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LESSON XIII.-JUNE 29, 1913.

Victories of Faith.-Review.-Acts 7:9-16; Heb. 11:20-22:

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Spirit-al blessedness. Place: Beer-sheba. The se Jacob means "supplanter," one he takes the place of another through ud. Jacob was properly called by at name, because he took the advantof his brother Essau to obtain his irthright, and used carefully studied sception to obtain the blessing of the ret-born son. Rebekah's scheming ould be condemned.

II. Topic: Jacob's vision. Places: per-sheba; Bethel. Because of Essau's ger and threat to take Jacob's life, e latter was compelled to flee from me. At Bethel, while Jacob was on way to Padan-aram, he had a resrkable vision, in which God appeared him and renewed the promise made praham and Isaac. Jacob was m ed and made pledges to God that own his changed condition.

HI. Topie; Misapprehensions cor-cted. Place: Peniel. After Jacob's enty years' sojourn with Laban at turn to Canaan. The fear of meeting brother Esan led him to careful preration by sending a present to him, arranging his family and possessions companies and giving himself up to resistent prayer. His all-night struggle rought the victory, and his name was anged to Israel, prince of God. The eting with Esan was friendly.

Topie: Obscure providences. laces: Hebron, Shechem; Dothan. him his father gave a coat of many lors Joseph' dream increased his other's envy toward him, and when opportunity presented itself, they ld him to a company of Ishmaelites as slave. They carried his coat, which ey had dipped in the blood of a kid. his father, who believed Joseph dead. seph was sold into Egypt.

V. Topic: Integrity to God. Place:

obabty Zoan in Egypt. Joseph bea trusted steward in the house Potiphar. Through base and false sations he was put in prison. He faithful there and became trusted the keeper of the prison. He interted the dreams of two fellow pristhe chief butler and the chief

I. Topie: An overruling Providence. Zoan, a city of Egypt. Pharoh had dreams which his wise men could interpret. The chief butler thought Joseph who had interpreted his m in prison, Joseph was brought be-Pharaoh and, through Jehovah's ip, interpreted the king's denu. pointed to provide for the years of

III. Topie: Methods of divine proof enty, Joseph gathered and ed in the cities of Egypt immense titles train. The famine extendind Jacob and his family sent ten sons of gypt, keeping Benjamin, his youngest with him, Joseph knew his brothbut they did not know him, Learnmin should come to him. Their money returned to them.

VIII. Topie: Unfolding providences. ace: Zoan, Again Jacob's household including Benjamin, to Egypt for sin. Joseph gave them a feast in his ne, and Benjamin was highly favored.
brothers were afraid at first, but X. Topie: The crucial test. Place:

com. Through a carerany after back his brothers after Benjamin accused of stealing Joseph's silver up. It was found in Benjamin's sack, at Joseph's steward had put it there. seph threatened to make Benjamin a we. Judah made a most earnest pleahis youngest brother.

X. Topie: Fraternal love. Places: Zoan Egypt; Hebron and Beer-sheba in mself longer, and made himself known ers by saying that God's hand had led in to Egypt to preserve life. He greet them all affectionately, and gave dirtions for the removal of the entire mily to Egypt.

I. Topic: Israel in Egypt. Place: Gomily to settle in Goshen, a most favsquest of Joseph to bury him in the she is equal to her work she should be arisd-place of his fathers in Canaan. kept at it. ph promised to grant his request. XIII. Topic: Conditions in Israel. ces: Tekoa; Bethel. Amos was a thful prophet of the Lord, who dered the wickedness of the nations of zel. He showed the danger of relying false hopes, and denounced the sins pride, idleness, gluttony, intemperance

the toming destruction. PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Contending forces.

. Divine lovec. II. Natural affection.

