Lesson VII. November 44, 1915.

Temperance Sunday .- Daniel 1: 1-21. Commentary .- 1. Hebrew youths

sel and Azariah, to whom, according to Oriental custom, new names were God: Daniel means, "Jehovah is my Hananiah, "The Lord is grac-Mishael, "Who is what God

Azariah, "The Lord hath help-In each case the new name given some reference to a heathen god. These youths were to be fed from the table. They were to eat the rich food and to drink the wine prepared for him. They were to be under net uction for three years in preparafor the king's service. They were predably from twelve to sixteen years of age when they were called to begin

their course of training. Daniel's Purpose (vs. 8-13).—8. Danie!-It is certain that Daniel be bosed to a noble family in Judah. He was in Sabylon during the entire pertod of the seventy years' captivity, and lives some time after that. He mas at least eighty-five years old when be died. Purposed in his heart-Liberally, "Laid it on his heart." Undemeath his purpose was a strong deto keep a clear conscience in of his heathen surroundings. meat nor.... wine-Daniel had instructed in the law of God. The law of Moses, forbade the eating ertain kinds of animals, and preseried the killing of animals which were to be eaten. The children of track were not to eat the blood. It customary for heathen people to round. Thus the Jew might defile hereif: 1. By eating animals that! unclean. 2. By eating the flesh of beasts that had been strangled. 3.

This was Ash-The Revised Version, "To being obliterated by the powerful na-bindness and compassion," is uons that surrounded it. The relig-Ashbenaz became favorto Daniel as soon as the latter the request mentioned in the preceding verse. Daniel had a noble amiable disposition, which won the admiration and love of Ashpenaz. the course of Daniel and was moving that age of apostasy. The test was apon the heart of the prince of the either to follow conscience or appearance samuchs to the end that the future tite; to cease to be an Israelite to beprophet might have a standing at the come a favorite with the great king court of Babylon. 10. I fear my lord the king. Ashpenaz had received his der of principle, the compromise of enders, and it would endanger his life truth and of apostasy from true relito disobey them. Oriental monarchs gion. With heroic steadfastness they were despots, had the power of life made the will of God, even in small end death and did not hesitate to ex- things, their rule of conduct. Daniel that power (Dan. 22:5, 12) at looked upon all wrong-doing as defilsligtest provocation. This servant ing to himself. Fidelry to religious was responsible to the king for the conviction was his chief characterisphysical condition and intellectual ad- tic. It was the purpose of the king to Tancement of the Jewish youths. surround himself with all the splendor

whose immediate care Danie! first step toward making them Chaland his companions were com- deal sages was to change their names. mitted. 12. Prove thy servants -Daniel and his companions had confidence in the course they desired to lon they were called upon to assume take. They believed that if they honcred God in keeping his law he would honer them and give them prosperity. Ten days-Farrar called this "a sort of mystic Persian week." It was long enough to give an idea as to the effects of the diet. Pulse-The word means leguminous food, such as beans and peas, but is used here in a wider to include vegetable foods in water to drink—The wissewell as piety, of the Hebrew young men was shown in their purpose to abstain entirely from the use strong drink. 13. As thou seest deal with thy servants— Daniel was entirely willing to acept the results the test. Temperance will bear the light of day and will stand the everywhere. It recommends it-

This

MI. Standing the test (vs. 14-16). 14. so he consented-"So he hearkened."--R. V. Daniel and his companions were courteous in the request that was made and perhaps for that reason it granted. The steward may have been the more ready to grant the remest, since the test was only for ten days: and if the Hebrew youths did not thrive during that time, there remained nearly three years of training. faring which any slight disadvantage could be overcome. 15. Appeared fairer, and they were fatter in flesh (R. V.) Godliness promotes temperance; temperance, health, a good complexion. Peace with God brings means of conscience, serenity of mind sweetness of temper: and these sectness of countenance.—Robinson. It is an evident fact that those who themselves over to the pleasures the flesh bear the signs of dissinaapon their countenances. The Heyouths were obeying their con- Babylon as he had been in Jerusalem

"ine steward took away their daint.es."-R. V. The ten days' test nad. The ennuch was awed by the purity been so satisfactory that the steward and courage of Daniel, whose purpo considered it sate to give them the was formed before defilement began food and drink they desired.

