SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson iv. October 24, 1915.

Elisha's Heavenly defenders.—2 Kings, 6. 8-23.

Commentary. I. Elisha defending Israel (vs. 8-12.) 8. King of Syria—It was Benhadad II. who had been at war with Israel previously (I. Kings 20: 1), and who had given much trouble to that nation. He was slain by Hazael, a servant of his, a few years later, and his slayer reigned in his stead. Warred against Israel—This war was like that known to modern times as guerilla warfare, in which bands of plunderers made incursions into the enemy's territory. Took counsel—The King of Syria took direction of the campaign and gave orders to his bands as to where they should locate the camps to be most effective against Israel. The plan was to set ambuscades to entrap the Israelitish army. 9. The man of God—Elisha was in communication with God and the plans of the Syrian king were so discolsed to him, that through the information made known to the King of Israel all the efforts of the Syrian bands became futile. Such displays of Jehovah's power and interest in Israel's welfare should have led the nation to humility and obedience. Pass not such a place—Writers differ as to their interpretation of this expression. One view is that Israel was warned to keep the armies away from certain specified places, where the Syrians were intending to set ambuscades. The other view is that Israel was warned not to overlook those particular places, but to preoccupy them by superior forces in order to defeat the Syrians. In either case the knowledge of God and his care for Israel are displayed. 10. Saved himself—With divine direction, and obedience on his part, he was easily able to defeat the forces of the enemy. Not once nor twice—Jehoram, the King of Israel, was highly favored in having Elisha to help him in this time of trouble, for he brought relief to him again and again.

11. Heart of the King of Syria was sore troubled. It was a great annoyance to him that all his well-laid plans should be frustrated by being made known to the King of Israel. Under such circumstances his courage would be likely to fail, unless he could put an end to the disclosures that were being made. Show me which of us is for the King of Israel.—The King of Syria naturally supposed that there was an Israelitish spy reporting to Israel the movements of the Syrians or that there was a traitor in his camp. 12. None . . . O king. We are not told where this servant obtained the information, but it is probable that an Israelite had told him. Elisha . . . the king—This Syrian believed that the God of Israel had the ability to know the movements of the Syrian army and make them known to Elisha, who told all to the King of Israel. In the bed-chamber—The most secret plans of the Syrian king were matters of knowledge to the prophet.

13. Elisha sought (vs. 13-15). 13. Go and spy—"Go and see."—R. V. That I may send and fetch him—It was presumption on the part of Benhadad to attempt to capture the prophet who had been given the power to foretell his movements, and thus defeat all his plans. He is in Dothan—Dothan was twelve miles north of Samaria on the road from Samaria to Damascus. The name means "double fountain." It was here that Joseph went in search of his brethren, and from here he was sold to the Ishmaelites (Gen. 37: 17). It is possible that Elisha had a residence here as well as in Samaria. 14. Horses and chariots, and a great host—Not a mere band of marauders, but an organized army. The Syrian king had high respect for the power of the prophet, as is shown by his sending "a great host" to capture him. An army was commissioned to arrest one man, but what was an army before a man in positive communication with heaven? Came by night—The king made use of the strategy of war to gain his purpose, not realizing that the God of Israel never slumbers. "In all parts of the East the sudden raids, which are so characteristic of Oriental warfare, generally take place at night and under cover of darkness." —Tristram. Compassed the city about—Reminding one of David's words, "Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear." (Psa. 27: 3). Benhadad's plan was well laid to insure success if no supernatural element were to be considered. 15. The servant—Probably not Gehazi, who had become a leper. Alas, my master, how shall we do—To the servant the situation appeared a dangerous one, for the horses and chariots of the Syrian host had surrounded the place with the one purpose of securing possession of "the man of God," and escape seemed to be an impossibility.

