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SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson IX., November 30, 1913.

Crossing the Jordan -Josh. 3, 1-17. Commentary.-I. Israel instructed (vs. 1-6.) When the time came for the advance of the hoete of Israel into Cansan, the start was made early in the morning. This was done because Joshus was active in prosecuting the task that God gave him. A second reason for the early start was that in hot countries the work is done in the morning or during the night, and the people plan to rest during the middle of the day. The place of Israel's camp had been for a time eight or nine miles east of the Jordan was made then system. See the series of the blood, or side shoots. Next secure a fence post s point near the Jordan, that the officere went through the camp giving the Pills." people directions regarding the advance, others think that it was three days after the orders were issued to the people to make preparations for crossing the river. The latter view seems more reasonable. It was necessary for Joshua to reach the speople through the officers of the various tribes, for he could not speak directly to all the people. He could give his orders to the assembled elders of the tribes, and they could make them known to all the people. The signal for Israel's advance was minutely described. It was the ark of the covenant carried forward by the priests. The ark was a chest made of acacia wood according to the which God gave Moses in Mountain

Its place was in the most soly place or the tabernacle. It contained the tables of the law, the pot of manna and Aarone rod that budded. The lid was the mercy seat, which was overshadowed by the cherubim (Heb. 9. 4, 5). The ark was the symbol of the divine presence. The Levites usually carried the ark when it was removed from its place in the tabernacle, but on special occasions the priests performed that office. The priests were to carry the ark of the covenant about three-quarters of a mile in advance of the people. At that distance the multitude could see it, while if they should crowd close to it, only s few could see when it moved forward. Perhaps an additional reason for this distance was the sacredness of the ark and a fitting reverence for it. The ark of the covenant was to be Israel's guide in Canaan. The Israelites were commanded to make themselves ceremonially clean by washing their garments and persons, and by keeping manded a new type of life. It could not themselves from everything that would long remain a matter of doubt with them defile them, Joshua's faith grasped the omises of God. He announced to the to lead them over Jordan. Preparations

II. Joshus and the people encouraged (a. 7-15.) 7. This day—The day upon the larged was to cross the Jordan. So the is the ight of all Issued that the people confidence is their leader. Lord would work through the Lord would work through the large was a the convince. Joshua so marvelously as to convince Israel that God had apointed him as their leader. 8. Thou shalt command-Joshua was receiving his orders directly from the Lord, as did Moses. Ye shall brand still—The priests were to advance to the swollen, rapid stream, and were to halt in the millst of Jordan's bed. 9. Unto the children of Lerzel - Joshua spoke to them through their representatives. Hear the words of the Lord-Joshua had perfect assurance that God had given him a message for the people. 10. Jehovah is called the living God in contrast to the gods of the heathen, which were simply idols without life or efficiency. He will without fail drive out from before you. The unbelieving Israelites had said at Khdeshbarnea that they could not take possession of of Canaan, although God had promised it to them; now God declares in unmistakable language that Hel will drive out the ienhabitants before them Cananites Those who occupied the lowlands of Canaan. Hitties Descendants of Heth. They dwelt southwestern Canaan. Hivites-Inhabitants of west central Canaan. zites-They dwelt south of the ites. Girgashites-Probably dwell east of the Jordan. Amorites - Ossupied the highlands of Canaan west of the Dead Sea. Jebusites-They occupied the fortless of Jebas, afterward called Frusalem. 1. Lord of all the earth-

e has power to subdue all the ne ons of the earth. 12. Twelve me the choice was to be made before pasage of Jordan for later serve in making the memorial of the crossing of the river (Josh 4). 13. shall be cut off-The priests must show their faith by walking into the very waters of Jordan. The flow of the waters ald be stopped at once. The knowdge that God had long before this de a way through the Red Sea for or presage of Israel; in their escape rom Egypt, would encourage their

HI. Entering Canaan (vs. 14.17). 14. Removed. The people obeyed the commands of the Lord. 15. Overfloweth all his banks—The rapidly melting snow on the mountains of Lebanon caused the river to overflow in April and May. The Jordan has three sets of banks, one above another. 16. Waters stood — They were miraculously held from coming down. The location of the places mentioned is not definitely known. The bed of the Jordan was bare for a distance perhaps of several miles. Right gave proof of God's guiding presence, and such an assurance in those circumwas the symbol of the divine presence.

