken to eradicate the disease will prove effective. These ailing ones should do and keep on doing all in their power to better their condition and then look for the best.

LOCAL OPTION. Toronto despatch: That of least 100 municipalities will vote upon Local Option by-laws in January, 1912, was the report of Rev. Dr. MacTavish, field secretary of Kingston, yesterday, at a meeting in the Women's Building at the Exhibition of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance. There were about 70 members in attendance from all parts of the Province. Mr. Jos. Gibson occupied the chair.

NATURAL DRUG CO. DYSPEPSIA TABLETS. relieve and cure indigestion—acidity of the stomach—biliousness—flatulence—dyspepsia. They re-inforce the stomach by supplying the active principles needed for the digestion of all kinds of food. Try one after each meal. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box. Montreal.

HOW HE SWAM THE CHANNEL. MILK FOODS FOR YOUNG PIGS. In feeding young pigs, whole milk is the best of nature's food, but is seldom fed. In the operation of skimming the fat is removed which changes the character of the food very materially. Skim milk is rich in bone and flesh forming material, but owing to the fat being removed it is a one-sided ration, having what is known as a narrow nutritive ratio. It has a great tendency to be constipating when fed alone to young pigs. Many farmers have suffered much loss by feeding too much skimmed milk to young pigs that are up in pens where they can not get to the ground or succulent food, such as grass and roots. The pigs usually look fat and well until some morning, when being fed, some of them will take what is commonly known as a fit and may die inside of an hour. If they do recover and their companions will show a dirty, scabby appearance on the skin about the eyes, back of the ear and back of the shoulder. The hair becomes curly, and the pig has a tendency to go around with a deranged condition of the digestive organs, which should be remedied by giving the pigs a dose of raw linseed oil, followed by plenty of succulent food, such as roots or grass, and plenty of exercise.

It Was Burgess' Sixteenth Attempt to Cross. Swimmer Tells of His Experience in the Sea. Bitten by Jelly Fish—Sick and Nearly Gave Up. Deal, England, Sept. 11.—After a lapse of thirty-six years, as already wired, Captain Matthew Webb's feat of swimming the English Channel has been duplicated by William T. Burgess, a Yorkshireman by birth and a naturalized Frenchman. It was Burgess' sixteenth attempt, he having first essayed the task in 1904. Burgess started from South Foreland, Dover, at 11.15 o'clock on Tuesday morning. He landed at Le Chatell, a little village two miles east of Cape Gris Nez, at 9.50 o'clock this morning, accomplishing the passage in 22 hours and 35 minutes. A motor boat accompanied the swimmer, and it is estimated that Burgess, owing to the zigzag course he was compelled to take because of the baffling tides, covered 60 miles. The distance on a straight line is 20 miles. Soon after the start a dense fog settled down over the channel and no further tidings of his progress were received until the announcement was received that he had successfully accomplished the task and landed on the French soil. Throughout the trip Burgess was favored by a calm sea, but a strong tide was running and a severe strain was put on the swimmer to get past the Goodwin sands. Twice he was attacked by sickness and several times was only held to his task by the strongest will power and the encouraging words of the men in the boat. He remained on French soil just long enough to telegraph word of his success to his wife and partake of refreshments in a bathing suit. Then he returned by motor boat to rest and sleep. When he landed at Deal this evening Burgess received a tremendous ovation and with difficulty made his way through the cheering throng to a hotel. Speaking of his great accomplishment, he said: "In the time the swim occupied I should have been able to cross the channel twice, but for the adverse currents. Against these I had a terrific fight and again and again came within an ace of failing. Then approaching Cape Gris Nez the strong outward set of currents forced me to alter my course three times. I was held up for some time and several times the corner I found slack water and then I knew that I was assured of success. "It was just in the slack of the tide that I got in. If I had not managed it then I might have missed it and drifted to Calais. It took three full tides and two part tides to bring me over. "I was severely stung several times by jelly fish, and while in midchannel, after a sick spell, I felt left-broken. For a while I was almost delirious, but my pilots began to sing, and this gave me fresh courage to persevere. "It was seven o'clock in the morning when the swimmer sighted Gris Nez semaphore. He was then two miles to the west southwest. In the two miles it was a battle with the currents, but when Burgess got within the shelter of the cape he swam easily ashore. He stumbled for two or three steps, then walked steadily without assistance. He looked remarkably fresh considering his long immersion. Burgess' attempts have been full of disappointment. On his thirteenth try, on August 22, 1908, Burgess got within a mile and a half of the French coast when he was compelled to give up. On that occasion he had been in the water twenty-two and three-quarter hours and had all endurance records. Burgess at that time covered sixty miles, while Captain Matthew Webb, who crossed the channel from Dover to Calais, covered a direct course of about thirty-two miles. Everybody seemed to be delighted at the success of Burgess, principally because of his dogged determination to accomplish the feat after so many failures. His bad luck was a by-word at Dover, and it was a saying there "when Burgess starts to swim across look out for bad weather." Webb entered the water at Dover on the afternoon of August 24, 1875, and on the following day, after swimming for 21 and three-quarter hours, he gained the goal at Calais. This was Captain Webb's second attempt. A few years later Captain Webb tried to swim the rapids at Niagara Falls and was never seen again until his battered corpse was washed ashore lower down the Falls.

