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THE TOMBS

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Sunday School.

LESSON VIII.—MAY 21, 1911.

Song of the Vineyard—Temperance Lesson.—Isa. 5; 1-12.

Commentary.—I. The parable of the vineyard (vs. 1-7) 1. Let me sing for my well-beloved (R. V.)—This parable, which would be readily comprehended by the Oriental mind, was employed to make clear to the people of Judah their true condition, and to lead them to acknowledge their sin and to condemn themselves. My beloved —Jehovah. His vineyard—The vineyard represented the Jewish nation. The prophet veiled his true purpose under this figure and led his hearers along until they realized the drift of the song and found themselves self-condemned. A very fruitful hill—The literal translation is "a horn, a son of oil." A hill or a mountain is often spoken of in the East as a horn. The vineyard was represented as being most favorably located, so God's people were given every possible advantage and they were in a position to be pleasing to Jehobah. 2. Fancied it—"Digged it."—R. V. Gathered out the stones—A necessary work in preparing for a vineyard. The expression symbolizes the casting out of the idolatrous tribes that encumbered the land.—Whedon. Choicest vine—As the vine-dresser would secure choice vines to plant in his vine-yard, so the Lord chose as His people the descendants of Abraham to be His peculiar treasure (Exod. 19. 5). Built a tower—This was for purposes of defence and protection. Watchmen were employed to keep out intruders as the grapes were ripening, and to protect the vineyard from the ravages of beasts. Winepress—For expressing the juice of the fruit. In connection with it was a cistern, often hewn out of the underlying rock, to receive the expressed liquid. Wild grapes—No labor had been spared in the preparation of the vineyard. Care had been taken that the location, the soil, the vines, and the equipment should be the best, and there were most reasonable expectations that the crop would be good poison, offensive, worthless. "Gesenius and others think the plant meant is the monk's hood, or nightshade, which produces berries like the grapes in appearance, but poisonous."—Peloubet.

3. Judge...betwixt me and my vineyard—Thus far no explanation of the parable had been offered. The Lord Himself is here represented as speaking to His people, and calling upon them to decide upon what should be done. The case involved in the parable was fairly before them and the answer was easy. 4. What could have been done more—In their inability to suggest anything more to do, they condemned themselves. 5. Now go to—An expression introducing an important statement. I will tell you—There had been no response to the question asked, and the questioner proceeded to state his determination. Take away the hedge—Since the vineyard is worthless, in that the fruit is of no use, it might as well be turned over to be destroyed. Beasts of the field might find something there to help sustain life. The vineyard was protected with a hedge of thorns and a wall of stones but this protection was to be removed. God was about to permit hostile nations to harass and destroy the people of Judah. 6. Will lay it waste—The destruction was to be complete and permanent. No rain —The condition of Judah here foretold was in strange contrast to the condition of prosperity the nation had formerly enjoyed. They had been given their opportunity during many centuries, and mercy must soon give way to justice. The instructions that were being received through the prophets would later be withheld and the nation would be left to her destruction. 7. The vineyard... is the house of Israel —The parable has here its full explanation. Everything possible had been done for Israel that the nation might accomplish her divinely appointed mission but repeated failures called for severe punishment. Judgment—Justice. A cry—The cry of the oppressed.

I. Warning against covetousness (vs. 8-10.) 8. Woe—The indictment [in vs. 8-23] contains six counts, each introduced by the word "woe," and is addressed exclusively to the upper classes, although the punishment of their sin falls upon the nation as a whole. The prophet sets before us a vivid picture of a debased aristocracy, in whom public virtue has been eaten out by avarice and sensuality; and he traces with remarkable insight the effect of these sins in the religious insensibility and perversion of the moral sentiments which characterized the nobles of Judah at this time.—Cam. Bible. Lay field to field—The tendency was even then manifest for a few to acquire vast property, while many would become destitute. The sin of covetousness injures both those who are oppressed and deprived of what is rightfully their due. Greed has never learned to say, "Enough." Alone in the midst of the earth—The poor are crowded out, while the rich control vast possessions. 9. Shall be desolate—The "woe" on this landed aristocracy was decay and desolation.—Whedon. These words of God had sounded in the prophet's ears. 10. Ten acres—Literally, "ten yoke," that is, as much land as a yoke of oxen could plow in a day, or about three-fourths of an acre. One bath—About eight gallons. According to Kay, ten acres should produce five hundred baths instead of one. An homer shall yield an ephah—Ten bushels of seed shall yield one bushel of grain.

