

LESSON III.—JANUARY 19, 1913.

Man's First Sin-Gen. 3: 1-24

Commentary .- 1. The temptation (vs 1.5). 1. The serpent-Satan was about to make his first assault upon the race of man, and he chose as the agency through which he would work, a creature which God had made, and which in itself was not evil. The temptation of our first parents may be appropriately compared with the temptation of Jesus (Matt. 4:1-11; Mark 1:12. 13; Luke 4:1-13). In the former instance Satan appeared under the form of a serpent or used a serpent as his instrument; in the latter he seems to have assumed no bodily disguise. More subtil-The setpent is characterized by craftiness. wisdom and cunning, and acts insidiously. It was, therefore, an apt tool of Satan. And unto the woman—Eve was a moral being with the power of choice, just as Adam was. Although they were hely, they were not perfect in wisdom, nor were they experienced in Satan's arts. It is evident that Satan assumed the form of a real serpent, and spoke to Eve through it. His words were intelligible

to her.
2. The woman said—She made feeble effort to defend the goodness of God, but it is plain that the suggestion of Satan was already taking effect. We may eat of the fruit of the trees God's words were. "Of every tree of the garden thou mayest eat," etc. 3. But of the fruit of the tree, etc.-Eve clearly recognized the duty that had been laid upon her to refrain from partaking of the forbidden tree. Lest ye die-The penalty was death, spiritual death and eternal death, and the seeds of physical death would be sown in the bodies of the transgressors of God's command. 4. Shall not surely die Satan appeared here in his character as a liar. It was true that Eve would not immediately die physically from eating of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, but death would certainly follow her disobedience, and a death more dreadful than merely sudden physical death. Satan's half-truth was a consummate lie. Satan is called "a liar, and the father of it" (John 8:44) by our Lord. 5. God doth know-Satan not only charged God with falsehood, but he also insinuated that God was keeping back from Adam and Eve some great advantage. With these two false statements infused into Eve's mind the way was well prepared for the full force of the temptation. Ye shall be as gods-"As God."-R. V. The tempter would pervert the image of God in man by inducing a false aspiration. God has made you in his own image, yet withholds from you the honor and glory of "knowing good and evil."—Whedon.
II. The sin (vs. 6, 7). 6. When the

woman saw-The temptation was threefold. 1. There was an appeal to appetite. 2. The temptation appealed to her sense of beauty. 3. An appeal was made to her desire for knowledge. All three of these desires are legitimate and riunder proper regulations can be eafely gratified. In this instance grati fication would involve the sins of unbelief and disobedience. Did eat -The appeal was stronger than her desire and will to obey God, and she fell a prey have sustained her in the hour of fierce assault, was allowed by her to fail, and the ruin into which she was plunged has been shared by all her posterity. Gave also unto her husband—Eve din ot go down alone. She used her influence to have her husband share in yielding to temptation and in the results of it. According to Paul's statement in I. Tim. 2: 14. Adam was not deceievd, as was Eve, but went into the temptation with his eyes open. Neither one had any excuse for the violation of divine law. 7. Eyes were opened-They were bitterly disappointed. Their eyes were opened, but they were not "as God."

III. Hiding from God (vs. 8-13). 8. They heard the voice of the Lord God -The transgressors heard the voice which they had heard before, but with far different emotions. Hid themselves -Before this they had found delight in the manifested presence of God, but now their guilt made them ashamed and cowardly. With the knowledge that they had acquired, they knew the sting of condemnation, and they sought to hide from him whom they had offended. 9. Called unto Adam-There had been mutual delight in these seasons of communion, but now God became the seeker after man, and man egan to shun God's presence. 10. I was afraid, because I was naked-Adam did not acknowledge the real cause of his attempt to hide from God, which was his ein: but said it was because of his nakedness that he shunned his presence. II. Who told thee that thou wast naked? -This plea of nakedness was a confession of guilt, although Adam did not realize it. The only way that he could have become conscious of his nakedness was through ein. 12. The woman whom thou gavest to be with me This was a

