

ANTED,
X.
strument, re-
can play the
music required.
AKOSCH.

DAY SEND
for sam-
plier, London.

ale Pills

STANDARD
for we-
lth. The
ick and per-
drug stores.

ment
vements
ad indu-

particular
ment.

DAF.

by the To-
leaf of di-
point has
as a com-
to the
is one of
that regard.
this and
only the
and there
in different
state a new

IT.

a boy who
a neighbor
the city.
carry it for
one and the
plains. When
him how
his services.
rents" was

you make it

it as say

Distemper.

Hair.

young years of
together. In
imagine that
the great length
down trails
" writes a
World Mag-
was sleeping
it wormed its
and he
to get rid of

cents

any for any.

We have a
taken a ex-
to piano.
well-known
and, Haines
and the
Each one
and will be
with full an-
three years.
by you. A
particulars.
street east,

HARIT

awa, has la-
newsboys in
reets at nine
upon an old
has been
ch than the
have noticed
observation
of young
this leads to
habits.

HE

making
x-stal
REAL 27

ERNMENT

arket

et and
ing can
cannot get
any hit
worry the
any size.

E CO.

East.

careers

are

criptions.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON IX.—AUG. 22, 1910.

Jesus Entering Jerusalem.—Matt. 21: 1-17.

Commentary.—1. The triumphal entry (vs. 1-11). 1. When they drew nigh—Jesus and his disciples had left Bethany on Sunday morning to go to Jerusalem. Bethany was about two miles in a southeasterly direction from Jerusalem on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives. Bethphage—A village not far from Bethany toward Jerusalem. Both villages were in an ecclesiastical sense considered a part of Jerusalem. Mount of Olives—The high ridge east of Jerusalem across the Kidron valley. Two disciples—It is conjectured that the two were Peter and John, as they were sent on an errand later (Luke 22: 8). They were sent by a shorter path across a ravine. The regular road passed around it. 2. The village over against you—Supposed to have been Bethphage. Ye shall find—Here is a miracle of wisdom. This is clearly seen from a comparison of the four accounts given in the gospels. Mark and Luke make no mention of the mother of the colt. The animal that had never borne the yoke was held sacred, and it was upon the colt that Jesus rode. The ass was employed as a beast of burden in times of peace even by kings. The horse was used by warriors. 3. The Lord hath need of them—This was to be a sufficient explanation to the owner of the animals. In Mark 11: 3 we read, "And straightaway he will send him back hither."—R. V. Eldersheim suggests that permission was readily granted, because the news had spread that on that very day the King would enter the sacred city, and no request of his would be denied. 4. Spoken by the prophet—Zechariah is the prophet and the words are quoted from his prophecy (9: 9). The Jews, familiar with these words, expected the Messiah to appear, entering Jerusalem riding upon an ass. 5. Daughter of Zion (R. V.)—A name applied to Jerusalem or the Jewish people. Behold—Attention is called to the great event of the ages. Thy King cometh unto thee—He came as King, first, to the Jewish nation; but afterward, and really, as King of all nations and peoples. Zeek, and riding upon an ass (R. V.)—In Zechariah the language is, "He is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon a colt." etc. He rode upon the beast in general use among the people. "He had the spirit of a king—pure, noble, holy; a spirit not of pride, but of lowliness and helpfulness; sanctifying and exalting common things; not afar off in seclusion, but near the people; not receiving from the people, but giving to them, full of compassion." And upon a colt (R. V.)—literal fulfillment of the prophecy. He rode upon the colt. It is suggested that the untrained colt would be more gentle and tractable with its mother along. This mode of entering Jerusalem would represent the meekness and humility of the Messiah King.

6. The disciples did as Jesus commanded—Faith and obedience characterize their conduct. They did not hesitate. They had no fear of failure. They found the fulfillment of Jesus' words in every detail. 7. Put on them their clothes—The disciples considered it an earnest privilege to use their outer garments for their Master. 8. Great multitude—No intimation is given that the scene was prepared. Everything seems spontaneously spontaneous; every man performs his part, and is in his place as exactly as the ass and colt. When there were three things to attract the people: 1. The approaching feast. 2. The recent raising of Lazarus. 3. The news of the coming King. Spread their garments in the way—An Oriental mark of honor at the reception of kings on their entrance into cities—Lange. It was customary in royal processions to spread decorative cloth or carpet upon the ground, that the feet of royalty might not be defiled, or that dust might not arise—Morison. Cut down branches—While some were spreading their garments in the way others were cutting branches from trees and spreading them before Jesus to do him homage. They carried palm branches (John 12: 13), which were tokens of victory.

