SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson II., October 10, 1915.

Elijah Taken up into Heaven.— 2 Kings, 2. 1-12.

Commentary.—I. Elijah called to depart (vs. 1-8) .1. When the Lord would take up Elijah—The prophet's life-work was drawing to a close, and he was to enter upon his eternal reward. The events of that particular day indicate that he was still vigorous and capable of further labor. It is clear that there was still work to be done, but God's purpose called for the removal of his servant from earthly scenes. The question why God's workmen are removed to heaven in the midst of successful labor must remain unanswered until we shall know as we are known, into heaven—into the eternal dwelling-place of the saints. Whirlwind—A tempest. From Gilgal—In the hill country of Ephraim eight or nine miles northwest of Bethel. We learn from 2 Kings 4, 38, that there was a school of the prophets here. Elisha had been associated with Elijah for several years, in fact, since the return of the latter from Horeb. 2. Tarry here—Both Elijah and Elisha knew that the former was to be translated that day. Elijah desired to be alone when he went to heaven. Several reasons have been presented why Elijah requested Elisha to tarry at Gilgal. 1. His humility led him to avoid publicity while that great honor was being bestowed. 2. His love for solitude asserted itself in view of this, the most momentous event in his life. 3. He wished to spare Elisha the sight of his departure from earth. 4. He desired to test Elisha's devotion to him and to the work in which he was engaged. The first and the last of these views seem the most reasonable.

3. Knowest thou—The "sons of the prophets" knew what the day would bring forth, probably by a direct revelation to them, for it is not likely that Elijah had told them of his approaching departure. From thy head—Recognizing that Elijah was the chief of the prophets, they must have considered it a serious thing for him to be removed when the worship and service of the God of Israel were greatly neglected and idolatry was prevalent. Yea, I know it; hold ye your peace—This knowledge brought with it a sadness and a sense of the responsibility that must rest upon him, that made him feel that the subject was too sacred for discussion. 4. Jericho—About twelve miles southeast of Bethel in the valley of the Jordan. Here also was a school of the prophets. These schools were places where young men were trained, under the direction of a recognized prophet, for religious service. They were not necessarily the sons of prophets. Their study was principally the law of Moses. Elijah was evidently making a farewell visit to the "sons of the prophets" at Gilgal, Bethel and Jericho. 6. The Lord hath sent me to Jordan—The journey was toward the place from which he was to be taken up to heaven. It led from Gilgal to Bethel, to Jericho, to Jordan, and beyond. Elisha proved his devotion and fidelity by not allowing himself to be separated from Elijah.

7. Fifty men ... stood to view afar off—There was intense interest in what was soon to take place. Stood by Jordan—Evidently it was not at a fording-place. 8. Elijah took his mantle—It was doubtless of undressed skin, and the symbol of his office, which he had worn for years. "The power of wonder-working rested not with the prophet individually, but was attached to his office, of which this rough garment was the badge."—Edersheim. Wrapped it—The prophet wound the mantle tightly into a roll in the form of a staff. Smote the waters—Moses smote the waters of the Red Sea and they parted to permit the Israelites to escape from the pursuing Egyptians. Elijah smote the waters, which were obstructing his progress toward the place where he was to bid farewell to earth, and a path was opened through the Jordan. In some respects the lives of Moses and Elijah were much alike.

II. Elisha's request (vs. 9, 10.) 9. Ask what I shall do for thee—If Elisha had yielded to Elijah's entreaty to tarry behind he would have missed this exalted favor. The request which Elisha would make would be a further index of his character. Solomon had been granted a similar privilege. (I Kings 3: 5.) Before I be taken away from thee—Elijah's departure had now become a subject of their conversation. A double portion of thy spirit—He did not ask for twice the amount of Elijah's spirit, but his request was for the portion falling to the first-born son under the Mosaic law. He was entitled to twice as much as any other child, so Elisha wished such a portion of his master's spirit that he might be equipped for the grave responsibilities which would soon fall upon him. Elisha showed his greatness of soul in this request. 10. A hard thing—Elijah had no power to impart his spirit to Elisha, for that power must come from God.