Daniel in the King's Court-World's 21). 17, 18. These four youths were tained the moral and religious princihighly favored. The praise for their ples which had been a part of his early notable intellectual advancement is education, thus proving the blessedascribed to God. It is expressly de- ness of early piety. It was an occaunder training (vs. 1-7). Nebuchad- clared with regard to Daniel that he sion of developing the faith and charnezzer was a powerful king of Baby- had an understanding of visions and acter of Daniel and his companions ion and was fired with the ambition dreams, which was one branch of The advantage of early training, the of world conquest. His father had Babylonian learning. "Visions were power of influence and the advanmet and conquered the Egyptian army revelations to the prophets when and he had besieged Jerusalem soon awake, and dreams when asleep. Cod after Jehoiakim was made king. He thus made one of the despised coventook as captives, among others, the ant people eclipse the Chaldean sages ed with his youthful purpose. His atyouths, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and in the very science on which they most Assriah. This was the beginning of prided themselves."-J., F. & B. God the seventy years' captivity. The gave Daniel this skill in the interpreyoung men just named belonged to tation of dreams as a preparation for mobile families and were destined to the great work that lay before him. become important in the land of their The great men of Babylon were to eactivity. The King of Babylon gave know something of the God of Israel. direction that some of the captives At the end of three years the youths should be selected to be nourished under training were brought in before and trained for positions of trust in the king. 19. The king communed with his government. Those chosen must them—Nebuchadnezzar talked with superior in physical strength, the young men with a view to ascerbeauty and intelligence. Among those taining the progress they had made during their three years' training, and their fitness for the positions in which The names which these young the four total abstainers superior to old feathers and replaces them with the others at every point. Before the king As his personal attendants. 20. In all matters of wisdom ......ten times better-The king subjected them to a severe test by asking them difficult questions, and found the four Hebrew youths far superior to the wisest men in his kingdom. "Ten

times better" is a term which means greatly superior, the number ten denoting completeness. 21. Daniel survived Nebuchadnezzar and his suc- Farts. cessors, and was still alive when Cyrus, the Persian, came into power.

Questions.-Who was Daniel and how came he to be in Babylon? Who were his three companions? What request did Daniel make and for what reason? In what respect was this a wise request? How was the request looked upon by Ashpenaz? What was the result of the ten days' test? How long was the course of training given to the young men? What was the object of the training? What was the result of the course which the youths took?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Youthful Integrity. I. Determined Daniel's prosperity. II. Prevented habits of intemper-

ance. I. Determined Daniel's prosperity It was a sad occasion at Jerusalem their food and drink to their when the most promising of the young by pouring out portions on the nobility, in whom the hopes of the nation were centred, were carried away captive to Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar had one design in the matter while God had another. The Babylonian partaking of that which had been king designed to induct the young ed in sacrifice to idols. "The Hebrews into all the iore of the Chaldainties" (R.V.) would also be deans to the end that all remembrance to weaken the physical and of their allegiance to the true God al vigor of the Jewish youths. might be obliterated. God was premers temperance principles would paring them to do service for his edmit of his drinking wine. the church at a time when it was no longer hidden away among the moun-(vs.3). 9. into favor and ten- tains of Judah, but was in danger of ion of Daniel and his companions was submitted to a very powerful and decisive test, which proved how firmly rooted in their hearts were the sacred of Eabylon. It involved the surrenworse liking-"Worse looking."-R. V. of talent that would be tow additional H. Melzar-"The steward."-R. V. glory on himself and his court. He is not a proper name, proposed to turn the superiority of but denotes the officer to the young Hebrews to account. The They had received from their fathers names divinely significant. In Babythe names which indicated their consecration to the gods of Babylon. Their Hetrew names were a witness, not only to their nationality, but to their religion. Every repetition of them would have sounded like a challenge to the supremacy of the Babylonish deities. The king proposed a new order of things in a distinct political aggrandizement. He offered free education and full support. He did not take into account their previous training, which proved to be a difficulty at the very threshold of the brilliant career which he had planned for