9. Hosanna—An exclamation of adoration which means, "Save, we pray" (Psa. 118: 25); a prayer for the preservation of the King. To the son of David—It was an accepted title of the Messiah. In the highest—The highest adoration of created intelligences on earth and in heaven is due to Jesus. The Messiahship of Jesus was proclaimed in positive terms. 10. All the city was moved—In the Greek a strong word is used meaning "convulsed," or "violently shaken." Jerusalem was so excited that it being estimated that two million strangers were there. Some rejoiced, while others were displeased. Who is this—Even those who were the most familiar with Jesus could scarcely understand this proclamation of his Kingship, and those who knew little of him would very naturally ask the question. 11. Multitude said—Probably that part of the people who had come from Galilee. The prophet, Jesus, from Nazareth of Galilee (R. V.)—The answer was straightforward and definite. They were glad to announce that he who had been declared the Messiah was "the Prophet of Galilee."

12. Cleansing the temple (vs. 12, 13). Into the temple—This was the next day, Monday. See Mark xi, 11-15. Jesus and his disciples went back to Bethany on Sunday night. This was the second cleansing of the temple; one of his first public acts, three years before this, was to purge his Father's house (John 8: 13-17). The court of the Gentiles, which embraced several acres, had been turned into a market for the sale of the beasts and doves that the foreign Jews desired to offer in sacrifice. Cast out—In the first instance he used a "securus of small cords," now he simply speaks. That sold and bought—"In the court of the Gentiles was the temple market, where animals, oil, wine and other things necessary for sacrifices and temple worship were sold for the convenience of pilgrims who came from all parts of the world to offer sacrifices at the Passover season, and who could not bring their offerings with them. The priests made gain out of the traffic." Moneychangers—Pilgrims brought with them the coinage of their own country—Greek, Egyptian, Greek, as the case might be—and their money either was not current in Palestine, or, as being stamped with the symbols of heathen worship, could not be received into the treasury of the temple.—Alcott. They changed money for those who wanted the half-shekel, which was their yearly poll, or redemption money.—Henry.

13. It is written—In Isa. 56: 7; Jer. 7: 11. A den of thieves—The business was right enough in itself, but they had perverted the use of the Lord's house, and were robbing the people by charging extortionate prices.

14. The children's voices (vs. 14-17). He healed them—Jesus had shown himself Lord of the temple by cleansing it, and now he manifested his power by mercifully and miraculously healing the blind and lame. 15. The chief priests and scribes—were sore displeased—They displeased grew out of their hatred toward Jesus and was heightened by the miracles of healing, by the spontaneous praises of the children and by their adoring him as the Messiah. 16. Hearest thou—The scribes would have Jesus rebuke them for their rashness, as—Psa. 135: 4; Jer. 17: 19. The words quoted are from Psa. 8: 2. The rebuke that Jesus administered was the more severe because they, ascribes, had in their blindness failed to see in the day's events the fulfillment of prophecy. 17. Into Bethany—The work of Monday was completed and he returned to his lodging place at Bethany.

Questions.—On what day of the week was the triumphal entry? To what village were two disciples sent? What were they to bring to Christ? How would they know they had found the right animals? What prophecy was Jesus fulfilling? How did the multitudes honor Christ? How was Jerusalem affected? What question was asked? What answer was given? Where did Jesus pass this Sunday night? Why did Jesus cast the traders out of the temple? On what other occasion had he performed this same act? Who praised the Lord and who desired to rebuke him?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The King cometh. "Behold, thy King cometh unto thee" (v. 5). Christ is, King of human hearts. Jesus began his triumphal march from the home of Mary of Bethany, who lovingly anointed his head. If we would know the breadth and length and depth and height of the love of Christ and his power working in us (Eph. 3: 16-20), we must hear him say, "Sing, ye blest and rejoice." The king is in the midst of thee" (Zeph. 3: 14-17), and answer back in loving loyalty. "Thou art my Prophet, my Priest, my King; thou art Lord of my love and my life." 2. "King of Kings" (Rev. 19: 16). "Son of David" (v. 9). "King of Israel" (John 12: 13). Christ referring to his spiritual presence with his own, said, "Lo, I am with you always" (Matt. 28: 20); referring to his return to reign on earth he said, "I will come again" (John 14: 3). He is coming literally, visibly, personally, certainly (Acts 1: 11; Matt. 24: 44). And those who are looking for him (Heb. 9: 28), waiting for him (1 Cor. 1: 7), watching for him (Luke 12: 37), and hastening his appearance (2 Pet. 3: 12), shall be caught up to meet him (1 Thess. 4: 13-17).