to place the blame of his sin on God and IV. Curses pronounced (vs. 14-21). The threefold curse was pronounced. The serpent that became the tool of Satan, the scuntain-head of evil, was appointed to erawl upon the ground, or rather, its erawling along the ground was a perpetual sign of its part in the fall of men. In the midst of the curse is the promise of a Saviour. The woman was destined to a life of suffering and sorrow in the continuance of the race on earth. Man suffered from the curse placed upon the ground, and was therefore sentenced to a life of wearisome

most despicable attempt on Adam's part

V. Driven from Eden (vs. 22-24), 22, To know good and evil-Man became the God in the one particular of knowing good and evil, but he knew it differently from the way in which God knows. The knowledge gained was to be a perpetual curse to the race. 23. Sent him forth from the garden-The vec of life, of whose fruit Adam and Eve had been privileged to partake, was forever forbidden to them, lest by continuing to eat of it they would be exempt from death. 24. The flame of a sword (R. V.).—The flame of the sword, probably a flame of fire in the form of a

of divine justice to intensify the cer-tainty of retributive judgment on every transgressor.—Whedon. Questions.-What characteristics of

the serpent are mentioned? What question did the serpent ask Eve? How came the serpent to possess the power of speech? What fruit were Adam and Eve forbidden to eat? What falsehood did Satan tell Eve? Why did the fruit seem attractive to Eve? What change took place in Adam and Eve when they partook of the forbidden fruit? Why did they hide from God? What excuse did Adam make for his sin? What excuse did Eve make?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic-Sin introduced. L Satan assaulted God's word. II. Eve accepted Satan's challenge. III. Adam became a partaker in

guilt. IV. God with judgment extended

mercy. I. Satan assaulted God's word. This narrative traces the first sin to an external temper. It is a picture of the way in which a pure nature was led astray. Self-originated sin would have made man himself a Satan. The tempter first engaged Eve in conservation and controversy to the end that he might awaken in her thoughts derogatory to the character of God. He insinuated what he dared not openly proclaim. At first he did not assert error nor contradict truth. He pretended great regard and friendly concern for the innocent couple, and at the same time concealed his enmity against God. In the form of a question of surprise. as if it were a thing he found difficult to believe and for which he could imagine no reason, he insinuated an unkindness, an unnecessary and capricious restriction in God's words. In her first reply Eve omitted the most important and significant word, "freely," in speaking of the liberal grant of food which was the extent of their liberty, but she supplied the words, "neither shall ye touch it," when she spoke of tre single limitation, the test of their obedience, and thereby invested it with strictness and severity. Worse than these, she softened or made lighter God's warning by saying, "lest ye die," rather than "surely die." Thus to loosen the authority of the law made her an easy prey to the adversary. Emboldened by these symptoms of weakness, the tempter made a direct contradiction of God's word. Her first step toward ruin was in parleying with the tempter.

II. Eve accepted Satan's challenge. Eve listened, looked, took etc. For a moment all consequences were forgotten, all obligations silenced, every restraint thrown aside. Unholy thought gave place to unholy act and the ruin of the world was completed. Ingratitude, disbelief and disobedience were the successive steps which brought cetrangement from God. Sin brought shame deeply felt, which could not be hid. Not appetite, but ambition, led to disobedience. It was seeking to be a god only to become a slave; seeking independence only to lose self-mastery. The real guilt of sin lay in its principle of rebellion against God's will. Eve sought knowledge in a way foreign to God's will. By disobedience she came to know good as something lost and even as a purchased bane. III. Adam became a partaker in guilt. The tempter of human souls is subtle. He seeks to make one soul his ally in the seduction of another. When Eve fell under the power of temptation, she became instrumental in the overthrow of Adam's devotion to God, though she little glossier. The heavy milkers should be leave to the cown look a little glossier. The heavy milkers should be leave to the cown look a little glossier. learned the was no better for the woful experience of evil. Then the unity' of their lives was broken. Holiness was supplanted by sin. They felt their unfitness to appear in God's presence. The dawn of their guilt brought a conscious loss of rectitude, a change of character,

