LESSON V.-MAY 4, 1913.

Joseph Interprets Dreams.—Gen. 40: 1-23. Print 40: 9-23.

Commentary.-I. Joseph trusted prison (vs. 14). That a Hebrew slave, butler and what came of it? in the home of a high officer of Pharsoh's court, should rise to the highest place of responsibility and trust among the retinue of officers and servants is evidence of the ability and faithfulness five or six years was placed in charge chief butler and the chief baker of Pharach. We are not told what the charge against them was, and the only record is that "Pharaoh was wroth against" them (v. 2). There is an ancient tradition that they were accused of poisoning the king's food with the intention of causing his death, but it is far more likely, considering the absolute power of the king of Egypt, that the offense was a trifling one. Had the charge been as serious as an attempt to destroy the king, the lives of the suspected men would not have been worth much. As in Potiphar's house Joseph rose to a high position of trust, so in the prison he was entrusted with the custody and care of all the prisoners.

H Joseph interprets dreams (vs. 5--19) 58. The fact is clear that the dreums of the butler and the baker and their interpretation formed a link in the series of providences which finally envy and the vilest calumny, he had profitable as a 2,000-quart cow, though brought Joseph to the position where three things in that dungeon to support his own dreams of the sheaves and of the sun, moon and stars were fulfilled. science, the respect of those around him Joseph's quick eye caught the look of and the special presence of God. His sadness upon the faces of the two not- life is an example of the my-terious able prisoners under his care, and his ways of Providence, and of the strength careful inquiry brought out the cause of God's consolations under the severest of their distress. Joseph, "who had trials. been visited with prophetic dreams in childhood (Gen. 37. 5, 9), believed that Though Joseph suffered for his adher-God alone could interpret them. Compare Gen. 41. 16, 25, 32. In his imprisondespaired of any fulfilment of his own eph's saying, Do not interpretations belong to God?" (v. 8), he declares that his prison life and regarded it only as

(Dag. 2, 17, 18, 28). cesa of the ler of his dream. II. Pressed them into wine enciently was the mere expressed juice of the grape, without fermentation. The cup-bearer took the bunch, pressed the juice into the cup, and instantly delivered it into the bands of his master. Clarke. 12. This is the interpretation. Jeseph speaks with the utmost assurance. 13. Lift up thine head butter should be lifted cut of his humilway from a high and honorable place in the king's court, to a noisome dungeon and it meant much to be restored to his former position, 14. Think on me-While Joseph was as prosperous as one could be in prison, he still longed for liberty; but diberty to him then would not have meant as much as it did two years later. 15. I was stolen away--Joseph nowhere. tells the maner of his being taken away from his home and kindred; he does not necusa his brethren, notwithstanding their guilt .- Whedon. Here also have I done nothing So far from being guilty. he had taken forcible means not to do the wrong that was charged against him. He rested patiently and trustfully under the charges for three years, but his complete vindication came at last.

16. laterpretation .. good-Through Joseph's interpretation of the butter's dream, the baker, who had been sad because of his own dream, was encouraged. Three white baskets on my head-Andient inscriptions show that bakers 'carried bread and cakes in trays upon their heads. The baker's dream was in keep-

not cut them - In the butler's dream the wine was placed in the king's hand; in this the food did not reach the king. 19. quart; and a good lotion for hardening Lift up thy head from off thee The two dreams were in some some alike, but the vet shown any disposition to become interpretations differen widely. The but- sore, is powdered alum, one ounce; suller was lifted up to his former place of phuric acid, one dram, and water, one honor, but the baker was lifted up as a quart. prev of birds. He was beheaded and then his body was hanged upon a tree. Among the Egyptians, who gave much attention

the interpretation of the dreams. Pharach's birthlay-The celebration of a latter executed. The king's birthday was often celebrated by releasing prisoners. set free, being found guiltless. 23. Did not ... remember Joseph—This is a pieting to mection Joseph to Pharach.

Questions.-Whose slave did Joseph become? What responsibility was placed upon him by his master? Who made a base charge against Joseph unjustly? the prison? What officers of the king successful hog growing, and as a pasture What place of trust was given to him in were placed under his charge? What inquiry did Joseph make of them one morning? Give the dream of the butler. What was the baker's dream? What a season or two, while alfalfa is a perendid Joseph say about the interpretation of the two dreams? Tell Jeseph's interpretation of the two dreams. How were these interpretations proved true? in What request did Joseph make of the

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topie.-Integrity of God.

