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LESSON XII.—JUNE 19, 1910.

The Parable of the Sower.—Matt. 13: 18-23.

Commentary.—I. Jesus by the sea (vs. 1, 2). 1. The same day—The day on which he delivered the discourses recorded in the preceding chapter. It was on the evening following this day that Jesus and His disciples crossed the lake and were overtaken by the storm which Jesus stilled. The house—Probably that of Peter, where he had his home, if he may be said to have had a home. Sat by the sea side—It was customary in our Saviour's day for the teacher to sit, and the disciples to stand. Rabbi Gamaliel was probably the first who, by arrangement, took an elevated seat, and allowed his pupils to sit upon seats lower than his own platform. So Saul of Tarsus was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel.—Whedon. The smooth beach along the water's edge of the Sea of Galilee afforded a convenient place of assembly. 2. Great multitudes—The Pharisees had been laboring by base calumnies to drive the people away from Jesus, but they still flocked after Him as much as ever. Christ will be glorified in spite of all opposition; He will be followed.—Henry. This was the popular period of Christ's ministry. Great numbers listened to every discourse, and the syangogues were crowded when He spoke. Doubtless many had come out from idle curiosity, but a large number desired to be benefited by Christ's teaching. Went into a ship—The fisherman's boat into which He entered was pushed a little distance from the shore, so that He could command a full view of His hearers.

II. The parable (vs. 3-9). 3. Many things—The minds of the people were dark as to spiritual truth. There was need of much enlightenment. In parables—A parable is a story or description of nature or of actual occurrences, designed to teach spiritual truth. The child was not far wrong who said the parable was "an earthly story with a heavenly meaning." Nature and life all about us abound in material for this kind of instruction. Behold—The opening of the parable is vivid and it is more than probable that one or more sowers were actually scattering seed within sight of the hearers, for the region on either side was rich and adapted to agriculture, and it was the season for sowing, which commenced in October. A sower went forth to sow—He was provided with seed and went forth with a definite purpose. He went where there was soil prepared to receive the seed. The soil of Palestine was prepared for sowing by being stirred to a depth of four inches. The people lived in villages and literally "went forth" to their fields in the country. The sower represents the Saviour, who came to teach the truths of the kingdom, and the apostles, who were taught by Him, and all others, who as public or private workers scatter the blessed truths of Christ's kingdom.

4. When he sowed—The field contained all the different kinds of ground mentioned, but the sowing must be done, even if some of the seed would fall in places unfavorable to a harvest. There were in Jesus' audiences representatives of all the soils of the parable. By the wayside—The grain fields are rarely fenced, though the landmarks are definite and plain. There are little paths leading hither and thither, some being the highways along which the horsemen ride and asses carry their burdens. It was along such a way as this, a foot or so in width, that the seed fell which the birds of the air immediately devoured.—Prof. Hall. The seed dropped nearest the path is threatened by a double danger, the feet of passers-by and the birds of the air.—Lange. Fowls—Little birds. Devoured them—A flock of bold, hungry birds watch the sower; and, as soon as his back is turned, they are down with a swift-winged swoop, and away goes the exposed grain. So there is an end of it; and the path is as bare as ever, five minutes after it has been strewn with seeds.—McLaren. The seed has not had time to germinate. 5. Stony places—In some parts of Palestine only an inch or two of soil covers the underlying layers of rock. 6. Withered away—The hot sun would quickly dry out the scanty soil.

7. Among thorns—Thorns, briars and other prickly plants thrive in Palestine and indicate a fertile soil. There are twenty-two words in the Hebrew Bible that denote thorny or prickly plants. The farmer is accustomed to go through his wheat fields before these noxious plants ripen to cut them out. If this is not done the land becomes over-run with these pests. Choked them—The thorns were so thrifty that they grew more rapidly than the grain, robbing the latter of the moisture and substance of the soil. The soil was good and favorable to an abundant harvest of grain, but for the fact that it was preoccupied by weeds of thorns.

8. Good ground—The soil was deep, free from noxious seeds, and had been properly prepared. Brought forth .... an hundredfold—One seed produced a hundred. This denotes an abundant yield, yet such an increase has been repeatedly known in that country. 9. Hath ears to hear, let him hear—This usually follows an important statement, intimating that he who has the discernment to understand will find the deeper meaning.—Schaff. Who hath faculties, let him remember that he is responsible for their use.—Whedon.