II. Warning against intemperance (vs. 11, 12.) 11. Woe—Sorrow and calamity. Rise up early—It was considered a disgrace among the Jews to begin drinking in the morning (Eccl. 10: 16; Acts 2: 15.) The habit is likely to become so strong that it will override all sense of propriety. There is nothing so reasonable or sacred as to be secure from the audacity of the appetite for drink. Follow—Strang drink as a deceiver. It leads its victims and they follow. It promises satisfaction, but can not give it. It promises pleasure, but fulfils its promise only in part. It promises manliness, but gives beastliness. It promises friends, but it is a destroyer of friendship. Men are, however, unwise enough to "follow it." Strong drink—"Strong," because of the alcohol it contains, and alcohol is a poison. The word translated "strong drink" is a general name for intoxicating liquors obtained from dates, honey, grapes and grains. We might call it "strong" because it triumphs over intellect, overcomes moral principles, and overrides natural affection. It is "strong" because it arouses every base passion, anger, hatred and lust. It is "strong," because it nerves the victim to robbery, murder and countless other crimes. Continue until night—The sin of drunkenness as it existed in Judah is strikingly portrayed. The people had reached the stage where they were idle and besotted. The woe is pronounced upon every person, and upon every community and nation that follows strong drink. 12. The harp—Music, which is elevating in its nature, is degraded to furnish entertainment during drunken revels. It is used to-day to entice sober men and boys, and even women and girls into drinking places. Viol—A stringed instrument played with the fingers. Tabret—Hebrew, "toph," from the use of which in drowning the cries of children sacrificed to Moloch, "Tophet," received its name.—J., F. & B. It was a kind of drum or tambourine. Pipe—Flute. Regard not the work of the Lord—They will not look around and see what God is doing to save them, nor the punishment he sends upon those who continue in their course. Warnings are on every hand, but they will not notice them. Strong drink is an opiate to the conscience, and blinds the eyes to the law of the Lord.—Peloubet. Neither consider the operation of his hands—A repetition of the thought contained in the preceding clause. The people had already received many warnings and had been told of the calamities which would come upon them if they persisted in their evil cuorse, yet they gave little heed.

Questions.—Who wrote the words of to-day's lesson? What is the subject of the parable? What preparation was made that the vineyard might bear an abundance of good fruit? Why did it not produce a good fruitage? What should be done with the unfruitful vineyard? What was the parable designed to teach? What particular woes were pronounced upon Judah? What was to be the consequence of joining house to house and laying field to field? What evils flow from intemperance? What means may be employed to stop drunkenness?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Woe to the covetous. "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field" (v. 8). "Woe to him that increaseth that which is not his" (Hab. 2. 6). "Woe to him that gaineth an evil gain" (Hab. 2. 9, margin). Woe to Lot who covets the land that lies in the direction of Sodom; he shall lose all and escape only with his life (Gen. 13, 10; 19, 15-22). Woe to Gehazi, who covets the gold and silver and changes of raiment: the leprosy of Naaman is the punishment (II. Kings 5. 27). Woe to David who covets another's wife. The child of his love is the penalty for his sin (II. Sam. 12, 15). Woe to Ananias and Sapphira who covet a reputation for generosity: swift death smites them (Acts 4. 36, 37; 5, 1-11). "Woe to him that coveteth an evil covetousness" (Hab. 2, 9), for no covetous man "hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God" (Eph. 5, 5).

Warn the wine-drinker. Why should we hesitate to warn men when wine-drinking results in such dreadful sins as, 1, Irreverence. "They regarded not the work of the Lord" (v. 12.) "They have cast away the law of the Lord——and despised the word of the Holy One" (v. 24). Men who disobey the law of the Lord and disregard the word of the Lord through His prophets, are subject to punishment: but they who despise His law and pour contempt upon His word are slaves of the devil and shall be "humbled," and shall be "smitten" with the "anger" of the Lord. 2. Slavery. No other servant of Satan loses as much as the one who is a slave to wine. 3. Hunger. Wine-drinking famishes spirit, soul and body. It is a mistake to suppose