I. Added imprisonment to slavery. II. Changed misfortune into ministry. I Added imprisonment to slavery. of the slave. Joseph became Potiphar's Joseph's new lot subjected his religious elave at the age of seventeen, and in principles to severe tests. From his father's home, where he had been a or all his master's interests. At the favored child, he was sold into slavery, age of twenty seven he was placed in where followed sore temptation, false prison unjustly, and within a few accusation, unjust condemnation and the months rose to a position of trust, so horrors of an Egyptian prison. Falseheod and wickedness seemed to have oners confined with him. Among the priof Joseph felt it a cruel thing to be under Joseph were two notable ones, the such a slander and to suffer for his innocence; yet he chose to suffer rather than to sin. He preferred privation and serrow to guilt. Joseph suffered only external degradation. His integrity, faithfulness, goodness, piety and love were untouched and free to develop. His religion overcame all obstacles, because told of any attempt that he made to around and never get fat. justify himself, or to clear his character of the dark ctain which had so falsely been east upon it, but we do learn that his sense of God's presence caused him to unmask sin, however, disguised, and that his heart stoutly refused to offend God or violate his will, or in any way displease him. His conduct showed his fidelity to man and his loyalty to God. To disregard the rights of his Master and sin against God. Love and trust in God protected him against temptation. Though Joseph was the subject of cruel him, the approbation of his own con-

II. Changed misfortune into ministry. ence to the right, his seemingly overwhelming misfortune was but one of the ment and loneliness he might well have paths by which a mysterious Providence was to conduct him to far higher hondreams, but he trusts in God." In Jos- ors and far more important trusts. He evidently sought to make the best of

in himself there was no power to interpret dreams, but he ascribes to God to promised advancement. He did noble all ability in that direction. His state- work there, which brought blessing to ments were noticeably in accord with his own soul and paved the way to that Daniel's under similar circumstances future greatness to which he was surely advancing. But for the fetters which 9. The chica batter-The Pharaohs had bound him, he might never have worn immense nouseholds, composed of their the signet from Pharaoh's hand. Though families, officers and servants. The chief in captivity, Joseph could enjoy God's butler had charge of all the officers and presence and show forth His glory. He servants that provided and cared for the could be made a blessing to others. His king's drink and that of his household, early obedience to his father cost him Hence his importance as an officer. A his liberty and almost his life, but it tried in an experimental way. The matevine—It was entirely natural that the was the foundation of all his subsequent rials for sprinkling are very cheap. their products, should dream of the vine. himself to be ruler of Egypt. He was It is known from inscriptions on monu- faithful to his duties, honest, upright -meats that the cultivation of the vine and conscientious. His tenderness disand the preparation of wine from its tinguished him. He was kept faithful fruit were known from the time of the to the covenant, faithful to Israel and building of the oyramids. 10. Budded. to God. In this event with the king's blossoms ripe grapes—The whole pro- officers Joseph expressed his own production of the ripened faith, and in the most definite and fruit passed before the eyes of the but- skilful manner indicated to them the source whence alone true consolation Pharaoh's cup-From this we find that comes. It was his desire to have it known that his God was the fountain of rectification is more difficult, but here all his knowledge. He wished to have it also the inside of the hoof may be adknown among the Egyptians that inter- vantageously lowered. pretations belonged to the God of the Hebrews, and that he alone could show things that were to come to past. As a for hog feed is mainly one of quality. prophet of God. Joseph interpreted Water polluted with unhealthy refuse is chines and adapt them to their own condreams which were to be considered as merely swill, but slop is a mixture of diticas. -This expression means that the chief divine revelations to men, of warning, good feeds and good fluids from putridreproof and instruction. Having underiation and degradation. It was a long token the office of interpreter, he fulfilled it faithfully. His sufferings had developed in him intense sympathy for the unfortunate, Joseph was a better dreamer himself. Yet he served them faithfully, sympathized with them sincerelly, and directed them wisely. Joseph sought in every way to relieve the monotony of prison life and became a prophet and a religious helper, T. R. A.



FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

If the horse's shoulders should show signs of becoming sore, the skin being - Baked food."- R. V. The birds did unbroken, a very good application is sulphate of zinc, one-half ounce; sugar of lead, one-half ounce, and water, one the shoulders, even when they have not

Dried brewers' grains are an excellent concentrate for darry cows, ranking with to embalming the bodies of the dead, it bran and oil meal in palatability and wes considered a calamity for a body to general good effects. They are, however, remain unburied to become foed for rich in protein as compared with their alfalfa is a protein food, they alone do Saunders, the first and only police hatched by hens. Again under the head centent of fat and earbohydrates, and, as (ve. 20-23). 20. Third day-According to not serve as well for a supplement to magistrate for the City of Guelph, for alfalfa as a food with more fat and the past 47 years, has forwarded his where the chick has been abused by carbohydrates. With low protein fod- resignation to the Attorney-General, poorly-constructed brooders, lock of venders, such as oat hay, timothy and other to take effect on June 1st; and it is tilation, too much heat or too little, and tom. Lifted up the head—Dr. Clarke thinks that this means simply that the tein the ration, and, while feeding them | and for 40 years clerk of the peace of trial and the former acquitted and the with alfalfa might be beneficial on account of reducing the bulkiness of the ration and adding palatability, we would prefer to use some starchy concentrate, perfect the butter was part brewers' grains and two parts of is conjectured that Col. A. H. Macperfect by death, but the butter was the barley We would feel all the agent beauty to be stock is not going backward, but forthe barley. We would feed all the alfalfa Donald, K. C., will succeed Mr. Peter-ward. hay the cows can be made to consume son as Crown attorney and clerk of ture of base ingratitude. This gratitude and just enough of the brewers' grain the peace. For the police magistracy would have know the butler from forget. and barley to give rienness and relish to there are a number of names menthe ration-that is, from three to five tioned.

pounds per cow daily. whether it would pay to feed much more except to extremely heavy milkers.

A good pasture is the foundation of for swine the alfalfa is utilized to the greatest advantage. Rape, oats and rve are only temporary, and clover lasts but nial. It is a perfect maintenance ration for old hogs, while growing pigs need but little corn to balance it.

An investigation made by the Dairy Department of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, shows that the average cost of producing a gallon of milk in Ohiois about 25 cents, or 6.25 cents per quart, allowing 3,200 pounds per cow per year as the average milk production.

The farmers who do the most doctoring for hog cholera usually have the most trouble. Cleanliness, pure weter, clean troughs and clean beds will do much to prevent disease. Feed plenty of charcoal, salt, ashes and some lime. Gecosionally saturate some old rags with kerosene and carbolic acid, and burn in the pig pens and house. Sulphur burned in the same way will do much to purify hog quarters.

An experienced eattle breeder says pure-bred eattle that are under-fed are too bony; when they are over led they are too lumpy, and the worst critle of there was real life in it. We are not all are those that can be fed the year

> Seeds of certain weeds do not germinate until all the early summer days are passed away; and then they grow so plentifully as to mat the ground. Instances are seen in the Pursley and wire poultry plants which haten and rear grasses of the garden.

A dairyman who has been taking notes says it requires 1,000 quarts of milk at seemed to Joseph a great wickedness 21/2 cents a quart to pay for keeping a cow one year. All over that is profit. Accepting this as accurate, it is easy to see that a 3,000-quart cow is twice as giving but one-third more milk.

> The idea that the hog is a mere scavenger and will thrive and make good pork on any kind of filth is one hat it has been found that the incubator and should be abandoned, the sooner na more universally the better. Give b a as future breeders and as egg producers, nutritious food, pure water and a clea sty and he will repay the necessary trou ble and expense with pocket-lining interest.

highly that we would be glad to see it it comes to running an incubator.

Crooked legs in young norses are congenital, and in many cases accidentalthat is, not derived from sire and dam. If due to weakness good food may do much to set them straight. Management of the hoof in certain kinds of limb deformity will do still more. If the fetlock joint inclines outward, as is most frehoof should be lowered as much as possible. If the toe turns inward, then the

To toughen horses' shoulders it is advised to use two ounces of hemlock bark and two ounces of oak bark for one man than the officers whom he served. gallon of vinegar. Put in all the alum Nonlmoisture machines were run at The day was coming when he would be that will dissolve. Apply the solution 2.000 feet above the sea level, and it was They are moderate eaters and stand exalted above them, but at this time to the horse's shoulders for four or five found that better hatches were obtained days before the work commences in the when moisture was applied, when cona prisoner with them, and had been a spring, and your horses will have no ditions warranted than without. With are correctly fitted.

