

LESSON II.-Jan. 12, 1913.

Man the Crown of Creation.-Gen. 1: 26, 27; 2,: 4-25; Psa. 8. Print Gen. 1: 26, 27; 2: 7-9, 15-24.

Commentary .- I. Man created (1:26, 27; 2: 4-7). 26. let us make man-The use of the first person plural may convey the idea of the Trinity. Some consider it a highly dignified form of speech, and others think that God may, in this manner, address the angels of his presence. after our likeness—In his moral and spiritual nature was the same that Christ assumed when he came to earth as the Savior of men. We note the fact that man, when he was created, was made a man in the complete sense of the word. He did not come up from a lower level of organisms, but came from the hand of God a perfect human being, intelligent, possessed of a moral and spiritual nature, and capable of fellowship with his Creator. them-In man, whom God was to create, was embodied the race. have diminion-Man was to stand at the head of earthly created beings. His intelligence and skill were to give him supremacy over all other forms of life on

4.6. With the third verse of this chapter closes the first story of creation, and the fourth verse forms a heading to the second story. Vegetable life had been created, but the rains had not yet been given for its growth. Provision is made for moisture iff the laws of na-

7. the Lord God formed man-Man was formed from the material which God had already created. We are not told how God formed man. There is nothing in the narrative to show that his body was molded out of clay, but this much is certain that the bodies of men to-day "consist of the very same elements as the soil which forms the erust of the earth." the breath of life-God formed man's body, but created his soul. Man is thus constituted a duel being, having a physical nature and a spiritual. a living soul-By God's act of breathing into man the breath of life, his own life, man became a self-conscious, living being, godlike in his sporitual nature, and endowed with intelligence, reason, conscience and immortality.

II. Man in Eden (vs. 8-17). 8. The

Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden-This is the first reference to location upon the earth. The word garden signifies a park, or paradise, and the word Eden means pleasure or delight. "The location of Eden is unknown. Beyoud the fact that it includes at least portions of the Euphrates and the Tigrie, we have no definite knowledge, nor do we know the extent of the district or province of Eden in which the garden was situated." Many different views are held as to its location, but the scriptures do not give definite information. The Carden of Eden was designed as man's abode. 9. Every tree at is pleasant to the sight, and good the tree of life mentioned 22. 2. The tree of knowledge of good and evil-This was not the same as the

tree of life. It was a standing prohibition to the 'first pair. By obeying God's command they would enjoy His favor and companionship, but by disobedience they would come to know the nature

and bitterness of ein.

1044. These verses contain a description of the streams which enter or touch the Garden of Eden. We obtain here an idea of the productiveness and wealth of that region, 15. To dress it and to keep it-The Lord prepared the garden for man's enjoyment and nourishment, and he also placed the responsibility upon man to care for the garden. Man was given work to do, but that work was free from the weariness and exhaustion that has characterized toil since the fall of man. Adam's task was a pleasant one. 16. Thou mayest freely cat The fruits were all wholesome and man's appetite was normal, therefore there was no danger of evil consequences. 17. Thou shalt not eat-Man was face to face with a prohibition. The test of his faith and obedience was brought to bear upon him constantly. Man's natural desire for food and the presence of food that looked good to him made the test a real one. Thou shalt surely die-The prohibition and the consequences of disobedience are clearly stated and Adam understood them. He had seen no death, but the idea must

have been comprehended by his mind.

The woman given to Adam (vs. 18-254. 18. it is not good that the man should be alone-He was designed to be a social being and was to find delight and helpfulness from association with other beings like himself. an help meet -"A suitable companion; one who can assist him in his labore, share his counsels, and reciprocate his feelings." 19. formed every beaht-This verse and the one following it are thrown into the narrative of the formation of the woman to show that among all the creatures God had made there was no suitable companion for man: 20. and Adam | gave names-He was endowed with a remarkable insight into the nature of the animal creation that passed before him, and was enabled to give appropriate names to them all. cattle-Domestic animals. 21. took one of his ribs-Man was formed from the dust of the ground, but woman was made from that which was already possessed of life. 22. made he a woman. The Hebrew expression is "Builded he a woman." brought her-As soon as Adam awoke the woman was brought to his notice. 23. bone of my bones-She had been formed from a rib taken from his own body, and was suited to his own tastes, Guards Regiment, marks the Imperial suitable companion to himself. Woman-Hebrew, "isha," taken out of men. The Hebrew for man is "ish." 24. shall cleave unto his wife-In Matt. 19: 3-6 Jesus showed from this passage that

