September 12, 1915

Elijah's Flight and Return.-1 Kings 19: 8-18.

COMMENTARY- 1. Elijah fleeing from Jezebei (vs. 1-3). Jezebei had remained away from Carmel and had kept the priests of Asheran away also. Ahan tota ner of the truttiers efforts of the followers of Baal to optain an suswer from their god; of Linan's mocking them; of the caim fatth of the prophet; of the descending fire, which consumed the sacrifice, the wood, the aitar, the oust and the water; or the cry or the people, "The Lord, he is the God"; or the slaughter of the prophets of Baai and of Eliah's prediction of rain. Jezebel was so angry upon hearing these things, that she took a most solemn onth that Elijah should be put to death before another day was over, and sent the prophet a message to this effect. It may have been fear on her part that kept her from sending an executioner to take his life at once. The message gave Elijah nutice of conditions and ample time to make his escape. The message showed that his life was in danger at the hands of this angry and fiendish woman, and prudence led him to do his part in securing his own safety. The record does not show that the Lord had anything further for the prophet to do in Jezreel at that time. He flea to Beer-sheba in the southern part of the kingdom of Judah. Here he was beyond the jurisdiction of Ahab. Beersheba was nearly one hundred miles south of Jezreel. It was one of the earliest settled places in Canaan. The name which means the well of the oath, was given by Abraham to the well he dug there; for an oath was taken by Abraham and Abimelech. that the well was the property of the former. Beer-sheba still exists and is inhabited by Mahommedans, who are especially fanatical. A Christian mission is now maintained there. 11. Miraculously fed (vs. 4-8). 4-7.

Elijah wished to be alone; he therefore left his servant, who had been with him at Carmel and had accompanied him thus far on his journey, and went alone a day's journey into the wilderness. He sat in the shade of a juniper tree, a shrub ten or twelve feet high, on the edge of the desert. The bold prophet had become disheartened. The marvellous display of power on Carmel had not been followed by the widespread reformadon he had expected. He was worn and faint from his labors and journey as they had been repeatedly before at ling anguish of soul was like the worldhad made a mistake in fleeing soft whisper of heavenly peace. from Jezebel, his journey was to be turned to good account for him. 3. mights-Moses had twice fasted the

fasted forty days. III. At Horeb (vs. 8-18). 9. Unto a cave—A ruined chapel covers the rock pressed upon his heart. The still, on which the prophet is supposed to have rested. The granite rocks enclose it on every side, as though it were a natural sanctuary.-Stanley. What doest thou here—The Lord by this question brought a tender reproof to klijah, and proceeded to give him a deeper revelation of Himself than He had ever before received. 10. Jealous -He had defended the honor of Jehovah. Foreaken thy covenant, etc.-Three charges are made,-disobedience, sacrilege and murder. I cally, am left-Elijah was the only one on Carmel to defend the God of Israel, and in his despondency and ignorance he thought he was the only one in the nation leval to Jehovah. They seek my life-in the prophet's belief the true religion was all but stamped out, 11. Go forth-The Lord was now ready to teach Elijah his much-needed lesson. He would first gain his attention and then give instruction. Wind earthtions of God's power, and Elijah recognized them as such. 12. A fire-A constant blaze of lightning. The Lord was not in the fire-He might have judgments from God were spoken by means of the wind or the earthquake or the fire, but He desired be presented in that way. Still small voice-With the voice came the con- assurance of success and the appointviction to the prophet that God was speaking directly to him, 13. Wrapped sake and the good of others he must his face in his mantle-An act of re- | be up and doing. With renewed phyverence and awe. He waited to hear what the Lord would say further to him. He heard the question recorded in verse 9 repeated, and answered it in that left the mount with his views all the same way, 14. Shalt thou anoint-The Lord thus disclosed to his servant something of the future, 15. Go return-Elijah had traveled three hundred miles on foot to receive his orders, and must return the entire distance to carry them out. Damascus-The capital of Syria, Anoint—An im- newed strength and courage and with portant commission was given Elliah. It is the word of the Lord foretelling the agencies by which the wicked house of Ahab shall be destroyed."-Whedon, Elijah anointed Elisha to be a prophet in his stead, but we have no record that he anointed Hazzel or Jehu. yet he may have done so privately. His successors performed these offices.

