SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON X.—JUNE 8, 1913.

Joseph Forgives His Brethren.—Gen. 45: 1-15.

Commentary.—I. Joseph makes himself known (45:1—4). 1. Could not refrain himself—The effect of Judah's plea, which immediately precedes this verse, was to produce a tender yearning in Joseph's heart for his brethren. He could not control his feelings any longer. Cause every man to go out from me—The scene which was to follow was too sacred for the yes of mere spectators. 2. He wept aloud—Orientals are generally profuse and loud in the expression of their emotions, but in this case the occasion was so unusual that it is natural that the weeping should be loud. The Egyptians..... heard—The officers and attendants of Joseph were outside, yet near enough to hear his voice, and they undoubtedly reported the affair to Pharaoh (v. 16). 3. Joseph said ..... I am Joseph—These words must have come with terrific force to the brothers. Since Joseph was alone with them, he no longer spoke through an interpreter, but in the language of his family. His declaration, spoken in their own tongue, would cause them to scan his face and form for resemblances of the Joseph they delivered to the Ishmaelites. Doth my father yet live—The brothers had already assured him that Jacob was alive and well, yet his affection for his father demanded further assurance. Could not answer—This revelation had come to them as a sudden blow from which they could not immediately recover. Troubled at his presence—They were filled with amazement and fear, and, perhaps, drew away from him. They were in the presence of one whom they had greatly injured, some of them even desiring to slay him, and who was now high in authority and able to bring them to justice, if he was so disposed. 4. Come near—These words, utteredin tenderness, reassured them, and tended to allay their fears. Your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt—Joseph said this, not to accuse and condemn them, but to show that he was really their brother. Memory must have been active at this time in recalling the scene of twenty-two years before.

II. God's hand recognized (vs. 5—8). 5. Be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves—This discovers a truly noble mind. He not only forgives and forgets, but he wishes even those who had wronged him to forget the injury they had done, that they might not suffer distress on that account.—Clarke. God did send me before you to preserve life—This thought is repeated four times. Joseph desired to make the providence of God prominent. He did not say that his brothers had not grievously sinned, but he declared that God had overruled their sin to preserve the lives of the Egyptians, as well as the family of Jacob. 6. Earing—Plowing and sowing. 7. By a great deliverance—The position which Joseph occupied in Egypt and his sagacity, coupled with his relations to the chosen family, and his love for them, fitted him to deliver that family from starvation. 8. Not you ..... but God—You meant to harm me and get me out of the way, but God took advantage of your act to preserve and prosper you. A father to Pharaoh—This was the title of Joseph's office. He was Pharaoh's counsellor, and guarded carefully all his interests.

III. The message to Jacob (vs. 9-13). 9. Haste ye—Joseph's love for his father urged a speedy meeting with him. Thy son Joseph—A comforting and affectionate form of address. Come down unto me—Joseph's responsibility would not admit of his leaving Egypt. The safety of his family lay in their coming to him; hence the message inviting their removal to Egypt. 10. The land of Goshen—This region occupied the northeastern portion of Egypt, between the delta of the Nile and the Syrian frontier, and lay the nearest to Canaan. It was considered the best of the land for the raising of flocks and herds, and it is to-day one of the most desirable parts of Egypt. Be near unto me — Joseph wished his father and his family to be where he could enjoy their company, support them, and where they could share the honor that came to him. All that thou hast—The number of persons that went into Egypt was twenty, including Jacob, his children and grandchildren. They were invited to bring their flocks and herds, and occupy the rich pasture lands of Goshen. 11. Will I nourish thee—This promise was liberal and involved much, for there were still five years of famine to follow. 12. Your eyes see—Joseph wished his brothers to be prepared to give their father the strongest kind of assurance that he himself was alive and ruler of Egypt. Benjamin—Jacob's youngest son was not implicated in the deception regarding the selling of Joseph, and his testimony would be accepted by his father. My mouth that speaketh— He spoke in the language of the Hebrews.