MARKET REPORTS. TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs... \$10.00 \$11.00 Butter, choice... 0.25 0.30 Do, inferior... 0.20 0.25 Eggs, dozen... 0.27 0.30 Chickens, lb... 0.17 0.20 Fowl, lb... 0.15 0.00 Ducks, lb... 0.15 0.18 Turkeys, lb... 0.18 0.20 Apples, bbl... 3.25 3.75 Potatoes, bush... 1.15 1.25 Beef, hindquarters... 11.00 12.50 Do, forequarters... 5.50 7.50 Do, choice, carcass... 9.00 9.75 Do, medium, carcass... 7.75 8.50 Mutton, prime... 8.00 10.00 Veal, prime... 10.00 12.00 Lamb... 10.50 12.50

THE FRUIT MARKET. Receipts were fairly large to-day, and the demand active. Apples, basket... \$0.25 \$0.35 Peaches, com. bkt... 50 00 Do, Crawford... 75 1.10 Pears, basket... 40 65 Oranges, Valencia... 4.25 4.75 Lemons, case... 4.75 5.00 Bananas, bunch... 1.75 2.00 Plums, bkt... 40 60 Tomatoes... 25 35 Cauliflower, dozen... 1.50 2.00 Cabbage, crate... 2.00 2.25 Cantaloupes, Can. bkt... 25 30 Cucumbers, bkt... 15 25 Potatoes, bag... 1.50 1.60 Watermelons... 45 55 Grapes, green bkt... 25 00 Do, Moon... 25 35

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cent, as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence... \$5.75 Do, Redpath's... 5.75 Do, Acadia... 5.70 Imperial granulated... 5.60 Beaver granulated... 5.60 No. 1, yellow, St. Lawrence... 5.35 No. 1, Redpath's... 5.25 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK. The butcher trade is about steady at yesterday's market, choice cattle being strongly in preference. Hogs are slightly firmer. Lambs are not much improved, being \$5.75 at top, except for a few very choice, which went as high as six cents. Calves are selling fairly firm, with a few extra choice reaching 9 cents. Steers show 80 cars, comprising 800 cattle, 1,500 sheep and lambs, 1,600 hogs and 300 calves. Latest quotations: Export cattle, choice, \$6 to \$8.25; do, medium, \$5.50 to \$5.90; do, bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$5.80 to \$6.00; do, medium, \$4.25 to \$5.75; do, common, \$1.50 to \$5.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$1.50 to \$5; do, medium, \$3.50 to \$4.25; do, common, \$2.50 to \$3.25; do, canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25; do, bulls, \$4 to \$5; feeding steers, \$4.80 to \$5; stockers, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, light, \$3 to \$3.50; milkers' choice, each, \$40 to \$50; do, common and medium, \$25 to \$35; springs, \$35 to \$50; calves, \$4 to \$5.25; light ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.25; bucks and culls, \$2.50 to \$3.25; lambs, \$5 to \$5.75. Hogs—Fed and watered, \$7.70 to \$7.80; do, f.o.b., \$7.40.

