SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII. August 15, 1915

Jeroboam Leads Israel Into Sin.—I. Kings 12: 25-33.

Commentary.—I. Jeroboam's fear (vs. 25-27). 25. built Shechem—Jeroboam selected Shechem as the capital of his kingdom. He erected buildings necessary for that purpose and fortified the city. The location was favorable, being central, and the place had many historic events clustering about it. Abraham pitched his tent there upon entering Canaan for the first time. There Jacob bought a portion of land, which he gave to Joseph. Shechem was situated between Gerizim and Ebal from which blessings and curses, respectively, were pronounced upon Israel. It was one of the six cities of refuge. There Joshua gathered the people shortly before his death and delivered to them his parting words. At Shechem all Israel assembled to receive Rehoboam as king, but upon his failure to yield to reasonable demands ten tribes went over to Jeroboam. A few years later the king removed his capital to Tirzah, a place a little north of Sechem. Mount Ephraim—In the hill country, or upon the mountainous ridge which extends for fifty miles north and south through the central part of Palestine Jeroboam belonged to the tribe of Ephraim. went out from thence—With Shechem as a fortified centre, he built other fortifications at important points to keep out his enemies. built Penuel—This is the Peniel of Genesis 32:24-32 and means "face of God." It was here that Jacob wrestled all night with the angel of God and gained the victory, his name being changed from Jacob to Israel. Penuel was situated on the River Jabbok, about twenty miles east of where it flows into the Jordan. It was fortified to protect the kingdom from Asyrian invasion, since Penuel was on the great caravan road to the East.

26. Jeroboam said in his heart—He said one thing in his heart and quite another to his people. It is no uncommon thing for one to say in his heart what he would not for the world say to others. We are judged by men largely by what we say with our lips, but God judges us by what we say in our hearts. kingdom return—The king realized that the people who had so eagerly pledged allegiance to him were liable to forsake him and return to the kingdom from which they revolted, should some provocation arise. He knew the temper of his people, and as a sagacious ruler he foresaw what might occur. 27. if this people .... sacrifice.... at Jerusalem—Jeroboam recognized the fact that the tribes that had seceded and come over to him had not in so doing forsaken the God and the religion of their fathers. They would continue to worship the God of Israel, and Jerusalem was the true centre of that worship. He was wise enough not to attempt to establish at once a new religion although he knew that the repeated visits of his people to Jerusalem for worship as the law required (Deut. 16:16) would be likely to win them back to the parent kingdom. The religious instinct in man is deep-seated, and is easily able to overcome even national and patriotic considerations. Their lord.... Rehoboam—This was a confession that Rehoboam was their lawful sovereign. Jeroboam felt that his hold upon the people was at best insecure. shall kill me—Jeroboam was influenced in his course by fear for his personal safety as well as by his ambition. In comparing the motives which actuated the two kings but little difference is found. Both seem to have been moved by selfish impulses. The true welfare of their respective peoples was disregarded.

II. Idolatry introduced (vs. 28-30.) 28. Took counsel—He surely did not take counsel of God. In such an important matter he wished others to share the responsibility, and consulted those who were his supporters in the kingdom. It is a fatal mistake to leave God out of one's counsels. Made two calves of gold—It is worthy of note that the images made by Jeroboam were like that made by Aaron in the wilderness (Exod. 32: 4.) Both men were familiar with the image of the ox from their acquaintance with the religion of Egypt, and Jeroboam may have been influenced by that knowledge in making the golden calves. It is more probable that the golden calves were suggested by the oxen in the temple upon which rested the molten sea. It is too much for you to go up to Jerusalem—Jeroboam desired to make the people feel that he was acting in their interest, and wished to make religion convenient. If this had been his real motive, his sin would have been great, for whoever makes his religion a matter of convenience loses sight of the nature of true religion. The real object, however, of setting up the golden calves was to keep his people from going to Jerusalem, fearing that in associating with the people of Judah they might be inclined to turn from him and go over to Rehboam. Behold thy gods --Jeroboam was far from being a deeply religious man, and he doubtless believed that the people would worship the true God, while considering the golden calf as a mere symbol of the divine presence. We observe that he used the exact words spoken by Aaron more than five hundred years before (Exod. 32: 4).