IV. Tender greetings (vs. 14, 15). 14. Wept upon his neck—The restraint was now removed and the strongest expressions of affection were in order. Joseph had maintained his stoical attitude toward his brothers as long as it was necessary, and, perhaps, as long as he could. "A moment more saw him and Benjamin locked in each other's arms, their tears freely flowing. And he kissed all his brethren. Simeon? Yes. Reuben? Yes. Those who had tied his hands and mocked his cries? Yet; he kissed them all. And after that they talked with him. They were so stunned and bewildered that they could not utter a word till his tears washed out their terrors.—Newhall.

V. Removal to Egypt (45: 16-46: 7.) The unusual proceedings attending Joseph's making himself known to his brothers attracted the attention of Pharaoh's household. The King of Egypt was pleased with the coming of Joseph's brothers, and strongly urged the family to make Egypt their home. Pharaoh's high regard for Joseph led him to make full and careful arrangements for the removal of his father and brothers and their families to his country. It was customary for men of high position to give their guests changes of raiment. Joseph's especial regard for Benjamin led him to bestow upon him three hundred pieces of silver about one hundred and fifty dollars, and five changes of raiment. The generous present sent to Jacob was calculated to impress him with Joseph's greatness in Egypt, and his love for him. The removal from Canaan to Egypt was an epoch in the history of the chosen family.

Questions.—What plea did Judah make before Joseph? How was Joseph affected by it? Why were the Egyptians excluded from the room? What did Joseph say to his brothers? What reason did Joseph give for his being in Egypt? What word did Joseph send to his father? What place was to be the home of Jacob and his household? Describe the greetings of Joseph and his brothers. What did Pharaoh command to be done? How was Jacob affected by the news from Egypt? Who went into Egypt from Canaan? What new vision did Jacob have?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Fraternal love.

I. Demonstrated by Joseph.

II. Restored in Jacob's family.

I. Demonstrated by Joseph. The enduring strength and worth of family affection are clearly demonstrated in the lesson before us. In Joseph it begat gentleness, patience, long-suffering and forgiveness of injury. The history of Jacob's household had hitherto been full of sins against family life. At the prospect of reconciliation, Joseph could not restrain his motions, nor conceal his joy. Separation was to end in union of hearts and lives. It was by a seemingly strange and circuitous route that Joseph's brethren were brought near to him. Between him and his brethren there was all the difference between a nature fashioned by divine love, and one abandoned to the force of evil passions. By different methods Joseph had at last awakened the consciences of his brethren. He was assured of his father's continued regard for him and for Benjamin. He was convinced of the changed attitude in his brethren regarding his father's care for Rachel's children. Joseph's emotions were too strong and too deep to be shared or even witnessed by strangers. He knew he could not divulge his secret without some reference to the past, and he would keep that from strangers. Great pathos and simplicity were expressed in his words, "I am Joseph." That one disclosure recalled the whole history of his preferment, his dreams, his bondage. It was an expression of great humility and filial affection and general benevolence. Though governor of Egypt, he remembered that he was Joseph, a Hebrew, and brother of those strangers who depend upon his goodness, and solicited his clemency. He was Joseph, used of the Lord to preserve his family from misery and death. His tenderness, pathos, simplicity and truthfulness showed how little he had been injured by prosperity. To his brethren he declared his name, his place in the family, his forgiveness of injury, and the divine plan in the affairs of his life. As he saw them shrinking in alarm from his presence, as if expecting punishment for their crime, he kindly urged them to draw near. He sought to show them God's higher plan for them all. He perfectly acquiesced in God's provinces, and rejoiced that they wrought good for others, even at the cost of personal sacrifice. They seemed to themselves to be doomed men, never disentangled from their old sin, which they ever found rising in their path.

