

Sunday School.

LESSON VII.—FEB. 12, 1911.

Elijah's Victory Over the Prophets of Baal.—1 Kings 18: 1, 2, 17-20.

Commentary.—Elijah came to meet Ahab (vs. 1, 2). Elijah had been so closely in touch with God during those years of drought that when his word of command was given he was ready at once to respond. Toward a year had been spent at Cherith and the remnant of the three and one-half years had been spent at Zarephath, and they must have seemed like "many days" to one who was in hiding from the angry king and queen. The time had come when the prophet was to leave his place of waiting and retirement to go forth to action; yet the time when he had spent in quiet was as essential to the working out of God's great plan as were the periods of his activity.

II. A test proposed (vs. 17-24). Elijah was a prophet with a message. Ahab introduced himself to Elijah with the accusation, "Art thou he that troublest Israel?" The prophet made the bold declaration, "I have not troubled Israel, but thou, and thy father's house, in that ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord, and thou hast followed Baal-im." and, as master of the situation, gave direction to assemble the people of Israel and the prophets of Baal and of the groves for a test upon Mount Carmel, where it would be determined who was the true God. "Mount Carmel was a bold, bluff promontory on the western coast of Palestine. It had several summits. The highest point of the whole range was its eastern extremity, which was doubtless the scene of this event. Here is a perennial fountain from which, even in a time of drought, Elijah could have procured the supply of water he used."—Hurlbut.

III. The failure of the prophets of Baal (vs. 25-29). 25. Elijah said—The prophet proceeded with firm confidence in his divinely-appointed mission. Prophets of Baal—Four hundred and fifty in number. Choose your one bullock—This was the annual usually offered in sacrifice. For ye are many—And therefore shall have the preference; and the advantage of being first in your application to the deity.—Clarke. Call on your gods—The priests of Baal appeared to have a decided advantage, first, in point of numbers, and, second, in point of the numbers of their gods. No fire under—That there might be an entirely fair test. 26. No voice—It was not from any lack of persistence on the part of the priests that Baal did not answer. Leaped upon the altar—Leaped about the altar.—R. V. They danced around it with strange and hideous cries and gesticulations, tossing their heads to and fro, with a great variety of bodily contortions.—Clarke.

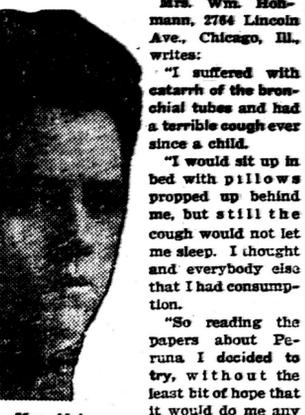
27. Elijah mocked their frantic efforts from morning until noon had failed to bring any response from their god, and the prophet, confident of the divine protection, held up their cause to ridicule. That the power of God might be seen in greater contrast to the helplessness of Baal. Cry aloud, for he is a god—The worshippers of Baal claimed that he was a god, but Elijah repeated their claim with the most biting sarcasm. He is talking, etc.—The prophet attributed to Baal the acts and powers of a mere man. 23. After their manner—In their frenzy they cried and leaped, and, to emphasize their intense zeal, they thrust their swords into their flesh, mingling their own blood with that of the sacrifice. 29. Prophesied—They continued to call upon their god. The Hebrew word here translated "prophecy" is also correctly translated "pray," according to the connection in which it occurs. Until the time of... the evening sacrifice—Probably the ninth hour, or 3 o'clock. Nor say that regarded—Elijah was certain that this would be the outcome, but the priests of Baal had exerted themselves to the utmost with the hope that he would apply fire to their sacrifice. They had occupied nearly the entire day. They had called upon their god with loud voices. They had inflicted pain upon themselves. There was nothing more that they could do. They had significantly failed.