29. In Beth-el. Dan—Bethel means "house of God." It was a sacred place. Abraham had built an altar there (Gen. 12: 8), there Jacob saw his vision and gave the place its name (Gen. 28: 11-19), the ark of God was at one time stationed at Bethel (Judg. 20: 18, R. V.) and there Samuel judged Israel (1 Sam. 7: 16.) The city was situated about fifteen miles north of Jerusalem, and was in the southern part of Jeroboam's kingdom. Dan lay in the extreme northern part thus giving all the people of the northern kingdom easy access to one or the other of these shrines. Dan had also a history as a religious centre. An idolatrous graven image had been set up and was presided over by descendants of Moses (Judg. 18: 27-30.) 30. Become a sin—Whatever may have been the design of Jeroboam, the outcome was such as might reasonably have been expected. The worship at these shrines became idolatrous, and both the first and the second commandments were broken. Even unto Dan—It is probable that, since Bethel was so well known and easy of access, it was not considered necessary to mention that place, and it is stated definitely that the people went to Dan, which was far away.

III. God's Laws broken (vs. 31.33). 31. House of high places—It was customary to erect idolatrous shrines upon the tops of hills. Jeroboam built a house of worship at Bethel and one at Dan, while God had declared that the temple at Jerusalem was the true place of worship. Lowest of the people—"Among all the people."—R. V. Instead of employing the Levites as priests according to God's arrangement, Jeroboam took any that pleased him for the purpose. The Levites would not wish to officiate at idolatrous altars and went in large numbers to Rehoboam's kingdom. 32. Feast in the eighth month—The king wished to provide a feast for his people to correspond to the feast of Tabernacles, but in order to make it unlike that feast he appointed it in the eighth month instead of the seventh. He offered upon the altar—Either personally or through the priests of his own appointing he sacrificed to the golden calves of his own making. 33. Devised of his own heart—The king left God out of his counsels. He "said in his heart" (v. 26), and "devised of his own heart" an order of worship which was not pleasing to the Lord.

Questions.—What cities did Jeroboam build, and why? What did the king say in his heart? What is meant by the house of David? At what cities did Jeroboam establish places of worship? What reason did he give for setting up the golden calves in those places? What was the real reason for appointing those two places of worship? Whom did he make priests? What feast did he appoint, and how did it differ from the feast in Judah? What commandment did Jeroboam violate? What warning was sent to him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Jeroboam's policy.

I. Caused a breach in national unity.

II. Led to a violation of divine law.

I. Caused a breach in national unity. Jeroboam's policy perpetuated and multiplied in Israel the evils of which the rending of the kingdom had at first been the penalty. The ordained and fully deserved penalty of Solomon's transgression was the placement of another than his son upon the throne of a divided kingdom. Seated at last on his throne, Jeroboam was face to face with the opportunity of his life. It was a decisive hour in the young ruler's career. His future and the fate of a kingdom hung in the balance. With his great opportunity before him Jeroboam failed. Lawless ambition became his ruin. His attempt to sever the sacred bond that held the people of the whole nation in one common allegiance to the temple and God was wholly evil. He reasoned that it was necessary to isolate the nation religiously as well as governmentally. Having adopted his policy, Jeroboam had to devise suitable means for carrying out the same. In his procedure he ignored the universal law of consequences, of cause and effect. Four important measures received his immediate attention, a capital, a plan of worship, a festival and a priesthood. Having fortified some of the chief cities of his realm, Jeroboam set to work to create public sentiment favorable to his scheme, which led to a division in the Jewish church. His policy revealed his utter distrust of God. He took advantage of the jealousy of the tribes. He hid his zeal for his own safety under the plea of seeking the comfort and convenience of the people. He acted craftily upon the religious sentiments of the people, to serve his own ambitious designs. He took advantage of the sacred associations of Bethel and Dan. In every step Jeroboam took he was sealing his own doom and that of his people.