III. Elisha protected (vs. 16-18). 16. Fear not—It is interesting and encouraging to note the many places in the Bible where this expression is used. Elisha spoke the words out of his own courageous soul. They that be with us are more than . . . . . with them—The servant saw his master and himself helpless, surrounded by a hostile host; but Elisha saw, in addition, a host of heavenly defenders. The prophet believed that "the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them" (Psa. 34: 7), and his faith and courage must have inspired the heart of his servant. 17. And Elisha prayed—Prayer is the never-failing means of help. Elijah prayed and fire fell from heaven to consume the sacrifice 1 Kings 18: 36-38); Elisha prayed and the Shunammite's son was restored to life. God's people in all ages have had recourse to prayer. Open his eyes that he may see—His physical eyes were open and he saw the host of the enemy. Elisha's prayer was that his spiritual eyes might be opened that he might see the host that surrounded them for their defence. The heavenly defenders were already there, and all that was needed was a vision that could perceive them. The mountain was full—The hill upon which Dothan was situated was thronged with heavenly defenders. The young man saw the truthfulness of what Elisha had said. "They that be with us are more than they that be with them," and there could be no occasion to fear. They who see the hosts arrayed against them for the purpose of impeding their spiritual progress, and do not see with the eye of faith the army of defenders, arrayed to help them, are at a great disadvantage. Horses and chariots of fire—On the one side were the horses and chariots of the Syrians with mere men as drivers and warriors; on the other side were fiery horses and chariots with angelic leaders to insure the victory. God has unnumbered means at his command to call to the defence of his own. 18. When the Syrian host came to capture the prophet they were wholly unaware of the presence of the army that was defending him, and supposed their task was an easy one.

IV. An army captured (vs. 19-23). A whole army went out to surround one man by night to make him a prisoner, and that one man in the morning took the entire army prisoners and led them to his king. As the prophet prayed and their eyes were opened, they indeed saw the man whom they sought, but not in the place they expected. Through the generous treatment accorded to the Syrian host when they were wholly at the mercy of Israel, their attacks upon Israel ceased and for a time there was peace between the two nations. This was one more divine manifestation to Israel of the power of Jehovah in behalf of the nation, but little heed was given to it.

Questions—What great miracle was wrought in the last lesson? Who was the King of Syria? Why did he think that some of his men were traitors? What explanation did his servants make? What did the Syrian kind do? Where was Dothan? Why was Elisha's servant afraid? How did Elisha quiet his fears? What prayer did Elisha offer for the Syrians? How is it shown that Elisha did not deal treacherously with them? Where did the prophet lead them? How did he treat them?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Elisha's body guard.

II. Led to the confusion of enemies.

I. Insured protection and guidance. The war which Benhadad, the King of Syria, began against Israel was intended to be carried on by a series of surprises. He was determined to subjugate Israel. His chagrin at the continued frustration of his schemes was great. His attack upon Elisha and his servant was unfair and apparently unequal, as armed host against two unarmed men. It seemed out of all proportion and altogether absurd. The army presented a very formidable appearance. The escape of the prophet and his servant seemed hopeless. They were placed in circumstances to require superhuman help. There were enemies which they could not subdue, perils from which their unaided power could not extricate them. With the forces of the invisible King interposed between him and his enemies, Elisha did not feel it necessary even to escape. The horses and chariots of the Syrians were no nearer to the man of God than were the heavenly hosts. The military of heaven greatly exceeded that of the Syrians. Elisha had the spiritual vision to discern them. That army was invisible. The event which overwhelmed the servant inspired Elisha with hope and heroism. The very same means the enemy used to distress and terrify Elisha's servant God used to defend and encourage him. It needed just the opening of the eyes to reveal to the young man agencies unseen and unsuspected before. While the servant had his eyes upon the lines of the Syrian troops who were sent to capture his master, he could see nothing beyond the sphere of sense. Elisha did not argue. He encouraged faith and offered prayer. Surveying with the look of spiritual insight the unmeasurable forces of the living God, Elisha answered cheerfully, "Fear not." He then prayed that the young man might be given power to see. Elisha admitted human weakness, but he apprehended divine strength. His faith brought the realization of actual facts, that God's presence was with him. His body-guard was more than a match for the Syrian host. Elisha was a man with a great soul of love standing upon the omnipotence of his faith to defy kings and all their employed hosts. His faith and confidence outshone the gloom about him and made him calm in the face of danger.