IV. Elijah victorious (vs. 30-39). 30. Come near—There was a calmness in the prophet's manner that was in strange contrast to the frenzy of the Baal-worshippers. The people were invited to witness all that was to be done. Repaired the altar—Not the altar of Baal, but an altar of Jehovah that had been used long before. This time 12. Twelve stones—It is noticeable that Elijah recognized Israel, not as "two kingdoms," but as composed of twelve tribes. See Josh. 4: 5. Israel shall be thy name—Israel means "prince of God," and was the name given to Jacob at Peniel (Gen. 32: 28). 32. In the name of the Lord—This expression characterizes all of Elijah's acts. It was for the honor of Jehovah that the people and the priests were called together at Carmel. A trench—To catch the water that was to be poured upon the sacrifice. Two measures—The measure was the "seah," containing from one and one-half to three gallons. Some think the depth of the trench was as great as the height of the two-sea measure. 33. Put the wood in order, etc.—Thus far the preparations made were similar to those of the priest of Baal. Fill four barrels—The water-jars such as were used for carrying water and containing from three to five gallons each. Pour it—There must be no occasion to say that there was fire hidden somewhere about the altar. False religions have resorted to deception to establish their claims to supernatural power, but it must be made clear that there is no trickery here. 34. Third time—Twelve jars were used, "corresponding to the twelve stones of the altar, and for the same symbolic reason."—Edersheim. 35. Filled the trench—Divine power was to be displayed in a remarkable way. To explain the source of the supply of water during the drought, Tristram says, "Close by the place of sacrifice, shaded by a noble old tree, is a large, natural cistern of sweet water, which the people say is never exhausted."

36. Come near—In calm and distrustful boldness, Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, and of Israel—Elijah's address to God was made so complete that no one could doubt to whom he was appealing. Let it be known—The prophet wished to let the people know that there

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All Treatments Failed. Relieved by Peruna.



Mrs. Wm. Hohmann, 2764 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I suffered with catarrh of the bronchial tubes and had a terrible cough ever since a child. I would sit up in bed with pillows propped up behind me, but still the cough would not let me sleep. I thought and everybody else that I had consumption."

"So reading the papers about Peruna I decided to try, without the least bit of hope that it would do me any good. But after taking three bottles I noticed a change. My appetite got better, so I kept on, never discouraged. Finally I seemed not to cough so much and the pains in my chest got better and I could rest at night."

"I am well now and cured of a chronic cough and sore throat. I cannot tell you how grateful I am, and I cannot thank Peruna enough. It has cured where doctors have failed and I talk Peruna wherever I go, recommend it to everybody. People who think they have consumption better give it a trial."

was a God in Israel, and second, that He was God's servant. 37. Hear me, O Lord—Elijah's confidence in God finds most pronounced expression in the words of this brief prayer. The answer was not delayed. Turned their heart back again—His great desire was that the people should turn from idolatry to God. 38. The fire of the Lord fell—There was not mistaking its direction nor its power. It came from above and burned downward, commencing with the sacrifice and ending with the water in the trench. 39. Fell on their faces—They were not only convinced that it was the work of God, but fell down before Him in an act of worship. The Lord, He is the God—The test had declared the existence and power of Jehovah, and the victory of Elijah over the prophets of Baal was complete.

Questions—To whom was Elijah sent? What was the feeling of the king toward Elijah? Who arranged for the assembly at Mount Carmel? What test was to be made? Who represented the true God, and who represented the false gods? Describe the efforts of the priests of Baal. Describe Elijah's course. Describe the failure of the priests of Baal. Describe the results of Elijah's prayer. What was remarkable about the prayer? What truths does the lesson teach?

FRAGMENTAL APPLICATIONS.

"Come near unto me" (v. 30). To this idolatrous backslidden people, whose stubborn wickedness had caused him years of wilderness wanderings, Elijah said, "Come near." The words speak of pity, patience, tenderness. Only the patience of Christ (2 Thes. 3: 5, margin), and the love of Christ "put on" (Col. 3: 12-14) will enable us to desire those "near" us who are weak and wicked or who have injured us. The natural man would renounce such afar off. But we can never prove what a mighty God is ours unless we can say, with the love and pity of him who died for us, "Come near unto me."

"He repaired the altar of the Lord" (v. 30). An altar stands for worship in the church or at the home. A closed church or a home where family prayer is neglected is an altar needing repair. Beloved, is your family altar broken down or out of repair? Better omit breakfast than prayers. A pious farmer, preparing his land, anxious to accomplish much while the weather was favorable, went out early with his oxen to work. They came in when the breakfast horn sounded, ate and returned to work. They had always had family prayers before, but Satan suggested that to keep so many men from work while he read and prayed was more than he could afford, and the good man yielded. His wife saw with grief the family altar neglected, her husband in haste to get rich and departing from God. One morning those in the field worked in vain for the breakfast horn. At last they hurried to the house, hungry and wondering. No table was set, no kettle boiling on the fire, no

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saves the tired house-keeper work and worry. It is a convenient paste in a large can. A gentle rub with brush or cloth brings a beautiful, mirror-like shine that is not affected by the heat. For stoves, pipes, grates and ironwork.