III.IImman grief. I. Divine love. The lessons of this arter overflow with evidences of diine love exercised in behalf of the chosfamily of God. They portray the mplex nature of man, revenling the affic between his spiritual nature and carnal propensities. The continued bearance of God with sinful man and providential care, despite man's rewrongs, show how he carrier to pletion his designs for man's final ory over sin. God overruled spiri-blindness, which prevented Esau's encement, retarded Jacob's earthly embittered Rebekah's fond hopes subjected Isaac to serious trial Dilove is prominent in Jacob's vision ethel, which brought him a revelaof God, and resulted in a changed Jacob's misapprehensions were cor-

egainst the wrath of Esau, when divine love planned reconciliation and taught him that the secret of true life was an attitude of supplication and submission, rather than of resistance. God's leve was at work in the obscure providences of Joseph's early life. Above and beyond all the ill will and crime of Jacob's sons, God was carrying out His purpose for Israel. Divine love found expression in-Joseph's life of slavery and imprisenment. His integrity to God gave him opportunity to touch lives which he could have reached in no other place. His testimony to God's power to read oll hearts was the key which was to unlock prison doors and advance him to highest opportunities of service. Pharnoh dreamed of trouble, and divine love directed him to Joseph, through whom his nation should be blessed and made a blessing to God's people.

II. Natural affection. This feature comes out plainly in each lesson, showing the difference between natural affection controlled by grace, and its partiality when governed by its carnal impulse. In Isaac and Rebekah we see the unholy effect of partiality, which blinded them to God's way of overcoming natural difficulties, thus eausing hatred to spring up between their children. Years of separation and the discipline of being deceived were necessary to bring Jacob to real dependence upon God, and would enable him to spend a night in prayer for deliverance from his corrupt nature as supplanter. Until Esau perceived that change he could not have recovered natural affection for his unprincipled brother. In his family Jacob manifested strong natural affection; though, like his father, he yielded to the weakness of partiality which caused division and deception in the family. Natural affection is seen in its purity in Joseph's conduct under trial and advancement. Natural affection was restored in Jacob's family when hatred and envy yielded and found forgiveness. Reunion was made possible as the result of restored natural affection. Joseph, the hated brother. though innocent, exemplified the strength, the value and the constancy of natural affection. The fountain of his natural affection was kept pure by the living spring of divine love.

III. Human grief. The struggle be tween the contending forces of good and evil in the lives of Isaac, and Jacob and his sons, could not fail to cause human grief. From first to last in the quarter's lessons we trace it. Isaac was weighed down by it: Jacob suffered much as the result of his folly; his sons deceived him even more grievously than he had his father. His family witnessed greater dissensions than existed in Isaac's family. The constant grief over unconfessed sin made the lives of Jacob's sons unstable; conscience accused them at ever possible turn. The supposed death of Joseph was a lifelong grief to Jacob. The surrender of Benjamin caused him the grief natural to unbelief and despondency. Only a surrender to divine providence, with a faith in God's promise to keep covenant with him, enabled Jacob to keep his famine were foretold, and Joseph was grasp on life until he could see the unfolding of God's plan.-T. R. A.



good brood sow is the foundation of one of the most profitable branches of about his father and Benjamin, Jos- live stock industry. She should come kept Simeon as a pledge that Ben- from a family that fattens easily and has not suffered deterioration through improper crosses or been weakened in constitution by inbreeding.

> bad points that are likely to be transmitted to her litters, and should be from a dam that has proved to be a good nurse, a good milker, of a quiet disposition, and the producer of good, large litters, for the cost of a pig is doubled when a sow raises but five, as compared with these of a sow that raises ten. To bring large litters the sow must have room for them both before and after farrowing-both in length of body and in udder capacity.

