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LESSON II.-OCT. & ISIL

The Life-Giving Stream.-Ezek, 47: Commentary.- I. The source of the stream (vs. 1, 2). 1. Afterward -Ezekiel had been taken in his vision to Jerusalem, had been shown the temple, rebuilt, and the details of the temple service had been explained to him. He

brought me again—the prophet's guide described in Lzek. 40. I-3 The return to the door of the temple was not to survey the building and study its appointments, but to behold a vision of the life-giving stream issuing from it. Unto the door of the house-The entrance to the temple. Waters issued orts from under the threshold-in the prophet's vision the stream, which represented the manifold blessings of the gospel, had its source in the visible dwelling-place of Jehovah. The temple faced the dast and the stream, issuing from the right side of the house, flowed eastward at the south side of the altar. which was in the centre of the inner court. The only stream actually existing there was from "a fountain connected with the temple hill, the waters of which fell into the valley east of the city and made their way toward the Davidson. It was a "small stream, whose 'soft-flowing' waters were already regarded as a symbol of the silent and unobtrusive influence of the divine presence in Israel (Isa. 8. 6). The waters of this stream flowed eastward, but they were too scanty to have any appreciable effect on the fertility of the region through which it passed."-Skinner. The stream which Ezekiel saw flowed apparently from underneath the most holy place in the temple and passed near the altar of sacrifice. The waters signified "the gospel of Christ which went forth from Jerusalem and spread into the countries about, and the gifts and powers of the Hoiy Spirit accompanying it by virtue of which it spread far and produced blessed results."-Henry. 2. The gate northward-The gate looking eastward was closed as explained in Ezek. 44, 2 and 46. I. When the prophet, reached the outer eastern gate he sawthe stream flowing forth from the right, or southside of it. His vision regarding the source of the stream is striking like that which John saw (Rev. 22. 1) God is the source of all the

II. An increasing stream (vs. 3-5). 3. The man that had the line-The prophet's guide. See note on v. l. A thousand cubits. About one-third of a mile. The distances measured are only important as they indicate the rapid increase in the volume of the stream. The waters were to the ancies - It was as yet and insignificant stream in size, but important on account of its source. 4. To the knees. to the loins-This shows a marvelous increase in volume. The stream received no tributaries, hence the increase was due to its inherent energy. There is an energy in the and live always in gospel all its own. 5. A river—We are God's presence er is majestic in its onward sweep. Its course can not be stayed. Barriers may be thrown in its way, but it overflows them or sweeps them away. Some earthly streams are periodical in their flow; sometimes the banks are full, and at other times the channel is dry. stream that Ezekiel saw is unceasing in its flow. It is a type of the progress of Christianity. At the time of Christ's ascension there was but a handful of his followers. Their number has been constantly increasing until to-day there are five hundred million professed Christians in the world, and their number has increased nearly threefold during the past century. The stream of Ezekiel's vision is also a type of the grace of God in the soul. It is comparatively

lights" (James 1. 17).

obeva the Lord III. An efficacious stream (vs. 6-12). 6. Hast thou seen this. The prophet's attention had thus far been directed to the source of the stream and its marvellous increase. The next revelation was the effects upon the region through which it passed.

small in its beginnings, but its in-

crease is constant as one trustfully

7. Many trees. Compare Rev. 22:2. The stream was conductive to fruitful ness. 8. Go down into the desert. The region between Jerusalem and the Dead Ses was a desolate waste, but in his vision the prophet saw the land of fruitful because of the flow of the river through it. The waters shall be healed. The waters of the Dead Sea are impregnated with various salts that fish can not live in them. Its waters were rendered wholesome by the inflowing of the healing stream. This is typical of the work of the Holy Spirit. 9. Everything ... shall live. Life and salvation shall continually accompany the preaching of the gospel; the death of sin being removed. the life of righteousness shall be brought in.—Clarke. Multitude of fish. The Dead Sea had become a sea of life. Out of death there arises, by the grace of God, a rich life. The sea is a symbol of the world; accordingly men appear as the living creatures of the sea. as the fishes. Here there were only dead fishes, unspiritual, unsaved men. 10. En-gedi ... En-eglaim. The former at the west side of the Dead Sea, and the latter at the north end, where the Jordan enters. The expression includes the entire sea, whose waters were healed and abounded in fish of many kinds. Where the gospel is received it brings life and fruitfulness. No community is so corrupt, no individual heart is so depraved, that it will not be savingly affected by the inflowing of the stream of divine grace. II. Marishes Marshes. Shall not be healed. The gospel is the only healing medicine for the disorders of our fallen nature, and they who will not receive it in the love of it remain incurable and are abandoned to final ruin.-Benson. The salt comes into consideration here, not as seasoning, but as the foe of fertility, life and prosper-ity. The thought is this: Only those who bar themselves against the gracious