IV. God with judgment extended mercy. Adam's attempt to excuse his sin only proved how hopelessly he was deprayed by it. No actor in any sin can escape God's discovery. It is well that he cannot. God made no answer to Adam's perverse excuses, though his love in giving hi ma helpmeet was overlooked and the gift mocked at. God would have Aam see the real nature of sin and his Creator's interest in him and interposition for him, notwithstanding his altered condition. We have here God's first declaration that he would set up a rival kingdom to oppose the tyranny of sin and Satan. Here the gospel of grace takes its rise alongside the sentence of death. Satan had brought ruin through the woman, and God promised to defeat his plans through the same channel. Т. В. А.

depravity and alienation from God.

TO END ICEBERGS

Brooklyn Engineer's Plans for Atlantic Safety.

New York despatch: A plan for abolishing icebergs is to be laid before Congress. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation announces its endorsement of a bill, which Congressman Calder, of Brooklyn, will submit at Washington, calling for a Government Commission to study the feasibility of constructing a huge jetty across the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

The idea, which the members of the Board were at first inclined to jeer, but later adopted, was explained by its originator. C. L. Ricker, a Brooklyn engineer. He said he would obstruct the Labrador current by laying a steel cable ten inches in diameter across the Grand Banks, where the ocean bed is a level plateau, against which the current would deposit sand, and form a ridge extending two miles to the east of Cape

He declared that this would be sufficient to shift the current so that the warm Gulf Stream and the cold Labrador current would commingle, melting the ice in the latter, eliminating iceherge not only from the region of the Grand Banks, but also from the entire Arctic circle. Greenland he maintained, would be transformed into a garden, and England would be surrounded by a current as warm as the Carribbean Sea.

Mr. Ricker declared that howe wild this project might seem at first sight, it had received the endorsement of many engineers, and even the States Hydrographic Office had considered it fessible. He estimated the cost L would have served as a symbol at \$20,000,000.



the best method of feeding a dairy cow in winter?" It is one of those questions that to a large extent is hard to answer. To give an intelligent reply it is important to know what kind of cows are to be fed. It might be said that there are as many kinds of cows as there are dairy herds, and, even aside from that there are at times in the same herd different cows that cannot be fed alike.

Therefore, it is necessary to study the cows and ascertain just how each cow disposes of her feed. It will be found that certain cows will profitably consume more grain than others. Again, other cows will ptilize a greater percentage of roughages and comparatively lit-tle grain; and some relatively more grain and less roughage. So it can readily be seen that all depends upon the nature of the cow. Where a man has a good dairy cow he cannot more proftiably dispose of his grain than by feeding it during the control of the country of the c ing the winter. It goes without saying that this is the only practical manner to

market field crops.

Professor C. Larsen, of the South Da-kota State College, says that as long as cew will return two pounds of milk or each increase pound in the grain, the additional grain is economicaly fed, be-cause the two pounds of milk are worth more than the one pound of grain. With the average cow, a cow should have about one pound of grain for each four pounds of milk that she gives. Another good rule is to feed as many pounds of grain a day as a cow gives butter fat per week. To be necessary to have a tester and test the milk, while to make use of the former rule a person could easily weigh the A dairy cow should have all the roughage she will eat. Good, sweet, well-aired and well-kept hay and a little corn fodder are good roughages. is, of course, a good roughage. is, of course, a good roughage. It is a succulent food and keeps the dairy cow in good condition during the winter months. All farmers, however, do not have silage. Com fodder is a good feed but in the course of but is dry and a large percentage of it is wasted, and it is unhandy to feed. It is a bad mistake to permit a dairy

row to run through high snowdrifts in the cornstalk field when the thermometer registers below zero. It is much better to haul the corn fodder home and feed it or the leeward and sunny side of a barn in a clean place, or else feed the folder in the barn. Shred it and feed it

during the winter.
In addition the dairyman should not forget that the dairy cow should at all times have free access to salt. Many cows are lost every fall which might have been saved if they had had plenty before them.