II. Restored in Jacob's family. In finding their brother, those sons of Jacob found also their better selves, which so long ago they had lost. Joseph's thought was to afford the family temporary shelter during the remaining five years of famine. It did not embrace God's covenant with Abraham and their oppression of four hundred years. No such shadow was cast upon their joy. Pharaoh rejoiced with Joseph. He had exalted Joseph and he royally provided for his family, and enjoyed the free use of means and subsistence. His invitation to Jacob showed the value he placed upon Joseph, and how his character had influenced him. The splendid conveyances and gifts which Joseph sent to his father were an index of the love which filled his heart. The invitation of Pharaoh, the urgent message from Joseph and the warmth of his own love were not enough to call Jacob out of Canaan. All these furnished the occasion and the impulse, but Jacob, the head of the covenant people, did not leave the land of promise without the warrant of his covenant God. It was by faith he went into Egypt, consciously led by the hand of God. The migration of Jacob's house into Egypt was the second stage in the covenant history. It was entered upon with due solemnity. It had the approval of God. Divine assurance was vouchsafed to Jacob in the four-fold promise made to him. Joseph's parting words to his brethren, "Fall not out by the way," were an expression of his anticipation of their humiliation in having to disclose their past guilt in order to tell the glad news to Jacob.

T.R.A.

THE POULTRY WORLD

MAY-HATCHED CHICKS PAY.

Possibly during the early part of May more chicks are hatched than at any other time especially by that great army of bigginers that each year enters the poultry field. May-hatched chicks may be considered profit payers if grown properly without a check, especially the early part of this month. To these late-hatched chicks a few weeks makes a big difference in the fall results. To the assertion that the June-hatched chicks is "every bit as good" as that of the earlier hatches we cannot agree. From a show standpoint the late-hatched chicks (June) produce show specimens at the winter shows, but from a winter egg production standpoint they are not the kind to make good. It is true that the smaller quicker maturing fowls like Leghorns can be hatched late with fairly good results as winter egg producers, but while in certain sections Leghorns are grown to a great extent, the great army of poultry beginners are not all wedded to Leghorns, and birds of the heavier breeds must be hatched earlier for best results in the egg basket. After all, that is what the majority breed poultry for—egg and meat.

One reason why beginners start late is that they have not, through experience, realized the difference in late-hatched and those hatched at the proper season. Breed considered, another reason is that they have not the proper equipment for the cooler weather rearing. Another, and possibly one of the largest factors in late hatching is that they catch the hen "fever" in springtime, then rush into it, and by the time equipment and quarters are provided the season is late for hatching chicks. May-hatched chicks, especially the early part of the month can be made profitable if they are properly grown.

That May is an ideal month for the growing chicks is without question. Grass and bugs are at their best, with cool nights and warm days and sunshine, as a rule, above the average of the month of April. Yet with a good start it is the June and July days and nights that play havoc with chicks and retard growth and maturity in the end, that makes the earlier hatched chicks more desirable, as they are well on the way to maturity and can withstand the heat and depression of dog days better than those that were hatched late. Again, it must be borne in mind that the great army of beginners do not have farm conditions, plenty of range, shade and in many cases running water, but are confined to yards in cities, or small plots outside of the city.

Conditions have much more to do with successful poultry raising than is generally credited, so these things must be taken into consideration.

The care of these late-hatched chicks differs somewhat from those hatched earlier in the season. Too much heat in brooders is to be guarded against more now than earlier in the hatching season. More ventilation is required. Chicks must be gotton on the ground as soon as they are eating well and are strong enough to run to and from the brooders in their runs. Plenty of green food must be provided unless they have a natural grass or clover run. Leg weakness will result if too much heat has been forced upon them or fed a too heavy ration Some poultry raisers try to force growth which results in leg weakness and oftentimes the birds go off their feed. Bowel trouble will also cvrop out. Many feed too much meat or beef scraps at the start. For the first ten days chicks should not be forced, but grown by steady methods. In fact, never should they be what is called the forced growth system. Allow them to grow steady and they will be all the stronger at maturity and will prove more profitable in the end.

