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Relieves Neuralgia

Sculptor. man of great earess of purpose, Carost famous French century, had a droll ous humdr that he ind emperor alike. lates some amusing

in a few minutes with Carpeaux. At oung sculptor was d of courtiers and wanted to know d talked about o one!" whispered the eager lieteners I room. "We .. then. ing to borrow five

the Tuileries Na-

then Carpeaux had on to do the declion de Flore of the ften came to watch affold of the buildemperor mounted vised studio, hung

x, in a particularly im that when he his labors he would riay and drop them

eraby.
he explained. about them. They the missiles come

ned; holding out ay bullets; "try it

laughingly said Nahe idea of the emmounted on a scafof elay at his sub-

Carpeaux "What's forget this remark. when the sculptor emperor, unable or e request, exclaim-

use of being Caretter than baron?" how to deliver the tion, and to reserve day of judgment to er ii., 9.

The Ten Commandments, L.-Exod. 20: Commentary-I. The Divine Lawgiver (vs. 1, 2). 1. all these words. The words which follow, generally spoken of as The Ten Commandments. They are called the ten words (Deut: 10:4, margin), the testimony (Exod. 25:16), the covenant (Deut. 4:13), and then are often given the Greek name Decalogue. They were spoken to Israel, but they were designed to apply to all nations for all time. The words were spoken by the Lord, and were written on tables of stone. They were written in the hearts of men. 2. the Lord thy God-"Jehovan thy God"-R. V. The commandments are introduced by the statement who it is that gives them: One, who is Israel's God and who has been Israel's benefactor; and who has both the right to impose them, and a claim upon Israel for Obedience to them.—Cam. Bib. He speaks of himself as the eternally existing One. The name "Elohim," translated God, is plural and used as a plural of majesty. Israel must be made to realize and recognize the supreme authority of him who is about to give the law. "The singular form of the address, 'thy God,' your God, gives a particular individuality of personal appeal to this announcement. The same is to be noted in each of the commandments which follow."-Whedon, have brought thee out-In addition to announcing who he is, the divine Lawgiver declares that it is he who has delivered them from Egyptian bondage. The one great fact that stood out prominently in the history and experiences of the Israelites, and was fresh in their minds, was their deliverance from the bondage under which they had groaned for years. It was readily recognized that the Lord had brought freedom to them, and they could not deny his power and authority. Therefore

commands coming to them from him

would come with absolute authority.

They could not fail to be impressed

with their obligation to obey them.

II. False v orship forbidden (vs. 3-6.)

3. No other gods before me—For "before

me," the Revised Version, margin, has

"besides me." This first commandment

forbids the internal state that would ad-

mit of any object whatever claiming the

affection and devotion which belong to God. Friends, wealth, position, talent, reputation, fashion or pleasure must not rob God of the place in the heart watch is rightfully his. This commandment emphasizes the truth of the divine unity. The Egyptiers, among whom the children of Israel had always lived, and the Canasnites, whom they were to dispossess of their country, were polytheistic, er believers in many gods, hence the necessity of this warning. 4. Graven image An image of carved wood or stene. such as were common in antiquity, and are so, of course, still among heathen nations. Driver. The Egyptians worshipped a great variety of objects, and trutted as gods the representations of struct cherubim for the tabernach and of the whole compass of man's duty to the brazen serpent in the wilderness. God and man. The principles which it "The Roman Catholic Church has left embodies are of permanent obligation. the whole of the second commandment Duty to God stands first and lays the out of the Decalogue, and thus lost one needed foundation for the right disof their ten: but to keep up the num- charge of duties to mankind, first piety ber they have divided the tenth into toward God. then equity to one's two."-Clarke. 5. Shalt not bow Jown neighbor. The precepts, including the in any sense represent him. For I .am and in his human representative. The a jealous God-Jehovah is unwilling that first commandment contains a requirethe homage and devotion one to himself | ment and a prohibition. There is a posshould be given to another. He is the litive declaration of a personal God and only being worthy to be called God. He his claim to be worshipped as the one would have all the world recognize him true and living God. The prohibitory as such, because such recognition is to for of this commandment shows the tendthe highest advantage to man and for ency in man't nature to break the law, the best interests of God's moral gov- though he is capable of giving allegiance erament. Visiting the injunity of the to God, and has faculties and powers fathers upon the children-This does not | capable of knewing and loving God. The mean that the child shall be punished second commandment forbids all idolafor the sms of the father, for this is op- trous representations of the Deity, God posed to God's word, as well as to the is jealous for the truth of his glory; for human sense of justice, but it declares the character of his people and for their that by the law of heredity the evil con- influence upon the world. It could be sequences of a father's sine are entailed; but an absurdity to bow down to a upon his posterity. Third and fourth symbol of Deity, when God himself is generation Since the effects of a sinful everywhere present. God graciously of God. 6. Showing merey unto thou- in the existence and power of other sands, etc.-The divine promise is that girls. He proclaimed to them that none the blessings which flow from lives of of those gods were to be recognized. The