IV. Divine nower manifested (Pse 114: 1-8). God's power, shows in behalf of lersel in their deliverance from in their journey through the fess and in their entrance into count, is celebrated in this song. The

it seks a series of questions, fin

Any Headache Cured, **Tired Systems Re-Toned**

When You're Dull, Tired, Restless Day and Night Something is Wrong in the Stomach.

A Prominent Publishing Man Says the Quickest Cure is Dr. Hamilton's

Headaches never come who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, this fact is vouched for by the Assistant Manager of the Poultry Succe Magazine, of Springfield, O., Mr. J. der they should be cut back to within H. Callander, who writes: "No better Is inches of the soil, but if strong and medicine than Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

"mocky" a few inches only need be make them

n is the river. There is a difference of enliven digestion, help the stomach, and make you feel strong and well. sentioned. Some regarding the three For headaches, indigestion and stomdays after the Israelites had removed to ach disorders I am confident that the

Being composed of natural table remedies, Dr. Hamilton's Pills possess great power, yet they harmless They aid all organs nected with the stomach, liver, and bowels. In consequence, food is properly digested, the blood is pure and nourishing, the body is kept strong and resists disease, all druggists and storekeepers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, 5 for \$1.00, or by mail from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

most poesic language, to emphasize the to the plan fact that it was the hand of God that tned Israel's way through the Red Sea, turned back the waters of the Jordan that his people might enter the land of Canaan. It was the lord that brought water for the hosts of Israel from the rock. He is exalted as having power over the forces of nature.

Questions .-- Where did Israel camp just before entering Canaan? What directions were given regarding the ark of the covenant? What assurance did God give Joshua of his assistance? What nations were to be driven out before the Israelites? What was the signal for Israel's advance? Describe Israel's passage of the Jordan.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Advancement in Israel. I. Preceded by special preparation.
II. Effected by minute obedience.

I. Preceded by special preparation. Advance is the leading thought of this lesson. Israel's advance was from a notable past toward a notable destiny. whether or not they stood ready for God

command to sanctify themselves was a up to a good sanndard. Many farmers call to heart-searching. Sanctifying themselves would afford evidence of faith in expensive animals, but why should not their leader and in God. Faith in preparation would lead to augmented faith the time of action. Thus Israel was called upon to co-operate with God in working out their victories. At the decisive moment, when the people were about to enter on the great conflict which was to secure the possession of the land of promise, the command was given to gather themselves together and follow the ark of the covenant.

II. Effected by minute obedience.
God's plan demanded the transfer of the people across the Jordan. The line of march was unknown, untried. Great conflicts lay in it, trials of faith, of courage, of patience and of strength. Israel was instructed to acept God'se guidance implicitly. Joshua grasped the inmost meaning of God's word to himself and set an example of diligenie and promptitude. Now that the Israels were about to enter upon their inheritance the time was a fitting one for signal marks of divine favor and might. The symbol of mercy and duty was to lead the way, proving the erficiency of spiritual barriers against all assailing forces. * The ark led them as clearly as the pilar of cloud had done, and in following it Israel found the same miraculous help. The staying of the vaters of Jordan was a direct exercise of the wonder-working hand of God. The miracle was to the people a prophecy and a pledge of victory in their conflict with the Canaanites. The power that rolled back the waters of the everflowing river could stay the force of the hostile tribes beyond it. he possibility of miracles springs naturally from the fact of the existence of the "living God." This miracle

monstrated God's powe rover all nature. The ark was the token of the presence of God Himself. It proclaimed him the God of God himself. It proclaimed him the God of mercy and of law. The combination of the symbols of law and mercy belonged to no religion but that of Israel. The name by which the ark was called was a pledge of God's truth and faithfulness. By Isrnel's wonderful entrance into Canan Joshua was greatly honored and his authority established. It was the fulfilment of the promise God had made to be with him, as he had been with Moses. It was an emphatic endorsement of the people's enthusiastic response. It was his own seal placed upon Joshua's commission. This was essential to united and effective action Bearing the ark of the covenant, which They stood in the midst of Jordan to show that the waters were held back by divine power. It is probable that the people crossed in the space of a few that strange experience through which sight of Ierael in that henceforth he was known to be a man who had God with him, and who leaned upon God's strength and was sustained. The miracle which attended Israel's march

was God's attestation to the fact that

they were courting out His will. T. R.