III. Elijah taken to heaven (vs. 11, 12.) 11. As they still went on, and talked—Some think they approached Mount Nebo, from which Moses viewed the land of Canaan. They were making their last journey together and holding their final conversation. A chariot of fire, and horses of fire—These were messengers of the spiritual world. This heavenly scene was no hallucination, but the chariot and horses were a part of that vast host, the sound of whose movements [illegible] trees (2 Sam. 5: 24), and which at a later time filled the mountains round about Elisha (2 Kings 6: 17.)—Whirled them both asunder—The parting time came, but it was accompanied by glorious displays of the divine presence and power. Went up by a whirlwind—We do not read that Elijah was borne by the chariot and horses of fire, but by a whirlwind. The fiery chariot and horses may have been simply a convoy for the prophet in his flight to heaven. 12. My father, my father—Elisha saw the chariot and the horses, and he beheld his master's ascent. So he thus fulfilled the conditions upon which the request he made of Elijah was to be granted. In his astonishment he called after the departing prophet, and made an exclamation as he saw the chariot and horsemen.

Question.—About when was the time of this lesson? How long had it been since the events on Mount Carmel? How were the schools of the prophets conducted? In what cities had such schools been established? Why did Elijah visit them at this time? What questions did the prophets ask Elisha? What was his answer? Why did Elisha refuse to leave Elijah? What request did Elisha make?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Perseverance Rewarded.

I. Elijah admitted to heaven.

II. Elisha appointed to service.

I. Elijah admitted to heaven. The translation of Elijah embraces more than a mere historic statement. The theme has to do with the great scriptural doctrine of immortality. It gave to Israel a powerful confirmation of that great fact. When God would transfer one of his faithful servants to heaven and place another in his stead, he did it in a way most in keeping with the characteristic life of each. Elijah and Elisha were two of the most remarkable men in the history of the world. Both stood faithful in a faithless age. Elijah's departure was in harmony with his life. He was not destined to come to his end in weakness and decay. His entire public life and work had the character of a judge, on the one hand destroying and consuming, on the other hand reforming and constructing. His last hours were as full of service as if no change was coming. On the borders of heaven he was full of genuine humility. He displayed a spirit of calm self-possession. He had no thought of his own needs. His great desire was to leave a blessing for those remaining in service. He saw with clear vision that Elisha was the man to be considered most at that hour. The parting meant most to him. He was to continue the struggle of life. He was to stand before wicked kings and ungodly men as the messenger of God. The change which passed over Elijah which culminated in his reception into the invisible world is incomprehensible to us. We regard the entire event as a singular honor placed upon a singularly great and good man. It is an assured fact that God directed in the matter of closing a career which he had so perfectly controlled. Elijah's movements were directed by the spirit of the Lord even to the last. He moved in sublime calmness to the most solemn crisis, ever thoughtful of the interests of others. His lifelong obedience and fidelity to God and zeal for his name, made him fearless when he approached the close of life. With him there was on murmur, no unwillingness to depart, no shrinking from entrance into the unseen world. He was fully prepared for translation.

II. Elisha appointed to service. The great responsibility which was to fall upon Elisha on the departure of Elijah was the matter which weighed upon the mind of the former as the two traveled together. His master had displayed a spirit of fidelity to duty, of faithfulness in rebuking sin, of fearlessness and courage in the presence of danger and also of marked tenderness and love. Elijah's suggestion that Elisha tarry drew out the qualities of his nature which proved him capable of receiving the answer to his request. It was no vain curiosity which prompted Elisha to go with Elijah. He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it. Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elisha's love for Elijah. He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work. As Elijah was taken from view, Elisha's experience was similar to that of Isaiah when he received his prophetic call. Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement. Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah. He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence. His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic. The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor. Elisha was assured by this token that his request was granted. His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered. His importunity had prevailed. He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation. A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten. That faith had sustained Elijah in all his service. It should also become an anchor to Elisha. In the school of prophets with Elisha as their head, the influence of Elijah would be perpetuated. Through the young men the vital life of godliness should be kept alive in the world. The theocracy which Elijah had founded, regardless of Ahab and Jezebel, could be perpetuated through the schools of prophets. Elijah had worked with a view to the future continuance of true piety in the world. Though the nation should continue in its tolerance of idolatry, and though it should at last go into captivity, there should be a body of faithful witnesses through whom God would declare His love and mercy, and through whom He could warn and admonish his people.

T. R. A.

TORREON TAKEN

Gen. Obregon, Carranza Leader, Captured Town Yesterday.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Report.—The city of Torreon fell to General Obregon late yesterday, according to a brief telegram from General Obregon to General Carranza. The telegram announced that General Obregon had taken his position in Torreon, and that he intended to push on and completely rout "the reactionaries."