Much of the failure of fruit trees to bear is owing to lack of pollination. Many varieties are incapable of fertilizing their own pistils, and require the work. Therefore single varieties having this weakness should never be planted solid blocks or isolated positions. This gree different conditions. eculiarity is more prominent in plame and apples than peaches.

Here is a table of distances of planting that is worth keeping: Standard apples, 30 feet apart each way. Standard pears and strong-growing cherries, 20 apricots, peaches, nectarines, 16 to 20 feet apart. Dwarf apples, 10 to 12 feet each way. Grapes, rows 10 to 15 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows. Currants and gooseberries. 3 to 4 feet apart. Raspberries and blackberries, 3 to 5 by 4 to 7 feet apart. Strawberries, for field eulture, 1 to 11/2 by 3 to 31/2 feet apart. Strawberries for garden culture, 1 to 2 feet apart.

GUELPH OFFICIALS RETIRE. Guelph despatch: The retirement of two of the oldest officials in the vicinity is announced. Thos W. forwarded his resignation to Mr. Foy, to take effect on the 1st of June. From the fact that he has been



## TURNIPS FOR FALL FEEDING.

Our TURNIP SEEDS have made the name Steele, Briggs a household word in Canada. Here is a selection of Swede Turnips that possess no rivals. They are the newest and most vigorous production of celebrated growers. Steele, Briggs' "Durham."

Steele, Briggs' "Select Purple Top." Steele, Briggs' "Select Jumbo." Steele, Briggs' "Select Perfection." Steele, Briggs' "Select Kangaroo." Steele, Briggs' "Select Good Luck."

They are fine grained and clean varieties and produce bountiful crops. To guard your interests and our own we seal the packages. These are the aristocracy of root seeds and no others are "just as good."

SOLD BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS

STEELE. BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited TORONTO WINNIEL HAMILTON

## THE POULTRY WORLD

INCUBATOR CHICKS MAKE GOOD FOWLS.

It is generally considered that chicks caised in the natural way are in every way stronger and make better future breeders. In fact, there are some large chicks with the incubator and brooder for commercial use, and hatch and rear chicks that are to become their future breeders with the hen. Some large poultry farms manage to make poultry pay by using bens alone as hateners and rearers. After incubating and brooding for over fifteen years with incubators and brooders, and only using the hen as a hatcher in rare cases where a special mating was wished, and then only because on the farm no incubator was at hand holding thirteen to fifteen eggs, brooder have given as good chicks, both and they will be used in the future as long as they have in the past, when the same results are obtained.

Among fanciers there has in many cases been a cause as to the lowering A French horticultural journal reports vitality in incubator-hatched stock covthe method by which a grape grower in ering a period of years. Many breeders, that country is said to produce an un- because the male heading the breeding usually fine quality of grapes. He dis pen or some females in the pen have solves sulphate of iron in water at the won at a leading show or are fine specirate of four pounds to 25 gallons, and mens of the breed in type and feather, sprinkles it on the leaves and branches have carried birds that when sick and of the vines. The first application is doctored were still kept in the breeding made when the grapes are about one- pen. Not every show specimen is a good third their full size, another about a breeder from a vigor standpoint. Eggs month later and a third about twenty from this class of birds would not prodays before the bunches are ready to duce in great numbers strong stock when gather. Similar results are also obtained hatched artificially. Again, and this is with apples, pears and cherries. We possibly the main reason of how success don't vouch for the efficacy of this with chicks hatched in incubators and nethod, but our French contemporary afterward raised in brooders, is the fact traises the results obtained from it so that not a great number are good when

There are things other than following the regular diretions of the makers of One could hardly expect a chick to be incubators. The maker of the modern ineubator gives a generally good idea the machine should be operated. It is the general foundation for the poultry raiser to enlarge upon. Incubation has improved wonderfully in the past fliteen vears, and much as one knows now, as much more will be gleaned in ten years frem now. Every poultry raiser is not mently the case, then the inside of the a successful operator of a machine. Again, there are some who have mestered the art, the fine points, by careful observance and study, and are successful batchers. These men study conditions. They neither believe in the moisture or non-moisture machine, hot water or het The difference between slop and swill air, but take in consideration all the features embodied in the different ma-