II. Led to a violation of divine law. God had ordained that there should be one sanctuary for the whole nation. Jeroboam knew that and also that the division of the kingdom was to make no difference as to the oneness or the position of the sanctuary. He was repeatedly reminded that Jerusalem was the one place of incense and sacrifice. He ignored the living God as a factor in consolidating his kingdom. Recognizing as he did the religious tendencies of his people, he foresaw that the national assemblies for worship in the temple at Jerusalem would eventually reunite the twelve tribes under one king. To suit the exigencies of the case, God's ordinances were overturned, other places of worship were set up, the commandment against image worship was broken, the national connection with the religion which God had ordained was broken off. Herein was his fatal mistake. True policy would have been to have left matters of religion unchanged. Jeroboam had been called to the throne for political purposes. He made use of the church to serve his political ambitions. He did not openly reject Jehovah, but he corrupted his worship. It was probably his boast that he with the people worshipped the one true God in a more rational and primitive way. Devices to lighten the stress of duty and to give a liberal interpretation to moral obligations became popular. The introduction of old errors indulged their idolatrous propensities. A servile priesthood aided in accomplishing the enslavement of the people. The one centre of unity gave place to three centres of division. The one ritual of divine obligation was travestied by rites and cermonies of human appointment. The one feast of Tabernacles, appointed of God, was supplanted by a feast devised by man. That feast, the most joyous of the year, had once been the greatest manifestation of religious unity which Israel afforded. Jeroboam made a rival feast. The worship of the people was a matter of greatest concern in the establishment of his kingdom. The ten tribes must be brought to renounce Jerusalem as the only place of acceptable worship. They must be persuaded to accept a new order of priests if the division of the kingdom continued. Under his pretense to reestablish the old worship Jeroboam was able to conciliate those who were proud of past history. His policy was shrewd and sinful. He used his authority for the furtherance of ungodliness. He placed politics before religion. He chose convenience instead of duty.—T. R. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS.

Turnips and rutabagas will yield a larger amount of nutritious food for stock, on the same space, than anything else that can be planted. One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; one to one and a half pounds will sow an acre. It is better to drill turnip seed than to broadcast it, as by the former method the seed is more deeply sown.

The turnip thrives best in highly enriched sandy, gravelly or light loamy soil. They are generally sown in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thinned out early to six or eight inches in the rows.

Rutabaga turnips are extensively grown for a farm crop. The roots are close-grained, very hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. Sow from June 20 to middle of July, in drills two feet apart and thin out to eight inches.

The land should be plowed level, harrowed crosswise and lengthwise, so as to get it into fine tilth. Then plow shallow furrows two and a half feet apart; in these furrows spread the manure or fertilizer.

In using a seed drill to sow the seed it should be adjusted now to sow less than three pounds to the acre, if in rows as above.

It is best to mix the seed with ashes, whether sown broadcast or drilled, which latter method is to be preferred. If rain comes so as to moisten the ground, and the young plants get a vigorous growth, they will be likely to escape the ravages of the fly. If the ground is very poor it would be well to sow plaster on it, after the seed is harrowed in.

In about two weeks after the turnips come up, go through them with a hoe and cut out the weeds, and also thin the turnips.

Cows fed on turnips give a much greater quantity of milk than if fed on hay or corn, but it is necessary to give them some hay, or the butter made from them will have a peculiar taste. Cattle may be fed during winter, and even fattened, on turnips, but when fed to cattle or cows it is necessary to cut them in pieces with a hatchet or some other instrument, as instances are known of cattle swallowing turnips while and thereby getting choked.

If attacked by the fly, sow dry ashes on them while the dew is on. Fresh slacked lime or soot is also recommended for this purpose.

One of the prime essentials in growing a root crop of any kind is to have a good seed bed. The land should be rich in potash and lime, with large quantities of available nitrogen. This holds good with all root crops, with possibly the exception of the sugar beet. Cultivation should begin with the plowing. No furrow should be thrown over flat.

In sowing turnip seed, aim to do so before the ground gets too dry. It is a mistake to sow turnips the last of all crops, but rather sow them early, and as a result you will find yourself thinning them, while your neighbor is waiting for his to grow. Force the growth by cultivation and thereby avoid attacks of lice and woody roots.

Land that is set aside for the turnip field should be cultivated frequently before planting, so as to conserve moisture and give the seed quick germination and the growing plant plenty of moisture. Sow the seed in drills 30 inches apart on good, fertile soil, allowing two pounds of seed per acre, covering to a depth of one inch. Where fertilizers are applied, they should be well worked into the soil. Cover the seed with a spring-toothed harrow turned wrong side up. This will spread the seeds in the row and permit the thinning later. Harrow a couple of times before the plants are up, always harrowing in the direction of the row and not across; then roll hard. On heavy land, rolling should not be done. We do not advocate sowing turnip seed broadcast. Cultivate thoroughly to save the moisture.