them. II. Prevailed habits of intemperance. In this narrative we see the youth Daniel making his record for temperance and piety against temptations and inducements which might shake the purpose of strong men. In refusing the king's meat, Daniel proclaimed himself the follower of another religion. It was an indirect avowal of his Hebrew faith. It was a practical affirmation of the benefits and blessings of temperance. He was willing to be usoful, but he would not peril his convictions nor sacrifice his principles. His purpose asserted itself over the crushing effects of misfortune and calamity and the subtle, ensnaring power of evil surroundings. Daniel's humility was as marked as his faith. His purpose was not with the stubbornness of self-will, but with the resolution of leep conviction. Greater than Nebuchadnezzer, greater ere the certain means of bringing than Babylon or aught that Babylon afforded was his heroic nature. His purpose meant the rigorous observance of the Mosaic law at a time when the Jewish system appeared to be fallfug into fragments. He was as free in

but in all his conduct he was pu When self-respect and fidelity to God IV. The Hebrews henored (vs. 17- were assailed, he scrupulcasly maintages of temperance are distinct features in this period of Daniel's history. His conduct through life accordtitude was really great in its motive and spirit. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# THE POULTRY WORLD

THE MOULTING PERIOD.

Each year the hen goes through a psychological process known as new. This is a very serious drain on the vitality of the laying hen. Usually they cease laying entirely during the months of October, November and December. The New York State College of Agriculture has made some interesting findings regarding the moulting periods of fowls. These may be summarized as follows:

1. The hen feathers more quickly in those areas which protect the vital

2. From the incubator to the laying period chicks experience at least four moultings, either partially or com-

3. Hens frequently lay during the summer while partially moulting, but seldom during the general moulting. 4. Young hens moult more quickly than older ones.

5. Hens moulting very late moult in less time than those moulting earlier. 6. Hens lose in weight while moult-

7. Broodiness appears to retard moulting. 8. Starving the hen appears to increase broodiness.

9. Hens moulting early resume production more quickly after moulting than these meulting later. 11. The most prolific hens moult latest

It is thus seen that hens which moult late are usually the heavy producers. There is also a lesson in this every poultry keeper. Take proper care of the hens that moult late because of the cold weather. Such hens make excellent breeders in the spring, and should be properly cared for. This can be done by putting them into the house early and not allowing them to suffer from the cold winds.

The shedding of feathers is a heavy drain on the constitution of the fowl for producing a pound of pork is because it is necessary to manufacture | about five cents. a new coat. The making of new feathers can be greatly aided by feeding highly protein or meat foods. The ordinary grains like wheat, corn and eats do not contain enough protein. Meat scraps from the house are necessary if best results are to be obtained. If a fowl is thoroughly chilled and veterinary director general, Both can teachings of their youth. Their early thereby weakened by late moulting be had free on application to the pubduring cold weather, she will find it lications branch of the department. besides this, the Lord was directing mained faithful to the Most right in difficult to recuperate until late winter or early spring. By giving her extra care she can be started laying much earlier in the winter.

the middle of the winter or carry spring. Chickens should be harched in April or May if they are expected to furnish eggs in the late fall or the early winter. It is often difficult to get fully matured pullets before win- 1.94 and 1895, but it was not until ever, by early hatching and proper feeding of the pullets during the later summer and early fall. If the pullets ir de not receive their proper growth by the first of November and show signs of laying it is doubtful whether they will lay to any extent until the following spring. The cockerels should be separated from the pullets as soon as possible, thus giving pullets plenty of opportunity to develop size. If they are allowed to mix indiscriminately are liable to be stunted in growth as Five hundred pounds are not availit is impossible for them to get their able in the same locality to-day. Stateproper allowance of food. Keeping ments are also current that in localithem out on the range separated from the rest of the flock is the best method of handling them.—O. W. now difficult to secure two carloads. to advances to Great Britain's allies

## MICK-FED CHICKENS

Sour milk is utilized in one of the best possible ways by feeding it to the tin, which treats of the origin and chickens Those who think that they get greater returns by feeding it to vention and cure. Appropriate plain hogs should remember that the flesh and colored illustrations add to the of chickens brings twice as much value of the publication. on the market as that of hogs.

chickens, and a proper mixture of the two makes one of the best and most appetizing rations for the season when the days are warm and the nights cool. For the best results the corn should be cracked and soaked several hours in either sweet of sour skimmed milk or buttermilk. The corn may be put in pails in the morning and the milk poured on until the top of the corn is submerged two or three inches. When this has been absorbed more Bulletin, which also describes the war. should be added at intervals during symptoms, stens in prevention that the day, and the mixture will be excellent for feeding by night.