II. Led to the confusion of enemies. Benhadad had abundant reason to know that Israel was under divine protection and guidance, and that craft and cunning were of no avail against the wisdom which comes from above. He should have known that it was God against whom he was contending and not His prophet only, and that it would be impossible to outwit the Source of wisdom, the Giver of all understanding. Benhadad might have reflected that if all his plans had been known to Elisha, this plan to capture him at Dothan would also be known and that Elisha would surely escape his malignant design. When therefore the Syrians approached to take Elisha, their movements became aimless. Prayer was the only means at Elisha's command. It served his best ends in behalf of his servant and his enemies. The young man's eyes were opened to see that deliverance was at hand. The Syrians' eyes were closed to prevent violence against God's helpless ones, and opened to see their true condition. Elisha did not exult in his triumph over his enemies. He did not take advantage of their helplessness. His act of kindness turned away their wrath. The entertainment and dismissal of the troops were a deep mortification to them. The Syrians were to learn that Israel's God could save from the greatest distresses and that no craft or skill could avail against him and also that he was a merciful God toward them. The king of Israel was to learn once more to recognize the faithfulness and might of Jehovah and to be convinced that there was a prophet in Israel. Their repeated deliverances through Elisha were to teach Israel that their victories were due to divine help. Though they had provoked the divine displeasure by their idolatries and backslidings, he mercifully helped and forewarned them of coming danger, and furnished them many proofs that He was the Lord of all the earth.

Poultry World

MOULTING.

During the fall season all nature prepares for winter, the plants ripen their buds and fruit, shed their leaves and prepare to pass through the winter in a dormant condition. Fowls respond readily to the influence of the season by laying off their old coat, which has been worn for a year, and making a new coat to protect against the storms of winter. Therefore, the fall season is the natural moulting season.

The hen's success as an egg producer during the winter greatly depends upon how she goes through the moult. The habit or manner of a hen's moulting depends upon three things, the same as egg production, namely, breeding, feeding and the season of the year.

The difference in breeding is observed where hens are kept under exactly the same conditions, the only difference being the breeding, while the difference in feeding is observed where hens of the same breeding are fed differently. A hen which has a good digestive system and a good circulation of blood has the ability to take the nourishment out of the food and to distribute the same to the different parts of the body. She can manufacture a great many eggs, or manufacture a coat of feathers, in a short time. The high producing hens in a contest prove to be quick moulters, moulting practically all feathers at one time and usually late in the season. The hen which begins early and moults only a few feathers at a time is seldom a high producer.

The influence feed has upon moult depends as much upon how it is fed as upon what is fed. The principal involved is building the system up rapidly after it has been reduced. If the system has been reduced to a low stage by lack of feed, broodiness, etc., the muscles holding the feathers relax, causing the feathers to be loose, then when the new feathers start to grow, as the system is building up the old feathers are pushed out of the way.

Hens which go broody in the latter part of the summer and get poor usually moult when their systems are build up again. One method of producing moult is to confine the birds for ten days in close quarters with about half ration, give a tablespoonful of Epsom salt as the end of five and ten days, then feed the following ration till new feathers are mature; Grain, equal parts corn, wheat and oats. Mash, equal part each by weight, corn meal, wheat bran, shorts, ground oats, beef scraps and one-half part each of oil meal and sunflower seed.

WHAT SPECIAL BREEDING DOES.

Twenty-four to twenty-six ounces for hens and 28 to 30 ounces for males are the standard weights on partridge cochins, weighing 7 to 9 1-2 pounds for female and 9 to 11 pounds for males, and you will see what selection in breeding will do for poultry.

Many professional and business men have as a hooby the breeding of these bantams and competion for prizes in the larger poultry shows is keen. They make atractive pets, requiring only limited space, little feed and just enough care to afford pleasureable exercise.

These are most richly richly colored of all the cochin batams. The neck, back and saddle and top of wings of the male are red, while each feather is striped down the middle with a gloss greenish black stripe. The breast, tail, body and wing bar are glossy greenish black, as is also the feathering of the legs and toes. The females are reddish brown; each feather is penciled with darker brown, the marking following the outline of the feather. The neck hackle is brown at the head, shading to a golden yellow on the neck, each feather striped down the middle with a black or dark brown stripe.

In shape the nearer these little fowls resemble round balls of feathers the better. The plumage should be long and soft.

DON'TS FOR DUCK RAISERS.

"Don't keep two or three different kinds of ducks. Choose one variety and breed for quality.

"Don't try to raise ducklings on whole wheat, cracked corn, or commercial feeds. If used at all, these feeds should be well cooked, for, ordinarily ducks do not consume enough grit to grind dry grain.

"Don't try, by mixing it with their food, to force ducks to eat more grit than they want.

"Don't be afraid of overfeeding. Ducks should be fed four or five times daily.