Running a machine at the top of a mountain 2000 feet above sea level is different than running one near the coast. More moisture was required at 2.000 feet, where the air was dry and not so much humidity, as near the coast. gore sore shoulders, provided the collars the so-called moisture machines it was found that moisture applied at certain tifes was not needed, especially during the full 21 days. In fact, chicks have been drowned in the shell by too much moisture, as well as dried down too much from lack of it, and it is up to presence of related varieties to do the the operator of the magnine to get the best out of it by using good judgment. and each operator has to a certain de-

The germ in the egg from healthy hers, mated to healthy males, and fed and housed in a proper manner, is strong, but each day after being larf the hatching ability of the egg is ressoned. Eggs should be placed in an incubitor at not over ten days of age, and before that time should have been carefully kept in cherries, 18 feet apart. Prunes, piums, a cool, dry place. It is to be a limited, and this is one of the cruses that call for condemning the incubator chick, that when the incubator is run in a cellar or room that is not well ventilated, that is Fowl, lb. ..... 0 20 run one day at 100 degrees, the next day at 104 to 105, and possibly 108 for a few hours, the eggs are not properly cooled. Such abuse of a hatching egg surely will. chick that has not the vigor of the hen-

hatched one. Eggs placed in the incubator have been in many cases abused, and when such is the case poor results are sure to follow. but it is no reason why many state that incubator chicks are not as good as those poor feeding. These and many others have been laid to the door of the incubator and brooder in the past, when the County of Wellington, has also it should have been laid to improper management. Incubator chicks, brooderreared, give as much satisfaction as when hens were used, and after quite a number of years it has been found that the

> bator and brooder purchase a good one, have a good place to operate it and study incubation and your own condi-

Butcher cows, choice ..... 5 25 to tions. Have only the strongest birds in your breeding yards—those that have been producers and have never been sick. Line breed, but don't inbreed. Teed the breeders not for forced egg production, but for strong, hatchable eggs. When hatched, rear them properly, never overcrowding, growing them steadily without forcing, and one will find but little fault with artificial hatching and raising of

NOTES.

April is here, the one great month in the year for hatching and raising chicks. Fertility should be at its height, and the chicks hatched have the natural advantage of cool nights, warm days and fresh, tender grass and bugs.

Poultry, like every industry has its good and bad years. The poultry raiser who sticks to it year after year is the one who reaps the benefits. There will always be monty in poultry for those

who will work and learn. While much has been learned regarding the successful incubation and brooding of chicks, their feeding and care in the past ten years, there is still very much to learn, and the methods now practiced will be largely changed for the better before another ten years pass by. The expert of to-day can only be the expert of ten years from now by progressing with the new things gleaned only by experience and practice.

At the rate the farmers are selling off their cows in many sections of the country because of the low price they obtain for their product, the people some day will sit up and take notice when a milk famine is on. It is the same with poultryor any commodity on the farm. When a profit cannot be made they will cease produce. There is no foney in eggs at 15 cents a dozen or 9 or 10 cents a pound for poultry. The country outside of rural sections should realize that the producers of milk, poultry, pork or beef are compelled to pay more for ieed, lumber and every article on the farta than in years past.

Incubator chicks are hardy and make just as good layers and future breeders as those hatched in nature's way, provided they have been properly incubated. hatched strong if the incubator was run in a poorly-ventilated cellar, one day at 100 degrees, the next at 110 degrees, in fact abused in many ways. This is very often the case, and the machine receives the blame.

Purchase always a high-grade incubator. It lasts for years and will do good work when properly run. No machine vet made will run itself, and all conditions where the machines are placed are not alike. A good cellar is the best place to operate an incubator. The next best is a living-room without a stove. The large liever stove for brooding

chicks, like the big incubator, has come to stay, although there can be much improvement yet made to the big brooder. Yet it is a step in the right direction. for it gives (what has always been lacking in many of the smaller hovers) plenty of resh air, so essential to the welfare of the young chick.