III. The explanation (vs. 18-23). In verses 10-17 Jesus explained to his disciples his reasons for teaching in parables. Those who relished spiritual truths could receive, and be profited by them; while those who cared not for them would not receive them to trample them under foot. 18. hear....the parable of the sower—In Mark 4:10 we read, "They that were about him with the twelve asked of him the parable," hence what follows was in answer to this request. 19. when any one heareth the word—The parable of the sower divides the hearers of the gospel into four classes. 1. The mere unintelligent hearer, who hears but receives not. 2. The shallow hearer, whose emotions are superficially touched, but whose heart is still hard. 3. The hearer whose heart is fully right, but is at last conquered by other temptation. 4. The persevering and fruitful receiver of the word. Of the four classes, alas! only one can be saved.—Whedon. understandeth it not—Fails to grasp spiritual truth. He is not impressed with a sense of duty or privilege. the wicked one—Satan. "There is a terrible truth in the fact that everything which leads men to forget the truth is doing the work of the enemy."—Plumptre. catcheth away—The good seed is snatched away before it has settled into the soil of the heart. The heart of the wayside hearer is hard and not readily susceptible to truth. 20. received the seed into stony places—Superficial, excitable natures charmed with the novelty of the gospel.—Godet. The stony ground hearers go farther than the first class; they not only hear, but believe, and receive the truth, and the seed springs up. They take upon themselves a profession of religion. anon.—"Straightway."—R. V. 21. yet hath he not root—There was no deep soil of repentance and true faith, into which the roots of a religious experience could strike. dureth for a while—"Endureth."—R. V. tribulation or persecution—The scorching rays of the sun act upon the plant growing in stony ground soil, as tribulation and persecution do upon the superficial professor of religion. Both quickly wither and die. is offended—Stumbles.

22. among the thorns—There is a reception of the word and it promises to have its effect, but the heart is open to other things, as worldly anxieties and the love of wealth, so the fruitage of godliness is not realized. "Care dwells with poverty and wealth. The poor grow troubled; the rich fear lest they lose and long for more." These things smother the good seed drawing so much of one's attention, absorbing so much of one's interest and using so much of one's time that only the dregs remain for spiritual things.—J., F. & B. unfruitful—The seed of the kingdom can never produce much fruit in any heart till the thorns of vicious affections and impure desires are plucked up by the roots and burned.—Clarke. 23. good ground—Those given up to God's will. We are responsible for the nature of the soil of our hearts. We may rid them of the hard wayside paths, the rocks and the brambles, and we may receive the word into the depths of our hearts, where it will bring forth an abundant harvest of the fruits of the Spirit.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The Sower. "He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man" (Matt. 13:37). The Sower's representatives here on earth are missionaries, ministers, evangelists, colporteurs, tract distributors, Bible teachers, and all holy people.

The seed. "The seed is the word of God" (Luke 8, 11), the written word and the living Word. The seed must be sown to be productive. We sow the seed when we, 1. "Preach the word" (2 Tim. 4, 2). In this, Jesus and His disciples are our examples. He began His preaching at Nazareth with a quotation from the scriptures, and they wondered at His "gracious words" (Luke 4, 16-22). In His last prayer Jesus twice declared: "I have given unto them the words which Thou gavest me" (John 17, 8, 14). When the disciples were scattered abroad they went everywhere preaching the word (Acts 8, 4). 2. Teach the word. In a day school in Utah the Christian teacher took the first half hour of each day for Bible study, closing it with prayer. The children were sadly addicted to profanity. She taught the commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain" (Exod. 20, 7). She had them repeat it often, and after a time the pernicious habit was entirely overcome, and no oath was heard on the playground. 3. Scatter the word. Sow it bountifully (2 Cor. 9, 3). It is a custom among the Indians, when sowing maize, to put seven grains of corn into one hill. An Indian being asked why, replied, "We put in one grain for the crows, another for the worms, a third for the squirrels, and we expect that the rest will bring forth fruit." The children of this world should not be wiser in their generation than the children of light. To sow bountifully is to reap bountifully. One man purchased hundreds of Testaments, and cut the leaves and distributed them on the railroad trains. He learned of many blessed conversions as the result. 4. Preach Jesus (Acts 8, 35; 18, 28). Jesus, the Crucified One, who gave Himself for us; Jesus, the Risen One, without whom all preaching is vain; Jesus, the interceding One, who lives to appear in the presence of God for us; Jesus, the glorified One, who has gone to prepare a place for us, and will come again and receive us unto Himself; Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith; yesterday, to-day and forever the unchangeable One: Jesus, our strength, our power, our patience, our love, our all.

