LESSON V.-NOVEMBER 2, 1913. Balak and Balaam .- Num. 22:1-24:25.

Commentary-I. A desire to curse Israel had now arrived at a point northcast of the DeadiSea, not far from the Jordan, on "this side," or the east side, of the river. 2. Balak-The name means "waster." He was the king of Moab at this time. 3. Moab was sore afraid-The Moabites had no reason to be afraid, for the Israelites had taken with them. Their fears were aroused by the reports of their victories over Sition and Og. 4. Elders of Midiga-The Mosbites and the Midianites appear to have been closely allied at this time, probably because they feared Israel as a common enemy. As the ox pressed with the numbers of Israel (v. They had heard of their success in war (Num. 21), and they feared that they would be utterly destroyed. 5. Sent...unto Balaam-Balak sent to Balsam, because he was convinced that he had supernatural power as a soothsayer or possibly a prophet, although he is nowhere in scripture called a prophet. Balaam's character is set forth with remarkable ferce in this narrative. He appears to have some knowledge of Jehovah and to have desired to please him; and yet he was eager to please Balak for the profit that was sure to come to him from cursing isreal. The New Testament sets him forth as greedy and with small regard for righteousness (2 Pet. 2:15; Judge II). Pethor-A place in Mesopotamia. River The Euphrates. Cover the face of the earth. This is an Oriental exaggeration. Balak's fear led him to place high estimate upon Israel's number. 6. Curse me this people-The belief was widely diffused, among the ancient heathen nations, that certain persons holding a certain relation to the gods, could surely call down their vengeance by certain formulas of cursing.-Whedon. Wot Know. Is cursed Balak had much confidence in Balaam's ability to call destruction upon whom he would. He distrusted the ability of his armies to crush Israel, and appeared to Balsam to bring him supernatural

H. Balaam's first three propheries (23:1-24:9). 23:1-12. Balak was very ready to build seven altars for Balaam and provide the sacrifices that were required: but he was Meeply disappointed when Balaam began to speak, for his words were highly favorable toward Israel. Balaam would not utter the curse that Balak longed for, because he was too deeply impressed with the message that God gave him. With all his desire for the reward promised him by Balak, he could not wholly ignore his responsibility to God. 23:13-30. Balak was eager for Balaam to try a second time to pronounce a curse upon Israel. Altars were erected in another place and sacrifices burned, but instead of a curse upon Israel, there was pronounced a still more emphatic blessing upon them. 24:1-9. So great was Bal-I's fear of Israel and so carnest was his desire that they be cursed, that he constrained Balaam to make yet anther effort. In still another place seven altare were built and offerings were made. This time Balaam did not ask the Lord about his message, for "it pleased the Lord to bless Israel."

HI. The final prophecy (24: 10-25.) 16. Balak's anger was kindled—He nad sent a long distance for Balaam, and had sperificed many beasts that Israel might be placed at a disadvantage before him, but he himself was weakened by the greatness of the blessings pronounced upon his enemies. Ii. Fice-Balak's design was to send Bilaam away honored and rich; but he was ordered to flee as a fugitive. The Lord hath kept thee back from honer-in a senso Balak acknowledged the true God. Balsam was not wholly true to olid, nor did he make himself acceptable to Balal; he therefore lost the blessin gthat comes from fidelity to God, and failed to receive from Balak that which he greatly desired, a rich reward in gold and edver. 13. The commandment of the Lord Balaam had some regard for God's will but as we read this narrative we instinctively deplore his intense regerrors to receive the rewards of unrighteousness. He is a type of multitudes to-day, who desire to be counted an God's side, but whose tendencies lend them into fatal entanglements with the world. 14. Advertise thee--Inform thee. What this people shall do-Israel was yet to conquer the nations reprewas yet to conquer the nations represented by Balak. 16. Having his eves open—Having spiritual vision. 17. 1 shall see him. The Messiah. Stir out of Jacob. This has generally been interof Jacob.—This has generally been interpreted of refer to Christ. Sheth—Tumult, meaning all the wicked. 18. Israel shall do valiantly.—These whom Balak would have cursed would be a strong and prosperious nation. 19. He that shall have dominion—He is spoken of under preted to refer to Christ.—Sheth—Tunt these prophecies there is a gradual unfolding of any ability to curse those blessed of Jehovah.