"Don't omit fresh vegetables and green stuff from their diet.

"Don't allow the feed to stand from one meal to the next and expect ducks to be satisfied with it.

Don't give ducks sour food, as it is likely to cause convulsions.

"Don't forget plenty of clean, fresh water, and give them a chance to rest in the shade.

"Don't let their coops get damp and filthy."

STORRS, CONN., EGG CONTEST.

The ten leading pens to Sept. 25 are as follows:

Tom Barron, Catford, near Preston England, White Leghorns	1,872
F. M. Peasley, Cheshire, Conn., White Leghorn	1,850
Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn., White Leghorn	1,836
Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans, Vt. Rhode Island Reds	1 829
Ed Cam, Hoghton, near Preston England, White Wyandottes	1,792
Tom Barron, Catforth, England White Wyandottes	1 791
A. P. Robinson, Calverton, N. Y., White Leghorns	1,786
N. W. Hendryx, New Haven, Conn., White Leghorns	1 749
P. G. Platt, Wallingford, Pa., White Leghorns	1,701
Branford Farm, Groton, Conn., White Leghorns	1,696

60,000 CANUCKS

That Many of Our Soldiers in France To-day.

Ottawa Report.—It is officially stated that there are now 60,000 Canadians in France, about 30,000 in England, and 20,000 in training in training in Canada, not including including 10,000 doing guard duty. Other regiments authorized or in progress of recruiting bring the total to about 150,000.

The organization now in France under Major-General Marcer numbers more than ten thousand men including the Canadian Canadian Cavalry Brigade and Signal Company, Field Engineers, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade, 1st and 2nd Brigades of Mounted Rifles, Royal Canadian Regiment, 42nd Highlanders of Montreal, 49th of Edmonton, Princess Patricias, Army Service Corps, and Ammunition and Supply Columns.

TURCO-BULGARIAN PACT.

Amsterdam Cable.—via London—Semi-official announcement that a Turco-Bulgarian military agreement has been signed, is made in the Lokal Anzeiger. Under the terms of the agreement Turkey places two army corps and her munitions factories at the disposal of Bulgaria, while the latter country agrees to supply Turkey with coal and railway materials. It is agreed that Turkey shall have free use of Bulgarian harbors.

FARM AND GARDEN

BUTTER-MAKING POINTERS.

Butter is a profitable industry on the well-regulated farm, and some general advice on the subject may be timely.

Butter-making presents more difficulties in hot weather than it does during the temperate weather of spring and autumn, but by simple working knowledge of the factors which tend to difficult churning these may be easily overcome.

Overripening of the cream is something which is difficult to avoid, and this may make churning slow. The cream should be allowed to sour for a shorter period in hot than in cool weather and the churning should be done oftener to prevent the cream from becoming stale or overripe. Special care must be exercised in mixing cream before churning. Cream should be mixed not less than twelve hours before churning at any time of the year, and this is more than ever true in the summer. Where two samples of cream are mixed, the older sample will be riper than the newer cream. Consequently the butter will form from the older cream first, and a larger percentage of the fat of the fresher cream will be lost in the buttermilk. Cream, if necessary to mix it, should always be put together in one container and allowed to stand overnight before churning.

The temperature of the cream within the churn is also more difficult to control in warm weather, as it heats up more rapidly. Sixty degrees is the proper temperature for the cream to get the butter quickest, and to maintain this it may be necessary to have the cream slightly cooler than usual when putting it into the churn. In very warm weather it may be necessary to cool the churn occasionally by pouring cold water over the barrel or container.

Cleanliness is essential at all times, but is harder to maintain during the warm weather, when the flies are so troublesome. Flies should never be tolerated about the dairy, and all utensils, including the churn, should be scalded with boiling water or steam and cooled with clean, pure water just before putting in the cream.

In filling the churn the cream should be strained into the container to prevent lumps and consequently mottled butter. For the maximum agitation the churn should be but one-third full, as this will bring the butter much sooner than where too much cream is put in at one time. Having the proper amount of cream in the churn, and keeping the speed up, butter should come in about forty-five minutes, but the churn must not be turned too rapidly. If the speed is too high it tends to throw the cream into the walls of the barrel, and the mixing and churning are not so rapid as they should be.