Feed less corn now that warm weather is coming on. Do not crowd. The same crowding (never good to practice) that will raise the earlier hatched chicks will result in stunted chicks now. Plenty of fresh water, shade, natural if possible but artificial if no trees are in the yards must be had for best results. Good, roomy quarters is a big factor in growing these May chicks. Look carefully and fight lice. These are a few of the many small details that are essential in successfully growing May chicks. Of the chicks hatched late 50 per cent. never reach standard weight in the time they should, due to neglect to providing every essential that must be complied with if profit-payers are to be the result.

TUBERCULOSIS BACILLI IN EGGS.

It is believed by many no matter how badly hens may be affected with tuberculosis it is impossible for eggs laid by them to be affected. But according to the result of some experimentad work noted by C. H. Higgins, B. S., D. V. S., in the annual report of the Dominion Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, fifteen eggs were received from a flock of fowel in which the disease had been previously diagnosed as tuberculosis, the result of an autopsy performed at the laboratory, to determine the cause of unthriftiness. Six of these fifteen eggs were used for microscopic examination and in three of them tubercle bacilli were demonstrated without difficulty. Even guinea-pigs were inoculated with material from ten of the eggs, fonly one of the series used for micropic examination being used,) with result that in two of these animals unmistakable evidence of tuberculosis was found after allowing a suitable incubation period to elapse. This supplied what Dr. Higgins called incontrovertible evidence that under proper conditions the bacilli of avian tuberculosis can be transmitted to guinea-pigs by the subcutaneous inoculation of eggs from infected fowl. The danger to other animals has not been determined and there are also many practical points with reference to the transmission of the disease, one of the most important of which is the possibility of conveying the disease to the young chicks during their incubation through the medium of the bacilli contained within the egg. A curious feature in connection with the present of the bacilli in the eggs is that they are most easily found in close association with the germ.

MORTALITY AMONG YOUNG CHICKS.

The old saying, "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched," is a safe rule to follow, but if one wishes to keep on the safe side, it is better not to count the chickens until they are five or six weeks old. The mortality among newly-hatched chicks is great. The result of careful investigation at the experiment stations and elsewhere show that with present methods, both natural and artificial, there is an average loss by death of about one-half the chicks before the end of the first six weeks. It is a common notion that the heavy losses by death are mainly found among chicks that have been hatched in incubators and reared in brooders, but statistic do not bear this out. Under ordinary conditions it appears that heas do not succeed in hatching and raising a higher percentage of chicks than the incubator, but she is not, on the average, as good a mother as the best up-to-date brooder, managed by a careful and intelligent human being.

The causes of death among little chicks are many. Some belong to the hen alone, some belong to the incubator and brooder alone and some are common to both. First and foremost, it is important to have a vigorous parent stock. Without that to start with one should not expect to have vigorous chicks, that can stand up successfully against the many dangers of early life. Poor stock undoubtedly has a great deal to do with poor hatches, and feeble chicks that die off early. Next in importance to the quality of the stock come the protection of the chicks from chilling. This has especial force in the early months of the year, when the daily variations between high and low temperatures are apt to be considerable. If open hatches with hens, they should be provided with suitable shelter, dry and safe from the winds, or they may not be able to keep the chicks warm enough at night. While the present brand of weather the hen shelter should be placed in the shade, that she may be comfortable during the heat of the day and in many cases at night. If ones uses artificial means of hatching and brooding care must be taken that the chicks are not chilled in the nursery of the incubator or when they are taken from the incubator to the brooder or in the broder itself.

Three-quarters of the deaths of little chicks arises from diarrhoael diseases, and it is probable that a very large proportion of these should be attributed to the chilling influences to which the chicks are subjected in one way or another. Dampness of every kind is especially harmful. The food and drink, of course, are responsible for many of the intestinal disturbances.

All fowls, big and little, require a three-fold diet, green food, grain and animal food. They must have each kind daily in order to keep in perfect health and the wimore varied the diet the better. It is a mistake to suppose that the chicks will be apt to overeat and maket themselves sick if a variety of food is offered them. It is the limited diet that is more apt to disagree. When one supplies a diet that does not contain the three elements that are needful for health the chicks are likely to eat too much of some one article, indigestion follows and often a fatal diarrhoea.