In the second, it become certain that Israel will triumph over all his enemics.

In the third, the of Jacob -This has generally been inter-

Mosh? Who was Bolak? Where did Balasam live? Why did Balak send for Relaam? How was Balaam opposed in him going to Balak? Why could not Balaam prenounce a curse upon Israel? How many prophecies did Balaam utter

duty to a vicious inclination to adapt the unyielding rule of right to the de-signs of avarice. The invisible God, the will of God and the power of God were strong realities to Balaam. Even at Balak's request he would not go without permission. He refused to go when forbidden. When allowed to go, he repeatedly protested that he would say nothing but what God told him to say. His temptation was to abuse spiritual power in order to gratify others and exalt himself. Balak professed a profound he-Israel (22:1-41). 1. The children of lief in the efficacy of Balaam's maledietions, even as against the people of Balaam's God. Here was the very essence of superstition, to suppose that anything could have any spiritual offleacy contrary to, or apart from, the will of God. Balak rightly judged Israel's success was due to God, but

wrong in supposing him to be a national a circuitous route to avoid a collision deity who might be turned aside or bought for money. A fixed persuasion that Israel' was his enemy dominated Balak's mind. He sought to obtain supernatural aid from Balaam by means of flatteries, gifts and promises, thus expressing his opinion of what would he most acceptable to Balaam. Had he not lieketh up the grass-They were im- thus conducted himself, Balaam might Israel would not injure Balak. For Balaam to curse Israel would be treason toward God. If Balaam went, he would either act dishonestly toward Balak or treasonably toward God. It does not appear that God waited for any request from Balaam. While he was considering all the honors and emoluments that might come to him, God came to him with the prompt, sobering question, What men are these with thee?" It was an expression of his desire to extricate Balaam from the snare at the outset. God settled everything with a very brief, but sufficient answer, containing no assurance to Balak. There was guidance for Balaam, security for Irael, but for Balak only flat denial. Balaam's interpretation of God's words was a clear index of his spiritual state. They did not appeal to his conscience, or secure his obedience, or cause him to consider his danger. It was in his heart to obey the behest of Balak and secure the offered prize. He was secretly swayed by greed. He sought god for himself to the injury of others.

II. Trifling with the will of God. In speaking to God, Balaam omitted saying anything of his own reputation, as Balak represented it. In his answer to the messengers he omitted part of God's word to him, and they, in turn, omitted still more of their report to Balak whose great object was to get Balaam's curse into operation. The report contained nothing to shake his faith in the possibility of gaining his end. When the will of God was declared, the struggle between conscience and covetousness began with Balsam. At first, conscience prevailed, but his reply indicated donble-mindedness, which left him open to renew temptations. Trying to bribe his conscience was seeking permission to sin. Balak's proposal outweighed the direct commands of God, the mission of the angel, the influence of a very peculiar miracle and a very narrow esthough permitted, was controlled, not without increasing the number of cows in his own interest, but in the interest kept.
of Israel. The consequences of his in The consequences of his inward disloyalty were overruled that a dairy herd need not be elaborate or they might not be disastrous to God's expensive, and should take cognizpeople, God assumed control of Ba- ance of the fact that there are good leam's rebellions lips and caused him to cows and poor cows, judged by their He was compelled to hear the doom of his people expressly and clearly an-

CROP ESTIMATE

Canadian Grain Yields as Figured by Ottawa

A builetin just issued by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Comerce gives a provisional estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops and also the average quality of these crops at harvest time.

During the month ended Sept. 30, ideal weather for the ingathering of the grain crops prevailed over all Canada. the greater part of Ontario and in the Western Provinces harvesting operations were well completed by the middle of were went completed by the middle of September, and only in parts of Que-bec and the Maritime provinces, where the spring opens later, was harvesting carried on during the latter end of the

month.

The estimates given a month ago are The estimates given a month ago, are slighly greater than those now issued, which may be presumed to be based more or less on results of threshing. The final estimates, based altregther on threshing become certain that I statt will triumph over all his enemics. In the third, the same promotive side of Israel future appears, his prosperity is vividly portrayed, and an average of 31.00 bushels per and an average of 31.00 bushels in 1912. For this year the total production of rye all who bies him are pronounced blessed, and an average of 31.00 bushels in 1912. For this year the total production of rye is 2.559.000 bushels, of peas 3.74.000 bushels, of peas 3.74.000 bushels, of beans that the names of the hostile nations that the prediction of his prosperity—
Whedon.