As soon as the granules are about the size of small grains of corn, the butter is ready for working. Some people prefer to churn longer than this, but where the butter is churned until it forms into a mass, the buttermilk is much harder to work out, the moisture content is too low, and the butter will not keep well. The buttermilk is then drawn off, and the butter washed with two waters slightly colder than the buttermilk.

Either the brine or the dry salting method is good, but we prefer the dry salting, as it takes less salt and is just as good if properly done. For brine and salting an ounce and a half of salt it used for each pound of butter fat. It is dissolved in water and the butter allowed to soak in the brine. The disadvantages of this method are that it is harder to work in enough salt and the moisture content of the product is apt to be too high. With dry salting an ounce of salt is used to each pound of butter fat and is added while the butter is in the granular form previous to working. It is then worked until all excess moisture as well as all buttermilk is removed. By this time the salt will have become evenly incorporated and the butter will have a smooth appearance, free from leakiness or running out of water. Pure salt properly worked in will never be gritty, and it always pays to use the very best. Cheap salts often contain impurities which cause grittiness.

The common difficulties experienced in buttermaking are mottled or gritty butter, leaky butter and difficult churning. Mottled butter may be due to overripening of the cream, which causes the casein to coagulate; to impure salt, or to too little working. Gritty butter is due either to impure salt or incomplete working, thus failing to get the salt dissolved and properly incorporated. Difficult churning may be due to any number of causes. Over-ripening or churning at too high a temperature may be responsible for the slow formation of the butter, or it may be due to diseased or abnormal cows, which give milk with small fat globules. The first two causes may be remedied, but the latter are not within control of the dairyman.

It is best, then, to use cream which has been ripened to the proper degree of acidity without being overripe; to strain the cream into the churn and take special precautions in keeping as near 60 degrees as possible; to fill the churn only one-third full and to revolve so as to obtain the greatest amount of agitation possible.

Feed also affects butter. Dry feeds make churning difficult and cause the butter to be hard. Corn, wheat bran, linseed meal and cottonseed meal are examples of such feeds. Other feeds, as barley, cowpeas, and gluten feed, as well as succulent feeds, such as silage, have the opposite effect of making the butter soft. Excesses of either class of feeds should be avoided, and a mixture ration will tend to correct a fault in either direction.

When coloring materials are to be used these should be pure, and are added to the cream befor churning. This is best, as it permits of a thorough and even color throughout the butter a uniform color.

NOTES.

Bran is a superior concentrate for sheep, when fed in connection with the various grains and usually constitutes from one-fourth to one-half of the mivture. It is especially good for breeding ewes or growing stock, being more muscle than fat building in character, and it has a good effect upon the digestive system, acting as a laxative and toning up the sheep. It also forms a good medium for holding together the other concentrates of the ration.

A germ-killing whitewash for use in dairy barns is recommended by Dr. Marshall, of Pennsylvania, as follows: Where clean methods are used in the keeping of cows use a compound made from one pound of chloride of lime and five gallons of whitewash, which when put on the walls and stable partitions acts as an effective preventive of disease.

Many gardens need drainage, particularly surface, and the autumn time is much better than the springtime—it's too late then. Manure when put on top retards evaporation and on naturally wet sites makes them later, while on rolling and particularly sandy ones is helpful in conserving moisture. The practical thing is to know your exact conditions and govern yourselves accordingly.

Professor Alva Agee, chief of the extension department of the New Jersey experiment station, declares that the productiveness of much land is limited by the lack of time. The day will come when all land must be given some lime, for it is the tendency of lime to get out of the soil. On the other hand, too much lime makes land deficient in vegetable matter. Professor Agee recommends 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of fresh-burned lime or double the amount of limestone for each acre of land.

Alfalfa is a good thing—but too much of a good thing is often injurious. Horses should not be given a chance to overfeed on alfalfa hay. When fed in large quantities to horses it may cause kidney trouble. A rule followed by John L. Tormey, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, in feeding alfalfa hay is to give each horse one pound of hay for every 10 pounds of its own weight. The leaves are rich in protein, which is highly nutritious when not fed in too large quantities. Herein, according to Mr. Tormey, lies the danger, as far as horses are concerned. They are quite likely to overeat, and an excessive strain upon the kidneys may result.

CANADA BEEF FOR THE ARMY

Packers Conferred With Ottawa Ministers Yesterday.

Matter of Transportation a Sticking Point.