It has been said that three-fourths of the chicks that die are carried off by diarrhoeal diseases. The remaining of the die from malformation, affections of the breathing organs and the nervous system and accidents. Hens kill a good many chicks. Now and then one is met with that kills her chicks intentionally as fast as they come out of the shells, but most of the destruction of the little chicks by the hens is accidental. The shape of the nest sometimes has something to do with this. When a nest is too small and too deep the chicks spil down to the bottom and the hen cannot avoid stepping on them. At other times the hen steps on the chicks from sheer awkwardness. Then there is the loss of life from rats, cats, weasels, skunks, owls, foxes and the trampling of the weaker birds.

FARM AND GARDEN

GROW ASPARAGUS; IT PAYS.

It has been said, and well said at that, that the moment a man purchases a home with a tract of land attached he should plant an asparagus bed, as a permanent improvement. It adds to the value of the property.

The culture of asparagus is not a difficult task, and it is not a crop adapted to any particular section. It thrives seemingly everywhere.

The demand for asparagus seems to be annually on the increase. The demand is greater than the supply, and this, too, in face of the fact that each year there are great annual plantings. So long as asparagus is acknowledged to be one of the greatest health-imparting vegetables of all culinary delicacies there will be a big call for it in market. It is a crop that adopts itself to any soil that is kept in a good, rich condition.

The soil should be well drained and porous, a sandy loam being ideal.

For field culture, place out furrows in well-prepared soil five or six feet apart; make the furrows 10 and 12 inches deep. This is easily accomplished by the use of a team and large plow, going two or three times in the row until deep enough; then run the sub-soil plow in the bottom of the trench, breaking up the clay bed and making a porous sub-soil. This is almost a necessity, for in this operation appears the secret of planting all permanent crops, and the more thoroughly this is done the more profitable the returns. A liberal application of well-rotted compost and top-soil should be spread along in the furrows, the more of this the better; then set the plants one foot apart in the row. Two-year-old crowns are to be preferred; spread the young roots out even on the compost, then cover with one or two inches of soil, firming it well by the use of the feet. As the plants grow the furrows are gradually filled up at each cultivation. When the young plants have grown well out of the trench the furrows should be made level with the surface. Cultivation should be continued until the end of the season. The following spring fertilizer should be distributed on either side of the row and then kept well cultivated and free from weeds. The first season a crop of potatoes, beets, carrots, etc., can be grown between the rows. No asparagus should be cut the first year, and but little the second. Each year thereafter the yield should increase, but somewhat in proportion to the manure and fertilizers that are to be used. These should be applied every year, early in the spring or fall. If commercial fertilizers are used they should be supplied in the spring by opening a furrow on the side of the row. Distribute about 600 pounds to the acre in the furrow, then turn the soil back upon it. Manure or compost, however, should always be applied late in the fall. When the top growth of the previous year has sufficiently dried it should be raked off and burned, and the bed harrowed level, and top dressed with a heavy coat of manure, which should be lightly worked into the soil the following spring.

When the time for cutting draws nigh and the soil is in good condition for working, the rows should be nicely rigged up for cutting. This is neatly done with a plow especially designed for the purpose; on small beds this can be accomplished with an ordinary plow and steel hand rake. There are two ways in preparing the rows for cutting asparagus. For large markets the stalks are grown underground. This requires ridging, so at least two-thirds of its length can be cut below the surface, where "green" grass is preferred, but little ridging is required; the stalks are allowed to grow the desired length out of the ground and then cut for the market. This gives the green grass so much talked of, always tender and rather pronounced in flavor. It should be remembered, however, that where grass is cut below the surface it is of the largest size attainable, but when cut above ground it will diminish in size and in consequence; a great difference may be looked for in the yield of the entire crop. The green grass, however, usually sells for a higher price in markets that demands it. The grower with long experience and close observation always cuts his grass below the ground, thus avoiding any loss from overgrown stalks, which frequently happens on warm days when allowed to grow out of the ground.