Questions.—State the characteristics dynasty. of nan as God made him. Over what was mu to have dominion? How was he formed? How was he made alive?

the marriage tie is most holy and in-

was given to him. To what trees did have access? What prohibition was ed upon him? What penalty was attached Describe the naming of the animals. How was Adam able to give names to them? Describe the making of the woman.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-The first family circle. I. Designed by the Creator. II. Regulated by the Creator.

I. Designed by the Creator. The dignity and excellency of human nature, as they appear in God's creation of man and woman, present his standard for the human race. Man and woman are a unity. They are the two poles of the sphere of humanity. Each has certain excellencies which are peculiar to each. The nature of man is the most complex and mysterious in the universe. human body is the most wonderful orgazism which has come from the divine hand. In making man a living soul, God raised him to the highest possible position in the universe. In taking him into closer union with himself he gave him the preeminence over every other s cies of created existence and adapted him to enjoy fellowship with God himself. Place and vocation were assigned to man on earth and that in immediate connection with his likeness to God. He was made like God in purity, innocence and goodness. Man's spirit partook of the immortality of its divine author, and was destined to live forever. Eden, man's first home, fitted up for him by his divine Father, was a scene of beauty, an abode of innecence and a sphere of activity. It was a house of happiness, though a place of probation. Two

remarkable events occurred in the experience of man before the formation of woman, his being placed in the Garden of Eden as its owner, keeper and dresser, and his review of the animals as their rational superior. He met with his superior in his Creator, and with his inferiors in the animals before he met his companion in equality, the woman divinely fashioned and divinely presented to him. As the author of man's happiness God is the immediate founder of domestic life. II. Regulated by the Creator. God

placed man under a law in Eden. He was a rational being, therefore accountable. Upon man God first pronounced his blessing, and then set forth a law, and his law is as sovereign as his love. A state of trial is one of the conditions of all created existence. The law under which man was originally placed was one of infinite righteousness and goodness. Continual integrity was not more impossible than moral failure. It was a small thing which God demanded, but a great ruin was involved in the act of dischedience. Man was not yet placed in a state of consummate and established bliss. He must take the way to it, as marked and pointed out by the Creator himself. The tree of knowledge was designed to be the test of Adam's obedience, the subject matter of his trial. The prohibition was distinct beyond the possibility of a mistake. It reduced obedience to its lowest form and easiest terms. It was not a threat, not a defiance or challenge, but a revelation, a warning. Sin was already an invador in God's universe through the fallen angeis, but God would shield his for food Full provision was made for | newly created pair from the knowledge the gratification of the nature with of evil. The large and beautiful proviwhich God had endowed man. His sense sion which God made for the happiness of beauty was to be freely partaken of of his creatures left them without exto prevent weakness and decay. It sug- cure. Disobedience is a fearful sin because it is directed against the majesty of God whose authority is slighted and despised. The penalty consisted essentially in spiritual death or in a state of condemnation before God, with such great loss of condition.

physical sufferings as were traceable to If small bits of smartly-chewed food physical sufferings as were traceable to sin. Disobedience was itself necessarily death. The curse could not have been less than it was. The act of disobedience was a severing of the tie which bound man to his Maker and by which alone he could live. This earliest transaction between God and man was marked by a promise of blessing for obedience.-T. R. A.

EGG MEN ALARMED

Canadian Dealers Fear the Yankee Women's Move.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.-The newest thing in trade troubles is the conduct of the egg, more especially the United States egg, produce of the prolific American hen. It is coming into Canada. Representations made to the Government indicate that the advent of the United States egg under existing circumstances is viewed with afarm by Canadian egg interests.