Ottawa Report.—The question of transportation is one of the principal factors entering into the proposal that large quantities of Canadian dressed beef be sold to the British War Office. A conference of representative packers was held here to-day, and the whole project was talked over with the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell; the Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. John Bright, and Mr. C. C. James, who has had charge of the department's patriotism and production campaign. As a result a tender will be forwarded to the War Office from which a cable has been received intimating the willingness of the Imperial authorities to receive quotations as to quantities and prices. Large quantities of frozen beef will be available for shipment within the next three or four months.

Owing to shortage of refrigerator steamers and to the very high rates asked for ocean space, Canada has been practically unable to take advantage of the European markets for dressed beef, and has been obliged to permit the export of her surplus cattle across the American border at a price discouraging to the producer. As it has been impossible to secure an outlet, through the shipment of live cattle to Great Britain either in a finished or an unfinished condition, the endeavor to secure sale for the surplus product as frozen beef has received general support.

The packers in conference are determining upon what basis of operations tenders may be presented, and it is expected that the offer will be made, subject to delivery at the Canadian port, where the meat may be loaded on refrigerator steamers. This would relieve the trade of the worries and anxieties of transportation risks and charges, and would, it is believed, impart confidence to the business which might develop as a result of these negotiations. If, as it is hoped, a contract is secured for Canada, an outlet will be provided for our surplus cattle, and at the same time it should serve to establish business relations with the Mother Country and her allies which will fully justify steadily increased production of high-class cattle in this country.

The representatives of the packing firms in conference to-day were: E. C. Fox, Wm. Davies Co., Ltd.; R. N. Watt, Wm. Davies Co., Ltd.; J. S. McLean, Harris Abbatoir Co., Ltd.; C. S. Matthews, Matthews, Blackwell; John Taylor, Gunns, Limited; W. E. Matthews, Matthews, Blackwell; L. A. Meeker, Armour & Co.; P. Burns, Calgary; Campbell, Laing, Montreal Abattoirs, Ltd.; O. W. Waller, Swift Canadian Co.; D. Chisholm, Property Commissioner, Toronto; C. H. Sumner, the Ingersoll Packing Co., Ltd.; A. G. Wilson, the Ingersoll Packing Co., Ltd.; J. T. Gordon, Winnipeg; D. W. Wright, Municipal Abbatoir, Toronto; J. I. Gallagher, Winnipeg; A. G. Gainer, Edmonton.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 37	0 40
Butter, good to choice	0 30	0 32
Spring chickens, dressed	0 24	0 30
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0 15	0 17
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 22	0 25
Geese, lb.	0 18	0 20
Turkeys	0 23	0 30
Apples, bkt.	0 30	0 40
Do., bbl.	2 00	4 00
Crab apples, bkt.	0 25	0 30
Pecahes, 11-qt. bkt.	0 40	0 60
Do., good to fancy	0 50	0 75
Pears, 11-qt bkt.	0 30	0 50
Plums, 11-qt. bkt.	0 25	0 35
Potatoes, bag	1 30	1 40
Sweet potatoes, hamper	1 25	1 40
Onions, 75 lbs.	1 25	1 40
Do., Spanish, case	3 00	3 50
Tomatoes, bkt.	0 30	0 40
Cabbage, dozen	0 30	0 40
Melons, 11-qt. bkt.	0 30	0 40
Watermelons, each	0 25	0 40
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.	0 15	0 20
Do., large bkt.	0 25	0 30
Celery, dozen	0 30	0 40
Cranberries, bbl.	8 50	9 00

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$ 9 00	$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
Shop hogs	13 50	14 00
Do., heavy	10 50	11 00
Spring lambs	13 50	14 50
Mutton, light	11 50	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 22
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 lbs.	5 96
Yellow, No. 1 light, 100 lbs.	5 72

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—757 cattle; 87 calves; 1998 hogs; 402 sheep.