GRAIN MARKET. Toronto despatch: Grain prices are nominal to-day. Stocks are pretty well cleared up and dealers are not seeking bids. Latest quotations: Ontario wheat—No 2 winter wheat, 83c to 85c, outside; new wheat, 83c to 84c; Manitoba wheat, No. 1, Northern, \$1.09; No. 2 Northern, \$1.08. Ontario—Canadian western, No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 44c; Canada western, 44c, at lake ports; Ontario No. 2, white, 39c to 40c, outside, and 42c to 43c on track, Toronto. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 68 1/2 c. Midland. Rye—No. 2, 77c to 88c. Peas—No. 2, 70c to 72c, outside. Buckwheat—50c to 52c, outside. Mill feed—Manitoba bran, \$22, in bags; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22, in bags; shorts, \$23.50. Manitoba flour—First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; strong bakers, \$4.60. Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent patents, \$3.40 to \$3.45, Montreal freight.

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET. Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat—Oct... 100% 100% 100 100% Dec... 99% 99% 99 99% Mar... 97% 97% 97 97% Oats—Oct... 41 1/2 41 1/2 Dec... 41 1/2 41 1/2 Mar... 41 1/2 41 1/2 THE CHEESE MARKET. Brockville, Ont.—At the regular meeting of the Brockville Cheese Board today 3,437 boxes were boarded, 2,522 colored, balance white; 2,742 boxes sold for 13 5/8c; 55 boxes at 13 11/16c. Winchester, Ont.—On the Cheese Board to-day, 639 boxes of cheese were boarded; 209 sold at 13 5/8c; rest refused.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK. New York—Beeves—Receipts, 1,300; no trade; feeling steady. Calves—Receipts, 488; market steady; veals, \$7 to \$10.25; culls, \$5 to \$6; grassers and buttermilks, \$3.50 to \$4.75; western calves, \$4.50 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,166; sheep steady; lambs quiet and unchanged; sheep, \$2.25 to \$4; culls, \$1.50 to \$2; lambs, \$5 to \$7.25; culls, \$4 to 4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,535; market easier at \$7.75 to \$8. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 50; slow and steady. Veals—Receipts, 150; active and 25c higher at \$5.50 to \$10.25. Hogs—Receipts, \$3,000; slow and 10c to 20c lower; heavy, \$7.30 to \$7.60; mixed, \$7.00 to \$7.70; yorkers, \$7.00 to \$7.75; pigs, \$7.25 to \$7.40; roughs, \$6.15 to \$6.40; stags, \$5 to 5.75; dairies, 7 to \$7.65. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,400; sheep active and steady; lambs slow and 25c lower; lambs, \$4 to \$7; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.25 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts estimated at 5,000; market steady to strong. Beeves, \$5 to \$8.10; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$6.40; western steers, \$4 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.50; calves, \$6.25 to \$9. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 12,000; market steady to shade higher. Light, \$6.85 to \$7.40; mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.40; heavy, \$6.00 to \$7.30; roughs, \$6.30 to \$6.80; good to choice heavy, \$6.80 to \$7.30; pigs, \$4.75 to \$5.20; bulk of sales, \$6.85 to \$7.15. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 27,000; market strong. Native, \$2 to \$3.85; western, \$2.40 to \$4; yearlings, \$3.90 to \$4.80; lambs; native, weak, \$4 to \$6.10; western, \$4.25 to \$6.10.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat—Spot, nominal, No. 3 Manitoba unquoted futures, firm; Oct. 7s 4-8d; Dec. 7s 5-8d; March, 7s 6-8d. Flour—Winter patents, 27s 9d. Hope—in London (Pacific coast), £9 to £10. Beef—Extra India mess, 87s 6d. Pork—Prime, mess, western, 97s 6d. Hams—Short cut 14 to 16 lbs, 68s. Bacon—Cumberland, cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 58s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 60s 6d; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs, 61s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 63s 6d; long clear, middle, light, 28 to 34 lbs, 63s; short clear, 16 to 20 lbs, 53s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, 51s. Lard—Prime western in tierces, 48s 8d; American refined in pails, 49s 9d. Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 65s 6d; do, colored, new 66s 6d.

PRACTICAL HINTS ABOUT POULTRY. (Canadian Farm.) COLD BREEDERS. The idea of raising chickens without the aid of artificial heat and without Mother Hen is practised somewhat "over the line." It is being tried in England, but not with much success so far. The breeders are constructing so that a cloth hangs almost on the chickens' backs, and cushions fit on their all round, like a padded counterpane. Has any reader ever tried this system in Canada with success on a fairly large or small scale? I am sure readers of the Canadian Farm would enjoy a letter on the subject from someone who has actually tried it. These American systems are not always suitable for the Canadian climate. They have been tried in the Old Country, but they have had to considerably modify the idea in order to make it practicable. Of course, we all know it would be an easy matter to raise chickens without heat in August, but what about March and April. These are often pretty cold months in Canada.