The egg trade across the border appears to be in a comewhat disorganized condition, seemingly due to the efforts of housekeepers' leagues in making war on high prices. The situation is abnormal. Eggs are said to be selling in several cities close to the borner at prices far below what it cost to buy and store them. Egg men on this side of the line have a winter's supply, procured at prices several cents higher than those now being charged at the border.

The suggestion has been made that the dumping duty in the Canadian tariff be applied to the American egg, or that the Canadian and American egg tariffs be temperarily equalized, the Canadian duty being two cents lower. It does not appear that the importation of the cheaper eggs could be discouraged even if such a course were thought desirable.

GRAND DUKE BAN'SHED.

London, Jan. 6.—A despatch to the Daily News, from St. Petersburg, says: "The removal of Grand Duke Michal,e brother of Emperor Nicholas, from command of the Chevaller displeasure at his recent marriage to Madame Sheremetievskaia. His banishment from the capital, the correspondent adds, doubtless is intended to prevent the Grand Duke's appearseasce at the forthcoming sessions of the tercentenary of the Romanoff

Just because a man is bow-legged would you say he has an arch look?



HEALTH OF FARM HORSES.

Colic, in one form or another, is one of the commonest diseases of horses, and is responsible for the loss of a large number of them annually.

The total amount of colic can be vastly reduced, however, by suitable feeding and watering, careful attention to the teeth and working the horses on common-sense principies.

Horses require from rive to fifteen gallons of water a day, the quantity de pending on the temperature and the amount of work performed. should be as pure as possible, clear in appearance, and free from taste, color or smell. Pure water is just as essential to a horse as it is to a man, and it is a mistake to suppose that a horse can drink badly contaminated water with impunity. Water obtained from pools impunity. Water obtained from poors or shallow wells, contaminated with surface drainage, or containing decomposing organic matter, frequently causes diarr-hoea, and generally presupposes to colic. Water that contains a large amount o sediment should not be given, as the sediment causes a mechanical irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines known as sand colic. When at rest in the stable water should be given three times a day, and should invariably be given previous to feeding This latter point is of considerable prac-

tical importance. A horse's stomach is small in proportion to its size, and water does not remain in it, but passes through the stomach and small bowel to the caecum or water sut. If water is given after feeding, besides weakening the digestive juices, a considerable portion of the stomach and small intestines can be given within an hour or so from the com-pletion of feeding if desired. After a long fourney a good plan is to water a mile or so before the journey's end, and take the horse slowly in afterward. This prevents chills and colic, due to the ingestion of a large quantity of water when in an exhausted state. An animal after prolonged operation or last work has his system depleted of fluid. He will not set autificiently until his thirst has been eat sufficiently until his thirst has been satisfied; therefore the water should come first and while the animal is still warm is the best time to give it. After standing the body temperature falls, and to give cold water freely then is only to intensify the effect of the cold water on the system.

A consideration of the anatomy and

physiology of the horse's stomach will greatly assist in understanding the diges tive derangements which produce colle The stomach is a bag-like organ two openings, one from the gullet and the other to the bowel, and, as already stated, it is remarkably small. It has powerful muscular coats for the purpose of kneading and churning the food, and it manufactures a digestive fluid called gastric juice in very large quantities. The capacity of the organ is from 25 to 20 pints, and digestion is more rapid when two-thirds full. It is obvious that the small stomach of a horse necessitates that it must be constantly refilled in or-der to dispose of the large amount of required by the animal. not meant to stop long in the stomach first portions of the intestines, and in the three or four days which it takes to go from the mouth to the anis, all but a few hours is spent in the large bowels at the end of the intestinal tract. Food should be digested and passed out quickly, and anything which causes retentions of food in the stomach is likely to produce colic. To insure rapidity of stomach digestion it is essential that the food shall arrive in that organ in a properly prepared state. It must be thoroughly masticated and well mixed with saliva, and the better masticated the more easily is it digested in the stomach.