that alcohol is nutritious. "Some honestly believe that a barrel of whiskey would go as far in supporting a family as would a cow! But this is one of the devil's delusions." 4. Humiliation. W. W. Clark tells of a night-time visit to the Bowery Mission in New York. "It was at the close of the meeting, so we stood by the door. At the platform a dozen men were kneeling as penitents. But our attention was rivetted upon a man near by, leaning forward to catch every word of what was said. A refined, intelligent, gentlemanly face was concealed behind a patch of mud and clots of blood. His clothes were torn and covered with dirt from the gutter.? Soon he rose and hastened toward the door, when I took him by the arm and pulled him back. 'My friend, you are in trouble and we are here to help you.' Startled at being held, he stood erect and faced us. Two bruises were on his head and the blood was dripping from a cut on his chin down upon a clean shirt and collar. 'Yes,' said he, 'I am in great trouble, I assure you. This morning I left the hospital, and I am still very weak. I have had but three drinks and I've got but fifteen cents left to get some more and then'—. 'Stay,' we said, 'come here, and we put him in the hands of John Wyburn, who had been there himself and who knew what to do with a man that was down. At the wash-basin the dirt and blood were removed from as refined a face as I ever saw, and the promise of coffee and food in the restaurant below, with a clean bed above, brought from him the kindest expressions of gratitude. Who was he? A college graduate, a member of a prominent church, a professional man whose name is well known in this community. From a high position of responsibility he had fallen to the depths of a Bowery gutter." 5. Poverty. "Be not among wine bibbers ....for the drunkard....shall come to poverty" (Prov. 23, 20, 21). One who drinks alcohol becomes unfitted for business and for labor. A. C. M.

WORK IN THE GARDEN

Practical Pointers for Amateur Gardeners—What to Do and When to Do It.

No matter how small your garden, there are certain labor-saving tools that are indispensable. For instance, you cannot do much gardening without a good spade, rake, field hoe and a line. In addition to these, you should have a Dutch hoe, spading fork, garden trowel, hand weeder, and a watering can. A lawn will call for the addition of a lawn rake, edging knife, lawn mower, hose, reel, grass hook or grass clippers. If there are trees to be cared for, there is the spraying apparatus, tree pruner, pruning knife, pruning shears, pruning saw. Besides all these, a wheel-barrow, and always handy. Should you be blessed with a garden area of sufficient size to justify it, a wheel plow, wheel hoe and hand seed drill will be found profitable.

BEANS.

Beans must not be above the ground until all danger of frost is past, as they are extremely tender. May 24 is early enough for their planting. There are a great many different varieties of this vegetable, but perhaps the best for the ordinary kitchen garden is a dwarf golden wax. They require far less attention than do the pole or running variety or the Limas, and will, if properly looked after, produce a good crop from a small area. Plant in well-prepared soil of fair richness.

Place rows far enough apart to permit of cultivation between rows. Let plants stand three or four inches apart in the rows. Shallow cultivation is all that is necessary. This must be carefully done, as the cutting of the roots will greatly injure plants.

POLE AND LIMAS.

Poles four to eight feet long set four feet apart will be necessary if you choose to grow the runnig kind. Around each pole five to eight beans should be planted at a depth of two inches. Later thin to four plants to each pole and train to climb. Poles should slant slightly to north.

Then there is the "bush" lima. These are very good when they do "bush." They don't always do this, however.

CORN.

Any good ordinary soil, which has been thoroughly and deeply worked, should grow good corn. The 24th of May is plenty early enough for the planting of corn, as even light frost will injure it if above the ground. For garden culture planting in hills is the usual method. Hills should be a good pace apart, and, after thinning, three or four plants to each hill.

PLANTING CORN.

Stretch line. Start by scooping out hollow three or four inches deep, and a foot in diameter. Stepping into this and facing direction in which line is running, place end of hoe handle against right hip, allowing other end of hoe to fall forward to the ground. Dig second hole where hoe blade strikes. Stepping into second hole, repeat, and so on down the line until the end is reached. By the same means you can easily measure the distance when line is to be shifted. After the required number of holes have been scooped out place a light sprinkling of well rotted manure in the bottom of each hole, over this sprinkle a little of earth. Now place eight or ten seeds in hole, well distributed over surface, and fill to level. In arranging hills the following is a good method:

First row O O O O
Second row O O O O
Third row O O O O
And so on.

THINNING OUT.

After corn has grown to three or four inches in height, thin to three or four of the best to each hill. Frequent cultivation will be necessary, and the drawing of the earth around the stalks to support them. For early Mammoth White Cory or Golden Bantam; medium, Perry's Hybrid; late, Country Gentleman or Stowell's Evergreen.

CUCUMBERS.