As an egg producer, the Minorca has few equals and no superiors and the size of the egg is in a class by itself. winter layers, owing to the large comb being very liable to fro t bite. March pullets are desirable for pro-

Disinfect all damp corners with lime aml carbolic acid. Take the first sunny days to rout the



FARMERS MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy ....\$12 96 \$12 59 Do., light ...... 12 75 13 25 Butter, dairy ..... 0 30 Eggs, new laid ..... 0 22 (hickens, 1b., ..... 0 24 Ducks, lb. ..... 0 25 Turkeys, lb. ..... 0 25 0 28 Apples, bbl. ...... 2 25 3 50 Potatoes, bag ..... 0 80 0.90 if hatched at all, be productive of a Cabbage, doz. . . . . 0 40 0 59 Beef, forequarters, ewt... 8 00 Do., hindquarters, cwt., 12 50 13 50 Do., choice sides, cwt... 11 00 11 50 Do., medium, cwt. . . 9 00 10 00 Do., common, cwt. .... 7 00 8 50 Mutton, light, ewt. ..... 10 00 13 00 Veal, common. ewt. ... 9 00 11 00 Do., prime, cwt, ..... 12 00 14 50 Lamb ...... 16 00 18 50

Do., spring ...... 8 00 10 00 SUGAR MARKET. per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. \$ 4 60 Do. Do. Redpath's ..... 4 60 for good cattle, but there were no choice In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lote.

LIVE STOCK. Export cattle, choice..... 6 50 to 7 00

Butcher cattle, choice..... 6 40 to 6 75

do do medium...... 5 75 to 6 25

do do common.... 4 62 to 5 0)

Hogs, f. o. b ... .....

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat -July .......94% 95 94% 94% b Oats-May ...... 35% 35% 35% 35 July .. .. .. 367/8 37s 36

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.-Wheat - No. 1 hard, SS%c; No. 1 northern, 9034c; No. 2 do., 8834c; May, 89%; July, 91% to 91%e bid; Sept., 92% nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis .- Close: Wheat -- May, 881/2c; July, 90% to 90%c; Sept., 91%c; No. 1 hard, 91120; No. 1 northern, 90 to 91c; No. 2 do., 88 to 89c. Corn-No. 3 yellow, 551/2 to 56c. Oats-No. 3 white, 32% to 32%c.

Rve-No. 2, 56 to 58c. Bran-\$16 to \$17. Flour-Unchanged. LONDON WOOL MARKET.

London.-There were \$10,083 bales offered at the wool auction sales to-day. The selection was a fine one, and the demand was brisk at firm prices. Continental purchasers took merinos. The sales follows: New South Wales, 2,200 bales, scoured

ls 2d to 2s 1/2d, greasy 7d to 1s 11/2d. Queensland, 500 bales, scoured is 31/2d to 2s 1d, greasy 9d to 1s 21/4d. Victoria, 1,600 bales, scoured le to 2 31/ad, greasy 81/ad to is 1/2d. South Australia, 1,800 bales, greasy 7d

New Zealand, 5,400 bales, greasy 644 to 16 21/2d. Cape of Good Hope and Nata bales, scoured le 6d to le 111/2 9d to 115d.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET Glasgow. With heavier offerings, steady demand prevailed. Best steers, 15 181 c. Trist 14th to late: best bulls,

to 161/2c; 11.63, 14/2 to 15/4c	, '	OIC IS		
13 to 14c.		_		
CHICAGO LIVE STO	C	<b>S</b> .		
Cattle, receipts, 4,000.				
Market Weak.	7	30	to	9
Beeves			to	
Texas steers		80		
			to	
Cows and heifers	3	90	to	8
Calves	6	00	to	8
Hegs, receipt 15,000.				
1 sentest higher				
Light	8	65	to	8
Mixed.	8	55	1 ()	8
Mixed	0	40	to	8
Rough		75	to	-
Pigs	9	70	+0	8
Bulk of sales	3		(a)	0
Sheep, deceipts 18,900.				
Market S'ow.				
Native	+	600	to	
Vanclings	•	3 347	(1)	7
Lambs, native		60	to	8
Lamos, nacres 11 1111 cm	n	(1).		
BUFFALO LIVE ST	U	(1)	•	

East Buffulo despatch -Cattle Receipts 400 head; dull. Veals-receipts 125 head; slow and 25 cents lower; \$6.00 to \$10.50. Hogs-receipts 800; active and strong; heavy \$9.25 to \$9.35; mixed.