General Carranza, on receiving the message, immediately gave orders for the ringing of all the church bells in the city.

THE POULTRY WORLD

CULL OUT YOUR FLOCK.

Culling the flock, or rejecting all but the best of specimens, requires nerve, and because many poultry-keepers lack this essential they fail to make the most out of poultry by retaining many fowls that are not up to standard and develop into star boarders. It is then the owner keeps poultry when poultry should keep him. The keeping of fowls that do not come up to standard goes further than just the poor production of hen fruit. But when used as breeders the offspring are not up to the mark and in many cases worse than the parent stock, for in the majority of cases like begets like.

With the experienced poultry-keeper cullings begins as it should, at an early age. The weaker chicks, those not developing well, are sold for market. They are generally sold at the broiler age, when weighing from 1-4 to 2 1-2 pounds. The chicks that show normal growth for the age and variety of the breed are retained. The males with best standard qualifications are kept to head the breeding pens next year. The remainder are sold as roosters weighing then from 3 to 5 pounds. All females should be kept that come up to standard weight for the breed and show rapid maturity, rejecting all those that do not show thrift in their development from chickhood. With many up-to-date breeders these pullets are put under the trap-nest system and the practice of some of the leading breeders is to reject all pullets that do not lay from 160 eggs upward in 365 days.

The great majority of poultry-keepers do not care to go to the extra trouble of trap-nesting the pullets, and in this case a creditable flock can be maintained by selecting those pullets that are strong and healthy and have developed without undue forcing to standard weight at the age of maturity. By selecting these good specimens one can always rest assured with a good poultry house and well-balanced weeds a profitable return can always be assured. But with a flock where no culling has been done too many of the poor specimens are retained that are but poor producers, cutting down the profits of the flock by their poor work. In other words, they are the star boarders of the flock, and the rest of the fowls must keep them. Again they may by chance of their developing in size, as the season goes on, look almost as good as some of the faster-developing fowls and be retained as breeders, and that means more culls.

Nothing goes forward in poultry, only by selecting, and the experienced breeder recognizing the fact is a close culler. But the average poultry keeper with quantity in his mind before quality often loses sight of this fact. Even with many of the more experienced breeders closer culling could be practiced with better results in the end. Beginners should not lose sight of the fact that the profits derived from poultry do not come from quantity, but from quality.

Good management, such as housing, feeding and care, play important parts in poultry success. But without good breeding and a high grade flock of or from known producers, the greatest success cannot be obtained. With many a chickens is a chicken, and if given feed and the proper attention a profit can be made.

The day is coming when the blood lines of each strain of fowls will be known to play a big part in the profit to be derived from poultry.

The future fowl must have a reputation for productiveness, not one, but the majority of the flock, and the culling out of all poor specimens is the first step towards its improvement.

RIGHT EQUIPMENT NEEDED.

The chief cause of failure in poultry is due in many cases to underestimation of the cost in properly equipping and conducting a plant until a profit is derived. In the poultry press we see the oft-repeated statement that more money could be made for the money invested than in any other line of business, nevertheless those who have not attempted to understand this statement fully, have to their sorrow, found that while the statement was true, the expenditure or money was far greater than was to be expected from the oft-time article of the cheapness of start in poultry. The one man plant, the plant that will enable one to make a living and something over, cannot be started on practically nothing. The proper poultry buildings and equipment must be provided. No one could run a drug or grocery business without the store and stock. So in poultry, one must have the buildings and the proper equipment to handle the business on a profitable basis. This does not mean expensive buildings, but should mean poultry houses that will give the right amount of floor space per fowl and the best of ventilation, and so arranged as to give the caretaker the least labor in caring for the poultry. This is economy in the right direction.

With the present price of lumber the average well-made house will cost $1 per bird, allowing four square feet of floor space for each fowl, which is a safe number for the average beginner to carry. This does not include the outside fencing of poultry yard. It will be seen that to house 1,000 layers which is close to the number that one should have to attain a comfortable living from fowls, that it will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000.

Then there are the incubators, brooders, the colony, or brooder-house, in which the baby chicks must be placed. No amount of poultry knowledge can overcome bad poultry equipment, and each year the poultry world realizes more and more the proper poultry equipment plays an important part.