For perfect mastication the teeth must

be in good order. Frequently, in young animals mastication is imperfectly performed, due to faulty shedding of the first teeth, while in older animals, the edges of the teeth become so long and sharp that mastication becomes almost impossible. Horses so affected will bolt their food without proper crushing, and Horses so affected will bolt this of itself frequently causes colle through fermentation in the stomach Teeth should be examined occasionally, and treated, if necessary, as apart from colic, faulty teeth are responsible for

are found in the manger, watch the horse eating, when it will probably be found that he gives two or three rapid movements of the jaws and drops the food from the mouth. This process is known as "quidding," and indicates that the teeth are badly in need of attention. the teeth are badly in need of attention.

While on the subject of proper mastication, horses whose teeth are in good order frequently bolt their food from habit. This should be prevented by mix-ing chaff or dry bran with the grain and by placing several large stones in the manger to prevent bolters from se curing too big a mouthful at a time. Should a horse's stomach become over-loaded he cannot relieve it by vomiting, as, owing to the anatomical arrangements, vomiting is impossible. To this danger must be added the further one

that the pressure of food on an over loaded stomach may cause the opening into the stomach bowel to become closed When this takes place food is imprisoned in the stomach, and after a short time will ferment, and ultimately owing to the stretching of its walls, the stomach will become paralyzed. of this sort requently occur, and rupture of the stomach is not an uncommon se

quel. The practical means of avoiding this and other stomach troubles, is to give small feed at frequent intervals, and to be especially careful with exsausted horses, mares in foal, young stock just being broken in, and animals in poor dition. In the case of the two latter involuntary muscles of the bowels are in just as soft condition as the external muscular system, and are not cap-able of dealing with large quantities of food at a time.

Perhaps the commonest cause of colic is giving horses food to which they are not accustomed. A sound physiological reason exists for not doing this. It has not accustomed. been proved that the character of the influences the quality and quantity of the gastric and panocreatic juices. definite and constant diet produces juices capable of digesting it, but utterly incapable of dealing with sudden change of food. Under proper conditions no food will cause colic, although (as, for ex ample, wheat and barley) are more indigestible than others; but many foods will do so if given in excess, or at wrong time, such as giving lucerne to a horse that has been starved for a time Horses can be made to exist on practically any food that is digestible, provided they are gradually accustomed to It; but to give the horse a full feed of, say maize, if he has never had the grain before, is to invite digestive troubles that may cause death. Again, grass-fed forses suddenly put on to dry feed on being taken on a long journey get colic owing to the sudden change of food.

FERTILIZER PRICES NEXT YEAR.

There will be no material advance in the cost of mixed fertilizers for the reason that probably the larger manufactursecured stocks at the earlier prices and because of competition. surprised that nitrate of soda should have advanced disproportionately, because it has had and is having a great free About every formula we read of contains only nitrate as the source nitrogen. Naturally, this creates an in-areased demand, which, it seems to me, is unfortunate. Nitrate of soda is rated at 100 in solubility, but there are many places where it should not be used exclusively. Director Wood, of Maine, rethe form of nitrate, and the remainder in organizations, such as blood, to mane, ground fish, seed meals, i.e. Likewise do many other leading experiremark suinhate of suffirete of amm

seurce of nitrogen and it is so regarded abroad. As a rule they sell on a parity in Europe. Nitrate of soda is altogether too duich a form in many places and altowether too solube as a sole source especially in a wet season, but it is generally recommended without regard to soil, crop or weather conditions, it is bound to go still higher. Understand me. I am a between in nitrate. I was one of the first to advertise it forty vears ago, and to use it extensively in mixed fertilizers, and shall continue to do so, but not to the exclusion of all other forms of ditrogen. Potash and dissolved phosphates will probably rule about the same, but bone will be a little higher.—New England Homestead, Nov. 30th, 1912.

NOTES.