If your dealer does not carry "Black Knight" Stove Polish in stock, send us his name and we will send a full size tin by return mail.

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cook near it. The good wife was knitting quietly. "What does this mean?" cried the husband. "I thought you were in such a hurry about your work that you hadn't time to eat." "Not time to eat! Do you think we can live without eating?" "You can live without eating as well as without praying. The spirit needs the bread of heaven as much as the body needs the bread of earth."

"Well, well," said the farmer, "get the breakfast and we will have prayers again every morning, no matter how many workmen I have." Through God's blessing and the wife's strategy the broken altar was repaired.

"Fill four barrels with water" (vs. 33, 34). Elijah "was so sure of God that he dared, at his command, to heap difficulties in his way, knowing there was no real difficulty for the Infinite One. The more unlikely the answer, the more glory to God. O matchless faith! that laughs at impossibilities and even heaps them one upon another that God may vanquish them!"

"Elijah the prophet came near, and said" (v. 36). Elijah prayed about fifteen seconds. Not "much speaking" (Matt. 6: 7), but faith that God will give what we ask brings the blessing (Matt. 9: 29).

"Let it be known this day that thou art God in Israel, and that I am thy servant" (v. 36). This man, subject to like passions as we are, only desired God's glory. He did not ask to be known as a great prophet, or a worker of miracles, or a leader of the people, but only as an obedient servant doing the will of God.

"Then the fire of the Lord fell" (v. 38). Prayer is meant to be answered. If your prayers are unanswered, there is some reason for it, and you should know it. Perhaps you are unrepentant to some brother (Matt. 5: 23, 24); or ask selfishly that you "may consume it upon your pleasures" (James 4: 3, margin); or there is some "hindrance" hidden in your "heart" (Ps. 66: 18; Jer. 11: 10, 11); or you have "behaved ill" (Mic. 3: 4) and not repented and asked forgiveness.—A. C. M.

Profit in the Dairy Cow

The dairy cow is one of the best money-makers on the farm; but, like hens, she pays only according to "value received." Neglected, she is a cost; properly cared for she is a profit. There is no question about the reward for careful management. Those who understand cow nature will not dispute that asserchese-making, then the Holstein or the Ayrshire would be best. If butter is wanted, then the Jersey or the Guernsey are preferable. If pure-bred stock is out of the question, then a herd composed of grades would be best. It is a fact that very often individual grade cows are found that as far as milking qualities are concerned, are as good as pure breeds.

HOW TO START THE HERD.

A young animal should be selected; one that is in a good, healthy, thrifty condition. When a cow is healthy there is present always a sort of dew on her nose, and she calmly chews her cud. A nice, fine coat is also noticeable.

Some claim that the age of a cow can be taken from the rings on her horns, but this will not always hold good. The teeth furnish the most reliable test, but this can only be determined by one who is skilled in that respect. In buying, the purchaser often wants a guarantee that the cow is in calf. That is a difficult matter to do, although the seller, in order to make his sale, often gives such a guarantee, but, as a matter of fact, it is not of much account at best.

Next to the proper selection of the stock is to provide suitable stabling. Very often this is one of the weakest points in dairy farms. It is not uncommon to find cow stables that are in a very unsanitary condition. But there is a noticeable improvement in the majority of farms in this respect, especially in cases where milk is sold under sanitary inspection. Light, ventilation and thorough drainage are important in stabling. The building must be strongly built, and be ventilated in such a way as to maintain an even temperature and pure air at all times. The floors should be well laid and tight, to prevent soiling. For this purpose cement is being largely used.

To give profitable returns dairy cows must be well fed and well managed. In order that a maximum profit may be realized, the cows must be fed to their full capacity. No matter how well bred a cow may be, unless she is not in good condition the buyer will not pay a good price for her. It is a rule that well-fed cows are the best milkers, and they produce healthier calves and are more able to withstand disease than cows that receive indifferent care.

Just what should be fed the cow depends largely upon circumstances. The highest results should be aimed at, and the best results can be obtained by careful weighing. They then milk well during the winter, and when pastured they flow more. Then, too, the largest returns will be seen; in fact, they will endorse it. As one authority once said: "Were we to judge our average dairy farmer by the production of the average dairy cow, and compare them with our more progressive dairymen and the records of their cows, it would be plainly evident that dairy farmers generally require more light and more information regarding the management of cows."