the Bible is a religion of love. III. Reverence for God's name (v. 7). consciences of men. By his own words, 7. The name—The name of God involves man embodies his thought of God as the divine Being and all His attributes. really as when by his hands he carves parts will be absorbed into his system His name is not to be used triflingly or an image to represent him. "All profindescritfully. It must be spoken only with ing or abusing anything whereby God due regard for its sacredness, thought | makes himself known is forbidden. The fully and reverently. Perjury, profanity fourth commandment holds a remarkand religious mockery are taking God's able position in the Decalogue. It lies name in vain. To go through with re- between these commandments which ligious forms flippantly or heedlessly is touch his duty to man. It belongs to taking God's name in vain. The Lord both branches, Its position would teach grain. In other words, protein in oil will not hold him guiltless. The person may think himself guiltless, but Jehovan looks within the soul and knows mun.-T. R. A. always where guilt lies. He who is guilty of profaning God's name can have little respect for God. He lacks all due sense of the relation he sustains to God. He fails to consider rightly his obligation to his Maker. He has little respect for himself. He is willing that others should know that he is a blasphemer, and that he is defiant toward God's claims. He is not ashamed to give pain to those who listen to his

profanity IV. The Subbath (vs. 8-11). S. Remember the Sabbath day-The command requires that proper regard be had for the sacred day. The form of exression indicates that the Sabbath as an institution was already in existence. The reference to it in connection with the giv-

this requirement is fulfilled. 9. Shalt thou labor. Six days are allowed for the performance of every secular task, and it is one's duty to labor on these days, for man's idleness is not pleasing to God. The liberality of this provision is noticeable. Man is at liberty to have all the time for his lawful temporal duties but one day in seven. Every one ought to be satisfied with that plan. 10. The Sabbath of the Lord thy God-It is God's day He made it; He emthat men shall use it in honoring Him. Thy manservant-One is not keeping ven and earth, etc-The Sabbath commemorates the work of creation. He worked six days and rested the seventh. Blessed the Sabbath day-His blessing has remained upon it to this day, making it the choicest of blessings to man in body, soul and spirit, for time and for eternity, for this world and the world to of the sixth day's allowance of manna was a constant reminder to Israel of the sacredness of the Sabbath. This day is for man's benefit spiritually and hysically. No one can profane God's day without loss.

Ouestions.-Where were the children of Israel when the words of this lesson were epoken? Who spoke these words? What great things had been done for Israel? Repeat the first commandment. Repeat the second commandment. Give easons why one should not have other gods or worship idols. Repeat the third commandment. In what way is God's name taken in vain? Repeat the fourth commandment. What work is allo vable on the Sabbath? What was the purpose of God in appointing the Sabbath?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topie.-The moral law. I. An authoritative revelation.

II. God's standard of life for man. I. An authoritative revelation. The Ten Commandments were to the Hebrews the very utterance of the Eternal, the immutable expression of God's will. They held a conspicuous position in the revelation which God made to them of himself, his character and his will. They alone were spoken by the voice of God from Sinai. They were uttered amid circumstances of the greatest magnificence and terror. In the preface of the law God declared bimself, not only as the self-existing Creator, but as having entered into close relation with the Israelites through promises made to their fathers. He delared himself to the full extent in which he had at that time revealed himself. Obedience was not to be a price paid for favor, but a return of grateful hearts for the relation to him which the Israelites had inherited, thus show-God's relation to Israel was funda- markets and the almost invariable over-

obedience to Coil's commandments, shall third commandment ferbids perjury, hyreach unto thousands belonging to, or poerisy and profamity. A true acquaintdescending from those who are obedi- ance with God produces reverence for ent. That love me The abedience and him. What Ged approves is the inward devotion that please God, spring from homage of the soul. God has forbidden the heart. Mere is a clear and unnis- all profane larguage in a manner the takable infimation that the religion of most solemn and best adapted to make the deepest impression on the hearts and