The kind of grain that a dairy cow should receive to a large extent depends unon the kind of roughage on hand. Py taking it for granted that most, dairy farmers have wild hay, corn fodder and silge as roughage, the grain fed should be such as oats, bran and oilmeal. All of the roughages are rich in the heat and fat-producing substances (fat and bo-hydrates), while the grain mentioned is rich, in the milk and muscle-producing substances (protein). This will then give the cow that which we call a "balar the owner has roughages, such as alfalfa, hay, clover hay and silage, then he can feed corn and a little oatmeal. The grain ration, corn is a fat and heat producing substance, while clov-er and alfalfa hay are milk and muscleproducing feeds. When a cow starts to put on fat then he should take away a little of the corn and add a little oats instead; while, if a cow tends to become poor, and is milking heavily, it is best to increase the corn a little and take away a little of the oats or bran.

Some may claim that oilmeal is too expensive to feed. This is perhaps true, considering the kind of feed already on hand, but it is a good thing to feed about one pound of oilmeal a day to all be fed two pounds of o A dairy cow should always receive a variety of feeds and be fed at regular

The feeder soon learns to adjust the feeds for the particular cows in the herd Grain should always be ground before ed. This is especially the case if the owner has no hogs running after the As much as 20 per cent. of the grain is wasted by passing through the digestive organs undigested when fed whole. Besides it takes energy to grind up the feed. It is better to save that energy for milk producing and do the up the feed. grinding for the cow. Also we want sible. If we compel her to be daily chew ing her hard dry grain her teeth and stomach are likely to give out early. These are the two organs of a cow that usually give out first. By grinding the feed we get fore out of the grain, save FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

Commercial fertilizers are vafuable in ruck growing where one knows

The hog is the most economical of animais. Of what a horse eats 52 per cent. said that with had over very inger horses to waste. 44 per cent. of the food pressed with the circulars issued by consumed by cattle is similarly lost, and 32 per cent of all that sheep take into their stomachs. Only 12 per cent. of what a pig eats is wasted. Fifty-two per cent. of the food eaten by a hog goes to make growth. A sheep utilizes only 25 per cent. of its substance for growing which means, of course, the production of meat. These figures are obtained from recent experiments made by Government study, that the pig has what they call an "economic superiority" even over poultry. That is to say, it produces more meat in proportion to its weight, and the animal weighs more in proportion to the amount of food it consumes. Eightyfour per cent. of the carcass of a hog is utilized as meat; of the beef animal Thus it appears that a 75 per cent. reater percentage of the pig is available for food than of any other domesticated

When the hives are well distributed in certain space their inmates may be more easily handled. It seems to improve disposition, especially if there are some trees or shrubs about it. Robbing is not so prevalent, either, and the absence of that always helps to make bees better natured.

In nearly every case, in a horse, silky and wavy hair on the legs indicates a good quality of flinty bone underneath, and the short, kinky tail coarse, poor quality of bone underneath needs of the soils and supplies them intelligently. But before fertilizers are used the soil must be put in good mechanical and physical condition. ers can never be made to take the place of good preparation and ample cultiva-

The easiest way of giving tobacco to sheep afflicted of stomach worm is to mix it with salt, two parts of tobacco to one of salt being about the right proper tion, the exact relative proportion de-pending somewhat on the kind of tobacco used. This mixture is placed where the lambs have daily access to it. They are always a little wary of it at first due to the smell of the tobacco, prob-ably, but by giving them no sait in any other way they will soon become so sait

Never give drugs to a horse, any more an you would to a baby, unless he is lownright sick. Shutting off his feed cure many minor ills.

will cure many minor his.