Unless the dairy farmer really knows a good dairy cow when he sees one, he should not attempt to build up a dairy herd. Where capital is sufficient, the best plan is to purchase or breed only pure-bred stock.

In buying a cow, the first thing to do is to look well into the breed. This must be governed by various circumstances. For instance, if milk is to be sold for cured from fall-calving cows, and the calves can be raised during the winter on skim-milk and turned out in fine condition in the spring. In this way the secure a good start on the early pasture before flies come. Calves raised in that way are, practically, a year ahead of what they would be were they bred in the spring. Cows calving in the winter keep up their production, and are in much better condition in the spring than cows bred to freshen in the spring. Winter is the best season for producing butter, as a better quality and more of it is obtained.

Of course, it goes without saying that milking must be regularly performed fixed hours each day. It is the secret of profitable cows. It is wonderful sensitive cows are on this point of regularity. They look forward to the milking hour, and as they do to the milking hour, there must be a strict adherence to the regularity in both milking and feeding. Feed of a nature that is likely to contaminate the milk with undesirable odors should never be fed, especially before or while milking. A mistake to milk the cows in the yard, especially during warm weather.



Itching Humors

Itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted eczemas, tetter, rashes and other torturing and disfiguring humors that destroy sleep and make life a nightmare of physical and mental suffering speedily yield to

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No other remedies for skin and scalp so speedy and economical. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., for 22-page book, an authority on treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

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O. A. C. RENEWS ITS OFFER OF ASSISTANCE IN DRAINAGE.

In July, 1909, the departmental physics at the O. A. C. prepared a list of drains for a 52 acre block of that had never grown a crop—it was wet. The drains were laid that autumn in 1910 that 52 acres yielded potatoes and corn to the value of \$2,250. farm lies within five miles of the city of London. Why had this land been useless for generations? Perhaps previous owners thought it could be drained; as a matter of fact, it is a difficult problem, for this land is very flat and the outlet poor. Perhaps they did not believe drainage worth this one crop should convince them. Or, perhaps, they believed in drainage but did not know just how to take such extensive drainage operations.

The Ontario Agricultural College, endeavoring to help those in about drainage. Any farmer in Ontario wishing assistance in his drainage plans may have the same by application to the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph. As soon as possible after receipt of the application a drainage adviser is sent to make a survey of the land, after which he makes a complete map showing the location of the drains, the grade, size of tile, etc. When completed the map is sent to the owner, so that he has an accurate guide to follow in putting in his drains. In previous years, the only outlay to the farmer is the necessary travelling expenses of one man in connection with the survey. The railways give a rate of a cent a mile for this work, so that the travelling expenses are light.

After one survey in each locality, a drainage demonstration is held right in the field surveyed, to which all the neighbors are invited. At this meeting simple methods are demonstrated of making a drain, survey, finding the fall of a ditch, determining the grade, digging the grade, etc.

Those wishing to make application for a survey should write the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph, whereupon regular application forms will be sent.

IN BOSTON.
Mrs. Beane—How rapidly Emerson grows!
Mrs. Cod—Yes; he will be in short space very soon.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS. LIVE STOCK.

A general survey of the cattle market indicates that prices were moderately steady at yesterday morning's session, which terminated about 11 o'clock, after three hours of fairly active buying and selling. The requirements of buyers for local abattoirs and butchers proved sufficiently keen to at least maintain the week's price levels, and while a few odd loads of stock realized comparatively high prices, the bulk of the transactions were on the basis of the figures quoted yesterday.

Current quotations:

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|
| Export cattle, choice | \$ 6 00 | to \$ 6-25 |
| Do., medium | 5 50 | to 5 75 |
| Do., bulls | 4 50 | to 5 25 |
| Butcher cattle, choice | 5 75 | to 6 15 |
| Do., medium | 5 25 | to 5 50 |
| Do., common | 4 25 | to 4 50 |
| Butcher cows, choice | 4 75 | to 5 00 |
| Do., com. to med. | 3 00 | to 4 00 |
| Do., com. | 4 50 | to 4 75 |
| Butcher cows, choice | 4 75 | to 5 25 |
| Do., bulls | 4 00 | to 4 75 |
| Short keep (feeders) | 5 40 | to 5 50 |
| Feeding steers | 5 00 | to 5 40 |
| Stockers, choice | 4 50 | to 5 00 |
| Do., light | 4 25 | to 4 50 |
| Camers | 2 50 | to 3 00 |
| Milkers, choice, each | 60 00 | to 80 00 |
| Do., com. and med. | | |
| each | 20 00 | to 60 00 |
| Calves | 3 00 | to 8 50 |
| Sheep | 4 00 | to 4 50 |
| Bucks and culls | 3 00 | to 3 50 |
| Lambs | 6 00 | to 6 25 |
| Hogs, fed and watered | 7 30 | to 9 00 |
| Do., lard | 7 00 | to 9 00 |

FARMERS' MARKET.