A liberal supply of this ration will keep the chickens growing rapidly, and all persons interested are invited and insure their being constantly to send cases to the Biological Laboraplump and in excellent condition for tory Department of Agriculture, Otthe market. Try it once and the fowls tawa, for investigation, will tell you whether they like it. Try it two weeks or a month, and they will show you whether it is good and economical feed .- A. C. Smith, Minnesola Experiment Station.

Many a man is blinded by his most paint of pure white lead and raw lindering faults.

SCME HOG POINTERS.

Very interesting data concerning the cost of wintering brood sows and the cust of growing and fartening pigs are given in Nebraska's Agricultural ing the impression that has gone out Experitent Station Butteun No. 117, which is a report of the North Platte Sub-Station.

By using a large amount of alfaira may with a limited amount of grain, the net cost, of wintering old brood ows is kept at the low figure of \$1.25 each without allowing the sow to become too thin for the best results in raising litters. On a ration containing from one-fourth to one-third affalfa hay, young brood sows are carried from the pasture fields to the farrowing pens at a small profit, and in suitable condition for far owing and raising fair litters.

The average number of pigs per litter raised from old sows during a period of four years, was 6.55, at a less practiced now than formerly, with cost of \$2.11 per pig weighing 50 pounds The average number of pigs it is used to remove surplus shoots raised by young brood sows during a and in heading back canes to keep like period was 6.2, at a cost of \$1.58 per pig weighing 50 po inds. The fall pig was grown to the weight of 5 pounds as cheaply as the spring pig. When grazing on alfalfa pasture,

pigs receiving 2.5 pounds of grain per It to pounds of their weight daily have goined 6.75 pounds each day. The rate of gain on alfalfa pasture bore a close relation to the amount of gruin fed. The most suitable supplementary feed to corn for fatte ting hogs seems to depend on several variable factors Cil meal, edit pressed cettonseed cake and tankage rank close together ta the profits secured in nearly all tests. In some tests these by products ive faster gains and more profit than corn and alfalfa, and in other ests the reverse is true. That physical condition of the hogs is influenced by weather and other factors seems to determine whether alfalfa hay or such a by product as those just mentioned is the most profitable to feed with corn for fattening hogs.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gain- with ess grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with ess grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either souked or dry Scriking wheat increased its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pics on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corr proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hav for hogs indicate that the | feeding | value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra

The summary indicates among other ftems that with corn value 1 at 60 cents per bushel the cost of feed alone

### HEALTH OF ANIMALS.

Two bulletins of premier importance have recently been issued from the Health of Animals branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, of which Dr. Torrance is the The first, number 17, is entitled

"Entero-Hepatitis, or black-head in turkeys." Chas. H. Higgins, B. S. D. V. S., of the biological laboratory, is Late hatched pullets rarely lay until the author. While the disease has been nown to affect all species of fowl, is usually seen in its most aggra-

ated and fatal form in turkeys. Dr. Theobald Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture, made an avestigation in Rhode Island during 1900 that the first mention was made If it in the experimental farms' report Canada, It has since, however, been speatedly reported upon in the bilogical laboratories both at Ottawa and Guelph. Dr. Higgins says that the asses from the disease have been enormous, which supplies excellent reaon for a close study of the builetin. "The extent of these losses," he furfact that two decades ago a single mall island (Block Island) off the The reason given for the falling off in and expenditures on ammunition. production is the difficulty of rearing stock that can withstand this infection." This quotation is sufficient to indicate the importance of this bulle-

The second Bulletin numbered 18 Milk and corn are both liked by has for its title. "Ayian Tuberculosis." Dr. Higgins, Pathologist, and A. B. Wickware, V.S., assistant Pathologist. are the joint authors. It is hardly necessary to allude to the importance of thecking and suppressing a disease that affects alike birds, beasts and can be taken and remedial treatment that can be annied.

course of the disease and of its pre-

In both Bulleting poultry breeders

NOTES.