Hens eags average from 15 to 25 ounces on weight. A dotal for good-sized eags should weigh about 22 dunces. Altagether the size and weight of least is to a large

The Dairy Shorthorns are very popula in England. At recent sales it is said that Shorthorns with records for heavy milk production have brought as high as \$1250 while many sales of milking cows on a commercial basis have been made at from \$150 to \$200. The Dairy Shorthorn has a good many friends in America, but has a good many friends in America, but in comparison with the highly-specialized dairy breeds her interests have been

sadly neglected.

The hog is a valuable aid to fertilizing land and pays a good return on the crops he consumes. He will devour large quan-titles of inferior fruit or waste grain and vegetables, which are not otherwise marketable. He will thus yield a profit on what might otherwise be wasted. The yearly increase in young pigs keeps the supply rapidly increasing from a small beginning. He is a lucrative investment. The secret of success in farming, as in other industries, lies in finding a use for everything. There is no reason why such products as are waste of the orchard should be thrown away. There is it, and the hog is a great help in putting all sorts of feed to a profitable use

CITIES' MILK POOR

Far Below Standard, Says Dairymen's Head

At Annual Meeting of Ontario Association.

Kingston despatch: A plan for abolconvention of the Eastern annual Ontario Dairymen's Association opened this morning with a fair attendance. Mr. G. A. Gillespie, of Peterboro', the acting president, was in the chair. Mr. Gillespic emphasized the great need of raising the standard of the quality of milk for city consumption and the necessity of putting forth every effort pessible to increase the quality of milk from the individual cow. Poor scales and careleseness of weighing were also referred to by the speaker, and short weights on cheese sent to the old country. The English buyer should be allowed something on these short weights. There should also be legislation passed prohibiting the shipping of cheese before it was a certain age. Mr. Gillespie stated that much had ben done to educate the producer to importance of clean, pure milk. but that we were far behind our neighbors across the line in our standard of milk for city consumption. The rapid growth of the cities is demanding more milk each vear. The iceeream trade is growing by leaps and bounds. Much of the milk formerly converted into cheese and butter is now going either to cities for direct consumption or for the ice cream trade. Cow-testing associations have shown the dairy farmer the greater possibilities of increased production.

The output of cheese this year is fully as large, if not larger, than last year, but owing to the increased demand for supplies from British Columbia and the Northwest, there has been a decrease in our export to Great

The export of butter to the Betish market this year was practically nil. Only seventy packages have been exported, and those to South Africa. Canada has found that she requires all the butter that can be produced for home consumption. In butter as in cheese, the price is the highest on re-

"Summing up the dairy situation." remarked the president, "I would say that the outlook is brighter than ever before for the dairy farmers, if we can keep in mind the most important facts; the production of a greater quantity of milk from the individual cow at the least possible cost; production of a better quality of milk for direct consumption or for manufacture of cheese or butter; more permanent sanitary buildings for manufacturing and handling of dairy products." Dr. Edwards, M. P., on behalf of the

County of Frontenac, extended a warm welcome to the delegates. He congratulated the association in having selected such important topics as the programme indicated. The speaker said that he had been very much im-J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, in regard to cow testing. Farmers, he believed, had no idea just how valuable their cows were.

Dr. Edwards believed that cheese was being shipped too green. Another point was that there should be reliable factory scales. The speaker strongly denounced the system of Government inspection of scales.