NEW DUTCH CABINET. The Hague, Sept. I .- A new Cabinet has been formed by P. W. A. Cort Van Der Linden, Councillor of State, to whom Queen Wilhelmina early in ministry to be composed of persons selected from outside Parliamentary ranks. According to the Nieuwe Courant, J. Loudon, at present Minister at Washington, is to be named Minister of Foreign Affairs, Col. Bosboom, Minister of War, and Jonkheer Bertling, Minister of Finance. Councillor Van Der Linden will take the port. folio of Home Affairs.

fing of the manna shows that it was alleaded. He Well, you never saw one ready in existence. Keep it holy - When who tried to make herself plain, did the day is observed in rest and worship you? Cincinnati Enquirer.



PRUNING OF TREES. One of the serious mistakes made is

institution to pruning. Simple as the process is, there seems ployed it as a day of rest; He designs to many minds comething very mysterious about it.

"When is the best time to prune my the Sabbath holy who employs another trees?" is a question frequently asked to do the work he himself could not do That there are various kinds of pruning. conscientiously. 11. The Lord made hear hence some choice as to time and method goes without saying, but nine times out of ten the question refers to the simple thinning out of superfluous branches, the forming of the head of the tree, so as properly to admit light and air. Do it any time only do it.

Do not leave it undone for a series of years and then attempt to remely the come.—Peloubet, and hallowed it— To evil by a wholesale cutting, as laborious hallow is to hold sacred. God Himself fruit, but in broken branches. These atset the day aart. He designed that a in many other cases), ought not to be peculiar sanctity should characterize it. neglected, both because of the superior The weekly miracle of the reservation of the sixth day's allowance of manns and also to protect the tree, which is shortlived at best.

Overbearing, so as to require propping, generally ends not only in small, inferior fruit, especially peaches (it may not pay tract the little bar-boring beetles, and almost in a day the tree may be riddled by their mines and marked for complete destruction before the next season comes

In still other directions is the need of more intelligent knowledge of ene's calling evident. In the choice of varieties and the improvement of stock many mistakes are made. What are the best varieties? Experience is the only safe guide. Your dealer will supply anything. perticularly something new if it is highpriced. If you would experiment, well and good. If you are in business, you must find as nearly as you can what varieties seem best fitted for your conditions. It is not perfect, but it is the only feasible way. But, should you be so unfortunate as to have made a mistake. then, with such fruits as take easily to grafting, no time should be lost to convert your unprofitable trees into profitable ones a proces requiring some skill and good judgment, but not beyond the ordinary ability and easily acquired.

Many fail from mistakes in handling and marketing, a business in itself, perhaps outside of consideration here. But certain it is that with perishable produets, as all fruits are, unusual care must be taken that they may be moved rapidly, and that, should one method of disposal be blocked or unprofitable, another way may be substituted. In the great railroad strike in California in 1894, when all shipment of fresh fruit was prevented, fruit growers lost heavily, although through no fault of theirs. The fortunate ones were those who had means at hand for drying and canning, and were thus able to save what would ing respect for his authority. He who have been a total loss. The most sucgave them their lives was most inter- cessful apple grower has evolved from his ested and capable of giving them their laws. The first step toward the establishment of the covenant was the 'eve- fishment of the covenant was the 'evelation of the divine name. This preface large crop with ease and profit, not-

second commandment forbids all forms ity. It is suited to man's circumstances. realization of the need, and then will some poultrymen say "sweating," though These are the so-called dull months. of idol-worship. but it does not forbid It is a law of supreme excellence. God's the way appear. For at no previous time the latter term is a misnomer. Cobis and in poultrydom. Very few people will the latter term is a misnomer. Cobis and in poultrydom. Very few people will the latter term is a misnomer. Cobis and in poultrydom. Very few people will the latter term is a misnomer. Cobis and in poultrydom. Very few people will the latter term is a misnomer. Cobis and in poultrydom. Very few people will the latter term is a misnomer. Cobis and in poultrydom. Very few people will the latter term is a misnomer. Cobis and in poultrydom. Very few people will the latter term is a misnomer. Cobis and in poultrydom. Very few people will the latter term is a misnomer. Cobis and in poultrydom. as their products are made the objects | II. God's standard of life for man, The struction of farmers and fruit growers. of worship. Moses was directed to con- law given from Sinai is a brief summary | The farmers' institute, hasty and imperfeet as it must needs be, is a powerful plea and stimulus to a more intimate knowledge of the processes of nature and life if we expect to profit by them. Likewice the agricultural journals more frequently and explicitly set forth the same ideas, fortified by concrete examples; while of manuals and books never bethyself to them-As an act of worship. fifth, require that God be honored in fore have so many and such accurate manner retard or permanently check full the fowls will feather well and grow ones been ascessible to the student. Still study, the short courses of various name