For small beds of asparagus for home use the owner can well afford to take a little extra pains in the preparation of his bed, and it will make very little difference as to the nature of the soil, provided the trenches for planting are prepared with a fork that is thorough. These tshould be made about 15 inches deep and 12 inches wide. Cart away the poor sub-soil or clay, replacing it with good garden loam, intermixing a liberal quantity of stable manure and sand. In the absence of the manure, a good reliable brand of commercial fertilizer may be used in the same way. Fill the trenches to within six inches of the top of the ground; then plant the young roots one foot apart, and cultivate as above described for field culture. Sinsce such a bed, so prepared, may be expected to yield a fine product for many years, the extra labor and expense should not be considered for the initial planting. The cutting of asparagus should not be continued too long in theseason; it would finally exhaust the roots; hence it is customary to stop cutting about the latter part of June, allowing the remaining roots to grow on, and thus accumulate suficient strength to produce another chop of sroots the next season. The plants, one and two-year old crowns, are now everywhere obtainable at a very low moderate price, so the raising of these crowns from seed may safely be left to those making this their special business.

CONTRASTS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

Cost of plowing one acre with a double plow, $1.35. Cost of plowing one acre with a single plow, $2.

Cost of discing one acre with a double cut-away, 45 cents. Cost of discing one acre with a small single disc, 90 cents.

Seeding with a three-horse machine, 18 acres can be sown per day at a cost of 22 cents per acre. Seeding with two-horse machine, 12 acres can be sown per day at a cost of 25 cents per acre.

Cost of cutting one acre of hay with a seven-foot cutting bar, 30 cents. Cost of cutting one acre of hay with a four-foot cutting bar, 55 cents.

To cut one acre of grain with an eight-foot binder costs 26 cents. To cut one acre of grain with a six-foot binder costs 40 cents.

Harrowing one acre with sharp toothed harrows (once over), 15 cents. Harrowing one acre with dull toothed harrows (twice over necessary), 30 cents.

A good mixture of grasses and clovers sown 20 lbs. to the acre will give heavy crops. Timothy and clover sown 6 to 10 lbs. to the acre will give a medium crop in a good season, but will be a total failure in a poor season.

Heavy seeding smothers weeds and adds humus to the soil. Light seeding encourages weed growth in the vacant spaces and adds little fertility to the soil.

A one to two-year-old sod when plowed under will enrich the soil as much as would manure applied at the rate of 10 to 12 tons per acre. Old, worn out sod harbor weeds and insects, and is of little value as a fertilizer.

On breaking a new meadow it is easy to secure a fine seed bed. To obtain a good seed bed on an old meadow a great deal of extra labor is required. —J. F.

THE CROP OUTLOOK

Western Reports Are Extremely Satisfactory.

Winnipeg, Man., June 2.—According to reports from 218 points in the Canadian prairie west, the average height of wheat is from 3 to 4 inches, and progress has been fair since the hot weather came. Seventy-five per cent. of the oats and barley are seeded, and 50 per cent. of these grains are up. Not more than 25 per cent. of the flax acreage is seeded. Fully 178 points report an abundance of moisture, nearly all having had heavy rains on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of this month. Thirty points report rain would be desirable, and 10 points report rain badly needed. The weather is now reported warm over the entire western wheat belt, and progress since the rain and warmth set in on May 23 has been very marked. As is from the fact that the crop is undoubtedly backward, conditions at the moment could hardly be more satisfactor. A number of points report growth now so rapid it is almost possible to see it.

Last year at the end of May wheat was on an average 2 inches higher than this year. As has been pointed out before, while the season is late, ideal weather conditions would allow a considerable portion of lost ground to be recovered. At the present time conditions are almost ideal, but it must be borne in mind in making any estimates of the outturn of this crop that the Canadian west has suffered from one of the longest, coldest springs in its history, and that this to some extent has affected the crop, and will continue to do so.

CLOUSTON'S WILL

Late Bank Head Left Over Two Million.