Questions.—Where are the plains of 17.952.000 bushels, for corn for husking 14.086.000 bushels, for geas of 3.753.500 bushels, for bushels, for flax of 3.753.500 bushels, for corn for husking 16.569.800 bushels, for corn for husking of 16.569.800 bushels for beans of 1,040.800 bushels.

bushels.
For the three Northwest provinces the tofal yield of spring wheat is estimated at 182,852,000 bushels, of fall wheat at 7.24,000 bushels, of oats at 233,355,000 bushels, of barley at 27,904,000 bushels, of rye at 686,000 bushels, of flax at 14,808,000 bushels.

bushels.

The average quality of these crops, measured upon a per cent basis of 100 as Epresenting grain well headed, well support of these prophecies? How was black affected by these prophecies? Balaam's character, and state your reasons.

PRACTICAL STRVEY.

Topic Double-mindedness,
I. Chinging to truth and error.

H. Trifling with the will of God.

I. Clinging to truth and error.

We have in Balaam a melancholy instance of an attempt to reconcile a sense of the last two years, turnips \$2.62, many good figures, a representing average conditions during growth. The conditions during growth. The condition of potatoes is \$2.50, turnips \$2.62, many good figures, sugar beets \$2.62.—Archibalt, Chief Officer.

Cure li To-day,

It Will Care Your Achine Back, Stop Your Suffering, Keep You Well.

Back Suferers, Read Below-

"I am just so delighted with the comfort Nerviline brought me that I want to talk about it all the time," writes J. C. Caughlan, of Saskatoon. "For ages have been subject to an aching, dragging feel at the base of the spine. When attacks came on it made my whole body ache. It appeared as if I had taken cold and a soreness developed all through my muscular system. When in Winmper one day, a friend spoke to me of Nerviline, and I bought a 50c bottle. That was the best half-dollar ever spent; it did so much for me. It is had to convince some people of what have been permitted to explain that a really good medicine can do, but there will be no sceptics after they try out Nerviline. I use it for everything now. It's fine for rheumatism and neuralgia, and all sorts of muscular pain it cures quickly. But internally, if possible, Nerviline is even better. It cures a cramp in ten seconds, and as for gas and upset or sour stomach, nothing could excel Nerviline. I think it should be kept in every home as a protection against sudden ills, and also to cure ills that resist other treatments." Family size bottles, 50c.; trial size, 25c, at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.

Y., U. S. A.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES FROM SE-LECTING COWS.

The dairy farmers of Canada are beginning to realize the importance of the question of the improvement of dairy herds, and the possibilities there are in this line of work for increasing the profits of milk production. According to the results which have followed intelligent breeding and selection, combined with good care and feeding, in other lands, as well as the experiences of progressive farmers in possible to increase the average production of Canadian herds by at least 2,000 pounds of milk per cow per year, by applying the same rational methods. Such an increase in production would mean an additional revenue from dairying to the farmers cape from death. Balaam's going. of Canada of at least \$30,000,000 a year,

The plans for the improvement of is possible.—C. F. W. formation from it that is of real value of air space within the stable. to him. He may have personal knowledge of the strain in question, but necessary, and by preference should

ject the improvement of our dairy the ceiling, drives the hot air downdividual cow, as well as deal with the the ground level and connecting with

ness, fudividuality can only be determined by the weighing and testing of

It is quite practicable for individual armere to test their own herds and nany are doing so, but some form of o-operation makes the work easier and cheaper and at the same time nore useful, inasmuch as each memer of an association has the information relating to other herds as well as his own.

Cow testing is distinctly and immedlately of value to every factory owner, or several good reasons. If farmers supply more milk or cream from a given number of cows or a certain number of acres, it means that by receiving more raw material from the same territory there is a lessening in the cost of hauling and a lowering in Buk. They care nothing for the science Poproportion of the expense of making, of the thing. All they know is that Be while a longer factory season is possible as the milking period is extended. Further, directly a patron begins testing each cow indibidually he commences to take far more interest in the herd and is likely to supply not only more, but a far better quality

of milk or cream, cared for better. ing the milk in the vats in far better tating his work at every step, it is clearly of great importance to every are permanent. cheese and butter maker to follow this

Farmers who may desire to organize cow testing associations are invited to correspond with the Dairy Commissioner regarding the assistance given oy the department in the organization.—Builetin 33, Dairy and Cold Storage Series, Department of Agriculture.