The soil. 1. Wayside soil (vs. 4, 19). the hard heart, the prey of every unclean bird. 2. Stony soil (vs. 5, 20). The shallow heart. The impulsive, superficial hearer, like the rich young ruler (Matt. 19, 22); like those disciples who "went back" after the "hard saying" of the Lord (John 6, 60, 66); like Pliable in "Pilgrim's Progress." 3. Thorny soil (vs. 7, 22). The worldly heart, "choked with cares and riches and pleasures" (Luke 8, 14). Our churches are full of anxious, ambitious, worldly professors, who "bring no fruit to perfection." The amusements which choke the seed and render it unfruitful are those which are of doubtful propriety (Rom. 14, 23), which, followed by others, might lead them into sin (1 Cor. 8, 9; Mark 9, 42), grieve fellow Christians (Rom. 14, 15), and which the holiest Christians condemn (Heb. 5, 14). 4 Good ground (vs. 8, 23). The good and honest heart. The one who receives "with meekness the implanted word" (James 1, 21, R. V.). The Christian has the seed to sow and has access to soils of various kinds, but must not withhold the seed because conditions may seem unfavorable.

A. C. M.

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM

Suffered Tortures Until "Fruit-a-tives" Took Away The Pain.

"Fruit-a-tives," the famous fruit medicine, is the greatest and most scientific remedy ever discovered for Rheumatism.

"Fruit-a-tives," by its marvellous action on the bowels, kidneys and skin, prevents the accumulation of Uric Acid, which causes Rheumatism and thereby keeps the blood pure and rich.

Mrs. Walter Hooper, of Hillview, Ont., says: "I suffered from severe Rheumatism, lost the use of my right arm and could not do my work. Nothing helped me until I took "Fruit-a-tives" and this medicine cured me."

If you are subject to Rheumatism, don't wait until a severe attack comes on before trying "Fruit-a-tives." Take these fruit tablets now and thus prevent the attacks.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c, or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

FARM AND GARDEN

The weekly droppings of a flock of, say, 25 hens, when scraped from the roosting platforms, should be mixed with about eight pounds of kainit or acid phosphate and a half peck of sawdust. If one desires a balanced fertilizer for corn and other hoed crops, a mixture of equal parts of kainit and acid phosphate could be used instead of either alone. Good dry meadow muck or peat would be equally as good as sawdust, if not better, to use as absorbent.

Fresh poultry manure at the present values of fertilizers would be worth 60 cents per 100. Figures from different experiment stations wolud give the product of 25 hens for the winter season of six months as 375 pounds from the roost droppings alone. Poultry manure is especially adapted as a top dressing for grass because of its high content of nitrogen in the form of ammonia compounds, which are nearly as quick in their effect as nitrate of soda. A ton of the manure preserved with sawdust and chemicals would be sufficient for an acre, when compared with a chemical formula for top dressing. On the same basis of comparison, 100 fowls running at large on an acre should in a summer season of six months have added to its fertility the equivalent of at least 200 pounds of sulphate ammonia, 100 pounds of high-grade acid phosphate and 60 pounds of kainit.

In France parts of the carcass of a fowl can be purchased in market—legs, wings, or any part wanted.

It is a good plan to work the same horses side by side without change as much as possible. One horse soon becomes accustomed to the other's ways, and both will do better work when the team is seldom broken. Horses of a team should be stalled close together when it is convenient and they are agreeable.