Sanday School. Serides the southhing fruits therefore are named also the healing leaves. The figure of the lish refers to the extent. figure of the trees to it nature, in so far as the divine grace transforms it into truly living members, who themselves hear rich food and thereby become a means of life and recovery to others also.—Lange. Fruit according to his months. This signifies a constant dimension. wisdom, power or goodness, or any tinual supplies of divine grace. Who-ever may be the instrument of plant-ing them, it is divine grace which gives the increase." Leaf thereof for medicine. Even the leaves, the holy profession of the righteous, is a spiritual medizine. Righteousness is thus encouraged in the world.-Clarke.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"Water issued out from under the threshold of the house" (v. 1). Water is a type of spiritual life, the gift of God the father (John 4: 10); God the Son (John 4: 14), and God the Holy Spiirt (Isd. 44: 3; John 7:38, 39). The word of God is the instrument God uses to purify or to satisfy us (Ezek. 36: 25; Eph. 5: 26; Isa. 55: 1; Rev. 22: 17). Water is necessary to human life, health and happiness (Isa. 41: 17; Zech. 9: 11). There is no spiritual life health or hapniness apart from God to man, "whether in Eden, the garden of the Lord (Gen. 2: 10), or in the dry and weary wilder-

ness" (Isa. 35: 6, 7).

"The waters came down" v. 1). The way from God to man is always "down," whether man be living under conscience (Gen. 11:5), under law (Exod. 19: 20). in captivity Daniel 4: 13), or under grace John 3: 13; 6: 38, 41, 51, 58). "The waters came... from...the right side of the house, at the south side of the altar" (v. e). The "right" way is the bright way. The righteous shine here (Matt. 5: 14-16) and hereafter (Dan. 12: 3; Matt. 13: 43). Facing the east the right side is toward the south, the place of warm devotion. "The waters came down from the altar" (v. 1.

Type of Calvary, the place of sacrifice.

From the wounded side flowed blood and water (John 19: 34). The place of sacrifice is the place of salvation. To believe in him who came "by water and blood" (1 John 5: 5, 6) is to overcome by the blood of the Lamb and by the

word of our testimony (Rev. 12; 11). "Then brought he me" (v. 2). "He brought me" (v. 3). Salvation is all from God. All the way it is a "gift" to regood that comes to men. "Every good ceive. It is "by grace-not of works" gift...cometh down from the Father of (Rom. 3: 4; Pla. 68: 1), he will lead us on to his "uttermost" salvation (Heb. 7: 25), even to the "salvation ready to be revealed in the last time.

"The waters were to the ancles" (v. 3). This suggests spiritual advancement. One of the first things a child learns is to walk. Life precedes walking. The child of God begins fully to walk by faith (2 Cor. 5: 7), in newness o flife Rom. 6: 4), to walk in good works (Ept. 2: 10), walk circumspectly (Eph., 5, 15), honestly (I Thess. 4, 12), then goes on to walk in the Spirit (Gal. 5: 16), and wal kafter the Suirit (Romans 8: 4); and live always in the consciousness of

ers," says, "True worship is not only in the Spirit and belief of the truth (John 4: 24). Knee-deep waters have to do with sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth (2. Thess. 2: 13): with those who accept Christ as their teacher, as well as their sanctifier; who have not only purity of heart, but are filled with the knowledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding (Col. 1:9). Many take the Spirit as a purified who know him not as an instructor; receive him as the comforter. but refuse him as the guide into all truth (John 16: 13). Only a Spirit-given knowledge of the truth gives liberty. Unless the spirit enlightens us we cannot distinguish the turth of God from traditions of men (Mark 7: 7)."