RASPBERRY HINTS.

A successful and practical method of producing large luscious berries us as follows: Prepare the soil hy manuring as described in a recent issue for the growing of strawberries. Sea out the plants three feet spart in rows, running north and south, if possible, and five or six feet between each row.

or side shoots. Next secure a fence post long one fix one every 50 or 60 feet) and strain two wires on to them. The bottom wire had better be about 18 inches from the ground and the other 3 feet. From each plant as they grow, select 3 or 4 shoots and tie them to the wires in a fan-shaped direction, that is train the centre one perpendicular, and the side ones branching away from it, Having thus secured the necessary wood for next year's crop cut away and others that remain. By doing so the growth of those left on is increased, a larger berry and a more pitntiful crop is ensured; also when the old canes are done fruiting, or when the raspherry erreon is over they should be removed for the same reason.

Before severe first sets in, loosen off the young canes from the wires, bend some of them to the right, and the others to the left, securing them to the soil with a crotched stick or strong wire. This prevents them to a great extent from freezing so injurious in this country to young wood. The snow helps to protect them, and when so treated, they will not be broken or togged about by the winter's storms. In the early pring replace the canes to the wires as before for fruiting, and select and tie in the young growths, following the same plan pear after year as described.

The manuring is best accomplished by shaking some half rotted stuff over and around the canes after they are soaked to the ground for the winter, and acrin as a mulch when the fruit has set. The space between the rows need not be left idle, one row of any of the vegetables ay he planted there. Int for equiflowers it makes an ideal place, as the ennes shelter them from the scoreliing sun.—Richard J. Block, New Glas-20w, N. S., in Canadian Farm,

IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD SIRE. The greatest curse that dairy farming in this country has known is the "scrut" bull, he he mongrel or pure bred. It sople that they would see marvelous were made for the decisive step, which aims on the following day, for the committed Israel to the struggle which lay before them. There was a crisis the first great crisis, the first great crisis and great crisis.

The first great crisis and great crisis.

The first great crisis and grea part of wisdom to see that such a bull serves none but those cow feel that they connot afford to purchase several farmers co-operate in the purchase and use of bulls of the right sort! Why should not the Cow Testing Associations take un the question of securing bulls for their exc'usive use and mate them only with the best cows?

CARE OF MANURE

It is generally considered now, that the most economical way to handle and care for manure, both as to the economy any large proportion of horse manure. stock. When it heats, the manure is decomposed, and the element of most value, nitrogen, is lost. In the spring and early summer if manure is lying about the yards where rain can fal lon it, much of the fertility is leached out and carried of rot. All were under cover when coraway. If manure is spread on the field directly from the barn, heating is prevented until the manure is covered up in the soil. Then any elements that are liberated by decomposition are taken up by the soil and saved. When manure is spread out on the fields it dries out, and se the larger part of the manure is in an insoluble form, even if it does rain on the fields, very little fertility is washed out, because it is not soluble. Considering these facts, and the fect that manure is handled fewer times when handled direct from the barn to the field, makes it quite evident that are likely to enter the winter with wellmanure except where the land is subject to excessive washing and flooding. J. B. Henderson, B. S. A., in Canadian Farm.

STOCK NOTES

Finish the cattle. Produce what the market demands.