The King descending. "The Lord hath need" (v. 3). "Thy King cometh, meet him" (v. 5). "Brought, the colt, and set him thereon" (v. 7). The meekness of Jesus even in the hour of triumph was the seal of his own words (Matt. 11: 29). Philip Doddridge dreamed he was borne by angels to the courts of heaven and left there until the Christ should come to welcome him. He waited in awesome trepidation, but the moment Jesus appeared he felt as perfect at ease as if talking to a little child, so winsome and gentle and loving was his greeting.

The King cleansing. "Cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple" (v. 12). Is Jesus would not permit in the outer court of his Father's house the legitimate buying and selling for the temple sacrifices, what must he think of God's professed worshippers who go into the altar and remove the pulpit and Bible and put up a curtain and mix with the ungodly and dress in theatric costume and sing comic songs and have plays and amuse the people, in the very spot where the gospel should be preached? God says, "I hate robbery by burnt offering" (Isa. 61: 8). "My house shall be called the house of prayer" (v. 13). When we make the church of God "the house of prayer," we unite God's people instead of divide them (John 17: 21), show the sinner we seek not his money, but himself (2 Cor. 12: 14).

The King condemning. "Ye have made it a den of thieves" (v. 13). Fairs, festivals, concerts, anything which makes the Father's house "an house of merchandise" (John 2: 16), makes it a "den of thieves" (v. 13). If we participate in, or countenance, or do not rebuke these things, we, 1. Rob God by bringing him money coaxed from the world instead of "tithes" (Mal. 3: 10); first-fruits" (Prov. 3: 9); and from the harvest" (1 Cor. 16: 2). 2. Rob believers of the blessing which always comes from obeying the command, "Freely ye have received, freely give" (Matt. 10: 8); and tempt them to self-gratification under the delusion that they are generous.

The King commending. "The children crying, Hosanna—Jesus saith—Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise" (vs. 15, 16). Jesus blessed little children (Matt. 19: 13). He made childlikeness a condition of entrance into the kingdom (Matt. 18: 3). Praise is acceptable to God. "Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me" (Psa. 50: 23).—A. C. M.

\$1100 Atlantic City and Return

Via Lehigh Valley R. R., from Suspension Bridge, Friday, Sept. 22. Tickets good to return within 15 days, and stopover at Philadelphia. Particulars 8 King street east, Toronto.

A BOSTON BLAZE

Boston, Aug. 22.—A fire in a five-story brick warehouse on Congress street, occupied by Crimmins & Peirce, wool merchants, caused \$80,000 damage to-day. Two firemen were slightly injured by falling glass and several others had narrow escapes when a wall fell, following a backdraft explosion.

FARM GARDEN

A DANGEROUS TREE PEST.

The brown tail moth, which was introduced into Massachusetts from Europe in 1890 has found its way into several of the Eastern States. In 1907 it made its first appearance in King's county, N. S. Fortunately the Department of Agriculture of Nova Scotia instituted a campaign against the pest and thousands of its nests have since been destroyed each year in King's, Annapolis and Yarmouth counties. Specimens of the moths have been found in New Brunswick also, but their propagation has so far been prevented.

In 1908, the Division of Entomology in the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa learned that the winter webs of these caterpillars had been found in took steps to have all nursery stock imported from France. It immediately took steps to have all nursery stock imported from Europe carefully examined. Over a million and a half plants were gone over, and nearly 200 of the webs were found on French stock. The inspection has been going on this season, and a large number of the caterpillars have been found. The horticultural departments of New York and of the several Provinces are co-operating with the Dominion authorities in the endeavor to exclude this pest.