When plants have the third leaf they are ready to be thinned. Do this with a sharp hoe; avoid injuring roots; thin so that the plants will be 14 inches apart.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Timothy has a good effect on the soil. At the North Dakota Experiment Station the four crops of wheat following two crops of timothy were increased 22 4-5 bushels above the yield from four crops of wheat following wheat. So that nearly as much wheat was raised in the four years following the two years of timothy as in the six years of all wheat.

It is a mistake to judge a dairy ration on the basis of protein, as some feeds with less protein mixed with some other ingredients make a more satisfactory feed. Alfalfa has no more food value than clover, but it has the advantage of being a soil renovator, besides furnishing from three to five crops a season.

Alsike is the best clover for wet lands and should be sown in mixtures for moist lands. As the seed is small, it requires about half the amount used in seeding red clover. It mixes well with timothy, but does not grow as large as red clover, and it is not profitable to grow on land where red clover does well.

A practical fruit-grower says that soil which will raise good potatoes will raise good strawberries. Chip dirt or well-rotted manure, with a little commercial potash and phosphate applied with the manure a year before the plants are set, make good fertilizers.

When farmers let up on their everlasting distrust of each other and cooperate in a neighborly manner whenever their interests are mutual, they will begin to enjoy their legitimate share of the profits growing out of production and distribution. One individual cannot successfully buck against the organized business world. We have tried that long enough.

Star boarders in the dairy herd and unproductive acres on the farm are alike a detriment to the farmer. The former can be weeded out and the latter improved until every cow and every acre will give a good account of itself.

Your decision to diversify must be followed by determination to give every acre and animal in the diversified system a fair chance. Then there will be a further obligation to see that every crop and every animal have a good market. This may require strenuous work and logical thinking, but it will be the means of larger profits on the farm.

Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for the strawberry bed or raspberry plantation. Twenty bushels to the acre is about right.

THE POULTRY WORLD

FEED RATION AND EGGS.

One of the factors which determine egg production is the feed ration, not merely the quantity of feed given, but the elements contained therein. Many questions are asked as to what a balanced ration for egg production is and how to balance the ration. In order to determine more fully the effect of certain rations a number of experiments are in progress at Mountain Grove, Missouri, experiment station. Each pen contains twelve hens.

The test with a wide ration, containing elements which would produce three yolks for each white, laid 379 eggs in the first six months. The test with a narrow ration, containing elements which would produce two whites to each yolk, produced 269 eggs. The test with a ration containing equal yolk and white material, but without minerals to produce the shell, produced 161 eggs. The test where the ration contained elements necessary to produce equally all parts of the egg produced 1,603 eggs in the same time. This ration is called balanced ration for egg production.

The yolk is principally carbohydrates, the white protein, and the shell minerals. Thus the three parts of the egg are made from three kinds of food.

The ration used is fairly well balanced for egg production. Instead of using the terms "carbohydrates" and "protein," the terms "yolks" and "whites" have been used. All fractions are omitted. Therefore the table is only approximately correct:

Grain.	Lbs.	Yolks.	Whites.
Cracked corn....	150	382	198
Wheat	150	365	273
Mash.			
Wheat bran	20	31	41
Middlings	20	41	44
Cornmeal	20	52	27
Ground oats	20	39	31
Gluten meal.. ..	20	46	86
Beef scraps	30	32	232
Alfalfa meal ...	5	7	9
O. P. oil meal ..	5	8	25
Tota l.....	440	1003	1006

The hens had access to oyster shell and grit, and got two pounds of fine table salt and four pounds of fine charcoal in the above mash.

The basis for computing the number of yolks and whites produced by each kind of feed was that one pound of carbohydrates would produce 3 1-3 yolks; one pound of protein would produce 16 2-3 whites, this being the rate of the average hen here at the station.

It will be seen that from 150 pounds of corn 382 yolks and 198 whites are produced, therefore it is not a balanced ration. The extra yolks are built into fat. In this way hens fed on corn alone get extra fat, and we hear the old expression that the "hen is too fat to lay." The expression should be changed to read: "The hen can't lay is the reason she gets too fat." A simple ration may be made as follows:

	Yolks.	Whites.
150 lbs. cracked corn..	382	198
150 lbs. wheat	365	273
25 lbs. beef scraps	25	275
Total	772	746

This ration would give best results where the hens have free range, because it contains no mash, thus requiring the hen to do the grinding of the food. The kind of food she gets on the range should be considered, however.