and degree are slow and steadily per- specimen. meating the rural communities. It is to the younger men to whom these opportunities arest readily appeal to any honest applicant for information and advice. That these agencies have already had a po ent influence in spreadyears there can be not a particle of doubt. That their sphere of influence may wrest achievement from difficulty. ferent points of view. Great as is the need greater are the

modern means for supplying it. In the matter of feeding, too muck care cannot be exercised, as on the ability of the horse to properly assimilate into his system the feed he eats depends his usefulness. So far as can be done, he should be given that which is the easiest digested, so that all the nutritions and go to make flesh, bone and fibre.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The farm dairy ration without cover is short of protein, and without roots or ensilage, it lacks succulence. Oil meal furnishes both in the cheapest form, as that a breach of the Sabath is a direct meal is cheaper at \$30 a ton for the oil insult to God, and a direct injury to meal than in corn at 50 cents a bushel or oats at 25 cents a bushel.

An important consideration that is too often overlooked is the economical utilization of manure preduced by swine. Dry-lot feeding in summer is often associated with a heavy waste of manure August entrusted the formation of a on account of the large part of the manure that is leached or blown away when deposited in bare lots. Feeding on pastures or in cultivated fields will do much to obviate this loss, since a large proportion of the droppings and urine will then be deposited in the field where the fertilizing constituents may be utilized.

Some one has conservatively estimated that around 6,000,000 caives are annually slaughtered in the United States, including those slaughtered on the farm.

at a tender age to rid the cow of her charge and put her into the dairy service again. The dairy cow is a short road to profit, but her steer calf, if kept on the farm until he had attained the yearling age and then sold to a beef extile feeder, should in the long run net more profit. It might not all be represented in dollars and cents, but that sented in dollars and cents, but that ealf, having the run of the farm for a year, would help enrich the soil fertility enough to well pay the keep

Ringworm is a contagious disease dua to a fungus. Man, horses and cattle are fowls cannot be expected to produce commonly affected, and it is easily transmitted from one animal to another. The affection first asserts itself as a ringlike patch, with the hair broken off. The usual location is on the skin around the evebrows, or muzzle, scatterig from there over different parts of the lody. Treatment is sometimes easy. more often difficul: to completely eradieate. All brushes and utensils in contact with infected animals should be sterilized. Wash the natch with sutp and water, and apply tineture of iodide or lard and salievlic acid, six parbs to one of salicylic acid.

Before starting up a hill with a load, and when the top of the hill is reached, give the team a rest. Let them catch their breath. Undue forcing horses up a hill with a load frequently causes heart and lung disorders.

THE POULTRY WORLD

DON'T OVERCROWD.

The problem of properly housing adult fowls during the summer months has recently been discussed in these columns, says the Philadelphia North American, and the essential principles there presented have their bearing upon the housing of the growing stock. However, the latter must of necessity be treated somewhat different from their older relatives because of the limitation of equipment on most plants, which prevents the youngsters from being quartered in the large buildings required by the grown birds, and necessitates the use of small coops, which are at once less expensive and more easily moved as oc sion requires.

The thoughtful observer must be impressed with the fact that a very large number of poultry growers check the development of their young stock by overerowding, though it is generally recognized that such checks are more or less disastrous, and that their evil etfeets will always be apparent in the

The common system is to remove the chicks from the brooders at weaning age and place them in small coops in yards or en the range. Coops three by six feet in size are commonly used, and as a rule from forty to fifty chicks are placed in each. This affords ample sleeping space at first, but the quarters soon to the law testified to the fact that withstanding the distance from great growth of the chicks, and unless provibecome too small owing to the natural mentally a glorious one. The law rests supply of the local ones.