The brown tail moth is very common in Europe, but is only occasionally injurious there because of the presence of parasitic insects which keep it in check. It is capable of increasing with astonishing rapidity, and the absence of the parasitic checks here render it important to prevent its establishing itself in our orchards. It is an omnivorous feeder, and is capable of doing much damage to the forests of oak, maple, elm, ash, etc., as well as to the orchard trees. In some of the eastern States, it appears to have obtained such a foothold that the only hope of successfully combating it lies in the importation from Europe of its parasitic enemies. Some of these have already been released in the United States, and it is hoped that they will bear the climate and increase to such a degree as to checkmate the destructive moths. We may have need for their services in Canada.

THE CROP THAT PAYS.

No farmer can make the broad statement that one crop pays better than another. The amount of the return depends largely upon the character of the land on which the crop is grown. One kind of land brings the greatest return from a certain crop; another piece of land of different quality would perhaps yield a very small return if sowed to the same crop. Finding out the particular class of crops the land is best suited to grow is therefore a very important matter for the wide-awake farmer.

A splendid example of what can be gained by the intelligent adaptation of crops to soil conditions is to be found in the county of Norfolk, Ontario. In certain parts of that county there are considerable areas of sandy land that cannot hope to compete with heavier, richer soils in the growing of wheat and other staple grains. Thus, farmers who attempted to grow these crops found that their profits were not as satisfactory as might have been deduced. Some years ago, however, a few men noted that the soil and climate of the county were well suited to growing fruit, especially apples. The Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association was formed and forthwith started on a reputation-making campaign. All members agreed to care for and spray their orchards as stipulated by the rules of the Association. Incidentally, too, all fruit was to be marketed through the central agency. The results have been little short of phenomenal. The orchard acreage has been largely increased. Norfolk apples are now held as second to none in the markets of the world and the profits have been most gratifying. As a consequence, land values, in the last six years, have doubled.

And this has been accomplished mainly by selecting the crop best adapted to the soil. The work that the Commission of Conservation has undertaken, of classifying lands according to the character of the soil to determine what crops can most profitably be grown, is therefore a task of no small importance. If the Commission points out the crops that pay the best on different soils, both the farmer and the nation will be the richer for it.

WESTERN CROPS SMALLER THAN EXPECTED.

After the brilliant prospects for a large grain harvest in the Canadian Northwest and the Dakotas, those hopes have been largely frustrated by the abnormal hot dry weather that obtained during the past month or six weeks. The yields, as a result, are not likely to reach much over fifty or sixty per cent. of the amount that was looked for in the early computation. Crop damage has been especially heavy in the northern sections of the three western Provinces. The hay crop is so badly burned up in many districts that not a few of the farmers are shipping their cattle rather than attempt to fatten them. In consequence of this state of affairs several of the buyers of manufactured goods in the west are cancelling their orders in anticipation of a very poor demand during the winter months. Of course, reference is made more particularly to articles of luxury or such as are not absolutely needed. A half crop of some wheat in the neighborhood of \$9,000,000, which it is expected will be the output of the Northwest this year, will, how-

FARM GARDEN

A DANGEROUS TREE PEST.

The brown tail moth, which was introduced into Massachusetts from Europe in 1890 has found its way into several of the Eastern States. In 1907 it made its first appearance in King's county, N. S. Fortunately the Department of Agriculture of Nova Scotia instituted a campaign against the pest and thousands of its nests have since been destroyed each year in King's, Annapolis and Yarmouth counties. Specimens of the moths have been found in New Brunswick also, but their propagation has so far been prevented.

In 1908, the Division of Entomology in the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa learned that the winter webs of these caterpillars had been found in took steps to have all nursery stock imported from France. It immediately took steps to have all nursery stock imported from Europe carefully examined. Over a million and a half plants were gone over, and nearly 200 of the webs were found on French stock. The inspection has been going on this season, and a large number of the caterpillars have been found. The horticultural departments of New York and of the several Provinces are co-operating with the Dominion authorities in the endeavor to exclude this pest.

The brown tail moth is very common in Europe, but is only occasionally injurious there because of the presence of parasitic insects which keep it in check. It is capable of increasing with astonishing rapidity, and the absence of the parasitic checks here render it important to prevent its establishing itself in our orchards. It is an omnivorous feeder, and is capable of doing much damage to the forests of oak, maple, elm, ash, etc., as well as to the orchard trees. In some of the eastern States, it appears to have obtained such a foothold that the only hope of successfully combating it lies in the importation from Europe of its parasitic enemies. Some of these have already been released in the United States, and it is hoped that they will bear the climate and increase to such a degree as to checkmate the destructive moths. We may have need for their services in Canada.