The fact is now generally known that in the past overcrowding has caused much loss. When poultry is confined to illventilated buildings and crowded together in large flocks the results have been not always a large death rate, but loss in size and slow maturity, and with it the loss of vigor in the future breeding stock. While the slow maturing fowls may lay a number of eggs later they will never prove profitable to hold over or to be used as breeders for the foundation of one's flock. In obtaining good strong stock the beginning of a plant for greatest profits, poultry equipments plays a big part and the best success cannot be obtained without it.

NOTES.

Keep the pullets growing steadily. It is these fowls that have received no check in growth due to poor handling that will lay on worthwhile time.

The hens that have been retained for future breeding should receive good care during the moult which is now on with the majority of hens. Too few realize the importance of giving these breeders the care they should have. Neglect now will tell in January, February or March when strong hatching eggs are wanted.

This is the season when the beginner is purchasing breeding stock for the 1916 hatching season or pullets that are expected to lay this fall and winter. In the purchase of stock avoid the bargain counter kind, but few breeders of reputation can afford to sell stock at market prices, or but a few cents above the commercial quotations. Be willing to pay a fair price and thus obtain stock that will prove satisfactory.

Barred Plymouth Rocks are being exhibited at the different fairs in the same numbers, showing that this old strain is keeping at the head of the procession. With good utility qualities and a large number of loyal breeders, this variety will not soon be displaced by any other breed now in the standard. Any all around variety with utility qualities will always be in demand.

The turkeys should have a shady place on their range during the summer, and if part of it is low, damp ground they will get more natural food.

Be sure to put the drink dish or fountain in a shady, cool place and renew the water at least three times a day in hot weather.

Ducklings are very likely to suffer from sunstroke during the hot weather unless given plenty of shade. If there are no trees, make some shade for them.

During hot weather, it is best to have only a few chicks in each brood. Then there is less danger that they will crowd together and overheat, or suffocate, or both.

Unless the young stock is free from lice it is useless to expect profitable growth. Use plenty of lice-killing powder for the ordinary lice.

Do not compel the fowls or chicks to drink stale or filth water, but be sure that they always have clean, fresh drink, within easy reach and given in clean, frequent disinfected dishes or fountains.

All kinds of chickens and fowl lice breed rapidly in hot weather, and, as they will soon spoil the profits if allowed to live, they must be destroyed by the use of lice-killing powders on the fowls and lice-killing liquids on the perches, etc.

In spite of the fact that many writers warn poultry keepers not to feed too much corn because it is fattening, corn is the best single grain for poultry that we have and very fine lots of chicks have been grown on cracked corn and free range.

The fall months are the ones to guard against regarding colds. More poultry contract colds, many leading to the dreaded roup, during the fall months than any other time in the year.

Fresh eggs should command just as high a price this fall and winter as last year and the poultry keeper with a well-matured flock, properly cared for, should make money. Like all business lines, there are the fat and lean years, and the sticker is the one who makes the most out of poultry.

FARM AND GARDEN

SOME BEE POINTERS.

The study of bees is interesting, and the profits of keeping them are large, considering the amount invested.

The worker bee hatches in 21 days from fersh eggs, and a drone in 24 days. The queen does not go to the fields in search of honey, but devotes her time to depositing eggs. A company of workers follow and attend to all the wants of the queen. She, therefore, does not nave the hard struggles the workers have when from home, and she will live to the ripe old age of two, three and sometimes four years.

For a few days after hatching the worker bee devotes its time as a nurse in the hive, either feeding the queen or young brood, or maybe in helping to build comb, on pleasant days taking exercise flights in front of the hive to develop wing power and learning to make their home location. When three or five days old, if the bee was hatched during the honey flow, it will begin its field labor of gathering honey, making many trips per day, working night and day as if the destiny of the entire colony depended upon her, so that the life or age of such a worker bee is from three to four weeks.

In normal conditions, when a swarm leaves the hive, the old queen goes with a greater portion of the workers to make for themselves a new home in some distant tree. There is left in the hive a small colony of worker bees and an abundance of drone bees, and all the way from two or three to twenty or fifty queen cells, and the most of them nearly ready to hatch. If one bee hatches a few moments before her rival sisters, she, with attendant workers, at once begins to gnaw in the side wall of the queen cells, and when opened the outside queen can easily send her death sting into her sister. But often before all such queens are killed there will be several hatched, and when they meet there is a pitched battle, biting off each other's legs and wings, at the same time each one thrusting their sting with all their strength against their rivals until one or both are dead.