The care given to cows will be quite an extent influnece the cost of the milk. An animal will do her best when she is comfortable, and her comfort will mean olenty of food and water, a good place to rest, and regular feeding, milking, etc. Cows will show much uneasiness if the feeding time is delayed in minutes. Pairy-ing to be the most profitable should be a business and not a neglected side issue If it be a side issue some of the princi-ples at least of good dairying should be practiced.

Bees will live and perhaps increase little in a dry-land country, but would be of no use to their keepers unless pastures are provided for them tures are provided for them. White sweet clover to the extent of half an acre to the colony would be almost a White guarantee of success. There are things such as white clover, alfalfa, buckwheat alsike clover, all kinds of fruit trees any of the above that will grow would be good, but the sweet clover will grow and prosper in any soil or climate, we or dry, hot or cold.

The Ohio experiment station is authority for the statement that a doctor who has an extensive country practice in Hamilton County keeps but one driving horse, which is fed each day but a few ears of corn and a limited amount of alfalfa hay. His experience of years in feeding no hay except alfalfa to driving His experience of years in horses has led him to the conclusion that the limited amount of hay fed is the secret of his success. A few livery men have been interviewed who are feeding alfalfa in connection with timothy

good advantage.
Ground oats with the hulls sifted out make a good feed for young pigs. Whole oats scattered on the ground in a dry place make good feed for the brood sows crushed or ground oats as a slop may form one-third the ration for brood sows for growing pigs until they reach the period of fattening, but oats are not profitable as a feed for fattening hogs.

Decaying vegetables in storage under the living rooms in the cells are living to the cells.

the living rooms in the cellar are likely to promote ill-health in the household. Keep such products cleaned out as fast

NEW YEAR HONORS

Titles Granted by King George.

Only Two Peerages---List Was Small.

London, Jan. 6 .- The following Canadians are included in the New Year list of honors:

K, C. M. G. Sir James Pliny Whitney, Premier of

KNIGHTS BACHELOR. John Stephen Willison, journalist, of Toronto.

Auguste Real Angers, statesman, of Montreal. Frederick Williams Taylor, banker formerly of Moncton, N. B., now of London, England.

C. M. G. Lieut. Col. William Patrick Anderson,

Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. Major Zachary Taylor Wood, Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Dawson,

Yukon. KING'S POLICE MEDAL. John C. M.Rae, late Chief of Winnipeg

William Patrick Traynor, Winnipeg City Police. Hugh Brown, Winnipeg City Police.

OTHER HONORS.

Among other New Year honors grant ed by the King are: Col. Sir George Sydenham Clarke and Lieut.-Col. Sir George Kemp, elevated to the Peerage: Sir Edward Patrick Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, to be K.C.M.G.; Francis Darwin, Dr. Robert William Philip. Ar thur Lasenby Liberty, and James Dodshaw, to be Knights Bachelor; the Earl of Desart, former Solicitor of the Treasury, and Sir John Allsebrook Simon. the Solicitor-General, to be Privy Councillors; Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Inspector of Target Practice, to a Baronetey; George Thomas Allen, Secretary of the Treasury of the Australian Commonwealth; Hon. T. Quinlan, late Speaker of Western Australia Legislative Assembly, and Leonard Stowe Clark, of

REVENUE GROWS

the New Zealand Parliament, to be C.

Canadian Customs Receipts Show Big Increase.

Ottawa Jan. 6.-The year which ends to-day has been a banner one in regard to the revenue derived from Customs. For the nine months of the present fiscal year \$85.296.03) was collected, compared with \$63,670,058 for the corresponding period ending March 31 next will be in the neighborhood of \$115,000,900. For the mon h of December, which ends to-day, the Customs receipts for the Dominion were \$9.770.255; an increase over the corresponding month last year of \$1.436.906.

While the total trade figures for the nine months of the present fiscal year, which ends to-day, are not available, the figures for the eight months ending Nov. 30 last show a surprisingly large increase in Capadian trade. For the eight months ending Nov. 20 the total trade of Canada was \$713.614.956. For the eight months of the preceding fiscal year the total Canadian trade was \$570,614.