Speaking on the subject of painting fruit trees for borers, State Zoologist Surface, of Pennsylvania, says: seed oil is all might on annie negr

own peach orchard. It is necessary that it be raw oil and pure white lead. Ordinary paint will not serve the purpose. Paint with drier in it will be especially liable to kill the trees. I have never recommended it for use on peach trees, notwithstandto this effect it will not kill the borers that are in apple, pear and quince trees, but it will be effective during to this effect it will not kill the borers from entering. Some of our practical growers claim that it will be effective during two seasons, and they certainly find it efficient in protect-ing trees from rabbits and mice for

Grapes may be pruned from the dropping of the leaves in the fall to the swelling of the buds in the spring. Pruning after sau begins to flow is devitalizing. It is seldom advisable to prune when vines are frozen, as the brittle canes are easily broken during handling. Summer pruning is far a tendency to do less and less of it. them within limits. Very often shoots grow from weak buds on the fruiting canes to the detriment of the fruit-bearing shoots. These weeklings should be rubbed off. So, too, shoots often break from arms, spurs, or even the trunk where they are not wanted. These should be removed. Secondary shoots sometimes appear on fruiting shoots, especially in the exits of the latter; these should be rubbed off. Here, for the most part, summer pruning should end

A 17-year-old five-acre orchard. down in Perry County, Pa., where the sod mulch system is practiced, yielded 2,400 bushels of fruit with less than three bushels of defective apples in lot, all grown on 191 trees. The varieties are Baldwin and Smith's Cider. The fruit was trimmed, one apple to a spur, and the trees were sprayed five

Every sew selected for breeding puroses should be docile. An irritable, nervous animal will prove unsatisfactory for breeding. Young pigs do not always betray this peculiarity, even though they possess it in high degree, hence the character of the mother should be noted in this respect.

Cows will not give a strady, good flow of milk if they are worried by flies. They will get nervous and cause a lot of trouble. Here is a first-rate spray that can be used with great benefit. Fish oil, two quarts: kerosene, one quart; crude carbolic acid, one quart; oil of pennyroyal, one cunce; oil of tar, 10 ounces. Mix thoroughly and apply in a fine spray every two or three days, as often as the flies begin their attacks.

Unless you buy hairy velch seed from a reliable dealer, you are apt to get seed that is adulterated with the seed of weed vetches. To know whether or not the seed is pure, crush a handful of it finely. If there are fawn, salmon or reddish orange colored pieces in it, the seed is not pure. It should be lemon-yellow color.

Try and keep up the milk flow during the winter months. There is where good feeding counts. Feed liberally and with good ensilage, roots, alfalfa or good clover hay. If these feeds are given liberally, very little other expensive foods will be required.

Vota, Reach \$7,550,000,000.

Present Expenditure is at Rate of \$5.75 to \$6. \$25,000.000 Daily.

London Cable. If the new vote of or says, "is well indicated by the credit announced by framier Asquith amounts to \$1,220,000,000, as is expectwith the old hens and cockerels they tons of marketable birds each year. Parliament has voted up to £1,510, ed, it will bring the total war credits 000.000 (\$7.550,000,000).

The present British expenditure on ! ties in Ontario where ten carloads the war is at the rate of £5,000,000. were to be had eight years ago it is daily, the increase being largely due

The new credit when voted will suffice to earry on the expenditures until January.

The critics of the Government will take advantage of the credit wote to raise another debate on the political and military situations, as they are disappointed at the brevity of the debate secured on Premier Asquith's statement on the war situation in the House of Commons last Tuesday.

The present Parliamentary session is expecte to terminate at the end of November, and the new session to commence about the middle of January. There is no likelihood now of a man. The authors show that the com- general election. A bill to postpone plaint can be transmitted by domestic elections until after the war has long pets to those who caress them, and in ago been drafted, and only awaits the the reverse direction. Details of ex- Cabinet's sanction to be submitted to periments made at the Dominion Ri- Parliament. The delay in presenting ological Laboratory are given in the it has been due to the pressure of the

## COTTON TROUBLE SETTLED.

London Cable. - The long-threatened dispute in the cotton trade arising out of the question of a war bonus was settled in Manchester yesterday by the employers conceding a five per cent. advance in wages, to begin Jan. 1, and continue until thirteen Rough ...... 6 25 weeks after peace is signed. The operatives, on their side, agree not to agitate for any further advance for six months.

Time is money, and a fair exchange Ewes ..... 5 75 is no robbery.

BUS	
MA DUET DE	DAIP
	PUL.