At the afternoon session a valuable address on "Crop Production for Dairy Farmers' was given by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director of Dominion Experimental

THE **POULTRY WORLD**

EGG-LAYING CONTEST'S LESSONS. The first Missouri national egg-laying

contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., which ust closed, brought out some interesting The winning pen was ruse-comb Rhode Island Reds and they made a record of 268 eggs per hen. The best single record, 251 eggs in the year, was made by a white Plymouth Rock. There were total of 87,842 eggs or an average of 134 eggs per hen. Considering the fact that than a dozen pens were not maand that some of the pens were made up of hens two and three years old, a good many carelessly bred and from all classes of breeders the average of 134 eggs per hen is very good, and one that the average commercial plant would be glad to flocks are kept.

The feeds used at this contest were

grain mixture, 200 pounds cracked corn, 200 pounds wheat, 100 pounds oats, dry mash feed in a hopper, 100 pounds wheat bran, 200 pounds middlings or shorts, 200 bran, 200 pounds initialities or shorts, 200 pounds cornmeal, 200 pounds rolled or ground oats, 150 pounds dry beef acraps, 25 pounds alfalfa meal, 50 pounds gluten meal, 25 pounds O. P. oil meal, 2 pounds fine table salt, 25 pounds powdered char coal. Sprouted oats were fed as green e lessons learned from the year's

That there is no variety or breed which

are in general use so far as egg profit tion is concerned.

That more depends upon the strai or breeding of a variety as to the num ber of eggs it will produce than upon her of eggs in the variety itself.

That some hens have a born tendency to put on fat. The latter kind should be culled out in establishing a laying That more depends upon the breeding of the male as to the number of eggs the offspring will produce than upon the

female, yet it will pay to breed from your best layers in preference to the That you should select the variety which suits you best as to color, size and shape and breed them up until they satisfy you as to quality and productiveness. You make a mistake by jumping from one breed to another try-

ing to discover a better layer.

That it will pay the average poultryman to trap nest his flock in the fall and winter months and breed from the pullets that lay earliest in life, and from the pullets and hens that lay in the

That hens like sprouted oats as much or better than any other green food, and they do well on it. It alds digestion and increases egg production.

That a little moistened food is relished and will slightly increase egg produc-

That many high- producers lay thin shelled eggs and that the germs are often weak. A few high producers are able to lay large number of eggs, fertilize them and put vitality into the chicks.

That the Mediterranean class can stand more protein and fattening food than the birds of the American, Asiatic or English classes. There is not so much danger of the Mediterranean becoming too fat. and they require a richer food than the other classes mentioned. That the egg yield from the Mediterran-eans is affected by extreme cold more than the other classes of fowls, because

of the fact that they are closely feathered, have larger combs and smaller bodies.

That if you give a hen reasonably good shelter, feed and attention she will net you a reasonable profit if she has been

properly bred. That the puprose of properly feeding and sousing a hen is not to fed eggs into hed body, but to so feed and care for her that you may get out of her the eggs which breeding has placed there. Proper feeding, housing and care have a bearing on the number of eggs produced by a flock, but breeding is the most important

That hens must be fed, and fed liberally, if you expect eggs in large quantities, especially if one expects winter eggs.

ful Information And Elects Officers for

Guelph Meeting Hears Use-

Coming Year. Guelph despatch: A statement by G.

H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, at the morning session of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union meeting, that Canada is losing much each year by the exportation of elevator screenings to the United States, caused considerable interest. "We export these elevator screen-

ings to the other side." said Mr. Clark, "and the American buyers are glad to buy them in spite of the duty. Why? Because they feed them to their sheep, and the mutton is sent back for Canadian consumption. We pay duty to get the mutton from sheep fed in the United States on Canadian material, which is allowed to leave Canada as useless." Mr. Clark showed that the yearly increase in the western Canada wheat yield meant an enormous accumulation each year of these screenings at Canadian ports, and urged that something be done to provide for the utilization of

this material in Canada. 'This stuff is excellent sheep food. and the sheep to which I am referring came down to the Toronto stock yards and secured the highest prices current there." There are, he said, easily one and a half million bushels of such screenings each year at Canadian ports on the upper lakes, which might be used as food .