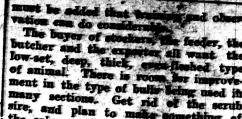
Buck lambs are not wanted on the market. Next spring should see castration of grade lambs in general prac-

There is a big demand for stockers and feeders. There is almost sure to be well Booth, head of the Salvation an equally strong demand next spring Army, arrived here last night from

When the rancher is entirely driven out by the grain farmer, where will the tattle come from, unless more of the Veal calves are raised? When a veal calf, at 160 pounds, sells as high as a yearling steer did a few

years ago, is there any wonder many of these youngsters are slaughtered? as milk or some of the products made seperated seventeen years ago, when from it, and have the greater portion of Ballington Booth organized a separate the fields for a bigger crop in 1914.

scy of eye and judgment sufficient to the two organizations will consolidate. become an eminent breeder." These are "This is largely dependent on the attitude of mind of General Ballington" eattle in the United States. But it Booth," said Col. Kitching.



portion the efferings consists of inferior cock, apparently due more to bad breeding than to bad feeding, although the two quite frequently are closely connected. Farmer's Advocate.

Early November Statement

Grains Good, the Potatoes Light, Apples Scarce.

by the Ontario Department of Agricul-

most satisfactory crop, both as to yield and quality, the same as a rule being fully up to weight. While the straw was rather short, it was clean and

at present are described as looking strong and promising. Only a few complaints have been made of injury from Hessian fly or other insects.

comparatively small acreage in this Province. Where grown it was a good average crop, both as to yield and qual-

this regard for years—and are about an average in yield per acre; but owing

cumning factories.

Buckwheat.—Buckwheat suffered from frost to a greater degree than any other field erop, and the drought of summer also told against it. On the whole, it is not at all up to the average of recent years in either yield or quality.

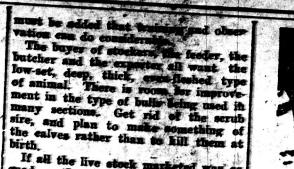
growth in the season by cold weather. Dressed hogs, heavy ... 11 50 followed by drought, but later on it picked up wonderfully and gave promise of labor and elements of fertility, is to shorter in stand than usual. Some of haul the manure direct from the barn the corn fields got touched by frost to the field. There are two ways by about the middle of September, and as which the fertilizing value is lost; the a consequence, there will be a little soft first is by heating and the second by grain, but the bulk of the crop will be leaching. If manure is left in piles of first-class quality, both for husking about the barn, it soon begins to heat, and the silo, being well matured, and all even in winter, especially if it contains of it will make good feed for live

Potatoes.—Potatoes are somewhat smaller in size and yield than usual, owing to the dry season, but as a rule the quality is excellent, and so far there is said to be an almost complete absence respondents wrote.

ripened wood. Some orchards, however, where spraying has been neglected, are suffering from the San Jose scale and Nov. ... 851/2 851/2 85 of the Province. Winter apples will not be plentiful; pears have done better relatively. Plums, cherries and peaches There is a movement started in gave generous yields, and small fruits Pennsylvania to raise more calves. gave a fair yield, despite the spring frosts and summer drouth, although

New York, Nov. 24.— General Bram-Chicago; accompanied by his sister, Commander Eva Booth; his private secretary, Col. Theodore H. Kitching, and Commissioner Thomas Estinn, in charge of the department of

ching said the Salvation Army's leadf these youngsters are slaughtered? er was hopeful of meeting his broth-Do not sell the grain this winter. Get er, General Bellington Booth, head of big price for it as finished meat or the Volunteers om America. The two the plant food it contains to spread on body, after quitting his father, General William Booth, founder of the "Not a man in a thousand has accur- Salvation Army. There is a report that



If all the live stock marketed was as good as the choice types, how much greater would the feeder's net returns be? A visit to a few of the large markets reveals the fact that too great a

CROP BULLETIN

of Ontario's Agriculture.

The following statement regarding crop conditions, based on the reports of 2,000 correspondents, sent in during the first week of November, has been issued

Fall Wheat.—Fall wheat has been a

The New Fall Wheat.—Reports indicate an enlarged acreage, every fall wheat district promising to share in the increase. Notwithstanding the rather dry conditions at the time of sowing, the soil as a rule proved to be in good tilth for a seed bed, and the young fields

Spring Wheat.—This crop has now a

Barley.—An average yield of plump well-colored grain, on short, clean straw. harvested under most favorable condi-

Oats.-Oats are well up to weight and general quality of grain—the best in

Beans.—This erop was slightly eaught by frost in some localities, but, taken all together, it was well harvested, and has turned out to be fair both as to yield and sample. Some low-lying fields suffered from rain in August.