MR. A.'S PROFITLESS JOB.

I'wo patrone of a noted Ontario creamery, both members of a cow-testing association, at the end of last year - had these records to study. Mr. A., milking eight cows, sent a total of only 1,360 pounds of tat. Mr. B., with only five cows, sent 1,777 pounds. Dairymen in other sections are invited

to consider what this means. A. had three cows more than B. to milk and feed all year, but received a smaller income than B. by quite \$90. Nor is that all, for the three extra cows consumed feed worth at least \$90 more, making another \$90 that he was "out." But one step further: A. worked hard milking those three extra cows, spending probably 200 hours more than B. on a thankless and profitless job. The cowe are worth something as an investment, but it is doubtful if they returned any interest on it; some allowance should be made for depreciation even of this wonderfully inefficient cow "plant"; then stable accommodation had to be prothis country, it would seem to be the herd called for some expenditure of vided for them, and the general care of thought and skill on the part of A. as general manager of his establishment. The deductions are plain; however comforting a "guesa" whether a cow or a herd "pays," there is

nothing to take the placae of actual dairy records. Further, whatever the production of a herd may be, comparisons with other annual records should be made in order to see if improvement

LICE AND RINGWORM.

These two pests of housed cattle utter truth and blessing. The words of milk moduction, in all breeds, and badly ventilated stables. Remedial rly unexpected by Balak. He was per may have a lengthy pedigree that her treated. So long as calves and adult plexed and horrified at Balaam's words. performance at the milk pail is up to cattle remain in pasture they are not the mark; that there are "scrub" pure bothered with vermin or skin disease breds as well as common "scrubs." It but when they go into winter quarnounced. He was made to understand will require some moral courage to disters the trouble starts. The reason that Israel, under God's guidance, was card the expensive pure bred scrub is that eggs (nits) of lice remain in reaching the highest eminence among after she has been shown up in her the stable from season to season, true colors, but that is what should while the vegetable parasite or ringbe done. There is only one true stand- worm lives on damp walls, partitions, ard, and the test must be production. fences and other woodwork as well This is not an argument against the as on the skin of animals. Both pests, pure bred animals as such, but rather therefore, are acquired in the stable. an attempt to place performance ahead If animals are to be made comfortof pedigree. Ancestry is a most imable by keeping them free of lice portant consideration, but unless the and ringworm the stable should be record carries with it some account of specially prepared for their reception. production, it lacks the only really Each animal should be allowed four important feature, and the man look-square feet of window glass and five the first cost of equipment is almost ing for superior animals gets no in- hundred to eight hundred cubic feet Good ventilation, too, is absolutely

be of the King system. In this method Any scheme which has for its ob- of ventilation the fresh air enters at stock must provide for a study, and ward upon the backs of the cattle record, of the performance of the in- and is sucked out through vents near three feeds a day are better than two. management to replace those which pipes discharging through a high are discarded in the "weeding" pro- commey in the roof. The cleansing

↑ PERFECTION Smokeless Oil Heater gives just that touch of extra comfort you need in very cold weather.

PERFECTION SMORELESS OIL HEATER

It gives warmth where the ordinary heat does not go. It chases the chill from the breakfast-room or bedroom in a few minutes. Carry it wherever you need it. Light, easy to handle, clean; durable, and at the same time ornamental. Stock carried at all chief points.

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

For best results ROYALITE OIL



n eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opimon that the most wonuerrui discovery of recent years was tue discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single tuin layer of Zam-Bus is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poinson! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin Dr disease, it stops the emarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue from below is Zam-Buk's With the strong probability of hav-secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and condition every day, thereby facili- literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures

matter up and make it a point to 101 Delorimier avenue, Montreal, called Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores | 5c that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him, To-day-over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years -he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a lc. etamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

process consists in removing all loose trash, litter and soiled feed, scrubbing walls, mangers partitions, floors and ceiling with a 1-50 solution of coal tar disinfertant or crude carbolic acid or solution of four ounces of formaldehyde or sulphase of copper to a gallon of water. Fresh-made limewash is then applied with a spraying pump, which forces the wash into every crack, cranny and crevice. An addition of one pound of chloride of lime to three gallons of lime-wash wakes it more effective.