A few square yards of reasonably good soil is all that is required to produce a family's supply of cucumbers for the season. Prepare hills of well rotted manure mixed with soil, using five or six inches above the level. These should be packed fairly solid and carefully smoothed around edges and flattened on top. In diameter they should be about that af an ordinary wash tub. In these plant from 15 to 20 seeds, burying them about an inch. When plants begin to crowd, and danger of striped beetle is over, thin to three or four to hill.

WILL TRANSPLANT.

The plant removed may be transplanted to other hills if desired. Water well and shade until rooted.

BEGONIAS.

Where a bed or window box is to be placed on the shady side of the house, there is nothing which will provide a more beautiful display early in the summer than the turberous rooted begonia. Use well-rotted manure in preparing soil, and leaf mould if obtainable. Plant as soon as frost danger is over, and keep moist. Don't let ground become sour from over-watering. Colors of bloom are pink, scarlet, white, yellow and mixed.

ANNUALS.

Annuals, such as Coreopsis, Helechrysum, Cosmos, four-o'clocks, petunias, etc., which may be grown from seed, are useful to fill in bare spots in perennial borders or beds or for annual beds. These may be planted early.

Mignonette, candytuft, Alyssum (border plants) should be planted as soon as the ground is ready.

CLIMBERS.

As morning glories, nasturtiums, scarlet runners, etc., are not so hardy, and may easily be destroyed by frost. Their planting should be delayed until such danger is well over.

POPPIES.

Poppies of the different varieties, such as Oriental and California, are easily grown, and when in bloom produce a most gorgeous effect. Unfortunately the blooming period of these is short, and the bed presents a rather unsightliy appearance afterwards. It is best, therefore, to plant poppies in clumps where their removal after they are through blooming will not be so noticeable.

ONIONS.

Onions are grown from sets and seeds—sets for medium crop, seed for main crop. Plant seeds as early as possible. Sets being liable to injury from frost, may be left until latter part of month. Eighteen inches between rows gives one room to work nicely. Plant sets at least four inches apart in rows. Seed must be sown thickly. If maggots don't see to the thinning you can easily do it yourself.

MOTHERS!
DO YOU KNOW—
That when you put a salve onto your child's skin, it passes through the pores and enters the blood, just as surely as if you put it into the child's stomach?
You would not put a coarse mass of animal fat, colored by various mineral poisons (such as many crude salves are) into your child's blood by way of the stomach? Then why do so by way of the pores?
Take no risk. Use always the pure herbal essences provided in Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal oil or fat, and no poisonous mineral coloring matter. From start to finish it is purely herbal.
It will heal sores, ulcers, abscesses, eruptions, varicose ulcers, cuts, burns and bruises more quickly than any other known preparation. It is antiseptic, quickly stops the smarting of a sore or cut, cures piles, inflamed sores and blood-poisoning. It is a combination of healing power and scientific purity. Ask those who have proved it.
All druggists and stores 50c box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.
ZAM-BUK
SHOULD BE IN YOUR HOME

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS MARKET.

Dressed hogs	8 60	8 75
Butter, dairy	0 22	0 25
Do., inferior	0 18	0 20
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 20	0 22
Chickens, lb	0 18	0 20
Spring chickens	0 45	0 55
Turkeys, lb	0 22	0 24
Apples, bbl., seconds	3 00	4 00
Cabbage, dozen	0 30	0 35
Cauliflower, dozen	0 75	1 00
Onions, bag	0 90	1 00
Potatoes, bag	1 00	0 00
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	11 00
Do., forequarters	7 50	8 00
Do., choice, carcase	9 00	9 75
Do., medium, carcase	8 00	9 50
Mutton, prime, per cwt	10 00	11 00
Lamb, cwt	11 00	13 00
Spring lambs, each	4 00	9 00

WOOL.

Quotations—Washed fleece, 19c to 20c unwashed fleece, 13c to 14c; rejects, 15c to 16c per lb.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$4 70
do. St. Lawrence	4 70
do. Acadia	4 65
Imperial granulated	4 55
Beaver granulated	4 55
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's	4 30
do. St. Lawrence	4 30
do. Acadia	4 30
do. Acadia, unbranded	4 20

WOOL.

It is still rather cold for shearing, and fresh supplies of wool have not yet commenced to come forward. As soon as the weather improves, the new fleece is expected to figure on the market, but prices in the meantime are very firm, with some advances.

Quotations: Washed fleece, 19c to 20c; unwashed fleece, 13c to 14c; rejects, 15c to 16c per lb.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch —Moderately heavy run of trade found prices firm. City cattle market receipts 125 loads, for two days; cattle 1,600; sheep and lambs 164; hogs 2,300; calves 462.