The will of the late Sir Edward Clouston, president of the Bank of Montreal, who died in Montreal last November, has been filed in the Toronto Surrogate Court for probate. This procedure is due to the fact that a great portion of his estate, valued at $2,672,000, is invested in Ontario securities.

Practically the whole of the estate is bequeathed to his widow, Lady Clouston. The furniture, plate, jewels, horses, carriages, etc., at his residence, Peel street, Montreal, are to be divided between the widow and daughter, Marjory. The latter is bequeathed an annual income of $5,000, and a lump sum of $100,000 on her marriage.

His property, known as "Boisbriant," in St. Anne County, Quebec, with the contents, is left to Lady Clouston for life, or until she remarries, when it will pass to his daughter. Provision is made for the sale of his property if the widow and daughter so desire, but the latter may purchase it at $30,000 during her mother's lifetime. Should Lady Clouston remarry the income from the entire estate will be divided equally between her and his daughter, and the whole passes to the daughter on the death of her mother. By a codicil $20,000 is bequeathed to Miss Edna Clouston, of Summerland, B.C., a niece.

SOME FROG THIS,

Giant Has Locomotive Whistle Voice.

Hyndman, Pa., June 2. — This section is considerably stirred up over reports of a giant frog, who has his abode near a big rock in Willis Creek. His frogship has caused consternation among the trainmen on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, because of his ability to imitate the deep-toned whistles on the freight engines.

According to the trainmen, the frog gets up on the rock and sends his deep throated buss sounding down the valley, exactly as the big Mogul engines sound their whistles when they call in the flagman. Several flagmen, thinking they had been given the signal to return to their train, left thir posts and wrecks were narrowly averted.

Brakeman J. W. Fleegle, of Cumberland, Md., who saw the frog, says he stands two feet high and has eyes as big as teacups. Several of the trainmen have armed themselves, and threaten vengeance on "Old Gig."

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts 600, cows and springers 80, calves 1,500, sheep and lambs 500, hogs 700.

Prime beeves, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2; medium, 5 1-4 to over 7; common, 4 to over 5.

Milch cows, $30 to $70 each.

Calves, 5 to 6 1-2.

Sheep, about 6; spring lambs, $4 to $6 each.

Hogs, about 10 3-4.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy	12 25	12 50
Do., light	13 00	13 50
Butter, dairy, lb.	0 27	0 32
Eggs, dozen	0 24	0 25
Spring chickens, lb.	0 45	0 50
Chickens, lb.	0 22	0 24
Fowl, lb.	0 20	0 22
Turkeys, lb.	0 22	0 25
Apples, bbl.	2 50	3 50
Potatoes	0 85	0 90
Cabbage, dozen	0 40	0 50
Beef, forequarters, cwt	8 50	9 25
Do., hindquarters, cwt	12 00	13 50
Do., choice sides, cwt	10 75	11 25
Do., medium, cwt	8 75	10 50
Do., common, cwt	7 00	8 50
Mutton, light	10 00	12 00
Veal, common, cwt	9 00	10 00
Do., prime, cwt	11 00	14 00
Spring, lambs	6 00	8 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$4 40
Do. do. Redpath's	4 40
Do. do. Acadia	4 35
Imperial, granulated	4 25
No. 1 yellow	4 00

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	7 10	to	7 25
Butcher cattle, choice	6 50	to	7 10
do do medium	6 00	to	6 35
do do common	5 25	to	5 50
Butcher cows, choise	5 50	to	6 25
do do medium	4 50	to	5 25
do do canners	3 50	to	4 25
do bulls	3 00	to	6 25
Feeding steers	5 00	to	6 00
Stockers, choice	4 50	to	6 00
do light	3 75	to	4 50
Milkers, choice, each	35 00	to	75 00
Springers	35 00	to	70 00
Sheep, ewes	5 75	to	6 25
Bulks and culls	4 50	to	5 00
Lambs	7 50	to	8 50
Hogs, fed and watered	9 80	to	9 85
Hogs, f. o. b.	9 50		
Calves	7 00	to	8 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	95⅝b	95⅝	95	95⅝b
July	96s	96⅛s	95⅜	95⅞s
Sept.	91s	91¼s	90⅜b	91⅛b
Oats—				
May	35	35	34⅞	34⅞b
Oct.	—	—	—	36⅜b