Corn.—This crop was checked in early

Turnips.—Returns concerning turnips vary, some very poor and some very good yields being reported, but as a while the crop is a disappointing one. In a number of counties the plants were severely attacked by lice, and the drouth also told on the crop.

Mangels Like turnips, mangels are reported to be rather light in yield, and smaller in size than usual, but as a rule they are reported to be of good qual-

grapes were noe up to the standard in their bearing.

BOOTH IN NEW YORK.

Speaking for the General, Col. Kit-



IN THE big, roomy house or in the small cottage there is always some cold corner where extra heat is needed.

PERFECTION SHOKELESO OIL HEATER

Solid Comfort in Cold Weather gives you heat, where and when you want it. The new model Perfection Heater, just on the market, has improvements that make it the best heater ever made. No smoke — automatic-locking flame-spreader. No

smell. Flat font insures steady heat. Indicator in sight. Burns nine hours on a gailon of oil. Finished with blue enamel or plain steel drums; nickel-plated. Stock at all chief points. For best results use Royalite Oil

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited



LIVE STOCK

UNION STOCK YARDS Receipts were moderately large.

188 cars, 4,003 cattle, 765 hogs, 2,256 sheep and lamos, and 21s calves.

CATTLE. ""e bulk of the cattle were feeders sockers, and common to medium butchers, and only a small offering of good to choice tat testile. Trade in all classes was orisk at steady to firm prices at the close of last week.

Choice butchers steers. 37 75 to \$8 00 Good butchers steers. 57 55 to \$8 00 Medum butchers steers. 600 to 7 00 Medum butchers steers. 525 to 576 Common butchers heifers. 7 00 to 7 25 Common butchers heifers. 650 to 650 Choice cows. Receipts were moderately large.

mend for stockers and feeders was as string as ever as there were many buyer:... \$6 40 to \$7 00

Medium steers ... 5 50 to 6 00

Stockers 500 to 700 lbs... 5 00 to 5 40

Atough stockers 450 to 500 MILKERS AND SPRINGERS Receipts were meagre, and sold at \$60 to \$55 each, bulk sold at \$55 to \$75 each.

CALVES—Market was strong at firm CALVES—Market was strong at firm brices.
Choice veals, \$9 to \$10.50; common to medium, \$4.50 to \$7.50.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were large and prices a little easier for lambs. Sheep \$4.50 to \$5.50 Culls and Rams \$4.50 to \$5.50 Lambs, choice Ewes and

FARMERS' MARKET.

Do., light 12 56 Butter, dairy, lb. . . . 0 30 Eggs, dozen ... 0 50 0 35 Chickens, lb. 0 18 Fowl, lb. 0 14
Ducks, lb. 0 16 Turkeys, lb. 0 25 Geese, lb. 0 15
Apples, bbl. 25
Potatoes, bng 100 Beef, forequarters, cwt... 8 50 Do., hindquarters, ewt. 13 00 Do., choice sides, cwt... 11 00 Do., medium, cwt. ... 9 25 Do., common, cwt. 8 50 Mutton, light, cwt. . . . 9 00 Veul, common, cwt. . . . 11 00 Do., prime, cwt. . . . 15 00 11 50 Lamb, ewt. 13 50 14 50

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bugs, per ewt., as follows:

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat ual, more especially in the eastern half July 901/4 901/4 901/4 901/4 Nov. ... 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½ of fifty of the guests at a wedding party

Dec. ... 33¾ 33¾ 34¾ 34½ 34½ at Cholet, a town in the Department of

May ... 38¾ 37¾ 37⅓ 37⅓ Maine et Loire, was due to a bacillus

heretofore unknown to science, which Dr.

5-8c; May, 85 3-4c; No. 1 hard, 96 1-9c; No. 1 northern, 841-8e to 85 5-8e; No. 2 do., 82 1-8e to 83 5-8e; No. 3 wheat, 80 1-8e to 81 5-8e.