There is practically no change in general market conditions. The runs this week have been moderately large, with plenty of cattle offering, but with a good demand, which has kept prices steady to firm at the opening prices of the week, with a tendency to a shade higher towards the close.

Cattle—Steady demand: choice heavy butcher or export $5.90 to $6.05; medium weight, choice, $5.65 to $5.85; medium choice light, $5.40 to $5.60; common light mixed butcher, $4.50 to $5.25; good cows $4.50 to $5.40; common cows $3.50 to $4; bulls $4.50 to $5.25; calves steady to firm at $3.50 to $6.50.

Milch cows, choice quality, $60 to $75.

Sheep—Steady ewes $4.75 to $5.25; yearlings $5.50 to $6.50; spring lambs steady, $3.50 to $6.00.

Hogs—Market 5 to 10c firmer; selects $5.85 f.o.b., and $6.10 to $6.15 fed and watered.

Comfort for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, fretted mothers.

Is your little one a sufferer from itching, burning eczema or other torturing, disfiguring skin eruption? Are you, yourself, worn out by long, sleepless nights and ceaseless anxiety? And have you tried treatment after treatment without avail? Then read in these remarkable letters proof of what Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have done, throughout the world, for just such cases as yours.

Canada

When my boy was about three months old, his head broke out with a rash which was very itchy and ran a watery fluid. We tried everything we could but he got worse all the time, till it spread to his arms, legs and then to his entire body. He got so bad that he came near dying. The rash would itch so that he would scratch till the blood ran. I had to put mittens on his hands to prevent him tearing his skin. He was so weak and run down that he took fainting spells as if he were dying. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were thin like claws.

He was bad about eight months when we tried Cuticura Remedies. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long while. I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so soothed that he could sleep. You don't know how glad I was he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment and pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap to cure him. I think our boy would have died but for the Cuticura Remedies and I shall always remain a firm friend of them. There has been no return of the trouble. (Signed) Mrs. M. C. Maitland, Jasper, Ontario.

Australia

The trouble that affected my little girl started in her head like ringworm. Then it went all over her head. The head swelled, and it went in the form of matter and all the hair came off. It was very itchy. She could not sleep, and I began to think she would never get better. I tried a lot of advertised remedies but all to no avail. She was like this for over three months until I tried a pot of Cuticura Ointment. I had not used that pot before she was completely cured. The hair grew again, and you would never know that there had been anything wrong with her head. (Signed) Mrs. J. Collins, Eastwood, Humfray St. N., Ballarat East, Victoria.

United States

I have a little baby almost a year old. When it was two months old it got eczema on top of both her hands, on her face and inside her nose and mouth. She refused to drink and one of her eyes almost closed up. A hard crust formed and would crack open and the blood ran out. It itched so frightfully that the poor little girl could not rest. We had to keep mitts on her hands to keep her from scratching at her face and her mother was forced to sit in a rocking chair with the baby day and night. We had a very good doctor and he did all that he possibly could to relieve the baby's torture but the results were not what we had looked for.

We got some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and in three days the crusts began to come off. In a week there was no more crust and now the baby is cured without a mark, sleeps soundly in her cradle and her parents in their bed, with no more sleepless nights because of the baby's suffering. "Cuticura" seems a wonderful remedy for this disease and any one having eczema should not delay in getting it. (Signed) Henry M. Fogel, R.F.D. 1, Bath, Pa.

England

If it had not been for Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I think my baby would never have gotten over her eczema. For five months she was covered with it, beginning with her head, and going right down to her feet. It started with white pimples, then they filled up, burst, and started to run, and she gradually got worse until she was red-raw all over her body. When we washed her, she used to bleed. We had her under the doctor's care for seven weeks, but he did her only temporary good, then she would be as bad as ever, suffering terribly with itching and burning.

Then the Cuticura Remedies were recommended to us by our friends. We got some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and the first box gave her great relief. From that time the pimples started to dry up and fall off in little white scabs. Baby was always worse when she got warm in bed until we started with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and then she began to rest. We used to be awake all night with her, and nothing did her any good, but since using Cuticura Remedies we can rest all night. We used only two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and they cured her completely of her eczema. (Signed) Mrs. Drewett, The Grange, Aldwark, Alne, nr. York.

Scotland

When our little boy Andrew was four months old, little red spots came on his head and face. Then they spread all over his head, so I took him to my doctor and he gave me an ointment to use. The spots became broken sores, and the ointment didn't do any good. Then I took him to the hospital. They gave me ointment which did no good. He was then a mass of sores on the head and face, and the child was suffering dreadfully. He would scratch the sores till they bled, so we had to tie his hands. The child was crying all the time with the terrible sore.