If a hen has the ability to produce twenty-four eggs in one month when fed a balanced ration, but is fed an unbalanced ration like corn alone, which produced two yolks for each white, instead of making forty-eight yolks in order to produce twenty-four eggs, she makes only the twenty-four yolks, but can complete only twelve eggs. The same thing is true of the whites. It is the same proposition of "no chain being stronger than its weakest link." No hen will lay more eggs than the weakest part of the feed ration.

McGARRY'S TRIP

Provincial Treasurer Off to Tax Convention at 'Frisco.

Toronto Report—Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, and Mr. John T. White, solicitor to the Treasury Department, left Toronto last night for San Francisco, to attend the ninth annual convention of the National Tax Association of America, to be held there from the 10th to the 14th of August. The association is composed of representatives from all the States of the Union, and the Provinces of the Dominion, as well as from the National Government of the United States and the Dominion Government.

The Provincial Treasurer will be absent a little over two weeks.

TURK VICTORY IN CAUCASUS.

Constantinople Cable.—via London Cable.——The following official statement was issued at the war office to-night relative to the operations of the army of the Caucasus: "Our troops heavily attacked the enemy's rear guard, which took positions in the neighborhood of Hamur, in order to protect the retreat of their main force. Our troops pursued the enemy and occupied the region."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 25	0 30
Butter, choice dairy	0 25	0 30
Spring chickens, dressed ..	0 22	0 27
Fowl, dressed, lb	0 16	0 18
Fowl, dressed, lb	0 20	0 23
Ducks, Spring, lb	0 20	0 25
Turkeys, ...	0 20	0 30
Apples, bkt.	0 06	0 10
Raspberries, box	0 05	0 07
Red currants, bkt.	0 55	0 75
Black currants, bkt.	1 00	1 25
Blueberries, bkt.	1 00	1 40
Gooseberries, 11-qt. bkt. ..	0 50	0 75
Cherries, 11-qt. bkt..	0 40	0 60
Peaches, bkt.	0 40	0 65
Plumbs, bkt.	0 40	0 50
Potatoes, new bag	1 10	1 15
Onions, 75 lbs..	0 85	1 00
Tomatoes, bkt..	0 75	0 80
Cabbage, Can., crate	0 75	1 00
Canteloupes, Can., crate ..	1 75	2 00
Watermelons, each	0 35	0 50
Cauliflower, doz	1 00	1 75

MEATS WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt. ..	$10 50	$11 75
Do., hindquarters	15 00	16 00
Do., choice sides	12 50	13 00
Do., common, cwt.	11 00	12 00
Veals, common, cwt.	7 00	9 00
Shop hogs	12 00	12 50
Do., heavy	10 00	10 50
Spring lambs	20 00	22 00
Mutton, light	12 00	14 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted as follows:

	per cwt.
Extra granulated, Redpath's	$6 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 81
Do., St. Lawrence	6 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 81
Lantic, granulated, 100's	7 01
Do., 50 2-lb. cartons	7 01
Do., 20 5-lb. cartons	6 99
Do., 10 10's, gunnies	6 81
Do., 5 20's, gunnies	6 81
Do., brilliant yellow	6 61
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	6 61
Acadia	6 61
Dominion crystals, 100 lbs.	6 66

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

WOOL—Washed combing fleece (coarse) 38 to 40c. Washed combing fleece (medium) 40 to 41c. Washed clothing fleece (fine) 42 to 43c. Unwashed, as to quality (coarse) 39 to 41c. Unwashed as to quality (fine) 42 to 43c. Washed rejections, (burry, cotton, chaffy, etc.) 34 to 35c. Unwashed fleece combing (coarse) 29 to 31c. Unwashed fleece combing (medium) 31 to 32c. Unwashed fleece clothing (fine) 32 to 33c.

BEEFHIDES—City Butcher Hides green flat 15c per lb. Country Hides, flat cured, 18 to 19c per lb. Part cured, 17 to 18c per lb.

CALFSKINS—City skins green, flat, 15c per lb. Country, cured, 18 to 19c per lb. Part cured, 17 to 18c per lb. according to condition and take off. Deacons or Bob Calf 75c to $1.10 each.

HORSEHIDES—City take off $4.00 to $4.50. Country take off No. 1 $3.75 to $4.25. No. 2 $2.25 to $3.00.