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis—Close—Wheat— May, 90 1-2c; July, 91 5-8c; September, 92 to 92 3-4c; No. 1 hard, 94 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 90 5-8 to 91 5-8c. No. 2 yellow corn, 60 1-2 to 61c. No. 3 white oats, 38 to 38 1-2c. No. 2 rye, 55 to 58c. Bran unchanged. Flour unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Linseed, $1.30 1-8; May, $1.29 7-8 nominal; July, $1.30 5-8; September, $1.32 1-2 bid; October, $1.32 1-2 bid. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 93 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 92 5-8c; May, 91 5-8c nominal; July, 92 5-8c asked; September, 93 1-8c asked.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville—At to-day's cheese meeting offerings were 2,160 colored and 1,908 white. Sales were 470 white and 460 colored at 12c.

Kingston—At the Frontenac cheese board to-day 574 boxes were offered; all sold—345 white at 12 1-16c, and 229 colored at 11 7-8c.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow.—Watson & Co. cable: Firm demand for all classes at following quotations: Steers, 14 3-4c to 16c; bulls, 12c to 13c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 3,50.
Market slow, steady.

Beeves	7 00	to	8 00
Texas steers	6 65	to	7 50
Stockers and feeders	6 75	to	7 90
Cows and heifers	3 60	to	7 90
Calves	7 50	to	10 75

Hogs, receipts 20,000.
Market shade above last night.

Light	8 40	to	8 70
Mixed	8 35	to	8 65
Heavy	8 10	to	8 60
Rough	8 10	to	8 25
Pigs	6 50	to	8 30
Bulk of sales	8 55	to	8 65

Sheep, receipts 14,000.
Market steady to strong.

Native	5 10	to	5 85
Yearlings	5 80	to	6 50
Lambs, native	6 65	to	7 50
Western	6 65	to	7 35
Spring lambs	6 00	to	9 00

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot, steady.
No. 2 Manitoba—7s 6 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—7s 4 1-2d.
Futures—Steady. May, 7s 6 1-2d; July, 7s 5d.
October—7s 2 7-8d.
Corn—Spot, steady.
American mixed, new—5s 1-2d.
New, kiln dried—5s 2d.
Old—6s.
Old, via Galveston—5s 8d.
Futures—Easier.
July Laplata—4s 11 5-8d.
Sept. Laplata—5s 1-8d.
Flour, winter patents—23s 3d.
Hops in London (Pacific coast)—£4 10s to £5 10s.
Beef, extra India mess—14s 3d.
Pork, prime mess, western, nominal—105s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—72s 6d.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—68s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—66s 6d.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—72s.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—71s 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—66s 6d.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—57s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces—56s 6d.
American, refined—58s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—75s 6d.
Old—60s 6d.
Colored, new—75s 6d. Old—61s.
Tallow, prime city—32s 3d.
Australian, in London—56s 1 1-2d.
Turpentine, spirits—29s 3d.
Rosin, common—12s 3d.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.
Linseed oil—27s 6d.
Cotton seed oil, Hull refined—Spot, 28s 4 1-2d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch—Cattle Receipts 500 head; steady.

Veals—Receipts 800 head; active and steady, $6.00 to $11.25.

Hogs—Receipts 3,200; slow and 5c to 15c lower; heavy and mixed, $8.90 to $8.95; yorkers, $8.85 to $8.95; pigs, $8.85 to $8.90; roughs, $7.65 to $7.75; stags, $6.00 to $7.00; dairies, $8.75 to $8.90.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,200 head; active sheep steady, lambs and yearlings, 25c to 30c higher, lambs $4.50 to $8.05; yearlings, $6.00 to $7.00; wethers, $6.00 to $6.25.