To rid animals of lice a 1-100 selution of coal-tar dip may be sprayed on and brushed in, when the weather is not too cold, or an even more effective solution may be made by steeping four ounces of stavesacre seeds in a gallon of boiling water and using when cold. Frequent applications are necessary, as new broods of lice atch out from "nits." In cold weather dust the affected part of the skin freely with flowers of sulphur, or Persian or pyrethrum insectpowder. Mercurial ointment (blue ointment), is effective when applied to the poll of the head and along the backbone; but treated animals must be separated to prevent licking of the cintment, which is poisonous. Ringworm is indicated by bare, white, scaly, crusty spots upon the face, around the eyes and on the neck of young cattle. Treat by scraping and crubbing each spot clean, and then zulling in icdine cintment every other day until well, "Barn itch" or ringworm, may also affect adult cattle, causing itching, scaly spots on the body and especially about the tail head. Treat by scrubbing clean and wetting with a solution of two pounds of sulphate of copper to a gallon of water applied hot.

NOTES.

Bees are the only producers known to husbandry that yield a profit with-out cost of feed. They find their own pasturage. They multiply so rapidly that they more than pay for the small trifling.

The 300-pound pig at eight months is the masterwork of the feeder. It is not a fact that a pig can take care of all that he can eat; he can eat more than he can digest and he can digest more than he can use. Regular Hogs kept in confinement have a craving for mineral substances or for

burned vegetable matter. It has been found good practice to supply the hogs with such matter. Charcoal is best, but a mixture largely of wood ashes with a small amount of salt and sulphur may be used in lieu of the charcoal Where advisable we must be me to

a certain extent diversified farmers in order that our income may be properly balanced so as to maintain our financial equilibrium when the fruit yield is heavy and prices are low, or when the crop is light and the price is high. We must get acquainted with the cow, the hog and chickens, and at least grow enough vegetables to eat.

MANITOBA'S CROP SAFE.

A Winnipeg, Man., despatch: Awaiting reports from 76 points. Manitoba has a good average crop as to yield, and decidedly more than an average crop as to quality. Threshing is complete, a very large amount of grain has been moved.

Taken altogether, Manitoba has a good crop, well, saved, and the only ground of complaint is the very low price of good wheat, and in this, with her shorter haul. Manitoba suffers much less than the provinces to the west of her.

MONTREAL LIVE STUCK.

Cattle, receipts 3,200, calves 500, shep and lambs 500 hogs 1,500. Trade was brisk, with not much change in prices, excepting that hogs are advanc-There is still a great demand for small There is still a great demand for small bulls and stockers to ship to the United States, 40 carloads having already been sent this week, and several more carloads are ready for shipment.

A few of the best cattle sold at about cents, medium 5 to 6 3-4, common 3 to 4 3-4, small bulls 4 cents, stockers 4 to 5.

Cows \$25 to \$70 each. Caives 3 to 6 1-2. Sheep 4 1-4. Lambs 6 1-2.

Hogs 10 1-4 to 10 1-1.

TORONTO MARKET

FARMERS' MARKET	
Pressed hogs, heavy\$11 75	\$12-2
DU., HPRE 19 RO	13 0
outter, dairy b. 0 30	0.3
The william doz.	0.45
nickens Ib 0 20	0.2
OW1, 1D 0 18	0 17
ueks, Ib 0 18	0 20
urkeys, lb 0 23	0 25
pples, bbl 2 25	3 2
otatoes, bag 0 90	1 00
eef, forequarters, cwt 8 00	9 00
Do., hindquarters, ewt 12 50	14 00
Do., choice sides, cwt 11 09	11 50
Do., medium, cwt 9 25	10 50
Do., common, cwt 8 50	9 50
utton, light, cwt 9 00	11 00
eal, common, cwt 10 00	11 50
Do., prime, ewt 12 00	
mb out	13 25
amb, ewt 13 50	14 50
SUGAR MARKET.	
Surara are quetal in Toursta to	