"For the waters were risen, waters to swim in. a river that could not be passed over" (v. 5). This is the deep place where Christ is all and in all (Col. 3: II). No limit, no measure: unfathomable, impassable.

MANY LAWYERS

But Farmers Follow Closely in Parliament.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.-It has been figured out that the next Parliament will con-

- 76 lawyers.
- 36 farmers.
- 32 merchants. 21 doctors.
- 17 manufacturers.
- 10 lumbermen. 8 journalists.
- notaries public.
- 2 canners. pharmacist. I stockbroker.
- professional labor leader.
- licensed vietualler. I eattle dealer.

WELLAND CANAL

Stated That Jordan Route

Toronto. Oct. 2.-A despatch from St. Catharines says:

Will be Taken.

The engineers appointed by the Dominion Covernment to report on the most desirable route for the new Welland Canal will soon send in their report.

It is learned on excellent authority that they will recommend what is known the garden of France, and the beautiful walley of the Indre, where I have been gan's Point, a few miles west of Port Staying, is the richest agricultural region in the Republic as far as the variety The new cample will have only two locks.

Pays High Tribute to Borden and Laurier.

Banquet Tendered to His Excellency in Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch says: In a speech marked by rare tact and dignity and by a wholeheadted and inspiring Imperialism and Canadianism, Earl Grey bade a formal public farewell to the people of Canada, expressed his heartfelt regret at severing a long and happy official relationship with Canadians, voiced his hopes and as-pirations for the Dominion as the potential dominant partner in the British Empire, and urged upon all patriotic citizens the duties and responsibilities of high ideals of civic

and national life.

The occasion was a farewell banquet tendered to his Excellency in the restaurant of Parliament by the Canadian Club of Ottawa, to which he has always been an active and helpful patron. It was attended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, who voiced in eloquent speeches the genuine regard of the people of Canada for the retiring representative of the Crown, and echoed his Imperial and national aspirations for the future of the Dominion.

Earl Grey spoke for nearly an hour, his remarks covering a wide range of national subjects. The address, delivered with obvious feeling and sincerity, was a fitting valedictory and a thoughtful resume of national problems and of national development during the seven years of his tenure of effice, concluding with an eloquent tribute to the character of the two political leaders, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, in whose high leadership Canada was indeed fortunate. "I do not believe," he said. "that you could find either in this country or outside of it two men who better fuifill ail the highest ideals of the word 'gentlemen.' Their high characters are examples to all Canadians. Never during my whole term of office have I heard one word of sel'ish ambition from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As leager of the Opposition he will be the same great servant of the State and the Crown that he has in having the destiny of your coun-

try in the hands of such men.' His Excellency announced that, owing to the political events of the past week, he was glad to say that he would have a week longer in Canada o disregard the unwritten convention which had kept previous Governors-General from returning to Canada, and he hoped to revisit the Dominion. coming back next time via the Hudson Bay Railway. He suggested the wisdom of cultivating a closer partnership with Newfoundland in preference to the present mutual policy of holding aloof on each side. He urged as among the ideals of Canadian statesmanship the necessity of training the character of the children through the influence of the very best teachers that money could buy, the thorough supervision of moving pictures to prevent evil influences on young minds, and careful sanitation of homes and effective measures to prevent the curse of slums in the rapidly growing cities of the Dominion.

"Every moment of my life in Canada during the past seven years," said his Excellency, "has been one of uninterrupted happiness for myself and my family. To be Governor-General of this Dominion is the happiest and pleasantest billet in the whole service of the Imperial Crown. It is not easy for us to leave without suffering many tugs at the neart. We return to Engltnd, our whole lives illumined by many glorious memories, and we shall leave a large part of our hearts with you in

Fully three hundred were present at the banquet, including practically every man of prominence in the capital, Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat at the left of the President, Judge MacTavish and Earl Grey on his right. Next to his Excellency sat Mr. Borden, and next to him Hon. Clifford Sifton.

For Farmers

MAKING THE MOST OF THE SOIL Farming in France-Interesting Letter From "Canadian Farm' 'Reader.