Whether a sow will make a good brood sow is one of the things one cannot tell for certain until she has been tried. In form and descent the probabilities may be in her favor, and yet she maan. Joseph was so wrought upon by may develop traits that unfit her for adah's plea that he could not refrain motherhood. She may bring small litters, she may take no eare of them, she may his brothers . He comforted his brothink too much of her own place at the trough, or her own pleasure in the pasture, and neglect her offspring, or she may have no milk for them, or may trample or roll upon them, or even eat them. In any of these cases, she cannot be fattened for slaughter too quickly. . Jacob and his household arrived On the other hand, the element of risk Egypt, Jacob was cordially received in the selection is so considerable that Pharaoli, who permitted him and his when a new brood sow is secured she should be kept just as long as she conrable part of Egypt. When Jacob saw tinnes to farrow and raise good litters. at his death was near, he made a That is what she is for, and as long as

The sow should not be bred too early. She should have attained a good size, age and a certain maturity. She should have attained some heart girth, for a young, half-grown sow cannot be expected to bring forth a numerous litter of vigorous, healthy pigs, and breeding the immature sow checks her pleasure seeking. He warned Israel growth, injuriously affects her vigor and constitution, makes farrowing more difficult for her, and makes her less likely to be a good mother in the care of her piks. As a rule, for best results, gilts are served too young, for the injuries early service inflict upon her are breeding sins which descend to her offspring, "even to the fourth generation."

When a new boar is brought to strange surroundings or a new home, the change should preferably be made some six or eight weeks before he is needed for service. If from a distance he should be isolated or quarantined for half this period, to guard against the possible introduction by him of any disease. No matter how little liability to disease may come from his former home, there is still the chance that he may have acquired deadly germs in transit. Preven-

tion is always advisable. If the trip has been a long or hard one, he should be lightly fed at first. and any desirable changes from the feed to which he has been accustomed should afternoon in preventing the flames from be made gradually. Time is necessary spreading beyond the arsenal. The dam-

usually means, if he is from the abows or auctions, that he will need more muscular development, and less fat. Ex-ercise and flesh-forming foods should en-ter into his care at this period. Exereise is important to the boar when he is not in service, and essential to develop his muscle and vigor.

It may be that the best results will be obtained from a pure-bred boar that shows desirable characteristics, is masculine, is somewhat more compact than the females he is to be used upon, and strong in points in which they are deficient. He should be the best the buyer can, purchase, and it is unwise to let'a matter of a few dollars govern in making a selection. He should be cared for apart from the other pigs, and be given plenty of exercise and nuitritious rather than fattening food. He should be, naturally, and because of proper handling, an animal of quiet disposition and an easy breeder. Preferably his service should not begin in ordinary cases long before he is a year old, and should be continued while he proves himself worthy. A matured boar should be able to serve sixty sows in a season, but where two or more services are necessary in a day, it is well to allow every second or third day for rest; more than two services a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, are not usually profitable. In general, the boar's condition should be thrifty, neither too fat, nor by any means run down; and this applies as much out of the breeding season as during that time.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The flesh of every young animals frequently lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal, properly fattened and in good health, would be preferable to a young one in poor condition. The meat from young animals nearly always lacks flavor. The best meat will be obtained from cattle that are 30 to 40 months old, though they may be used at any age if in good condition. A calf under six weeks of age should not be used for veal, and is at its best when about ten weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any time after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. Sheep may likewise be used and at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at eight to twelve months.

Souring swill destroys from 30 to 60 per cent. of the food value of the ration, and the hog when feeding upon clover should have something to correct acidity of the stomach, rather than a food to intensify it.

A persistent milker is made very largely by ner treatment the first season. If carelessly handled and allowed to go dry prematurely she will form a habit that will hardly ever be broken.

To paint and care well for buildings is economy, and it is loss to neglect to take good care of good property. The implement worth buying is worth taking care of, since its life may be prolonged and the usefulness continued. Many wagons grow old from neglect and exposure when they are little used. We heard of one man who claims that it is useless to build a shed or house for a wagon, for his wagon lasted a long time without such care-but it did fall to pieces finally, and from neglect, and

needs to be done may be done with a they are all standard birds, but with ped up to a very high degree without rasp. The hoof wall should be rasped different characteristics. Be guided more, increasing the revolution or speed. off on the bottom surface until the relation of the heel, side and toe is approximately one, two and three in length, and the work should be done in such a manner as to cause the foot to The broad sow should have no really rest squarely on the ground. Practice and observation will soon enable a man who has fair judgment to determine just what trimming each colt needs and As a general rule the feet should be examined every six or eight weeks.