THE CROP THAT PAYS.

No farmer can make the broad statement that one crop pays better than another. The amount of the return depends largely upon the character of the land on which the crop is grown. One kind of land brings the greatest return from a certain crop; another piece of land of different quality would perhaps yield a very small return if sowed to the same crop. Finding out the particular class of crops the land is best suited to grow is therefore a very important matter for the wide-awake farmer.

A splendid example of what can be gained by the intelligent adaptation of crops to soil conditions is to be found in the county of Norfolk, Ontario. In certain parts of that county there are considerable areas of sandy land that cannot hope to compete with heavier, richer soils in the growing of wheat and other staple grains. Thus, farmers who attempted to grow these crops found that their profits were not as satisfactory as might have been deduced. Some years ago, however, a few men noted that the soil and climate of the county were well suited to growing fruit, especially apples. The Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association was formed and forthwith started on a reputation-making campaign. All members agreed to care for and spray their orchards as stipulated by the rules of the Association. Incidentally, too, all fruit was to be marketed through the central agency. The results have been little short of phenomenal. The orchard acreage has been largely increased. Norfolk apples are now held as second to none in the markets of the world and the profits have been most gratifying. As a consequence, land values, in the last six years, have doubled.

And this has been accomplished mainly by selecting the crop best adapted to the soil. The work that the Commission of Conservation has undertaken, of classifying lands according to the character of the soil to determine what crops can most profitably be grown, is therefore a task of no small importance. If the Commission points out the crops that pay the best on different soils, both the farmer and the nation will be the richer for it.

WESTERN CROPS SMALLER THAN EXPECTED.

After the brilliant prospects for a large grain harvest in the Canadian Northwest and the Dakotas, those hopes have been largely frustrated by the abnormal hot dry weather that obtained during the past month or six weeks. The yields, as a result, are not likely to reach much over fifty or sixty per cent. of the amount that was looked for in the early computation. Crop damage has been especially heavy in the northern sections of the three western Provinces. The hay crop is so badly burned up in many districts that not a few of the farmers are shipping their cattle rather than attempt to fatten them. In consequence of this state of affairs several of the buyers of manufactured goods in the west are cancelling their orders in anticipation of a very poor demand during the winter months. Of course, reference is made more particularly to articles of luxury or such as are not absolutely needed. A half crop of some wheat in the neighborhood of \$9,000,000, which it is expected will be the output of the Northwest this year, will, how-

PROSPECTING FOR HOMESTEADS

Has anyone heard of Kenderley? I know I had not until a breath of the western wind from the west coast, carrying with it a month ago, and I located it up on a homestead map from Ottawa. Kenderley is at the far western end of the steel of the new Canadian Northern line from Saskatoon to Calgary, and since the fall of 1909 one of the centres of the homestead rush.

How do you get there? From Saskatoon as far west as Rosetown, the Canadian Northern runs a train once a week. This spring every train was packed—the usual motley crowd—four or five small youngsters packed in one seat; handbags, wraps, lunch and so on in another; a few tired-looking settlers' wives—and a large majority of bachelors after land.

At Rosetown, where the train stops for the night, the hotel accommodation is always short. All the restaurants have tiers of bunks where you can try to get to sleep (with emphasis on the try), and sometimes you may even get a shake-down on the floor. The night I came through, and it was no exception, practically all this space was gone before the train came in, and we were fortunate to be allowed to sit up all night in the passenger coaches, which were left standing on the track. One could not help pitying the children who had to go through this, even though they did keep the car awake all night.

Next morning a construction train—all freight except two passenger coaches—was scheduled to leave for Kenderley. (The Canadian Northern has not yet taken over this part of the line). "The Kenderley Express" runs when and how it feels like it—taking, as a rule, anywhere from ten to fifteen hours to make the trip of 55 miles. It rocks along over the sleepers like a prairie schooner, and when it stops—or starts—the joint almost breaks the windows. When I came out, it was supposed to leave Rosetown at 7 a. m.—it left at 10. But once it did get started it kept going fairly steadily, only taking a siding once for an hour to let a gravel train go past, and stopping again for a similar length of time at the gravel pit for lunch, besides long stops at water-tanks and stations in between.