yorkers and pigs, \$9.35 to \$9.40: roughs, \$8,30 to \$8.50; stags, \$7.00 to \$7.75; dairies, \$9.25 to \$9.40. Sheep and lambs-receipts 5,000 head; slow, sheep steady; lambs 15 cents lower; lambs \$5.00 to \$8.25; yearlings \$7.60 to \$7.50; wethers. \$6.40 to \$6.65; ewes, \$6.00 to \$6.25; sheep, mixed, \$6.00 to \$6.40.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot 1.731. No. 2 Manitoba -78, 10 1-21. No. 2 Manitoba -1s. 10 1-2d. No. 3 Manitoba -1s. 3d. Futures firm May -7s. 2d. July -7s. 6 2-4d. Corn, spot firm Oct -1s. 14.84. American mixed new -1s. 1d. Futures new Kiln drued -1s. 2d. Old—is.
Old Via Galveston—is. \$ 1.2d.
Steady May Amn mixed—is, 1 1.4d.
July Laplata—is. 1 2.4d.
Flour, winter patents—29s. 6d.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4s 10s.
To—is, 10d.
Ecol. extra India mess—155s. 6d. Feef, extra India mess—155s, 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 15 lbs.—70s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 14 to 15 lbs.—

0 25 | 66s, 6d. 0 26 | 86ort ribs 16 to 24 los.—70s. 0 26 | Short ribs 16 to 24 los.—70s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—66s. Using clear middles, light, 2s to 34 lbs.— Long clear middles, heavy, 😘 😘 🎝 lbs. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—63s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—63s.
Shoulders, square—11 to 13 lbs.—56s.
Layd, prime western, in tierces—56s, 6d.
Afterican, refined—58s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white—62s.
Colored—62s. 6d.
Tallow prime city—28s. 2d. Colored Jos. 50.
Tallow, prime city-22s, 3d.
Austral n in London-36s, 3d.
Turpentine, spirits-29s, 2d. Resin, common—12s, 2d. Petroleum, refined—2 3-8d. Linseed Oll—28s, 2d.

Cottonsped Oil Hull rfd. spot-28s, 10 MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal despatch: (East End Market .- Cattle - Receipts, about 500; calves. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, 1.900; malen cows and springers, 75; sheep and lambs, 200; hogs, 862. Trade was dull, with lower prices paid

beeves on the market. Imperial granulated . . . . 4 45 Prime beeves, 634 to 714c; large, fat common, 33; to 43'e. Cows. \$65 to \$75 each; others, \$35 to \$60 each. Calves. 21% to 61%c.

Sheep, 5 to 61/c. Spring lambs, \$5 to \$6.50 cach. Hogs, 10% to 11c.

MULLETT COMP MADE IN CA

that pelted the car v ern-bound express . ward toward its are The rear car vawith passengers, al less at the beastly they had just been would be a ten minut con at the mext -la nearing. It was a many of them who appease their brings

their comfortable thorough drenching starve until they read end. One pasesnger the car window look bre black eves look out seeing, for elect. position, with her pac the palm of her little was transpiring ar deeply absorbed to could hardly have b from the compressi which the red lips frown that brong

ed eyebrows toget: An elderty couple done their best to sombre reverie and versation, but all t clearly obvious that stapped for him alighted. t plentitudy

wife's lap, auding ful act to divide s posite, den't von The good woma tion. The mext n ing before the gir Pardon me, tea favor insist, it ing me in this att

be madness to : anything, and to dozen. Pleare The young pl kindly face with . "Madain is us : mured in a sheet cided French accent delightful. "I ame quite hungry, and

"Do you go far" man, looking down ing, brune, magnet how it was that is to make a fallway tiful as she was a "No," marmured

not." She stopped along to add more, fut thought, that it "The next static remarked her compenough village, ac you pass through

pleasant as East H. we used to reside. too, as you go by village it is, innab millionaires." East Haven! The a shock to the gar muecle of her last the sudden the that dark eves, there en lids with their

lasites. "It must have in a village of we. ed the girl, ich. the people as un-Now, if then all sothers upon loved to dwell, the "quality." as It who lived the "It is one of the world." -la there, as was to know every has the place, and eve Well

> The voung gr tightly together fiercely to kee: tions that arose But after a me mured sweet v "East Haven peculiar mame t dam?" Madam did kno

inform her, for ity of relating was particular.y "To be sure I "I have heard it named after of mill owner, who