> Save all the wood ashes and apply them to the orehard. They supply potash, which is a necessary element of fertility. In addition to the plant food value of ashes they benefit the mechanical condition of the soil in making it mellow and friable.

Coughing does not necessarily mean tuberculosis in cattle. Cattle cough from many different causes, but a chronic cough in this class of stock alwavs gives a reasonable suspicion of tuberculosis where there is no other cause apparent.

Mange in horses is much more difficult to treat than seab in sheep or common mange in cattle. Prevention of infection with the disease is safer and more satisfactory. There is no best all-round treatment, even for lice on stock. The class of stock, physical condition of the animals and season of the year determine the kind of treatment most advisable.

An authority on horses says the gray will live the longest, and that roans come next in order. Blacks, he asserts. seldom live to be over 20, and creams rarely exceed 15. The bay he omits. It is a common observation that grays and sorrels often live to a useful old age. As to the alleged short terms of the other colors there is room for discus-

FIRE IN ARSENAL

Naples Royal Palace Was Also In Danger.

Naples, June 23 .- Fire which broke out in the arsenal early this morning assumed such enormous proportions that troops were called from the garrison and sailors landed from warships in the harbor, to help the firemen in staying the flames. They threatened not only the destruction of the arsenal, but also the neighboring royal palace. The arsenal and palace overlook that portion of the harbor known as the military port. The origin of the fire is un-

known. The firemen, assisted by sailors and that you have enough heat, allowing for soldiers, had succeeded by 2 c'clock this a rise during the night and early mornin a majority of instances to get the age there is estimated at \$100,000. The this time of the year, especially, too he planned for protection boar into good breeding condition, which royal palace did not suffer any damage. much heat is weakening, and leg weak- kept.—Lincoln.

THE POULTRY WORLD

A FEW NOTES.

The experienced poultry raiser has good success with late-hatched chicks for future winter layers, because their art in the knowledge of how to raise them without a check. In spite of the articles regarding the late May and June hatched chicks making fall and winter layers, the beginner will not obtain these results only in rare cases, and it is here that the average beginner, never realizing that in his first attempt he cannot equal the experienced breeder in properly raising chicks, that he fails, and is discouraged. For future breeders in the following April, or for show specimens in the winter, these late-hatched birds make good; for winter layers, and by that we mean from 30 to 40 per cent. lay eggs in November, December and January, when the price of her fruit is always at its highest, they will not do it. The beginner should never be misled in the statement that he can obtain good results as far as egg production in late fall and winter from chicks hatched out the latter part of May and in June. Many experienced breeders cannot accomplish this feat.

Extra care is required to properly raise late-hatched chicks. While they first see the light of day in the last of May or June, when nature is at her best, before they are many weeks old the hot days and nights of summer are on, and they feel the depressing effects of heat and draught the same as we of the human family. They require less heat in the brooder, more ventilation, plenty of green feed, fresh water more often, and more room in their living quarters, than their earlier-hatched brothers and sisters. Natural shade, if possible, artificial if there is no natural shade. The better the conditions to combat the heat of summer the better will be the growth of the chicks. Lice is at its height in the warm months, and must be fought hard.