Only one queen will stay in a hive, so it often happens that there will be two or three of these young queens, who, rather than fight for life, will take a portion of the bees in the hive and go to the woods. Such second or after swarms are seldom of any profit unless returned where they came from.

All queens when four to seven days old will, if weather permits, take their wedding flight, select the drone of her choice, and while on the wing become mated, only once and for life. When several colonies of bees are near together, as in an apiary, it is not necessary to allow but a few drones to hatch in each colony. Better select the colony and raise all in that one, as the above mission is all the drone is good for. The drone bee never gathers any honey nor helps in the household duties. He is simply an extravagant eater and a loafing gentleman.

The queen, when from eight to ten days old, or three to five days after mating, will begin to lay eggs, only a few the first day, but rapidly increasing the number until during the best of the brood-rearing season 2,000 to 3,000 eggs are deposited daily.

Some bee men clip every queen as soon as she is laying. It is no damage to her, she will live as long and produce as much brood as if she had both wings, and it will prevent her from going in the woods with a colony of bees. They clip the feathery portion of both wings of one side of her body. To clip her they take her in the left hand, holding her by the wings or thorax with thumb and finger, leaving the legs and wings free. Often she is held by the left wing with the thumb and finger, letting her stand on the thumb with the right wing loose, and then with small round-pointed scissors clip the feathery portion of both wings of sight side of body. It is as cruel to cut the bony part of a queen bee's wing as it would be to chop off the whole wing of a barnyard fowl.

If several colonies of bees are ready to swarm, it is a great convenience to the owner on a bright morning when swarms are coming out to take their leisure time, to go to each hive where a swarm has just issued, and in the grass near the hive find a bunch of bees and the queen with them. He has no tall tree to climb to get the colony. Simply return the queen after casting out all the queen cells, and if necessary remove one or two brood combs for empty ones. In short, he does with the bees as he thinks best, and he has no bees going to the woods or trouble in getting them hived.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Alfalfa is rich in protein. So is cotton-seed cake. Corn is low in protein, containing like alfalfa or cotton-seed should be fed with it. Which is cheapest? Farm and Fireside states it depends on conditions. A test made in Nebraska shows that the use of cottonseed cake in place of alfalfa in that State increased the cost of the meat and lowered the profits of the feeder. The reason is that the alfalfa can be produced on the farm and the cottonseed had to be brought from afar. A feeding test in Alabama or Georgia might have shown opposite results. We must study our own conditions, that's sure.

The soil provides the plant not only with certain plant foods, but also with water and air; and the extent and nature of these supplies go more to determine the crop than anything else. Therefore, although manuring is often necessary, it is of vital importance that the soil should be well cultivated and properly.

Young pigs are often afflicted with cholera or St. Vitus dance. It usually follows where a lack of vitality is found. The symptoms show mostly in the hind legs, which kick out often. Inbreeding is the common cause, but this is not well understood by veterinarians.

Cows are nervous, timid and sensitive and they suffer with homesickness. The newly-purchased cow is apt to fall off in her milk flow for a time until she gets used to new surroundings.

GERMAN DEAD PILED FOUR DEEP

Another Graphic Story of the Capture of Loos.

New Army's Bravery Equals Britain's Best.

London Cable.—A correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following despatch from British headquarters under date of Tuesday describing the fighting in the great offensive of the allies on the western front:

"The first charge made by our men from the Vermelles trenches in the grey light of Saturday morning, which carried them right through the village of Loos and to the summit of Hill 70 and beyond this, will rank as one of the most glorious exploits of the British army.

"Nothing could stop them. Two German trenches defending the village fell first; then a race across some open country and they were in the streets of Loos. Some hand-to-hand fighting with bombs and bayonets, and then out of the village to the slope of Hill 70, about half a mile to the east. The last desperate rush took them to the summit, some going even beyond until checked by a strong earthwork defence with numerous machine guns.

"The enemy's batteries had by this time begun to concentrate on the slopes of the hill, and therefore our men were ordered to dig in about a hundred yards from the summit.

"Fierce fighting continued around the hill on Sunday and Monday. The new army battalions played an important part in the attack; men who had no experience in real fighting sprang forward to the sound of the officers' whistles with a dash and gallantry which nothing could stop. Paying no heed to the terrible fire poured on them from the hidden guns, they pressed forward at a steady pace, making their way through the barbed wire entanglements, forcing the enemy's trenches and bayoneting the Germans in them.