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

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. \$ 4 50 Do. Do. Redpath's 4 50 Do. Do. Acadia 4 45 Beaver granulated 4 35

LIVE STOCK			*
Receipts, 4.385 cattle, 328 sheep, 1.204 hogs.	calv	res.	1,751
Butcher cattle, choice	7 30	to	7 50
do. do. medium	6 00	to	7 00
do. do. common	5 25	to	6 75
Butcher cows, choice	6 00	to	6 35
do. do. medium	4 75	to	5 75
	2 50	to	3 75
do. bulls	4 40	to	
eeding steers	5 50	to	0.00
stockers. choice	5 00	to	4 40
do. light	3 75		4 35
Tilkers, choice, each	65 00		35 00
pringers	49 00		85 60
heep, ewes			5 25
Bucks and culls	9 00	to	4 64
ambs	7 45	to	7 75
logs. fed and watered	4 00		
logs, f. d. b	9 00		
alves	4 9T		
aives	T 23		

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN, Open. High. Low. Close Oct. 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.-Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard. 86 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 85 1-8c; No. 2 do. 83 1-8e to 83 5-8e; Dec., 83 5-8e; May. 87 5-8c asked.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.-Close: Wheat, Dec., 82 5-8e to 82 3-4e; May, 87 5-8e to 87 3-4e; No. 1 hard, 85 1-4c; No. 1 northern, 83 1-4c to 85 1-4c; No. 2 do., 81 1-4c to 83 1-2c; No. 3 wheat, 79 1-4c to

Corn-No. 3 yellow, 66c to 81 1-4c. Oats-No. 3 white, 36 3-4e to 37c. Flour and bran-Unchanged. CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville .- At to-day's cheese board meeting 1.377 colored and 550 white were offered. The sales were 65 colored at 12 5-8c GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow,—Watson & Batchelor report large supplies, but trade was slow, expected for finest grades, which were some Quotations;—Scotch steers 15e to 16c pound; Irish, 12 1-2c to 14c; best bulls, 11 3-4c to 13 1-4c. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Caltle, recepts 4,500. Market steady. Market strong.
Light 755 to 810
Mixed 759 to 825
Heavy 735 to 825
Rough 735 to 755
Pigs 459 to 735 BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle - Receipts 800 head, active and higher. Veals-receipts 50 head, active and teady, unchanged. Hogs-receipts 2,500 head, active and 5c to 10c higher.

Pigs-25c lower. Heavy-\$8.50 to \$8.55. Mixed- \$8.40 to \$8.50. Yorkers-\$8.00 to \$8.50. Pigs-\$7.50 to \$7.75. Roughs-\$7.50 to \$7.75 Stags-\$6.50 to \$7.25. Dairies-\$8.25 to \$8.40. Sheep and lambs-receipts 6,000 head, slow; yearlings steady, others 5c to 25c lower; lambs 40c lower;

Lambs-\$5.50 to \$7.50. Yearlings—\$4.00 to \$6.25. Wethers-\$5.00 to \$5.25, Ewes-\$2.50 to \$4.75. Sheep, mixeu-\$4.50 to \$5.00. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE Wheat, spot steady, No. 1, dew, 6s

No. 2 Manitoba, old, 7s 2d. No. 3 Manitoba, 6s 71/2d. Futures steady, Dec. 6s 9 %d May 6s, 1116d, Mar. 6s 1114d. Corn, spot easy. American mixed, 6s 6d. Futures firm, Nov. 4s 7%d. Dec. 4s 97/8. Flour, winter patents, 28s 9d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast), £6

5s to £7 15s. Beef, extra India mess, 117s 6d. Pork, prime mess, western, 110s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 67s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 69s 6d. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34

Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 bs., 72s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 66s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 63s.

American, refined, 55s 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, 62s

Lard, prime western, in tierces, 54s

Colored, 63s 6d. Tallow, prime city, 32s. Australian in London, 24s 714d. Turpentine, spirits, 31s. Resin, common, 10s 11/2d. Petroleum, refined, 9%d.

Linseed oil, 25s 9d. In looking out for other people's Cotton seed oil, Hull refined, spot, rights a man is apt to get left himself. 29s 101/2d.