Export cattle, choice	7 75	8 00
Butcher cattle, choice	7 25	7 50
do. do. medium	6 50	6 75
do. do. common	5 50	6 00
Butcher cows, choice	5 75	6 25
do. do. medium	5 25	5 50
do. do. canners	3 75	3 75
do. bulls	4 50	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 75	6 25
Bucks and culls	4 00	5 00
Lambs	8 40	8 75
Hogs, off cars	9 75	10 00
Hogs, f. o. b.	9 25	
Calves	5 00	10 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	0 99	1 00⅜	0 98½	0 98⅝
Nov.	0 97⅝	1 00	0 96⅜	0 96⅜
Dec.	0 96⅛	0 98¼	0 95⅝	0 95⅞
May	1 02½	1 04⅝	1 01⅝	1 01⅝
Oats—				
Oct.	0 40¾	0 41¾	0 39½	0 39½
Dec.	0 37½	0 38	0 36½	0 36½
Flax—				
Oct.	1 64	1 64	1 63⅝	1 64
Dec.	1 60¾	1 61⅝	1 60½	1 61

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.07 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.02 3-4 to $1.06 3-4; No. 2 Northern, 99 3-4c to $1.03 3-4; December, 99 3-4c; May, $1.03 3-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66 to 66c. Oats—No. 3 white, 34 1¼ to 34 3-4c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.06 5-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.05 5-8; No. 2 Northern $1.01 5-8; Montana, No. 2 $1.06; December 99 5-8c; May, $1.03 1-4 to $1.03 3-8. Flax—seed, cash, $1.8; 1-2; December, $1.81; May, $1.85.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville.—At to-day's cheese board meeting, the offerings were 2,135 colored and 1,055 white. The sales were 1,010 colored and 415 white, at 16 1-4c, a cent and a half higher than last week.

Kingston.—At the Frontenac cheese board meeting here to-day, 892 boxes of colored cheese were boarded; 762 boxes sold at 15 1-8c.

Vankleek Hill.—There were 764 white and 259 boxes colored cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill cheese board here to-day, the white selling at 15 3-16c, and the colored at 15 7-16c. Six buyers were present.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson & Batchelor report increased supplies and a slow demand all round. Scotch steers, 11 1-2c to 13 3-4c; Irish, 9 1-2c to 11 1-4c; best bulls, 8 3-4d to 10 1-2c, live weight.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 1,000 head; steady.

Veals, receipts 75 head; active and steady; 4.00 to 4.20. Hogs, receipts 4,000 head; slow; heavy 9.10 to $9.25; mixed 9.00 to $9.10; yorkers 8.25 at 9.10; pigs 7.75 at 8.00; roughs 8.00 at 8.25; stags 6.00 at 7.00; Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,800 head; sheep active and steady; lambs slow; lambs 5.00 to 9.10; yearlings 4.50 to 7.50; wethers 6.50 at 7.00; ewes 3.00 at 6.25; sheep, mixed, 6.00 at 6.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle receipts 5,000.

Market weak.

Beeves, native	6 00	10 40
Western steers	6 60	8 65
Cows and heifers	2 80	8 25
Calves	7 75	11 50

Hogs, receipts 16,000.

Market firm.

Light	8 00	8 80
Mixed	8 00	8 95
Heavy	7 90	8 90
Rough	7 90	8 10
Pigs	5 00	7 50
Bulk of sales	8 20	8 75

Sheep, receipts 11,000.

Market slow.

Wethers	6 00	7 00
Lambs, native	6 75	8 85

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot firm, No. 1 Nor. Dul.—11s, 9d.

No. 1 Manitoba—12s, 2 1-2d.
No. 2 Manitoba—12s, 1d.
No. 3 Manitoba—12s, 1-2d.
No. 2 hard winter—12s, 2d.
Corn, spot, quiet.
American mixed, new—8s, 9d.
Flour, winter patents—41s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4, to 15, 8s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—77s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—90s
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—76s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—83s, 6d.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—83s.
Short clear backs, 11 to 13 lbs.—72s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—70s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—50s; old—51s.
American, refined—58s.
American refined in 56-lb. boxes—56s, 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—78s; colored—81s.
Tallow, prime city—34s.
Australian in London—37s, 7 1-2d.
Turpentine, spirits—36s.
Resin, common—12s.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-4d.
Linseed Oil—29s, 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot.—32s, 9d.

ORILLIA GIVES AMBULANCES.

Orillia Report.—At a large gathering in the Armory here last night four motor ambulances were presnted to the Canadian Red Cross Society, which was represented by the president, Surgeon-General Ryerson, of Toronto. Three of the ambulances were from the Town of Orillia and one from the Women's Institute of the County of Simcoe.

It doesn't take much to make some people happy. Where a woman is concerned, merely envying her will do the trick.