The poultry show has reduced the beginner so fast in regard to fine specithe money than they are willing to give. cially possible. The majority of letters in late years come to the breeder's desk, describing almost perfect birds for a small sum. Many beginners when they write this do not realize just what they are askstandard, and naturally they can see speciments come high. In fact the mathe letter, but birds that would make elegant breeders at a much less figure. They would be properly matered to pro- overcomes all these difficulties. It produce results but the eye of a beginner, duces currents of high frequency, and trained only to see the near-perfect specimen, cannot grasp the situation that erator consists of a prime alternator. all Madison Square Garden winners in which produces polyphase alternating one variety would not produce all win-currents of given frequency and volt. 93 3-8c; No. 1 northern, 92 3-8c; No. 2 ners. It would surprise some beginners age. This frequency and voltage by do., 89 7-8c to 90 3-8c; July, 91 3-8c ask-to go in the pens of the best breeders means of a series of machines work-ed, Sept., 93 3-8c. in this country and see how the pens ing on the same shafting, and known In trimming the colt's hoof all that were mated to produce results. To be sure as "transformer generators," is steplittle cause to regret.

More trap-nests are in use to-day for avoided. improving the laying qualities of the fowls and better breeding than ever before, and better egg yields by those power that the commercial use of a practising up-to-date methods are obtained than in the past. The public will how often attention will be required. demand improvement each year. The poultry industry is not going back, but development of big centres for wireadvancing rapidly. Great truths are be less distribution of correspondence. ing unfolded each year, and the poultry industry in years to come will not be one of mystery, as it has been in the past.

To those raising poultry on all grains we would say a mistake has been made. To those raising poultry in a small way good commercial dry mashes are now on the market and should be fed in addition to the grains. These feeds, a part of them at least put up by the leading firms, will give results, as they have been mixed based on experience of practical poultry raisers. It is true that they cannot be called the ideal food as mixed by our leading experts, but they will give paying results and are sheaper to the keeper of small flocks than mixing up their own feeds.

The practical poultry raiser knows by experience the best method toward making poultry pay. It has only been a short time since the experiment stutions commenced to investigate poultry culture, and their foundation was laid largely on the experience of successful methods as practiced by old breeders who had made a success. The stations have taken up work and are solving the problems that the commercial poultry raiser does not have time to experiment on. With up-to-date equipment and men of brains at the head, the experiment stations in the short time they have been working have accomplished wonderful work, but when it comes to steady, large egg vields. the commercial plants as a rule lead, due to conditions. long years of experience in feeding, and attention under one system to one thing only, egg production. We are speaking now of the up-to-date plants that have been in the business a number of years and have made good, for like all lines of business there are plants that are not making money, and some about breaking even. Again there are those that are making a fair profit. It is due wholly to the management. Successful poultry-keeping is made up largely of until their day was over. many small details; any one of them neglected means a cutting down in returns. It is not a position that should be taken up on a large scale, unless the owners have a liking for fowls and some understanding of the business before entering into large operations. These are the nights when one must

watch the brooder heat-one night cool and the next warm. Before retiring see ing. If the night is warm and likely to stay so, do not have too much heat. At

ness will develop. The early hatches can stand more heat than those during May and June. Any experienced poultry raiser will state that late May and June brooder chicks must be reared with more care than those brooded earlier. When past the ten-day to three weeks stage, they are pretty sure to make a live of it, and with proper quarters and care will grow like weeks. And if they are not checked during their growing period. will develop into winter layers, especially the Leghorns and lighter breeds.

For the beginner it is simply a matter of choice as to whether he purchase dayold chicks or hatching eggs to start with. If the beginner has an incubator and brooder and wishes top-notch stock, at a fair price, hatching eggs offer a good opportunity to secure some fine future breeders, for he can purchase eggs that are from the breeders' best birds. To be sure, there is an element of chance as to the outcome of the hatch, but considering the low price that the eggs are obtained for from high-grade stock, if but 50 per cent. hatched it would be value received. If the breeders who sold hatching eggs knew that every egg was fertile and would produce a chick, the majority as good or nearly a good as the parent stock, natching eggs from the best breeders could not be obtained for the price they are now offered. Five high-grade chicks from thirteen eggs should cause no one to complain. course, in the majority of cases, better hatches than this are the rule.