The principle that God claims au
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The law rests supply of the local ones. ly follows. The youngsters return night but impairs the action of every organ in animals and other things. Oxen, birds. theretwoere the moral life of man. Its divine origin bespeaks its holy and by graven images and worshipped. The righteous nature and absolute author- is acquired. First, there should be a inevitable result is over-heating, or as musty food. incipient roup soon make their appear- have incubators or heas hatching chicks, once, and the flock, as a whole, will be the early natched chicks already bud-

ity follows immediately. high and consistent egg yield, so far as main problem now being how to keep practical management is concerned, and the poultry steadily advancing during hes in keeping the pullets growing atead-ily from hatching time to maturity, and growth of the future egg-producers, development. A stunted bird never re- well, that they may properly shape further, the correspondence courses of gains lost ground; it can never do its themselves for the poultry show. best work as layer, breeder or exhibition

Accept this statement as a fact: Growing chickens require plenty of space in their roosting quarters and an abundand from whom we may expect the best ance of fresh air. It is far better to results, and they will set the pace for force the flock to roost in the trees ourothers to follow. The helping hand, ing the late summer and early fall than moreover, is extended by experiment to keep them in the overcrowded, hot, stations and national departments of stuffy buildings which are so commonly agriculture, which never turn a deaf ear provided by inexperienced or careless poultrymen.

On many successful farms the practice of dividing the flocks at frequent intering horticultural information in ceent vals is adopted. In some cases this consists merely of sorting out and marketing the cockerels—usually about fifty is a constantly calarging one as their per cent. of the flock—as soon as these life are to be fully conformed to the will | dealt with Israel as they were, believing | value | becomes appreciated | is equally | reach the broiler age. Such a procedure evident. In spite of occasional lapses, gives the pullets double the house room no one need fear but that he has here they formerly had. This arrangement is the means whereby in the long run he a very satisfactory one from several dif-

It is frequently said that there is no best method of housing adult poultry. and the same is true of the young stock. There are several different ways of meeting the essential conditions. One wellknown breeder of exhibition poultry keeps his chicks in small coops until they begin to show indications of being crowded, when he inspects them care fully, and places in special buildings all that give evidence of being desirable specimens. These latter buildings are rough structures, say five by eight in size, with board floors elevated some eighteen inches above the ground. The north and west walls are rough boards. set close together, and the south and east walls are made of narrow boards, with half inch cracks between, Such a house is at once ventilated throughout, is free from draughts and will comfortably care for a good bunch of birds until they are finally removed to winter quar-

On some farms the use of building with closed sides has been abandoned, and the summer quarters are little more than tight roofs, which are intended solely as a shelter from storms. Where it is necessary, as is usually the case, to afford protection against enemies of different kinds, these fresh air coops are completed by merely using poultry netting for the side walls. Of course,

the usual doors are provided for. A very inexpensive but decidedly satisfactory summer house may be made forming one of the parties, as she was by simply building a light frame of in danger of being crushed by the ice. suitable size adjoining an existing build. As they were said to be well equipped. ing, say, a barn, making the side wall to fear was felt for their safety, and

other building and its caves proje

remain perfectly comfortable therein well into the fall.

MOULTING SEASON ADVICE A point which the amateur poultry-man should bear in mind is that the many eggs during the moulting period, and there should be no attempt to get a heavy egg yield by feeding condiments and egg-laving rations, says the Balti-more Sun. The feed should consist of ordinary grain mixtures with liberal quantities of green food and as much meat and oily foods as the fowls will stand. Some of the fowls in nearly every flock will lay fairly well and moult at the same time, but this condition is

not especially desirable, because it usually means less eggs during the winter. There should be a complete rest during the moulting period and evry effort made to get the birds into full feather and in perfect health and vigor before cold weather comes. If we are breeding poultry solely for egg production, it is advisable to dispose of all fowls which are persistently late in moulting each season. There are many cases where fowls will go well into the winter before fully completing the moult, and such birds are not profitable as layers. It seems, too. that some such specimens stamp this undesirable characteristic upon their progeny and that no amount of good care and management will over-

NOTES. Drawn fowls usually have the head removed and this should be done at

A sudden death without any apparent signs of illness is usually caused by apoplexy, due to an overfat condition. Indigestion is often taken for cholera, especially by amateurs. It is said not to be cholera unless accompanied by a great thirst.