Kenderley calls it "The Hub of the Last and Best West"—with six lumber yards, as many restaurants, a good-sized hotel, four general stores, and two blacksmith shops. It is quite a complete western town, and everyone busy—so busy that they can hardly get all the work done. Settlers are constantly being outfitted—many of them going as far as sixty or one hundred miles into Alberta, often by ox-team and wagon. In one day I saw as many as thirty ox teams following the western trail along the railroad grade, or returning empty for another load. Kenderley is the terminus now. When the steel is pushed farther on it may be different. Now it is the "hub," both for actual homesteaders and for those who are still seeking.

Of the latter, each train brings its quota of seekers, and each train also takes out its portion of the disappointed ones. The town is full of "locators" who will show you a good quarter-section—absolutely the best left—for \$25 and their expenses at \$10 a day. The lands are many, and they get properly felled. People who come out here with little or no capital expecting to get rich by taking up land are doomed to disappointment. One cannot make even a small beginning without capital enough to pay a locator or to hire a team of horses for a week or two, or buy them—all expensive ventures. The homesteaders who are coming into this country are bringing capital. They have expensive outfits—fine horses, camp-ploughs, harrows, and other implements in plenty, while stearns and gasoline ploughs are not infrequently seen.

Will this country come up to the expectations? The Goose Lake district—50 miles further east—has been tried and proved. The Kenderley country is almost similar. There is the same "chocolate" loam, and heavy "hummocky" land covered with sage-brush in the valleys and places; no stones to break off, and once in a while a quarter-section of the coveted "loose top" will be run across.

The most pressing problem at present is not land, but water—both in the wells and in the fogg of rain. As to the former, much difficulty has been experienced. In Kenderley water sells at 50 cents a barrel, and pretty poor stuff at that. This condition will probably improve with time as more wells are being sunk. The same is to be said for surface water. It is everywhere claimed out here that when the country is broken up a little more there will be plenty of rain. The territory around Regina and the Canadian Pacific Railway was the same ten years ago, they say. It is true, Kenderley is yet improved; but, given favorable weather and a little time it will prove up. At all events, the stakes are big; every homesteader is taking a "sporting chance."—Toronto Globe.

OTTAWA HELPED

To Put Out a \$25,000 Fire at the Village of Osgoode.

(Special Wire to the Times.)

Ottawa Despatch.—The village of Osgoode, twelve miles from Ottawa, suffered a twenty-five thousand dollar fire early this morning, and but for aid from Ottawa the whole village would have gone up in smoke. The fire started early in the morning, and in the stable of J. H. Nixon, and spread so rapidly that Ottawa was called on for help. The response came promptly, in the shape of an engine and crew, which held the fire.

A hurry call was sent for Dr. W. E. Chapin, who did what he could to relieve the intense pain suffered by the old couple. To-day Dr. Chapin said that there was danger of blood poisoning setting in, and most serious consequences resulting.

John W. Potter, jun., says that when he reached his father's side the bees were upon his face and neck four and five deep. He never saw them in such an angry mood.

Niagara Falls Despatch.—John W. Potter, sen., 72 years old, his wife, who is but two years his junior, and his son, John W. jun., were attacked by bees at the home of the elder Potter, 417 Ferry avenue, yesterday afternoon, and were so badly stung that they are today under a physician's care. John W. Potter, sen., and Mrs. Potter are suffering intense pain, and there is danger of blood poisoning setting in. The faces of both, if they are so badly swollen that the features are entirely unrecognizable.

Potter has kept and handled bees for a great many years, and has one of the finest apiaries in this section of the State. Yesterday afternoon he determined to remove a comb of honey from one of the hives and donning the usual armor, a pair of gloves and a veil, proceeded to the task. In some manner one of the bees got beneath the veil and stung him in the back of the neck. When he incautiously raised the veil to brush the offending insect off, several others took advantage of the opening and swarmed in upon the aged man. Potter frantically tore off the veil to get at the bees, and as he did so a swarm of the angry insects settled upon his face and head and neck, and his cries of pain brought his wife to his assistance and the bees attacked her in the same vicious manner. The son of the aged couple, who conducts a grocery store nearby, heard their cries and hurried to their relief. He picked up the garden hose and turned the stream upon his parents, in this way driving the bees off, but not before he himself had been severely stung.