A subscriber to Canadian Farm, who is spending his summer abroad, sends the following interesting account of how agriculture in some parts of France is carried on. While the French farmer's methods are primitive as compared with those followed on this side of the Atlantic, he endeavors to utilize every portion of the land. There are no waste places around the fences. Every particle of land is cultivated and made to produce its quota, thus leaving no room for weeds to grow and take nourishment out of the soil that should go exclusively for

plant food: "The Province of Touraine is known as the garden of France, and the beautiful who bar themselves against the gracious attenue of divine lave and are unwilling to regain health are henseforth to be grown over to the curse, continuing to exist as monuments thereof. Around the sea of death there lingers on a death unto death. Hills 12 has fer ment. Solventian must pursue from the commodate occurs and will be cut in half. The canal will be curse and will be cut in half. The canal will be curse and shiften, works for 30 has death unto death. Block 12 has death unto death. Solventian must pursue from the commodate occurs gaing to the training of the grapes by the curse and shiften, works for 30 has death unto death. Another world the training of the grapes by the curse and shiften, works for 30 has death unto death. Another world the training of purity has curse in the winter months when the curse of juicy has cuttered.

and set forth every morning to their work, so that the rolling valleys are seen for miles without a house, but every inch of the ground is cultivated and checkered with fields of yellow grain and blue vineyards. I do not take an artistic license in saying 'blue,' for the vines are all sprinkled with copper sulphate to destroy the butterfly eggs. The cultivators are also burning nicotine around

"At all the horticulturists I saw 'American Vines' advertised, and asked a French farmer the meaning of this. He told me that good and bad things come from America: that some years ago a worm known as the 'phyloxera' had been brought into the country from America and had eaten the roots of the vines throughout France, and that now the grape cultivators were grafting the American wild grapes on to their vines in order to strengthen their roots.
"In the field one sees the harvesters

cutting the grain with scythes, followed by women who tie it in bundles, and after the grain has been tied into twowheeled one-horse carts, the gienners come and pick up little bunches of grain that the reapers have overlooked. A reaping machine of ancient date was pointed out to me with great pride by one of the peasants, for it is quite a novelty in this part of the country. "All the southern fruits, except the

olive, are found here, and the French farmer is particularly ciever in economizing space; he trains his graps vines up above a stone wall, and forces his fruit trees to grow vinelike along the sunny wall below. His flowers are planted round about his vegetable garden, with hedges of roses and daisies, so that the whole place is both beautiful and useful. He takes infinite time, spends infinite pains and produces a finer fruit than we do in a smaller quantity.

"A great many women work in the fields, and instead of using a whole herd of cows, you will meet a bent old woman leading a single cow along the roadside, where it crops the grass that grows by the way, or a little girl in wooden shoes taking care of a couple of goats. Horses too, are scarce, and sometimes a dog is harnessed to a push cart to help his master take the vegetables to market, but most of the farmers own donkeys, and it is quite a pretty sight to see the little donkeys with their red tassels pulling a cart heaped high with cabbages, carrots and cauliflowers, while a fresh-faced peasant woman in a white cap and red apron walks beside. "Altogether a more picturesque sight than ours, but far less agreeable."

The Age of the Sire. (The Farmers' Advocate.)