Then I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised, and tried them. I saw a great difference in a few days, the sores healed up quickly, so I kept on using Cuticura Soap and Ointment perhaps every other day. Now the child is completely cured, he is healthy and sleeps well. He suffered for about seventeen months before I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We had given him up as hopeless, and someone said he would be better dead, his suffering was so terrible. I was almost out of my mind, for I could get no sleep for him always crying. Cuticura Soap and Ointment did him a world of good, and now there isn't a mark on him. (Signed) Mrs. Craig, 2a, Windmill Lane, Edinburgh.

Trial Treatment Free

That all may try without expense this treatment which, for more than a generation, has maintained its position as the speediest, simplest and most economical for skin and scalp humors of young and old, a liberal sample of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with 32-p. book on skin troubles, will be sent, post-free, on application to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 30 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	94⅝	94⅞	95⅝	94⅞	95⅝
July	95½	95½	96½	95½	96½
Oct.					89½
Oats—					
May	36⅞				37⅛
July	35⅞				36⅛

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville, Ont.—At the weekly meeting of the Cheese Board here to-day 775 white and 1,555 colored cheese were offered; 320 colored and 150 white were sold; best offer, 11 3-8c.

Belleville, Ont.—At the meeting of the Cheese Board to-day there were offered 1,500 boxes of cheese, all white. Sold at 11 3-8 and 11 7-16c.

Kingston, Ont.—At the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day 459 white and 151 colored cheese were boarded. Sales were: 86 at 11 3-8c, 331 at 11 1-2c.

Winchester, Ont.—At a meeting of the Cheese Board here to-night 697 white and 80 colored cheese were registered. About half the white sold on the board at 11 1-4c. Four buyers were present.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—There is no important change in the condition of the market for cattle, prices being steady at the decline noted in the early part of the week. The gathering of buyers to-day was very large, and the demand was better than expected. Choice steers sold at 6 1-4c, good at 5 3-4c to 6c, fairly good at 5 1-4c to 5 1-2c, fair at 4 3-4 to 5c, and common at 4 1-2c to 4 3-4c per pound. A few good cows and bulls were offered, which brought 5 1-4c, and the lower grades sold from that down to 3 1-2c per pound. There was a stronger market for hogs, and prices advanced 25c to 50c per 100 pounds. The impression is that this advance will not be maintained. Sales of selected lots were made at $7 to $7.25 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars, and in one or two odd cases as high as $7.50 was paid for extra choice lots. The market for sheep and lambs was easier, and sales of the former were made at $4 to $5 and of the latter at $4 to $7 each. An active trade was done to calves and prices ruled low, as supplies continue to come forward freely. Sales were made at from $2 to $6 each.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool cable: Closing—Wheat—Spot, steady; No. 2 red western winter, no stock; No. 2 Northern Duluth, no stock; No. 3, Manitoba, 6s 3 3-4d; futures strong; May, 7s; July, 6s 11 3-8d; October, 6s 9 3-8d.

Flour—Winter patents, quiet, 27s 6d.

Hops—In London, £5 and 10s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 87s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 78s 9d; ham, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 52s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 50s 6d; shirt ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., nominal; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 50s 6d; long, clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 52s; long, clear bacon, 16 to 20 lbs., 47s 6d.

Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., 43s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 42s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 42s; American refined, in pails, 42s 6d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white and colored, new, 68s; Canadian finest white, old, 63s; Canadian finest colored, old, nominal.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago Report:—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 5,500; market, steady; beeves, $4.35 to $8.45; Texas steers, $4.60 to $5.60; western steers, $4.80 to $6.60; stockers and feeders, $4 to $5.55; cows and heifers, $1.40 to $5.80; calves, $4.50 to $6.75.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 18,000; market strong to a shade higher; light, $5.80 to $6.25; mixed, $5.55 to $6.35; heavy, $5.50 to $6.65; roughs, $5.50 to $5.85; good to choice, heavy, $5.85 to $6.65; pigs, $5.75 to $6.30; bulk of sales, $5.95 to $6.10.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 14,000; market, strong to 10c higher; native, $3 to $4.85; western, $3.50 to $4.85; yearlings, $4.60 to $5.60; lambs, native, $4.30 to $6.65; western lambs, $5.25 to $6.70.

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