A hurry call was sent for Dr. W. E. Chapin, who did what he could to relieve the intense pain suffered by the old couple. To-day Dr. Chapin said that there was danger of blood poisoning setting in, and most serious consequences resulting.

John W. Potter, jun., says that when he reached his father's side the bees were upon his face and neck four and five deep. He never saw them in such an angry mood.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported receipts of live stock at the City Market for Wednesday and Thursday of 105 car loads, consisting of 1470 cattle, 1513 hogs, 2657 sheep, 234 calves and two horses.

There were a few lots of good butchers' cattle, but, as usual, the bulk of the offerings were of common to medium quality.

Trade in cattle was a little more active than on Tuesday and Wednesday, but prices were not any better.

Exporters—There were none on sale, unless it was a few bulls, which sold at \$4.75 to \$5.

Butchers—The best price quoted for choice cattle was \$5.75; good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.90 to \$5.15; common, \$4.50 to \$4.80; cows, \$3.00 to \$3.50, with a few of export quality at \$3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Murphy & Wilson report a fair demand for stockers and feeders at following prices: Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each \$4.85 to \$5.40; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$4.60 to \$5.12; good stockers, \$4 to \$4.50; common stockers, \$3 to \$4. Messrs. Murphy & Wilson bought 150 feeders and butchers, 760 to 900 lbs. each, at \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Milkers and Springers—Receipts were moderate and prices steady to firm for the good to choice cows, but those of poor quality were hard to cash. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$65, with one at \$70.

Veal Calves—Receipts were moderate, only 234 for the two days. Prices were firm and the market strong at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and a few new milked at \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts fair for the two days, being 2087. Prices were the same as quoted for Wednesday. Ewes, light, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.; heavy, \$3.50 to \$4; rams, \$3 to \$3.25; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.

Hogs—Receipts were light, only 1576 from all sources. Prices were quoted at \$8.85 for select, fed and watered at the market, and \$8.50 to \$8.60 was paid to drovers for hogs to be sold at country points. But we deem it fair to say that should hogs come forward in liberal numbers, prices we believe would be lower at once, as the above prices were paid for local use.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Business around the market was very dull to-day. There were only two loads of oats, which sold at 46c per bushel. Hay dull and steady, a few loads selling at \$17 to \$22 a ton. Straw is quoted at \$10 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quotations ruling at \$12 to \$12.50. Wheat, white, new, \$1.00 to \$1.01. Oats, red, new, \$1.00 to \$1.01. Oats, bushel, \$0.45 to \$0.48. Hay, new, ton, \$17.00 to \$22.00. Straw, per ton, \$16.00 to \$20.00. Dressed hogs, \$12.00 to \$12.50. Butter, dairy, \$0.23 to \$0.25. Do, inferior, \$0.18 to \$0.22. Eggs, dozen, \$0.24 to \$0.25. Chickens, lb., \$0.18 to \$0.20. Ducks, spring, lb., \$0.15 to \$0.16. Turkeys, lb., \$0.17 to \$0.18. Fowl, lb., \$0.12 to \$0.15. Potatoes, new, bush, \$0.75 to \$0.90. Beef, hindquarters, \$11.50 to \$13.00. Do, forequarters, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Do, choice, carcasses, \$10.50 to \$11.00. Do, medium, carcasses, \$9.00 to \$10.00. Mutton, per cwt., \$8.00 to \$10.00. Veal, prime, per cwt., \$10.00 to \$11.00. Lamb, cwt., \$12.00 to \$14.00.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The market to-day was quiet, with prices steady.

Oranges, case, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Lemons, Vedillas, case, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Bananas, bunch, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Laxtonberries, box, \$0.75 to \$0.85. Plums, crate, \$0.70 to \$0.75. Peaches, Can. bkt., \$0.70 to \$0.75. Peas, Can. bkt., \$0.20 to \$0.30. Plums, Can. bkt., \$0.50 to \$0.75. Blueberries, bkt., \$1.25 to \$1.50. Apples, bkt., \$0.25 to \$0.40. Watermelons, each, \$0.35 to \$0.45. Cantaloupes, case, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Pineapples, crate, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Potatoes, bbl., \$2.00 to \$2