SHEEPSKINS—City Sheepskins $1.75 to $2.50 each. Country Sheepskins 75c to $2.00. Spring lambs and shearlings 40 to 75c.

TALLOW—City rendered solid in barrels, 6c to 6 1-2c. Country stock, solid in barrels No. 1 6 to 6 1-4c. No. 2 4 1-4 to 6c. Cake No. 1 6 1-2 to 7c. No. 2 5 1-2 to 6c.

HORSEHAIR—Farmer pedlar stock 33 to 37 per lb.—Hallam's Weekly Market Report.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—97 cattle; 27 calves; 946 hogs; 38 sheep.

Butcher cattle, choice	7 75	8 25
do. do. medium	6 50	7 25
do. do. common	6 00	6 50
Butcher cows, choice	6 50	7 00
do. do. medium	5 25	5 75
do. do. canners	3 75	4 25
do. bulls	6 50	7 25
Feeding steers	7 00	7 50
Stockers, choice	6 25	7 00
do. light	4 50	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	60 00	90 00
Springers	60 00	90 00
Sheep, ewes	6 25	6 75
Bucks and culls	4 00	5 00
Lambs	9 00	10 00
Hogs off cars	9 00	
Hogs, f. o. b.	8 40	
Calves	5 00	11 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	1 06¾	1 06¾	1 05	1 05½
Dec.	1 06⅝	1 06⅝	1 04⅝	1 05⅛
May	1 11⅞	1 11⅞	1 10⅝	1 11
Oats—				
Oct.	0 42⅜	0 42½	0 42	0 42½
Flax—				
Oct.	1 42	1 44⅝	1 42	1 44⅝

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—September, $1.06 3-8; December, $1.06 5-8. Cash, No. 1 hard, $1.51; No. 1 Northern, $1.41 1-2 to $1.50; No. 2 do., $1.47 1-2 to $1.49 1-2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 79 to 79 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 51 to 52c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $21.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.49 3-8; No. 2 do., $1.41 3-8 to $1.42 3-8; September, $1.08 3-8; December, $1.06 3-8.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville—At to-day's cheese board meeting, 3,844 boxes were offered, of which 1,102 were white, balance colored. 1,500 boxes sold, 13c for white, 13 1-4c for colored.

Kingston, Ont.—At Frontenac cheese board to-day, 163 boxes of white and 730 boxes of colored boarded, 550 white sold at 12 9-16c. White unsold, 12 1-2c offered.

Alexandria, Ont.—At meeting to-night 574 boxes white cheese sold at 12 9-16c. Five buyers present.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson & Batchelor report Scotch steers 13 1-2c to 15c; Irish, 11 3-4c to 13 1-2c; bulls, 11 1-2c to 13c, live weight. Larger Irish supplies, and trade slower.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 4,000.
Market weak.

Native...	6 15	10 25
Cows and heifers	3 10	9 25
Calves	7 50	11 25
Hogs, receipts 28,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	7 15	7 70
Mixed	6 20	7 60
Heavy	6 10	7 10
Rough	6 15	6 30
Pigs	6 60	7 65
Bulk of sales	6 50	7 20
Sheep, receipts 11,000.		
Market easy.		
Native	6 10	7 00
Lambs, native	6 75	9 25

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, quiet.
No. 2 hard winter—11s, 7d.
No. 1 Northern Duluth—11s, 6d.
No. 3 Manitoba—11s, 3 1-2.
Corn, spot, quiet.
American mixed, new—8s, 7 1-2d.
Flour, winter patents—43s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4, 10s, to £5, 5s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—63s.
Bacon, Cumberland, 26 to 30 lbs.—62s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—63s, 6d.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—62s, 6d.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—62s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—60s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—60s.
Lard prime western, in tierces, new—42s.
Lard prime western, in tierces, old—41s.
American, refined—42s, 9d.
Butter, finest U. S. in 56 lb. boxes—91s, 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—75s.
Colored, new—75s.
Tallow, prime city—34s.
Australian in London—35s, 7 1-2d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 200 head; active and steady.
Veals, receipts 50 head; active and steady; 4.50 to 12.00. Hogs, receipts 5,000 head; slow; heavy 7.25 to 7.60; mixed 7.25 to 8.00; yorkers 8.15 to 8.30; roughs 6.00 to 6.10; stags 4.50 to 5.50.
Sheep and lambs receipts 200 head; active; unchanged.