FORNCIS JOSEPH'S HEALTH

London, Jan 6.- The Rome correc-... Daily Mail says the Paan o at Venta has sent to the Vatienn a disquicting report in regard to the health of Emperor Francis Jo-

report has caused much anxiety, off cial " ICMIT

POULTRY WORLD

PROPER POULTRY HOUSING

Poultry house construction has only dvanced to its present high state of

practical value within the past 10 years. Before that time there were many different styles, giving from good to had re-sults, in most cases the latter. In fact, in most cases any style house was good enough that kept out the rain or snow and had light enough for the fowls to see when scratching for their grain, and in any cases the glass window were in any cases the glass window were far so small to admit light or ventila-tion. With the advent of the curvainfront house came a new light on poultry house construction. When the public were informed that in cold Maine a house was constructed with but little glass in the front, and that the larger part of the opening, which faced the south, was of muslin, giving better ventilation than heretofore, that a good winter egg hield could be obtained, the flock beig free from colds, which was often followed by roup, they were not long in following out in a measure the plan sas laid down until to-day one can see this muslin-front house on every large up-to-date plant in the East. One should realize that the proper

One should realize that the proper house is the first essential to success. No matter how good the breed or how well fed, without a proper house the greatest success cannot be obtained. There are to-day many styles of poultry s, many costing far more than they should, due to the plan of construction The cheapest house is the shed roof type. It can be built any length and as wide as twenty feet, with good results. The most popular now in favor is 7 o as wide as twenty feet, with good results. The most popular now in favor is 7 o 8 feet in front, which should, if possible face the south, 4 to 5 feet in back, and 16 feet wide. This, if the windows and muslin frames are constructed so they can start from 2 to 2 1-2 feet from the sill and extend to within six inches of the roof, will allow the winter sun to penetrate the back sill of the 16 foot house. The dropping boards should be placed at the rear and two feet above the floor. The nests can be arranged un the floor. The nests can be arranged un der the dropping board or in front of the house, at the builder's option. Every 25 feet should have a wind break. Muslin can be stretched across, as in very large house. long houses a draught may cause colds. For the city dweller, colony houses are on the market at prices that are far be-low what one could purchase the lum-ber and do the work of construction themselves. They are made durable and up-to-date, curtain front style, and will ive the best results. For instance one can purchase a colony house, 7 feet in front. 4 or 5 feet in back, 8 feet by 6 feet, for from \$18 to \$26. They will house the laying hen in all kinds of weather, and, with proper care and feed, there is no reason why the city dweller with a few good hens could not obtain fresh han-

ment at the beginner's call it is far easier to obtain results than in the years NOTES

Push forward the young flocks, the rockerels to market, the pullets to maturity. They need plenty of room and good feeding and the sexes should be separated for best results.

Where is the profit of keeping from one

fruit when it is at its highest price. With the advanced knowledge and equip-

to a dozen roosters for months after the mating season is past? Dispose of all the old males unless valuable as breeders the old males unless valuable as preeders for next season's work.

A well-tept flock of poultry will pay a bigger profit than a pen of hogs, no matter how well the latter may be cared

for-and there is big money in hogs at that.

Now is the time to store a good lot of dry earth. None is better than dried peat or muck, and none will absorb more

gas and liquid. Do this now before the ground freezes hard. Funigating should be a part of the reg-ular fall housecleaning. Close the house and burn sulphur, tar and carbolic acid,

and burn sulphur, tar and carbolic acid, until the fumes penetrate every crevice. Then keep up a war on lice, spraying the dropping boards once a week.

Make hens lay when eggs are dearest. Breed stock when eggs are cheapest. That means the up-to-date flock should. have been hatched out in April and May and beginning to lay its first full quota of eggs now. There are lots who have attained this end.