Ż	FARMERS MARKET.
	Eggs, new-laid, doz 0 45
	Butter, good to choice 128
	Spring chickens, dressed 018
	Fowl, dressed, lb 0 13
	Ducks, Spring, ib
t	Geese, lb 0 is
	Turkeys 0.25
	Apples, bkt 0 30
	Do. bbl 300
	Cranberries, bbl 850
	Crane fruit care
•	Grape fruit case 475
	Pears, 11-qt. bkt
	Potatoes, bag 1 15
•	Do., basket
٠	Sweet petatoes, hamper 1 15
	Onions, 75 lbs 100
1	Do., Spanish, case 400
1	Tomatoes, bkt 0 25
	Cabbage. doz
	Cauliflower, dozen 0 75
	Grapes, 6-qt. bkt 0 12
1	Do., Rogers 0 20
1	Celery. dozen 0 20
- 1	MEATS-WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters, cwt. Do., choice sides SUGAR MARKET Sugars are quoted wholesale at Toronto

Extra granulated, Redpath's ... 20-lb. bags St. Lawrence 20-lb. bags c. extra granulated

Do., Star granulated...
Do., 2 and 5-lb. packages
Do., gunnies, 19-lb.
Do., gunnies, 29-lb.
Do. brilliant yellow Extra S. C. Acadia, granulated .... Beaver, granulated, 100 lbs. Yellew, No. 1 light, 100 lbs. LIVE STOCK. Export cattle, choice .. ... 7 50 Butcher cattle, cho do. do. medium do. do. common choice Butche cows, choice do. do. medium canners do. d Feeding steers ... choice light

### OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG OFOTATIONS

Milkers, choice, each

Hogs fed and watered

Springers Sheep, ewes Bucks and culls

** ******	17.1	. OIZII	10.13.	
Wheat-	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Nov	1 001	1 01%	1 001/4	1 00%
Dec	0.86	0 9734	0 96	0 97%
May	1 0034	1 015%	1 00%	1 10%
Oats-		1		
Nov	0 4154	0 4176	0 4154	0 4176
Nov Dec	0 371	0 3736	0 3714	0 3716
May	0 40	0 4016	0 39%	0 405
1º10 X				
Nov	1 73	1 7410	1 73	1 74%
Dec	1 702 .	1 72	1 7014	1 713
Nov. Dec	1 77	1 7734	1 7616	1 77%
MINNEAPO	LIS GI	RAIN	MARK	ET.
Minneapolis-	Whoat-	Docan	shop 6	
May. \$1.02; cas	b No	1 ha	nder, s	00 3-40
Yo 1 Youthor	04 2	. I na	ra, H.	02 3-4
No. 1 Northern	1, 39 3	to a	1.01 3-	4; No

2 Northern, 95 3-4 to 98 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 vellow, 64 to 64 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 34 1-4 to 34 3-4c. Flour and bran un-DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.04; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03; No. 2 Northern, 99c; Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.02; December, 99c; May, \$1.63. Linseed—Cash, \$1.96 to \$1.96 1-2; December, \$1.94; July, \$1.99.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Belleville.—At the Belleville Cheese Board the offerings were 1,542 white and 50 colored; 1.314 sold at 16 1-4c, 276 at 16 Brockville—At the Cheese Board meeting here to-day, 3,650 boxes were offered. Sales, 1,295 at 16 11-16c, 430 at 16 3-4c, 690 at 16 7-8c, 970 at 17c. Kingston.—At the Frontenec Cheese Board meeting here to-day \$11 boxes of boxes of white were bearded. Colored sold at 16 5-8c, white

LONDON WOOL SALES LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—The offferings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 8,400 bales, principally merinos. Americans secured several 15ts of greasy, and Russians paid 2s 2 1-2d for Queensiand scoured. The market was firm and in sellers' favor, with the exception of heavy merinos.

merinos.
BUFFALO LIVE STOCK East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts, 400 head; siow and steady. Veals, receipts, 100 head; active and

teady; \$4 to \$11. Hogs, receipts, 8,000 head; slow; eavy, \$7.60 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.50 to \$7.60; yorkers, \$7.15 to \$7.55; pigs, \$7; Total War Credit Will, With Next roughs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; sags, \$6 to \$5.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts, \$2,000 head: active; lambs, \$6 to \$9.15; yearlings, \$5 to \$7.50; wethers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; ewes, \$3 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed,

> MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Receipts-Cattle 700; cows and springers calves 300; sheep and lambs 1,100; Prime beeves 7 cents; medium 5 1-4 to 3-4; common 3 3-4 to 5; canners 3 to 1-2. Springers \$50 each. Cows \$40 to \$80 ach. Calves 4 1-2 to 8 1-2. Calves 5 to 5 1-2. Lambs 8 to 8 1-2. Hogs 2 1-4.