A mare that produces a strong, healthy foal every year is worth double the money of one equally as good every other way that produces a foal every other year. This is characteristic of some mares. When a breeder gets one of the latter kind he will do well to get rid of her at the first favorable opportunity, unless he wants her for general use.

A cow does not come to her highest and best flow of milk till about the fourth week after freshening. During these first weeks of lactation she should not be given all she will eat, and part of the feed should be of a laxative nature. She may be placed on full feed at the end of the fourth week, when the flow will be at its best.

The cow with her first calf may not come to her fullest and best flow of milk until the fifth or sixth week, owing to the fact that bringing forth young for the first time is a more severe physical strain than later in life, hence a longer time for recovery from the weakness caused by gestation will be required. For this reason the young cow coming fresh should be fed and cared for more carefully than older cows at the same period.

A cow does not need much room, but she should have enough space for comfort when she is lying down. The stall should be wide enough so that she can move with ease from side to side when she wishes. Where the head is confined in a stanchion there should be enough freedom for a cow to move her head and neck, and for reaching hay and other feed, for two or three feet from the centre of her head position. Give plenty of room behind the cows for the attendant in milking and cleaning out the stable.

The Missouri Experiment Station summarizes the value of the silo as follows: Silage keeps young stock thrifty and growing all winter. It produces fat beef more cheaply than does dry feed. It enables cows to produce milk and butter more economically. It is more conveniently handled than dry fodder. The silo prevents waste of corn stalks in the manure when silage is fed. The silo will make palatable food of stuff that would not otherwise be eaten. It enables the farmer to preserve food which matures at a rainy time of the year, when dry would be next to impossible. It is the most economical method of supplying food for the stock during the hot, dry periods in summer, when the pasture is short.

The laying hen is not apt to become overfat. Nevertheless, it is a mistake to keep her on a diet of corn, expecting her to manufacture eggs from that article. Corn is no egg food.

"My boy, I'm busted, and we shall have to sell the autos." "Horrors, dad! I could never walk." "You'll get used to it in time. You can cary a wind shield at first."—Washington Herald.

NA-DRU-CO

Canadian Made

No doubt you will agree that if quality and price are equal every Canadian should buy Canadian made goods in preference to any others.

Not only is it patriotic—it's sound common sense. The money spent for Canadian goods goes to build up Canadian industries and prosperity, and makes it easier for every Canadian to earn a good living.

On the other hand, money spent for foreign made goods goes out of the country to pay foreigners—not to benefit Canadians.

NA-DRU-CO

Toilet and Medicinal Preparations are compounded in Canada from the purest ingredients which money can buy. The National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada returns to Canadians in employees' salaries, dividends and other expense disbursements, close to **One Million Dollars a year.** In addition to this we spend millions every year in Canada for raw materials, tins, bottles, labels, boxes and other supplies, giving employment to hundreds of Canadian tinsmiths, glass workers, paper makers, printers, lithographers, box makers, and others.

So even if NA-DRU-CO goods were only "just as good" as those imported from other countries, you would be following a sensible and patriotic course in buying them.

As a matter of fact, though, NA-DRU-CO Toilet and Medicinal Preparations are **better** than those imported. Try **NA-DRU-CO Talcum Powder, NA-DRU-CO Greaseless Toilet Cream, NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Cod Liver Oil Compound** or any other NA-DRU-CO preparation, and see for yourself.

You risk nothing in making the test, for if the NA-DRU-CO article does not entirely satisfy you, **return it and your druggist will refund your money.**

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited.

Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria. 12

DAIRY COW QUERIES

Department of Agriculture, office of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

What is the object in keeping a cow?

Is it simply to consume the crops grown in the fields?

Is it to supply home-made fertilizer for the farm?

Is it to give the hired man another chore?

Is it not rather to produce plenty of good milk?

To be of real service to mankind by converting feed that he cannot use into nourishing, appetizing food?

While being kept for this purpose does she earn a profit?

Does she pay for her keep?

Would you be better off if you sold the feed instead of keeping some of the cows that you now have making a pretence of using its profitably?

Does each one of your cows produce milk at a cheaper rate per hundred pounds than the factory pays?

Does each cow in your herd produce milk or butterfat at a good profit above the cost of feed?

Do you think so or just make a guess at it, or do you know for certain?