If a bull is properly cared for providing he is healthy and sound constitutionally, he ought to be in better condition and more vigorous at four years of age than he is at one year or eighteen months. Many a buil has lived to be ten or twelve or fifteen years of age, and was vigorous during his entire life. Some of the best bulls of every breed have lived to be that age. As a matter of fact, the value of a bull is not reminded of the language of Psa. 46. 4. "The waters were to the knees" (v. 4). than he had expected. His departure known until he is four years old. There is a river, the streams where of water kneedeep speaks of spiritual worshall make glad the city of God." A riv-shall make glad the come cows. That would be when they are at least two years old, and this will make the bull four years old. A man would be foolish, after he had paid a good price for a promising sire, a good individual, and one well bred, to dispose toba wheat. No. 1 northern. \$1.04; No. of him before his heifers become cows. 2 northern, \$1.02 1-2; No. 3 northern, \$1, because that is the only only way in which to judge him. Above all, we want a sire that will transmit individuality and performance to his female offspring, ports: Ontario No. 2 white, 39 to 41 1-2c and how can the breeder tell about this until the heifer is old enough to be judged at the milk pail? No promising dairy sire ought to be disposed of until | c.i.f. Midland. he is four years old. Then, if he does not prove to be what one desires, the | 2. 87c to 88c. sooner he is disposed of the better. On the other hand, if he does prove to be a valuable sire, the longer he can be kept the better for the herd, providing he is safe-tempered and inbreeding is avoided. Australian beef and mutton sold in Great Britain to-day represent a very substantial profit to the graziers of the Commonwealth. One hundred years ago the Australian sheep had a covering which was described as being more like hair than wool. The average fleece then weighed 3½ pounds. To-day the wool of the Commonwealth has no rival for its quality. It tops the market of all countries. And while this advance in quality has being going forward, the average weight of the fleece has been increased from 31/2 pounds to nearly 8 pounds. In other words, in the course of a century the sheep have increased from 4,0000 to 100,000,000, the weight of fleece has been doubled, and the quality of the wool has been improved

Feeding Live Stock. (Canadian Farmer.)

beyond recognition.

To produce a maximum profit at a up-to-date dairyman and beef-raiser. Selection of herd, housing and sanitary the feeding of the stock and the profit and loss thereof.

It is as a prevention of a falling off in the milk flow and beef gains that the | to \$50; calves, \$5 to \$8.50. sil performs its most valuable duty. When the grass becomes dry, unpalatable and shorn, feed from the silo does much to keep up the milk supply and to make up for the lack of the early fresh grasses and clovers. Corn silage left over from the winter is doubled in its original values as a succulent food.

The Winter Months. During the winter months there appears another problem. After years of experience in feeding the different kinds of live stock, it is proven that our animales thrive best on succulent food. This portion of the ration was supplied by roots until the advent of the silo made the feeding of silage possible, and the scarcity of labor made the profitable growing of roots impossible. The value of corn protected from the elements gives it an important place in our farm feed, and the value of the silo as a storage for grain fodder for summer use has long since been recognized. The farmer with a well filled silo has



FARMERS MARKET.

The grain receipts to-day were 800 bushels, and prices ruled firm. About 400 bushels of Fall wheat sold at 87 to-88e, 300 bushels of barley at 65 to 80c and 100 bushels of oats at 48 to 50c per

Hay, quiet and firm, with receipts of only ten loads, which sold at \$18 to \$20 a ton for timothy, Bundled straw nommai at \$14 to \$15 a ton.

Dressed hogs are easier, with quotations ruling at \$0.50 to \$10.25.
Wheat, bush......\$ 0 87 \$ 0 88 Dressed hogs 9 50 Butter, choice 0 28 Do., interior..... () 33 Eggs, dozen. 0 28 Chiekens, lb. 0 15 Fowl, lb. 0 13
Ducks, lb. 0 14
Turkeys, lb. 0 18 Apples, bbl. 2 00 Potatoes, bag. 1 10 Beef, hindquarters 11 00

Veal, prime..... 10 00

Do., forequarters .. . 6 50

Do., choice, carcase. 9 00

Do., medium, carcase ... 7 75

Mutton, prime 7 00

THE FRUIT MARKET, # There was a quiet trade to-day. Grapes in fair supply, and peaches in more limited offer. Apples, bkt...... 50 30 \$ 0 40 Peaches, com., bkt..... 0 40 0 60 Do., Crawfords.... 0 85 1 25 Pears, bkt..... 0 35 0 75 Grapes, large, bkt.... 0 20 0 35 Oranges, Valencias . . . 4 25 Lemons, case...... 4 00 Bananas, bunch..... 1 75 Tomatoes, bkt..... 0 20 Cauliflower, dozen 1 25 Cabbage, dozen 0 65 Cantaloupes, Can., bkt. . 0 30 Potatoes, bag..... 1 00 Water melons. 0 40 Cnions, bag, 75 lbs. . . 1 65 Do., Spanish, case . . . 3 25 Cranberries Cape Cod., bbl. 3 50 Green peppers 9 25 TORONTO SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence \$5 95 Do., Redpath's 5 45 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 3d American refined in pails, 47s 6d.

GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto despatch: The grain market

Tallow—Prime city, 34s.
Turpentine spirits, 38s 6 is firm to-day, but the hoped-for advance has not yet arrived. Latest quotations are: Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter wheat.

86c outside, according to location; Maniat bay ports. Oats-Canadian western, No. 2, 45c; No. 3. Canada western, 44c, at lake

outside, and 43 1-2 to 44c on track Toronto. Corn-American No. 2, yellow, 71 1-4c

Peas-None offering, nominal at No. Rve-None offered, nominal, at No. 2. 70c to 72c outside.

Barley- 70c to 75c outside for malting and 56 to 58c for feed. Buckwheat Nominal, at 52c to 54c Mill feed Manitoba bran. \$23 in bags;

shorts, \$25. Manitoba flour-First patents, 85.30; second patents, \$4.80. Ontario tlour-Winter flour, 90 per

shorts. \$25; Ontario bran ,\$23 in bags;

cent. patents, \$3.45 to \$3.50. Montrea! freight.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: A good run of cattle helped to make things a little more lively this morning than the market has been for some time. Good cattle sell well, but common cattle are still off. Receipts show 149 cars, comprising 1,910 cattle, 3.227 sheep and lambs, 1.700 hogs and 291 calves. Export cattle-Choice, \$6.10 to \$6.50;

do., medium, \$5.50 to \$6; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.40; buchers' cattle, choice, \$5.80 to \$6.15; do., good, \$5.65 to \$5.75; do., medium. \$5.30 to \$5.60; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$1.75 to minimum cost is the ambition of the \$5.25; do., medium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do., common, \$2.50 to \$4; do., canners, \$1.50 to \$2.75; do., bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.35; conditions, are no more important than feeders, 1,000 lbs., \$5 to \$5.75; stockers, 800 to 900 lbs.. \$3.75 to \$5.25; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$70; do., cows, medium, each, \$25 to \$50; springers, \$35 Sheep-Heavy ewes, \$3 to \$3.50; do., light ewes. \$2.75 to \$4; lambs. \$5.25 to

\$5.90: bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.25.

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Close. Opeu. High. Low. Close. Wheat-Oet. . . . 97½ 97% 98½ 97% 98½ Dec. . . . 96½ 95½ 96 95½ 96 May ... 1001/8 100/8 Oats-Oet. 4034 385/6 May ... 421/4 ... THE CHEESE MARKET.

Winchester .- At the Cheese Board tonight 830 boxes were registered; a few white sold at 13%c.

Brockville.-At the Cheese Board here to-day 1,120 white and 1,850 colored were offered: 870 white and 1,480 colored were sold at 143-16c. on the Prontense board Thursday. There Kingston, Ont.-Cheese sold at 137%c

were boarded 295 boxes of white cheese and 356 boxes coolred.

100 head; active and steady at \$6.50 er; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7; mixed, \$7 to \$7.95; yorkers, \$6.20 to \$7; pigs, \$6.90 to \$6; roughs, \$5.60 to \$5.35; stgs, \$4.75 to \$5.25; dairies, \$3,600 head; sheep active and steady, lambs slow and 10e lower; lambs, \$4 to \$6.50.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