Breed as many chickens as possible and as early as possible. They are worth more early than late, and now is the time to prepare for the season of 1913. The wise poultry raiser plans ahead. p the maturing pullets. They are 22 each as prospective winter lay-Keep the maturing pullets.

ers. Eggs will reach a higher price than Kill or otherwise dispose of all the hens that are three years old. After that age stowith but few exceptions, they will not col produce enough eggs to mak a profit. Hens are great producers when properly cared for, but their life of usefulness is

More people than ever are becoming interested in poultry. Not that all con-template going into poultry raising purely from a business standpoint, but are thousands of wage earners who have enough space to properly keep a few standard-bred fowls for their own use and amusement. These fowls properly housed and cared for will pay for their keen in eggs and mark and more Opels keep in eggs and meat, and more. One's own fresh eggs when eggs are high and own fresh eggs when eggs are high and now and then a fresh-killed fowl that has not seen cold storage is a treat only enjoyed by t hose who have tried it. The high price of meat also tends to add

to the popularity of the hen. The beginner should get his first start n showing at the fall fairs, gradually working into the smaller winter shows. To prepare birds for the poultry exhibitions of to-day is an educational work in a measure. There is lots to learn and experience is the only good teacher. When the judge who made the awards is finished ask him where you have made a mistake. Do not, as many do, tell him where he made one. Chances are you will get in wrong. Unless the judge is a beginner, the birds as a rule, are judged pretty near right. While judging poultry is getting harder each year year, due to the improvement made in stand-ard-bred fowls, the judges who have kept in the game have also gone forward and fowls to-day are pretty uniformly judged. Barred Plymouth Rocks still breeds in popularity, taking the country through. When properly raised they are a grand breed. laying many eggs at all seasons of the year. But the many breeders, especially those of the fancier, should look carefully ahead and see that the craze of under color and barred to the skin, with the double matting, does not go too fast and harm what at present is the most popular of all breeds. There are now other breeds gaining in popularity which many good qualities from a utility sstandpoint, and in that rests the standing of any breed in the future. No a-mount of booming will push forward a breed that has not the qualities of a layer as well as hardiness, and ease of obtaining at least a fair percentage that

come true to color.

The little single-comb White Leghorn has come into popularity because usefulness as an egg producer and the demand at top-notch prices in and about York city for a white-shelled egg. They are hardy, mature quickly and deserve the fame they have received. vn and Buff Leghorns are just as good egg producers, but harder to breed to color, hence the gain the whites obtained. Blacks are but little seen, although they, too, are great layers. The Leehorns would never have become as opular as they are if they had not possessed merit. have become as

MISSING STEAMER SIGHTED.

St. John's, Newfoundland, despatch: The steamer Nevada, reported overdue on her run from St. John's to Sydney, FB., was sighted off Cape Race to-Her steering gear was crippled day. and she was taken in tow by the steamer Selway. The Solway is ex-* here to-night.

FARMERS' MARKET.	
essed hogs	12.00
tter dairy 0 32	0 35
gs, Tresh, dozen A 39	0 35
0 50 new-laid 0 50	9 60
ickens, ID	0 20
eks, 10 0 17	0 21
ese, 10 0 18	@ 22
rkeys, 1b	28
pies, winter, bbl 1 50	3 40
tatoes, bag 1 00	NTO:
ery, dozen 0 30	● 40
Doage, dozen 0 40	45
er, forequerers 7 75	8.50
Jo., hindquarters, ewt. 11 00	12 00
o., enoice sides, cwt. 10 00	11 00
Jo., medium, cwt 8 50	9 25
Do., comon, cwt 6 50	3 50
itton, light, cwt 7 00	0.00
al, common, cwt 8 00	10:4
90., prime, cwt 11 00	43 6
mb 12 50	43 5

SUGAR MARKET.	A
Sugars are quoted in Toronte, ags, as follows:	
xtra granulated, Redpath's\$	85
Do. St. Lawrence	85
xtra Stan, Gran. Acadia, bags. 4	75
mperial, granulated	07
eaver	70
o. 1 yellow	45
LIVE STOCK	
Descint 190 111 mg	