LIVERPOST PRODUCE. Wheat, spot, quiet.
No. 2 Manitoba-41s, 5d.
No. 3 Manitoba-41s, 4d.
No. 2 hard winter, 6lq-42s, 4-2d.
No. 2 Chicago, new-41s, 2d. Corn. spot. quiet. La Plata-7s. L. ... Hour. winter pagents-41s. 6d. Hops in London (l'acific Coast)-13, 10s.

Hams, short ca., 14 to 16 lbs.-77s. Bacon, Cumberdad cut, 2 6th 39 lbs.-7s. Clear beliess II to io ibs.—74s. Long clear mideles, light, 2s to 34 lbs. is, fd. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 0 1 s. 84s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.-70s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—70s.

Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—

ls; old—51s. 98; old—518. American refined—578, 6d. Butter, flest U. S. in 56-1b. boxes—568. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new— Colored—Scs.

Color-d-MS.
Tallow, prime city-34s.
Australian in London-4is.
Turpentine, spirits-40s, 9d.
Resin, common-13s.,
Petroleum, refined-9 3-4d.
Liseed Oil-13s, 6d.
Cotnton Seed Oil, hull refined, spotis, 3d.

33s. 3d. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle-Receipts 8,000.

Market easy. Native beef cattle ..... \$ 6 00 \$10 35 Western steers ...... 6 40 8 60 Cows and heifers . ... 2 75 8 20 Market slow. Light .. .... 6 35 Mixed ..... 6 35

7 40 Heavy .. .... 6 35 7 50 Pigs .. .. . . . . . . . . . . 3 75 6 75 Bulk of sales..... 7 15 Sheep—Receipts 16,000. Market steady.

Wethers ..... 5 85 6 30 5 70 Lambs. native ..... 6 75

HILE door. A serv and cried out a sy, am laf thou bawleth mistress, potke fled down the f as she ran, fo roused her who the fiend ch's inglesie

mon-room as che bustled in discomfiture o wives, who, he widow's advendropped in for her, and the ta man. These o ious pretexts. ingly to Ma against harbor Dame Bernice alone before ing herself in "Hast broug she asked, trea unwise to not come sooner t

"Nay," said

emnly, half cl

Master Senesch

his brazier. Widow Marget thine not escap that messenger breathe it not sip, or direr ye The dame probulging. The missive brother Peter dom to follow to France. He off garb, and sa berlain comma Tom therein, a to London tow the tower."

"What? Hea "Yea, every y vouths be sent bears into the oft, if meat be say the Prince lest one o' th night, and on left but bloody a bone or two. 'Ah, Mary, n "Tis ordered responded, node O Dame Be terrified mothe wise, canst not

eve my golde one brooch. r Tom from "If the lad ommanded, wi men to raze th The widow that she had, aid her. But head doubtfull and leering at like a goblin. "O, O," mea

the Bishop wou Then Dame manner. She down hard and had determined "Now, I'll te hast thou a he "Yea, there's nag. "Well, look y gauds, but se

gown of wool, shriveled limbs ter days); sene at once. Give I'll send a subs "Ah" the gra have kissed her woman sheek l "Fiderol! No leys, wench, as soul o 'this: o will vanish, an the bears." "Vanish?" qu handed out the

"Aye, vanish cloud." Wilt not tell dame?" They were at witch grinned i "Aye, stoop e baiter in thy bears can never I'll not I'll s fantastic garb

(11.11) Jocelin mad Ely and Londo Bess was a lat he an inexperie Toward ven he came by the where he mary and lads skimor skates made

thouts and lan brightening the The cold and welcome at one ies numerous time and after there, on the n entered the city rode through F ignorance thou ecme upon West ed a handsom built in than th street through but being amon ened buildings, ace, he passed o Chea riding &

slush and mad The high wood side seemed ber tops, and as he ing, latticed wir an sther toward