English Invention Has Overcome Difficulties.

Long Distance Commercial Use Practicable.

London, June 23.-The Evening Standard, ascribes to William Durtnall, an English engineer, an invention which will possibly revolutionize etheric telegrophy and make the long mens that they often expect more for distance wireless telephone commer-

The invention consists of an electric generator capable of producing heavy currents with atternating frequency of 3,000 to 10,000 periods per second. ing for. Their minds have been trained Both telegraph and telephone by wireby the show room, where only the best less have hitherto been handicapped is exhibited, and the ideal cuts of the by the lack of such generators. A wireless telephone demands currents of nothing else. This is good and proper, frequency greatly higher than the frebut they should understand that show quency of the sound waves produced by speech, while the efficiency of the jority of breeders do not get enough for wireless telegraph is greatly increased their best birds. Again the beginner thereby. Hitherto it has been impos could often be guided by the breeder sible to construct a dynamo of large who could sell birds not as described in output which is capable of producing such currents.

Mr. Durtnall's invention, it is said.

brother beginner, by the breeder of The usual mechanical difficulties years of experience and you will have which present themselves in the shape of centrifugal forces are thereby

The inventor maintains that it is possible to construct machines of such wireless telephone for a distance of several hundred miles will be immediately possible, and will hasten the

HORSES TO RESCUE

Coney Island Mounted Police Aid Disabled Boat.

New York, June 23.-Coney Island policeman, mounted as horse marines, have become a valuable adjunct to the lifesaving forces of that popular resort. Two of the mounted policemen, Edwon Cody and James J. McDonald, who ere on regular duty regulating traffic ashore, distinguished themselves vesterday, when they swam their horses about 300 feet out to sea and rescried seven persons in a disabled metorboat.

A thirty-five foot eraft was nearly swamped by a choppy sea, and two women in the party, with children in their arms, were screaming for help while the throng of promenaders ashore were help- lower; lambs \$5.50 to \$8.90; yearlings, less. But the two blue-coats, mounted on first-class steeds that had been taught to swim, did not hesitate for a moment. They simply wheeled their chargers, spurred them down over the embankment onto the beach, and plunged into the surf. The tide was such that the horses had not gone more thas 75 feet before they were "off their legs" and had to swim. Horses and riders bobbed up and down, half-submerged, while a great crowd on the beach cheered their efforts. Cody and McDonald not only reached the craft in time to rescue the women and children, but went back a second time and towed in the boat with its men occupants,

Some hysterical women wanted to hug the policemen's horses, and the animals appeared to derive dumb pleasure from being patted and applauded.

The hot sun soon dried their trousers and they did not bother to go off duty

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts 665; milch cows and springers, 75; calves, 1,600; sheep and lambs, 600; hogs, 300.

Trade rather dull, with prices of common grassers, fed cattle and sheep deciling.

A few of the best cattle sold at from 6 to near 7 cents, but most of the sales were made at from 4 to 5 cents per nound.

Milch cows, \$25 to \$65 each. Milcii Cuws, see to pure calves, 3 to 6 cents.

Sheep, 4 1-2 to 5 cents.

Spring lambs, 34 to \$6 each.

Hogs—About 10 1-4 cents.



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy ... \$12 25 \$12 50 Eggs, dozen 25
Spring chickens, lb. 35
Hens, lb. 21
Spring ducks, lb. 30 Turkeys, lb.

SUGAR MARKETS.

Do., choice sides 10 75

Do., medium 8 75

Do., common 7 00

Mutton, light 10 00 Veal, common, cwt. . . 9 00

Do., prime, cwt. 11 00

Sugars are quoted in London, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence .. \$4 40 Do., Redpath's 4 49 LIVE STOCK.