How else is your labor to be paid for?

Do you keep records so as to find out these things, or are you content to keep a few poor cows in a behind-the-times style?

Men who used to get only 3,500 lbs. of milk and 133 lbs. fat per cow, are now getting 4,900 lbs. of milk and 186 lbs. fat, since beginning to keep records.

Would you not be glad to obtain a similar increase of over 40 per cent?

Then keep records.

— C. F. W.

BRADSTREETS' TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say while the tone of trade here and in the surrounding district is steady, the continued wet and cool weather is by no means helping the movement of spring and summer lines, and retail trads in this connection is inclined to be light. Pasturage has been brought on in splendid style but warmer and dryer weather is now needed for the growing crops. C.P.R. and G.T.R. statements show steadily increasing earnings, due to the heavy movement of general goods.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say the general situation is pretty well unchanged. Dry goods retailers are longing for hot weather, although there has been a good movement of clothing and general spring goods. Millinery sales have also been satisfactory. Values in most lines are generally steady.

Winnipeg reports say a satisfactory tone is noted to all lines of trade there. Early crop reports are encouraging.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say all lines of trade there continue brisk.

Quebec.—Reports to Bradstreet's are much about the same as the preceding week.

Hamilton reports say a fairly steady trade is reported in all lines there. Cool weather continues to act against a large volume of business in seasonable goods, but the demand for hardware and groceries is fair to good. Receipts of produce are large. Local factories continue busy. Collections fair to good.

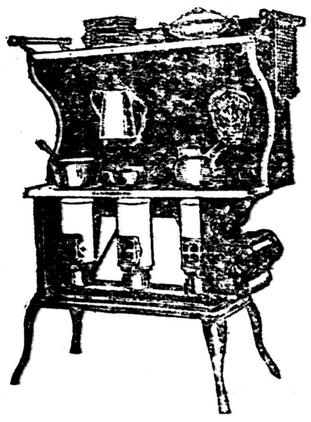
London reports say business there continues on the quiet side and not much improvement can be looked for until the weather turns warmer.

Ottawa reports say business is steady with a quiet tone owing to the cool weather.

KING VICTOR.

Gives Instructions That Quake Sufferers be Attended to.

Rome, June 13.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena returned to the province of Avellino, where they visited the scene of the recent earthquake. Before leaving Calitri the King issued instructions that every possible thing be done for the relief of the sufferers there. Upon his arrival here his Majesty said that the measures adopted would soon efface the conditions of the disaster except those entailed by death and bodily injury.



No Heat Except Where Needed.

Dishes hot—food well cooked—kitchen cool. No underdone food—no overheated kitchen in summer. Everything hot when wanted. Heat under perfect control and concentrated.

The blue flame is all heat—no smoke—no odor—no dirt. These are some of the advantages in using the

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

It has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot. Drop shelves for the coffee pot or saucepans, and nickeled towel racks.

It has long turquoise-blue enamel chimneys. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove very attractive and invites cleanliness. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

CAUTIONARY NOTE: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "NEW PERFECTION."
Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited,
Toronto.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Trade was good in all classes of live stock, as will be seen by the many sales given below.

Salesmen were able to push prices up a little during the past two days because receipts were only moderate, and the demand strong.

There was a good active trade from start to finish on both days, and results seemed to be satisfactory to the drovers and country shipper.

Exporters—There were a few lots and loads of exporters, but most of them were bought for local killing, as they were light weights. Prices ranged from $7 to $7.35 for steers, and bulls at $5.50 to $6.30.

Butchers—George Rowntree bought 160 buthers' cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co., as follows: Steers and heifers, $6.50 to $6.80; cows, $3.50 to $6.25; bulls $5.60 to $6.30.

Stockers and Feeders—Harry Murby reports a light trade during the week in stockers and feeders, on account of the scarcity of butchers' cattle and high prices of all cattle with any flesh on them, as they were taken for killing purposes. Mr. Murby got less than 75 all told during the week, and reports prices as follows: Steers, 800 to 1,000 pounds, $5 to $5.75; steers, 600 to 800 pounds, $4.50 to $5; stockers, $4 to $4.75.