In his report on results of cooperative experiments with fertilizers on different farm crops, Prof. C. A. Zavitz brought out many interesting facts, and pointed to the very diversity of these results as an argument for individual testing of the soil before the application of any fertilizer.

A general discussion on conveniences in the home and on the farm was indicative of the broad nature of modern agriculture. At the afternoon session Prof. Har-

court gave a short summary of the work accomplished by the committee appointed on a former occasion to watch the importation and distribution of noxious weed seeds in screenings. On motion of Mr. T. G. Raynor a resolution was passed asking the committee to continue its supervision of the designated work.

That less than five per cent. of our home-grown clover seed will be sufficiently good and clean this year to grade No. 1. under our own standard, was the rather startling declaration made by Seed Commissioner Clark of Ottawa, in his address explanatory of the workings of the seed control act.

A MATTER FOR INVESTIGATION. A gentleman in the audience, who at first refused to give his name when making the assertion, wished to know what course was open "to settlers in New Ontario who have been provided with impure seed by the Provincial au-

thorities." This gentleman, who afterwards gave his name as D. J. Pilkey, stated he had seven acres badly contaminated with noxious weeds from seed supplied through the Department of Agriculture. and wished to ascertain whether or not he had any redress for the damage done. While no definite action was taken at the meeting, it is probable that the executive of the union will investigate the charge made by Mr. Pilkav.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The officers of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union elected for the ensuing year are: President. Lewis Toole, Mount Albert; Vice-President. T. H. Mason, Aylmer; Secretary, Secretary, W. J. Squirrel Guelph: Treasurer, Prof. H. L. Hutt, Guelph; Directors, Dr. Creelman, Guelph; Hon. Nelson Monteith, Stratford; F. C. Hart, Galt; James J. Dennis, Weston; H. Groh, Preston, and J. H. Winglow,



FARMERS MARKET.	
essed hogs \$11 50	12 00
tter, dairy 0 32	0 34
KS. new-laid, dozen 0 40	0 45
ickens, 1b., 0 18	0.2
eks, ib 0 17	0 21
ese. 10	0 2
rkeys, 1b	0 2
ples, winter, bbl 150	3.00
tatoes, bag 100	P 16
ery, dozen 0 30	0 4
er, forequarters 750	8 2
O., forequarters, cwt 11 00	12 0
Oc., choice sides, cwt 9 00	10 0
o., medium, cwt. 8 00	9 00
00., common, cwt 6 50	2 0
itton, light, cwt 7 00	9 0
al, common ewt 8 aa	10 6
o. prime, cwt 11 00	13 0

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence ..\$4.70 Do., Rednath's

Imperial granulated 455
Beaver, granulated 455 Beaver, granulated

LIVE STOCK

Toronto Report-At both cattle markets morning prices were maintained at about yesterday's figures, with good cattle selling freely, and the commoner classes very slowly. Receipts — City Cattle Market—125 cattle, 44 hogs, Union Stock Yards—442 cattle, 55 calves, 261 hogs,

201 sheep.
C. McCurdy bought two car loads of butchers' cattle, weighing from 900 to 1.000, at \$6.40 to \$6.60.i Do. medium. 2 75
Do. bulls. 2 75
Butchers' cattle, choice 6 25
Do. medium 5 59
Do. common 3 00
Butchers' cows, choice 4 59
Do. medium 3 50