	Export cartle, shoice\$8 60	SA	90
	Butcher cattle, choise 6 40		90
	Do., medium 6 00		30
	Do., common 4 75	-	25
	Butcher cows, choice 5 25		85
	Do., medium 4 30	-	75
	Do., canners 3 50	_	•.
•	Do., bulis 3 70	4	20
	Feeding steers		00
	Stockers, choice 3 00		00
	Do., light 2 00		50
	Milkers, choice 40 00	75	-
	Springers 35 00	75	-
	Slieep, ewes 5 60		25
	Bucks and culls 4 50		00
	Lambs 7 50	10	
	Hogs, fed and watered 9 40		00
	Hogs, f.o.b 9 60		
	OMITTED TAXABLE	_	

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat-	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
July	991/42	991/4	985/	98%a
Oct	931/48	93%b	93	93b
Dec	921/2	92%a	915/4	91548
Oats—		7.0	, .	/**
July	361/4b	361/28	3614	361/20
Oet	381/38	38½a	38	38b

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.—Wheat—July 90 1-2c; Sept., 92 5-8c; No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 1 northern, 91 1-2c to 92 1-2c; No. 2 do., 89 1-2e to 90 1-2e.

Corn-No. 3 yellow, 58 1-2c to 59c. Oats-No. 3 white, 39 1-2c to 40c. Rye-No. 2, 54c to 55 1-2c. Bran and flour unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

CHEESE MARKETS. Brockville .- At to-day's cheese board meeting offerings were 5,2220 boxes, and

Alexandria.-At the cheese board meeting to-night, 921 while cheese sold

the sales 1,495 colored and 720 white at

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Beeves 7 25

Decres		-0	7.7	10
Texas steers	6	90	8	00
Stockers and feeders	6	30	8	15
Cows and heifers	4	00	8	30
Calves	7	00		25
Hogs, receipts, 19,000.	•	•	, •	_
Market strong.				
Light	8	40	8	70
Mixed				70
Heavy	8	15		65
Rough		15	_	35
Pigs		65	_	35
Bulk of sales		50	8	
Sheep - Receipts, 15,0 weak.			Mari	
Native	4	60	5	75
Yearlings	. 5	40	6	50
Lambs, native	. 5	10	7	90
Spring lambs	5	25	7	65

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle - Receipts 100 head, active and steady. Veals-Receipts 700 head, active and steady, \$6 to \$10.50.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Hogs-Receipts 2,500 head, active, 5 to 10e higher, heavy mixed. Yorkers and pigs, \$8.90 to \$8.95; roughs, \$7.75 to \$7. 85; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25; dairies, \$8.75 to \$8.90.

Sheep and lambs-Receipts 1,600 head: slow wethers and mixed sheep 10 to 15c \$4.50 to \$7; wethers, \$5 to \$5.65; ewes, \$3 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$5 to \$5.35.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE steady; No. I. Man., 7s 9 1-2d; No. 2 Man., 7s 7d; No. 3 Man., 7s 5d. Futures.

steady; July, 7s 6 3-8d; Oct., 7514 1-8d; Corn Spot firm; new, no stock; Am erican mixed, new kim dried, 5s 4 3-8d; old, 6s; old via Galveston, 5s Sd. Futures, stendy; July, Laplata, 4s Id; Sept., 50

Flour, winter patents, 29s 9d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), 24 10s to £5 10s. Beef, extra India mess, nominal.

Pork, prime mess, western, nominal. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, .77s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 66s 6d. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40

lbs.. 73s. Short elear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 67s ad. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 57s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, 55s 9d. Do., American refined, 56s 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new,

59s; old, 63s. Do., colored, new, 59s; old 63s. Tallow, prime city, 31s 9d. Do., Amstralian, in London, 36s 3d. Turpentine, spirits, 28s 3d. Rosin, common, 11s 4 1-2d. Petroleum, refined, 9 3-8d.

Linseed oil, 26s 3d. Bad promises are better broken than Cottomseen oil, Hull refined, apot, 31s