"Germans caught hiding in cellars, from which they kept up a steady fire on the men dashing through the streets of the village, were hauled forth; machine guns firing through holes in the walls of cottages were charged and captured.

"The village was protected by a wire line of barbed wire of extraordinary thickness and strength, the bars being nearly an inch in length. The first two lines had been well destroyed by our artillery, but the third still stood, and this had to be cut by men standing in the open exposed to the enemy's fire.

"One man said that in the trenches around the town the German dead in some places were piled four deep. Many cellars contained Germans seeking protection from the bombardment and into the houses dashed the bomb-throwers. They pulled up the flap of the cellars and dropped in a couple of bombs. In one dug-out a German officer was found with a telephone receiver to his ear. He had been directing the fire of the German artillery on the village after the British occupied it.

"The village itself was badly damaged. The church was a shapeless mass of broken bricks, houses were blown to pieces; streets were piled with debris, amid which lay many hundreds of dead and wounded. The few French inhabitants still living in the village consisted of two or three families, mostly women."

FRENCH WOMEN HONORED.

Paris Cable.—Five society women, Mmes. Armagnac, Delatour and Maubourg de Chabannes, and Mlles. De Bair and De Lyrol, Red Cross nurses who were taken prisoner at Maubeuge, have been decorated with the Military Cross and commended in the general army orders for heroic conduct in attending wounded throughout the siege of Maubeuge, and for taking up their work as soon as they had been liberated, after three months' of detention in Germany.

SERBS DECORATE AMERICANS.

Nish, Serbia, Cable.—via London.—Crown Prince Alexander has decorated 43 American physicians and sanitary engineers in recognition of their services in stopping the epidemic which broke out in Serbia after the war began. The Americans decorated are representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 30	0 35
Butter, good to choice	0 25	0 30
Spring chickens, dressed	0 22	0 28
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0 15	0 21
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 22	0 25
Turkeys	0 22	0 25
Apples, bbl.	2 00	3 50
Do., bbl.	3 00	5 00
Peaches, 11-qt. bkt.	0 25	0 30
Do., good to fancy	0 30	0 50
Pears, 11-qt. bkt.	0 30	0 50
Plums, 11-qt. bkt.	0 30	0 60
Potatoes, new, bag	0 35	0 60
Sweet potatoes, hamper	1 00	0 00
Onions, Spanish, case	1 25	0 00
Tomatoes, bkt.	0 35	0 50
Cabbage, bkt.	0 20	0 40
Melons, 11-qt. bkt.	0 30	0 40
Watermelons, each	0 35	0 50
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.	0 15	0 20
Do., large, bkt.	0 35	0 40
Celery, dozen	0 25	0 40
Cranberries, bbl.	9 00	0 00

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$ 9 50	$11 00
Do., hindquarters	14 00	15 50
Do., choice sides	11 75	12 50
Do., common, cwt.	10 25	11 00
Veals, common, cwt.	6 50	8 50
Do., heavy	12 25	12 75
Shop hogs	10 50	11 00
Do., heavy	13 00	14 50
Spring lambs	12 00	13 00
Mutton, light	12 00	13 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted, wholesale, to arrive at Toronto, as follows:

	per cwt.
Extra granulated, Redpath's	$6 11
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 21
Do., St. Lawrence	6 21
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 11
Dominion crystals	6 11
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 21
Lantic, extra granulated	6 11
Do., Star granulated	5 96
Do., 2 and 5-lb. packages	6 41
Do., gunnies, 10-lb.	6 26
Do., gunnies, 20-lb.	6 21
Do., brilliant yellow	5 71
Extra S. C. Acadia granulated	6 01
Beaver granulated, 100 lb.	5 96
Yellow, No. 1 light, 100 lbs.	5 71

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	8 00	$ 8 25
Butcher cattle, choice	7 25	7 75
do. do. medium	6 75	7 00
do. do. common	5 00	6 00
do. do. common	5 00	6 25
Butcher cows, choice	6 00	6 25
do. do. medium	5 25	5 75
do. do. canners	3 25	3 75
do. bulls	4 00	6 25
Feeding steers	6 00	6 75
Stockers, choice	6 25	6 75
do. light	5 00	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	65 00	95 00
Springers	65 00	95 00
Sheep, ewes	5 00	6 00
Bucks and bulls	4 50	5 50
Lambs	8 40	8 75
Hogs, off cars	10 10	10 25
Hogs, f. o. b.	9 40	
Calves	5 00	10 00

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

WOOL.—Washed fleece wool as to quality 30 to 32c per lb. Unwashed fleeces, country, coarse, clearly, 25c to 26c; unwashed fleece wool as to quality 30 to 32c per lb.