86 3-8e; No. 1 northern, 85 3-8e; No. 2 do., 83 3-8e to 83 7-8e; Montana No. 2 bard, 845-8c; Dec., 835-9c; May, 981-4c. CHEESE MARKETS

Stirling, Ont.—The last cheese board GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow —Slower demand all round; best grades in steady request at late rates, others cheaper. Scotch steers, 15c to 16%c; Irish, 12c to 15c; best

bulls, 12c to 13%c. CHICAGO LEVE STOCK. Cattle. receipts 4,500.

Texas steers.
Stockers and feeders
Cows and helfers
Calves
Hcgs. receipts 22,000.
Market higher. Light Mixed 740 to Mixed 745 to Heavy 755 to Pigs 755 to Sheen, receipts 25,666 775 to Market steady. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

Receipts 800 prices unchar Veals Receipts 150; es. 156. steady, native calves, sat, good building Canadian calves, \$3.50 Ont.

Hogs—Receipts, 6.90 acres. near Almost active and 5 to 1/200d building. active and 5 to 1 good building in he and steady: heav good building in he 48.10; you 50 - General \$47.50 to \$0.75 bildings, in cain is \$8.05.

Sheep Walsing to state a preparheavy; shadyings at ring the state of Customs and sheep steady lings at ring the state of t

; sheep, mixed, careful we LIVERPOOL PRODUCE Liverpool cable says: Wheat Spot, regular. No. 1 Man., 7s. 3-4d.; No. 2 Man., 7s.; futures, steady; December, 70 1 3-8d.; March, 7s. 2 3-4d; May, 7s.

Corn-Spot, dull; American mixed, 80. 6d.; futures, firm; Laplata, Decembe 4s. 9 1-4d.; January, \$4 11 7-8d. Flour, winter patents, 28s. 9d.

Hops in London (Pacific coast), 6s. 6d. Beef, extra India mess, 117s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, western, 107s. 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 67s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs,

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 69s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 68s. Shoulders, square, 11to 13 lbs., 62s, 6d.

Lard, prime western in tierces, 56s. 3d. Do., American refined, 58s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, 67a. Do., colored, 65s. Tallow, prime city, 32.s 9d. Do., Australian in London, 34s 10 1-2d. Turpentine, spirits, 32s. 6d. Rosin, common, 9s. 9d. Petroleum, refined, 9 3-8d.

Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, spot, 31s. MONTREAL LIVE, STUCK

Linseed oil, 25s.

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence 5 4.50

Do., do. Redpath's 4 50

Do. do. Acadia 4 4.5

Beaver granulated 4 4.5

No. I yellow 4 10

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

Cattle. receipts 2.1000, cows 50, calves 500, shep and lambs 2.000; hogs 2.300.

There were no prime beeves on the Market, and six and a half cents per pound was about the highest price paid to-day, and from that down to three cents a bound for lean canners.

Milch cows, \$35 to \$80 each. Calves 1-12 to 7, sheep 4 1-2 to 5, lambs 7 to 7 1-2, hogs 2 1-2.

A NEW TERROR

Bacillus Hypertoxicus Poisons Fifty Persons.

heretofore unknown to science, which Dr. Minneapolis—Close: Wheat—Dec. 92 Rappin. director or the rastuer institute at Nantes, announces he has succeded in isolating. As a result of the poisoning eight persons died, and later other deaths from a mysterious cause occurred in Cotn—No. 3 yellow, 66 to 62c.
Cots—No. 3 white, 37 to 37 1-4c.
Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

Duluth—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 36 3-8c; No. 1 northern, 85 3-8c; No. 2

METHODIST MINISTER DEAD. Iroquois, Ont., despatch: Rev. George

Rogers, a retired Methodist minister, died to-day, aged 83. He was one of of the season met to-day; 565 boxes the Methodist Conference, and was held in high esteem. He was stationed for many years in the Province of Quebec, Huntingdon, Granby and Bedford being among his charges. In 1880 he came to Ontario and labored on the Athens, Almonte, Merrickville, Iroquois, Sydenham and Aultsville circuits. About ten years ago he retired and settled in Iroquois. His son, George F. Rogers, is principal of the London Collegiate Institute.