There was no grain on the street this morning, the weather being unfavorable. Prices are purely nominal.

Hay quiet, with prices unchanged. A down load sold at \$18 to \$19 for timothy and at \$14 to \$16 for mixed. Straw dull at \$16 a ton.

Dressed hogs are steady, with quotations ruling at \$9.75 to \$10.25.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Wheat, white | \$ 0 97 | \$ 0 00 |
| Do., red | 0 97 | 0 00 |
| Do., bush | 0 78 | 0 80 |
| Oats, bush | 0 98 | 0 33 |
| Peas, bush | 0 90 | 0 82 |
| Barley, bush | 0 65 | 0 65 |
| Rye, bush | 0 65 | 0 68 |
| Buckwheat, bush | 0 48 | 0 50 |
| Hay, timothy, ton | 18 00 | 19 00 |
| Do., mixed, ton | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Straw, per ton | 16 00 | 0 00 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Alaska clover | | |
| No. 1, bush | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| No. 2, bush | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| No. 3, bush | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Red clover, No. 1 | 6 75 | 7 00 |
| Do., No. 2 | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| Do., No. 3 | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| Timothy, No. 1, reloaded | | |
| ed, bush | 6 25 | 0 00 |
| Do., No. 2, reloaded | 5 15 | 0 00 |
| Alfalfa, reloaded | 12 25 | 13 25 |
| Dressed hogs | 9 75 | 10 25 |
| Do., dairy | 9 25 | 9 75 |
| Do., exterior | 8 25 | 9 25 |

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| July | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |

CLOSING WHEAT MARKETS.

| | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| Minneapolis | 1 00 1/2 | 1 00 1/2 |
| Winnipeg | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Montreal.—There was no important change in the condition of the market for cattle, prices being steady at the advance noted on Monday. The demand was fairly good and the supply was ample to fill all requirements. No choice stock was offered, consequently the top figure realized was 61-6 for the best steers, while the lower grades sold down to five cents per pound. Cows were fairly plentiful, the same prices as noted above. The market for hogs was 20c to 25c per 100 lbs., lower than on Monday with sales of selected lots at \$7.75 to \$7.90 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

BLIZZARD AT PORT ARTHUR.

Drifts Are Piling High and Traffic is Nearly Blocked.

Port Arthur, Ont., despatch: The big blizzard at Port Arthur has experienced in recent years struck here from the west this afternoon. To-night the drifts are piling high everywhere, and traffic is nearly blocked. It is estimated that ten inches of snow has already fallen, but the cold is not extreme.

Foreigner—I don't exactly understand your system of government. For example, what are the powers of Congress? Native—Well, as a rule, there are two: the Speaker of the House and the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.—Chicago Tribune.

Vigorous Health

NA-DRU-CO TABLETS

DYSPEPSIA

tone up weak stomachs—supply the digestive juices which are lacking—ensure your food being properly converted into brain and sinew, red blood and active brain. 50c a box at your druggist's or from

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

The Famous Rayo

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp sold at a low price. These are lamps that cost more, but don't give you better light than Rayo. Constructed of solid brass, which makes it last longer than any lamp in the world. It is the only lamp that has the same amount of light as a 25 watt lamp at a light of 100 watts. Every dealer everywhere. If not at your dealer, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agent.

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited, Toronto.

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By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Belleriver, Que.—"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital, and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because I had a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise."—Mrs. EMMA CHATEL, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.

Another Operation Avoided.

Adrian, Ga.—"I suffered untold misery from female troubles, and my doctor said an operation was my only chance, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me without an operation."—LENA V. HENRY, R.F.D. 3.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases.

Imperial granulated 4 25
Beaver granulated 4 25
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's 4 00
do. St. Lawrence 4 00
do. Acadia 4 90
do. Acadia, unbranded 3 70

These prices are for delivery here. Car lots less. Prices in barrels are 5c more per cwt.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—

| | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| May | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| July | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |

CLOSING WHEAT MARKETS.

| | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| Minneapolis | 1 00 1/2 | 1 00 1/2 |
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