Fowls that can exercise during the moulting season are generally the ones that get through the ordeal without any serious trouble.

In Scotland ailing young turkeys get a drop of whiskey. In France to y get a teaspoonful of wine. It will be found more satisfactory usually to kill and bury the sick birds

than to undertake to treat them. The domesticated breeds of turkevs are the Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett, Black, Buff and Slate. The well fed pullets are early layers,

provided of course they have not been fed on a too fattening ration. If one places one's ear close to the body of a fowl at night, while en the roest, there will be heard the grinding of the food in the gizzard.

The way to master the poultry busi-details step by step. Never use harsh methods in breaking

up a broody hen. Such aandling often cripples the hen for future usefulness. The principal causes for diseases are poor houses, dampness, filth and improper feeding. Overfat not only debilitates the fowls,

injured, even though but slight mortal- ding into maturity and the late hatches ty follows immediately.

The eccret of obtaining a relatively has eased up to a great extent. The without reference to inherited qualities, the trying dog-days. The utility poul-

> The exhibitor still delights in animering at the poultry judges. In some ceses they are justified, but in the majority of cases they are in the wrong, basing only their personal opinion against a judge who has handled more good birds, the pick of many breeders' yards, in a year than the exhibitor ever raised, and in some cases ever saw.

MAWSON'S ESCAPE

Antartic Explorers Rescued. But Barely in Time.

Were Thought to Have Had Ample Provisions.

Christ Church, N., Sept. 1 .- Relief arrived just in the nick of time to save the lives of Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Australian Antarctic explorer, and his five companions, who were left in March last on MacQuarie Island, in the Antarctic Ocean, when the remaining twenty-four members of Dr. Mawson's expedition returned to Tasmania on board

the Aurora from their South Polar trip. The six men were believed to have ample provisions to last them until the Antarctic spring, but the commander of the Government steamer recently sent to their relief reports that the explorers had exhausted all their supplies, and that the men had been living for some time on the hearts and tongues of sea elephants. All of them were obsea elephants. All of them were ob-viously in very weak condition when the 1 1-3d. relief ship reached them.

Dr. Mawson's expedition was unfortunate in losing by death two of its members, owing to accidents on the ice -Lieut. Ninnis, an English army officer, and Dr. Xavier Mertz, a Swiss scientist. The original expedition left Hobart. Tasmania, on Dec. 2. 1911, its principal object being the exploration and survey

of the Antarctic coast line. When the Aurora went to fetch the explorers back early this year the vensel was forced to leave before taking on Dr. Mawson and five of his companions There thousands of calves are annually of the latter serve as the rear wall of the news brought by the commander of the poultry shelter. A weatherproof the relief ship to-day came as a surprise the roof, with its high side against the to all circles.



TORONTO MARKETS

	Age or which have a
FARMERS'	MARKET.
	4

Dressed hogs, heavy\$13 25	
1 100, nght 13 75	- 6
Butter, dairy, lb.	
Eggs, new laid, dozen 26	
Spring chickens, lb 25	
Fowl, lb 17	
Ducks, lb 18	
Turkeys, lb 19	
Apples, bbl 2 50	3
Potatoes, new, bush 1 00	ĩ
Beef, forequarters, cwt 7 50	8
Do., hindquarters 10 50	12
Do., choice sides 10 50	11
Do, medium 8 00	8
Do., common, cwt 6 50	8
Mutton, light 8 00	10
Veni common, ewt 9 00	
	10
	13
Lamo, ewe 14 00	15
	٠.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in 1 per ewt., as follows:	
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence \$	4 60
Do., Redpath's	4 60
Do., Acadia	4.55
Beaver Granulated	4 45
No 1 yellow	4 90
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car 5c less.	lots,
Provide design	
TTTTP OROCH	

LIVE STOCK

1	AL . M GIOUR	•				
	Export cattle, choice	6	75	to	7 (0
1	do do medium.	62	25	to	6	ė
1	do bulls	5	00	to	5 6	š
1	Dutcher cattle, choice	2	25	to	6	
1	do do merium.	5	00	to	6	
1	do do common	4	00	to	6	
1	Butcher cows, choice		25	to	5 6	
1	do do medium	- 5	50	to	4	
1	do do canners	- 3				
	do butte		90	to	3 6	
1	do bulls		50	to	6 2	
ı	Feeding steers		00	to	5 4	
1	Stockers, choice	4	75	to	5 3	ă
I	do nght	2	50	to	3 7	ï
1	Minkers, Choice, estch.	55	00	to	75 6	×
1	Springers		00	to	75 €	•
I	oneep, ewes	4	50	to	5 2	
ı	Bucks and culls	9	50	to	4.6	
ı			-			
ł	Hope fod and watered		25	to	7 1	3
ı	Hogs, fed and watered	10	25			
ı	Hogs, f. o. b					
1	Calves	3	50	to	8 0	×

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAI NMARKET.

Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat-Oct. 89s 891/6 883/4 887/6 b Dec. 87s 871/4t 86% 86% b May 921/4 92% 92

Oet. 134b Nov. 134% b

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis. - Wheat, Sent., 87 7-8c; Dec., 89 718c; May, 94 1-8c to 94 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 88 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 87 5-8e; No. 2 do., 85c to 86 3-8e. Corn-No. 3 vellow, 70 1-2 to 71c. Oats-No. 3 white, 38 3-4e to 39 1-4c.

Rye-No. 2, 62 1-4c to 64c. Flour-Unchanged. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.-Close, wheat, No. 1 hard,

Dec., 89 5-8c; May, 94 7-8c asked.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Woodstock .- Five factories boarded 1190 boxes of colored cheese here to-day, 890 boxes being sold at 13c. Salesmen . fixed price and buyers took it after bidding only 12 7-8c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago Despatch—Cattle— \$16,000; market steady.	- Receipts
Beeves 69	0 910
Texas Steers 67	5 779
Stockers and Feeders 55	0 790
Cows and Heifers 35	
Calves 90	1 1995
Hogs—Receipts 28,000;	market
steady.	
Light 84	935
Mixed 760	
Heavy 74	-
Rough 74	900
Pigs 400	
	000
Sheen Pagaints 90 and	000
Sheep—Receipts 30,000; strong.	market
Native 383	490
Yearlings 595	625
Lambs, native 575	
Th.FTTTTTT A. W. C.	416

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo despatch: Cattle—Receipts firm. Veal receipts 35 head; active, 75 cents higher, 6.00 to 13.25.

Hogs, receipts 2.600, active; light 5 to 10 cents higher; heavy 5 to 10 cents lower. Heavy 9.15 to 9.25; mixed 9.50 to 9.75; yerkers 9.50 to 9.85; pigs 9.35 to 9.50; roughs 7.85 to 8.10; stags 6.50 to 7.50; dair-ies 2.66 to 9.65. ies 2.00 to 9.65.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 400, active, sheep steady. lambs 25 cents higher. Lambs 5.50 to 8.50; yearlings 4.50 to 6.50; wetters 5.25 to 5.50; ewes 2.50 to 5.00; sheep, mixed, 4.75 to 5.25.

MONTREAL LIVE STUCK. Montreal Despatch-East end market-

Cattle, receipts about 1,470; calves 300; sheep and lambs 1,000; hogs 1,250.

Prime beeves 6 1-4 to 6 1-2. Common 6 to 23-4. Calves 2 3-4 to 6 1-2. Sheep 4 1-4 to 4 1-2. Lambs 6 1-2. Hogs 10.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE Wheat spot, steady, No. Manitoba-

No. 2 Manitoba—7s, 6d. 10. 3 Manitoba—7s, 3 1-2d. Futures steady, October 7s, 2 1-8d; December—7s, 1 5-9d. March unquoted. Corn, spot, firm, new kiln dried American mixed, old, 7s, 1-2d.

October Laplata—is, 2 3-4d. Flour, winter patents—28, 9d.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—25, 16. to £6. 3s.
Beef, extra India mess—122s, £d.
Pork, prime mess, western—113s, 9d.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—76s.
Bacon, Cumbérland cut, 25 to 30 lbs.—

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—74sh. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. Long clear backs, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.
Long clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—558.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—558.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—558.
Lard, prime yestern, in tierces—578, 66.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white—648.
Colored—648, 66.
Tallow, prim city—318, 94.

Tallow, prim city—31s, 9d.

Tallow, prim city—31s, 9d.

Australian in London—36s, 7 1-2d.

Turpentine*, spirits—30s, 6d.

Resin, common—10s, 9d.

Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.

Linseed Oil—28s.