CALFSKINS.—City Butcher Hides green flat, 25c per lb. Country, green, 23c to 25c per lb. Part cured, 24c to 25c per lb. according to condition and take off. Deacons or Bob Calf 50c to $1.10 each.

HORSEHIDES.—City take off $4.00 to $5.00. Country take off No. 1 $4.50 to $5.00. No. 2 $3.50 to $4.00.

SHEEPSKINS.—City Lambskins and Shearlings 75 to $1.10. Country Lambskins and Shearlings 65c to $1.00.

TALLOW.—City rendered solid in barrels, 6. Country stock solid in barrels, No. 1 6c. No. 2 5 1-4 to 5 1-2. Cake No. 1 6 1-2 to 7c. No. 2 5 1-2 to 6c.

HORSE HAIR.—Farmer pedlar stock 33 to 35c per lb.—Hallam's Weekly Market Report.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	0 89	0 90⅞	0 89	0 90⅛
Dec.	0 85¾	0 87⅝	0 88	0 88⅛
May	0 93½	0 95¾	0 93½	0 95¾
Oats—				
Oct	0 36⅞	0 37	0 36⅞	0 36⅞
Dec.	0 34	0 34¼	0 34	0 34¼
Flax—				
Oct.	1 55	1 55¾	1 50	1 51
Dec.	1 54	1 54¾	1 49¾	1 49¾

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 99 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 94 1-2 to 98 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 90 1-2 to 95 1-2c; September, 97c; December, 92 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 65 1-2 to 66 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 32 3-4 to 33 1-4c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 96 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 95 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 93 3-4c; No. 2 Montana, 95 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 93 3-4c; No. 2 Montana, 95 3-4c; September 97 3-4c; December, 92 3-4c. Linseed cash, $1.72 1-2; September, $1.72; December, $1.74 1-2.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 7,700 bales. It was a moderate selection and in demand was quiet at unchanged prices. The tone was a shade steadier. The auctions will close to-morrow.

SALE OF SHEEPSKINS.

London.—A sale of sheepskins was held here to-day. There were 9,200 bales offered, the demand was fair. Full merinos, ranged from unchanged to 1-4c easier, while crossbreds and short and broken skins declined 1-2d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 350 head, slow and steady.

Veals, receipts 100 head, slow, $4.00 to $10.00.

Hogs, receipts 5,00 head, slow, heavy $8.00 to $8.05, mixed $8.70 to $8.75, yorkers $8.25 to $8.75, pigs $8.00 to $8.25, roughs $7.00 to $7.25, stags $6.50 to $6.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,600, slow, lambs $5.00 to $9.25, yearlings $4.50 to $7.25, wethers $6.25 to $6.50, ewes $3.00 to $5.75, sheep $5.75 to $6.00.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 6,000.
Market weak.

Beeves, native	6 10	10 40
Western steers	6 60	8 75
Cows and heifers	3 00	8 35
Calves	8 00	11 50

Hogs, receipts, 16,000.
Market slow.

Light	7 50	8 30
Mixed	6 85	8 25
Heavy	6 60	8 10
Rough	6 60	6 85
Pigs	5 50	7 75
Bulk of sales	7 20	8 15

Sheep, receipts 29,000.
Market weak.

Western wethers	5 55	6 40
Lambs, native	6 75	9 10

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

No. 1 Manitoba—11s, 11d.
No. 2 Manitoba—11s, 9d.
No. 3 Manitoba—11s, 8 1-2d.
No. 1 Nor. Duluth—11s, 9d.
No. 2 Red western, winter—10s, 3d.
No. 3 hard winter—11s, 10 1-2d.
Corn, spot, quiet.
American mixed, new—8s, 8d.
Flour, winter patents—41s, 6d.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4, 5s to £5.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—73s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—85s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—72s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—80s.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—79s, 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—67s, 6d.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—65s.
Lard, prime wester, in tierces, new—44s, 6; old—45s, 6d.
American, refined—50s, 6d.
Butter, finest U. S. 56-lb. boxes—93s, 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—76s, 6d.
Colored—80s.