New York-Beeves Receipts, 1,140 head; nothing doing, feeling weak. Calves—Receipts, 730 head; veals steady, other calves slow; veals, \$7 to \$10.75: culis. \$4 to \$6.50; Western calves, 55 to \$5,25; Southern yeals, \$8. Sheep and lambs—Steady; receipts, 2.900 head; lambs firm to a shade higher; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75: lambs, \$ 5to \$6.25. Hogs-Receipts, 2,677; market lower; quotations, \$6.60 to \$7.15.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—Trade at the East End Stock Yards was rather dull. There were more buyers present than on Monday, but on account of the mgin prices asked for the poor grade of cattle on offer they bought only for actual wants. There was no demand from packers. Receipts of cattle estimated at 625. Market duli and prices steady at Montreal's level. Northwest cattle (four loads on offer), \$5.50 to \$5.70; no choice eastern steers; good steers, one lot sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50; fair, \$4.75 to \$5. Bulls are of slightly better quality, and for heavy bulls \$3.50 was asked, but only \$3 to \$3.25 bid; light bulls, \$2.50 to \$2.75; cows, no good cows on offer; demand poor: poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; canners, \$2.50 to \$8.25; one load of heifers sold by one shipper for \$5. Milkers, no demand steady: \$25 to \$70; Springers, fair demand, few sales \$40 to \$60 each. Receipts of hogs estimated at 1.550, Market easier; demand fairly good. Select hogs, \$6.50; sows, \$5.25; stags, \$2.75 per cwt., off cars. Montreal-Trade at the East End Stock ewt., off cars.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle-Receipts estimated at 4,000, market strong, 10 to 20e higher, beeves \$4.75 to \$8.15, Texas steers \$4.30 to \$6.10, western steers \$4.15 to \$7.10, stockers and feeders \$3.15 to \$5.60, cows and heifers \$2 to \$6.20, calves

Hogs-Eestimated at 18,000, market steady to 5c lower, light \$6.05 to \$6.70, mixed \$6 to \$6.70, heavy \$5.90 to \$6.65, roughs \$5.90 to \$6.10, good to choice heavy \$6.10 to \$6.65, pigs \$3.50 to \$6;

bulk of sales \$3.15 to \$6.55. Sheep-Receipts estimated at 20,000, market steady, natives \$2.10 to \$4.15; western \$2.75 to \$4.20, yearlings \$3.85 to \$4.46. lambs, native \$1 to \$0, western

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat-Spot, dull. No. 3 Manitoba, 8s; futures, Oct., 7s 3 3-8d; Dec., 7s 4-3-4d; March, 7s. 4 1-2d. Flour-Winter patents, 28e 3d.

Hops-lin London (Pacific) £9 to £9

Beef-Extra India mess, 90s. Pork-Prime mess, western, 95s. Hams-Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 57s. Bacon-Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs. Do., Kedpath's 5 95 clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 57s 6d, long Lard-Prime western in tierces, 46s

Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 70s., do colored, new, 70s 6d.

Resin-Common, 15s. Petroleum-Refined, 61/2d. Linseed oil-45s.

BRADSTREETS' REPORT.

Montreal reports of Bradstreet's sav trade there has been quite active throughout the week despite the fact that everybody is at the moment giving more or less attention to politics. Fall trade has opened up in nearly all lines and the volume of business moving is very satisfactory. Orders from the west. are particularly good and there is every sign that the fall trade in all parts of the country will be exceedingly active.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's sav all lines of business is moving freely. Local retailers are busy and report an excellent turnover. Wholesale trade is brisk, and excellent orders for all lines of fall and winter goods continue to come in. Local factories are also well supplied with orders. There is a notable scarcity of skilled workmen in many

Winnipeg reports say business there continues to move briskly. Orders from the country continue very substantial in character and good shipments of general lines are going forward to country

Vancouver and Victoria reports say business at these and other provincial points continue brisk.

Hamilton reports say both retail and wholesale trade is active. Factories are busy and there is every indication they will continue so for the balance of the season. Business in the surrounding listrict is fairly brisk. Deliveries of produce and fruit are large, but the demand is brisk and prices are steady. London reports say a good steady tone is noted to all lines of trade there. Ottawa reports say general business

there hold a steady tone. Quebec. The elections somewhat in terfere with country trade during the week, and as a rule wholesalers report

GOES TO JAIL,

But Was Allowed to Go There in a Cab.

AToronto despatch: Clark H. Smith, former secretary and promoter of the Farmers Bank, must wait in jail till his case is called in the assizes. This morning Magistrate Denison committed him to jail when Detective Guthrie, who brought him back from Vancouver, identified him as being the man mentioned in the indictment of the nigher court. Smith is charged, with a number of others, with conspiracy to obtain the bank certificate by fraud. Hugh E. Rose asked about bail, but the magis trate told the counsel that all he had to "But I don't want him to wait in init

till all the formalities are complice and 356 hoxes coolred.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle—Messipts, go to the jail in a cab, but that was 356 head; market slow. Venis—Receipts the last he could de.