808 hogs, 310 sheep. C. Mr urdy bought 32 cars, butcher cattle, weighing from 900 to 950 bs.,

at 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 cents. At the City cattle market-No receipts. Export cattle, choice ... \$4.25 Do., medium ... 4.00 Do., bulls ... 4.00 Butcher cattle, choice . . 6.00 6.50 5.25 5.00 Do., medium ... 5.00 Do., common ... 4.00 Butcher cows, choice ... 6.25 Do., medium ... 5.00 6.00 Do., canners ... 4.00 Do., bulls 4.00 Feeding steers ... 5.00 Stockers, choice 5.00 5.50 Do., light 5.00 Milkers, choice, each .. 40.00 85.00 Springers ... 40.00 Sheep, ewes 3.00 Bucks and culls 6.60

OTHER MARKETS.

Lambs ... 8.00

Hogs, f.o.b. ... 7.65

Calves ... 7.00

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

Open. High, Low, Close. Open. High. Lw. Cose. 0 86% 0 87 0 861/2 0 861/2 July .. 0 88% 0 88% 0 87% 0 87% Oats-May .. 0 34% 0 34% 0 34% 0 34%

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT. Minneapolis,-Close-Wheat

86e; July, 873/4c; No. No. 1 Northern, 82 3/2 Northern, 801/4 to Montana, 831/8c. Ne. to 411/2c. No. 3 white oats, No. 2 rye, 541/2 to 571/2c. Bran, \$18 50. Flour unchanged. DULUTH WHEAT.

Duluth-Close-Wheat-No. 1 hard,

83%c; No. 1 Northern, 82%c; No. 2 Northern, 80%c; July 87%c bid; May, 86%c. Linseed, \$1.25%; January, \$1.25% acked; May, \$1.283/4 bid.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. 5 80

Texas steers	4	75	5 90
Western steers	5	70	7 60
Stockers and feeders	4	25	7 60
Cows and heifers	2	80	7 60
Calves		50	10 25
Hogs, receipts, 29,000. Ma	ark	et slo	w, be
lower.			
Light	.7	20	7.50
Mixed	7	20	7-55
Heavy	7	20	7 55
Rough	7	20	\$ 30
Pigs	5	75	7 50
Bulk of sales	7	40	7 50
Sheep, receipts-20,000.	Ma	rket	slow.
Native	4	35	5 50
Western	4	40	5 50
Yearlings	6	10	7 75
Lambs, native	6	36	
Western	6	40	8 80

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Wheat - Close Liverpool cable: spot, steady; No. 1, 7s Sd; No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 6d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 3d. Futures, firm; March, 7s 47/8d; May, 7s

Corn-Spot, quiet; American mixed, old, 6s 2d. Futures, January, 5s 11d; February, 4s 95%d. Flour-Winter patents, 29s 6d.

Hops-In London (Pacific coast), £4 Hams-Short ent. 14 to 16 lbs., 68s 6d.

Bacon-Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 64s 6d. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 63s 6d. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 Ms.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 66s 6d. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 59s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 51s. Lard-Prime western, in tierces, 516; American refined, 51s 6d. Cheese-Canadian, fine-t white, new

62s 6d; colored, 63s 6d. Tallow-Prime city, 31s 6d. Turpentine-Spirits, 31s 9d. Resin-Common, 153 41/2d. Petroleum-Refined, 9 %d. Linsee doil. 28s 3d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y despatch Cattle Receipts 100 head; active and steady. Veals-receipts 125, slow, 50c lower, at \$4.00 to \$12.00.

Hogs-receipts 4500 head; active and steady; heavy and mixed; \$7.75 to \$7.80; yorkers, \$7.80 to \$7.90; pigs, \$7.90 to \$8.00; roughs, \$6.90 to \$7.90; stags \$5.50 to \$6.50; dairies \$7.60 to

Sheep and lambs-receipts 4,000 lambs and yearlings 25c lower; lamb to \$9.00; yearlings \$4.50 to \$5,00 \$7.75; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; ewe \$3.00 to 5.00; sheep mixed \$4.00 to

Four-fifths of the opportunities in the world are home-made.