INDIAN GAME. Were first produced by crossing May-lays with English game. Some authorities also say that the Aseel was also used, and personally I am of this belief. The Indian Game has been bred in Cornwall, England, for about 75 years, hence the name "Cornish Game." The Indian Game fowl is one of the best of table fowl. The Cockerels are largely used, to cross with other heavy breeds to produce table fowl. The size and weight should be of the large size. Adult cocks from 8 to 12 lbs. Hens 6 to 8 lbs. The body should be thick set, wide breast, and very deep, shoulder butte prominent, legs massive, head long, pea-comb. General shape, upright, feather, hard, narrow. The pullets are only fair layers of tinted eggs. Good sitters and mothers.

BRAHMAS. The correct name of these fowls is Brahma Pootra, introduced into England from Lakhimpool, on the river Brahmapootra, in the years 1846 to 1847. This Asiatic race was introduced into America about the same time from India also. The English Brahma has long since been superseded by the modern breeds as a utility bird. The English standard calls for a much higher degree of excellence from an exhibition standard, hence the profuse foot feathering makes them unsuitable for utility purposes. The bird as bred in Canada is a good all round fowl. The Brahma is one of the fowls together with the Cochins that has helped to manufacture the modern breeds. There are two varieties, light and dark. We have the exact coloring of these good old breeds in the Columbia and silver pencilled Wyandotte, often called by some contemptuously, as it is said, as clean legged Brahmans. Many strains of Brahmans are good layers of brown eggs. They are a sitting breed. The birds should be a good size. Cocks should weigh 11 to 12 lbs, hens 7 to 10 lbs. They are a very quiet domesticated breed, and suitable for confinement. They do not require much wire fencing to keep them in bounds. Personally, I have found them good layers, but not to be compared with the white Wyandotte, or the Rhode Island Red from a farm point of view. The light Brahmans are said to be the best layers, but it is all a matter of strain. There are certain strains of light Brahmans that are very profitable these do not excel in foot feathering.

NO SMOKING U. S. Steel Corporation Puts Up Notices. Pittsburg, Sept. 11.—United States Steel Corporation has posted notices in its shops and mills here forbidding the use by employees of cigarettes, and in some places smoking of any kind is forbidden. The edict against all forms of tobacco Pittsburg shops within a week. The ruling is made for the benefit of employees' health. However, machinists who do brass work, and iron moulders will be allowed to chew tobacco, as this is believed to be a preventive against certain affections resulting from inhaling fine brass cuttings and dust in factories.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW. Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say very little change is noted in the business situation there since last writing. The volume of business moving is not heavy, but it is very fair for this time of the year. Summer holidays are drawing to a close and travellers generally are getting back upon their routes. Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say the first week of exhibition has brought the holiday season to a close and general business is beginning to take on a more active air. At the present time a great many visitors are in town and greater crowds are looked for next week. Travellers are in from their routes and are busy attending to callers from out of town. Vancouver and Victoria reports say general business there and in most parts of the province continues active. Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say: A fair movement is noticeable in general trade and some wholesalers report fair fall orders for immediate shipment. Hamilton reports say fall business is beginning to open out nicely. The demand for seasonal lines at retail is brisk and the whole sale trade reports very favorable conditions. Local industries continue busy. Receipts of fruit and other Edmunt produce are inclined to be heavy, but prices are good and trade brisk. London reports say general business there is taking on a more active appearance. Ottawa reports say trade there has been fairly active during the past week. STRIKE OF SILVER ORE. Hazelton, B.C., Sept. 11.—Mining circles here are agog over the reported rich strike on Hudson's Bay Mountain, south of here. A prospector arrived today from that locality, bringing in about ten pounds of ore which runs twenty per cent, native silver. Native lead silver weighing up to two ounces to the leaf have been taken from the specimen brought in here. The discoverer declares other and larger samples equally rich are following. There are also reports of lead already traceable for four hundred feet. A large number of prospectors and mining men in this vicinity are preparing to leave immediately for the locality.