Milkers and Springers—Receipts of milkers and springers were large, and up to Thursday trade was good and prices about steady, but on the latter day drovers and commission dealers reported the market slow and prices easier by about $5 per head. Prices for the bulk ranged from $35 to $60 and $65 per head, with an odd cow now and again at $70.

Veal Calves—Receipts of veal calves were moderate. Prices were steady at $3 to $6.25 or an average of $5.50. A few of extra quality were reported at $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts moderate and trade good at following prices: Ewes, light weight, $5 to $5.50; ewes, fat and heavy weights, $4 to $4.50; lambs, $3 to $6 each, or 9¾c to 10c per pound.

Hogs—The market for hogs closed steady to firm at the following prices: Selects fed and watered at the market, $9.35, and $9 to $9.10 for hogs, f.o.b cars at country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The only grain received today was 200 bushels of oats, which sold at 38 to 39c per bushel.

Hay quiet and steady, with sales of 17 loads at $18 to $21 a ton for timothy, and at $12 to $15 for mixed and clover. Two loads of bundled straw sold at $15 to $16 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged with quotations ruling at $12.50 to $12.75.

Wheat, white, new	$ 0 95	$ 0 96
Do., red, new	0 95	0 00
Do., goose	0 85	0 87
Oats, bush	0 38	0 39
Peas, bush	0 70	0 00
Barley, bush	0 48	0 49
Rye, bush	0 65	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	18 00	21 00
Do., mixed, ton	12 00	15 00
Straw, per ton	15 00	16 00
Dressed hogs	12 50	12 75
Butter, dairy	0 20	0 25
Do., inferior	0 18	0 20
Eggs, dozen	0 21	0 23
Chickens, spring, lb	0 35	0 40
Turkeys, lb	0 17	0 20
Fowl, lb	0 15	0 17
Apples, bbl	1 00	2 50
Potatoes, bag, by load	0 45	0 55
Onions, sack	2 50	2 75
Beef, hindquarters	12 00	13 50
Do., forequarters	9 00	10 50
Do., choice, carcase	10 50	12 00
Do., medium, carcase	8 50	9 00
Mutton, per cwt.	11 00	13 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	11 00	12 50
Yearling lambs, lb	0 15	0 16
Spring lamb, lb	0 18	0 20

SUGAR MARKET.

Granulated, $5.30 per cwt. in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.90 per cwt. in barrels; Beaver, $5 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are 5c less.

WOOL.

Local quotations are:—Washed fleece, 12c to 20c; unwashed fleece, 12c to 13c.

OTHER MARKETS

CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston—To-day at the Cheese Board there were registered 1,038 boxes of white and 470 boxes of colored. Nearly all the stocks were cleaned out at 10-

Belleville—At our Cheese Board held here to-day 2,598 boxes of white were offered. The sales were as follows:—1,595 boxes at 10 15-16c, 898 boxes at 10 7-8c. The balance sold on the curb at 10 7-8c.

Brockville—At the weekly meeting of the Cheese Board to-day 2,195 boxes of colored and 1,440 boxes of white were offered. The sales were: 1,470 colored at 10 7-8c and 970 white at 10 7-8c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS

London—London and Liverpool cables quote live cattle (American) steady, at 14c to 15c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady, at 12c to 12 1-2c per pound.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—July 91 3-4c, October 87 1-4c.
Oats—July 31 3-4c, October 32 5-8c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—Cattle prices were 25c per 100 lbs. higher to-day, and lambs also advanced about 1-4c per lb.; hogs were fairly steady at about $10 to $10.25. Receipts at the C. P. R. east end market were 600 cattle, 400 sheep and lambs, 850 hogs and 1,400 calves. Steers sold all the way from $3.25 for fair to $7.50 for choice; cows at $4 to $5.25, bulls at $3.50 to $6. Sheep were steady at $4.75 to $6.50, while lambs were stronger at $5 to $7. Hogs brought $10 to $10.25, and sows $9 to $9.25. Calves sold all the way from $4 to $7. Trade in the later was slow owing to the rather heavy supplies.

She (sternly)—I heard a noise very late. He (facetiously)—Was it the night falling She—No, it wasn't. It was the day breaking.—Baltimore American.