 Do., canners.
 z 00

 Do., bulls
 3 00

 Feeding steers.
 5 25

 Stockers, choice
 5 00

 Do. light.
 4 00

 Milkers, choice.
 each
 40 00

 Springers.
 40 00

 Sheeb.
 4 50

 Bucks and culls.
 3 00

 Lambs.
 8 00

 Lambs.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Open. High.-Low, Close May 34% 34% 34% 34% MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis — Close — Wheat — May 87 3-4c; July, 89 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 87 1-2c No. 1 northern, 85c to 86 3-4c; No. 2 nor-No. 1 northern, sec to so 3-te, No. 2 yelfow, thern, 83c to 84 3-4c. Corn—No. 2 yelfow, 42 1-2c to 43c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38 1-2c lc. Rye—No. 2 55c to 59c. Bran— to \$19.50. Flour—First patents, \$4.15 to 21c. to \$4.40; first clears, \$3.10 to \$3.40; second lears. \$2.30 to \$2.60.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth - Close - Wheat - No. 1 hard 86c; No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 2 norther 83c; July, 89 1-2c asked; May, 88c bid.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow-Messrs. Watson & Batchelo attle importers, of this city, reported round demand. The best Irish, see are quoted at 14 1-2c to Tec: secondar 12 1-4c to Itc: best Scopich, I7c to Itc.

CHICAGO LUVE STOCK.

Cattle-Receipts & Con-Market-Slow, generally steady, Western steers. 5 70 Stockers and feeders. . . . 440 Cows and heifers..... 285 Market-Slow; shade higher than Wedresday's average. | Mixed | 7 29 | Mixed | 7 25 | Heavy | 7 28 | Rough | 7 20 | Pigs | 8 22 | 7 26 | 7 27 | 7 28 | 7 29 | 7 29 | 7 29 | 7 29 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 20 | 7 2

Pigs. 5 75
Bulk of sales 7 40
Sheep—Receipts 15,000. Market-Strong, at Wednesday's aver-Lambs, native 9 15

Wheat-Spot, No. 1, 7s 9d. No. 2 Manitoba—78 6 1-2d. & No. 3 Manitoba—78 4 3-4d. Futures-Firm; March, 7s 5 1-2d. May -78 3 1-8d.

Corn-Spot, easy; American mixed, old Futures-Firm: Jan., 5s 1 3-8d: Feb. 4e Flour-Winter patents, 29s 6d.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-#4 150 Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs -68c 6.1 Bacon. Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs. 59s Ed.

Short ribs, 16 to 21 lbs.—62s 6d, Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—62s Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs. -58s

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.-568 Lard, prime western, in tierces—198 American, refined-51s Canadian, finest white-62s 6d Colored-63s 6d. Tallow. prime city-31s 6d. Turpentine, spirits-21s 9d. Resin. common—15s. Linseed oil—28s 3d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. Despatch-Cattle, Receipts. 100; steady. Veals-Receipts, 50; active and 50 cents higher, at \$4 to \$12.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,600 head; active; steady to 5 cents higher: 5 cents lower; heavy and mixed, \$7.75 to \$7.85¢ yorkers and pigs, \$7.80 to \$7.80 roughs, \$6.85 to \$7: stags, \$5.50 to \$8.50; dairies. \$7.60 to \$7.80. Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 2.000; lambs, \$6 to \$10; vearlings. \$5 to \$8.50; wethers. \$6 to \$6.50; ewes, \$3.50 to \$6; sheep, mixed,

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal Despatch-East end market-Cattle—Receipts 200, cows 60, calves 200, cheen and lambs 400, hogs 1,100. There were no really prime beeves on the mar ket a few of the best selling at about 6 1-2, medium 4 1-4 to 6 1-4, common 3 1-4, 41-2. Cows. \$60. a few held for high-prices. Calves, 31-2 to 61-2. Sheep er prices. Calves, 3 1-2 to 6 1-2. Sheep about 5, lambs at about 7 cents, hogs about 9 1-4 to 1-2.

FOUND NERO'S VILLA.

Rome, Jan. 13.-At Ahzio, a fishing town and bathing resort, 30 miles from Rome, in a clear, calm sea, after the recent storms, men discovered extensive remains of Nero's villa submerg-3d 200 yards from shore. They saw a Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; Assistant lot of broken columns of struary, some of which they recovered, and also a colossal female head. Other submerged Roman buildings and temples were cerned along the seashore.

The Government's archaeological department intends to make exploration at the points referred to.