17. Hazael.. Jehu Elisha-The The sins of Ahab and Jezebel were to be avenged and a Gentile king, an Israciltish king and a prophet of the land. Since the war began Madamic Lord were to have part in the pun- Thibaudeau has been indefatigable in ishment to be inflicted. 18. yet will ministering to the needs of wounded I leave me seven thousand (R.V.)— Elijah was the only representative of Jehovah on Mount Carmel and he INSURANCE COMPANIES LOSSES. thought he was the only one in Israel but the Lord let him know that there were thousands who were true to him offices in the British Empire \$27.590 and would remain true. They had not 000. The number of claims of the formien God nor had they bowed British life offices are not available. down to Basi, not kissed him-It is a but as for the industrial offices their their files or kiss their hands at four thousand more than a month 220.

IV. Calls Elisha (va. 19-21). Ellfah's northward journey must have been a joyous one compared with that to Horeb. His mission to Elisha was entirely successful and that young man at once prepared to follow him after Elijah's mantle had been thrown upon him. Elisha became his constant at-

tendant, after he had returned to his home and had made a farewell feast for his people. Elijah had told him to go back to his home and in doing so had brought a test upon him. Elisha was convinced that a divine call was upon him, and he went with Elijah and was associated with him until Elijah's translation. He was the great

prophet's worthy successor. Questions.—Describe the scene of Elijah at prayer for rain. Describe the journey to Jezreel. What was Jezebel's feeling toward Elijah as she learned what had been done at Carmei? Where did the prophet go from Jezreel? For what did Elijah wish? How was he fed in the wilderness? Describe Elijah's experience at Horeb. Upon what mission was he sent from Horeb What did Elisha do after Elijah had cast his mastie upon him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic.-God's gifts to Elijah.

I. Restoration.

II Revelation.

III. Recommission. I. Restoration. Elijah had no time to magnify himself after his triumph on Mount Carmel. Jezebel's message to him displayed only determined and increased hostility. It was harder to bear than all his previous hardships. Not being present on Carmel, Jezebel had received with skeptical scorn the report from Ahab. In a passionate fury she declared her purpose to withstand Elijah. This was the apparent blighting of Elijah's long-expected hopes, after prayer and waiting and mightiest effort. It was at that time God suffered him to pass through a most severe mental conflict. It was a spiritual crisis in his life to meet a spiritual necessity. It prevented selfexaltation in the triumphs of God's cause, and prepared Elijah to accept of different methods as God presented ed to show any appreciable benefits them. For the time his depression seemed almost overwhelming. He looked for better fruit of his ministry than he could discern. He dwelt in bitter orchard is the one which conserves sorrow upon the conditions as he the moisture best. This gives the largsaw them, that God's covenant had est growth and carliest fruiting unand his prophets slain. That was the conserved most efficiently by a good darkest hour in the prophet's history. mulch of strawy manure or other God alone could understand and rightly judge him. God controlled Elijah's conduct by gentle agencies. His pity was as evident as his knowledge. God's first care was to give Elliah rest and sleep. His strength had endured a

thad of relief included a manifestation of himself. Elijah meded special communication from God He needed and from hunger. He felt as if he to be corrected it his judgment as to had done all he could. In wishing his own lators and the cause of that he might die he showed human truth. He needed the divine assurfailty. His grief and weariness in- lance that his labors had accomplished duced sleep. Twice an angel waken- more than he had supposed, that God ed and pointed to food that was in had seven thousand witnesses to the readiness for him. Food and water fact, who had been strengthened were miraculously provided for him, by his heroism. Elijah overwhelm-Cherith and Zarephath. Even if El- wind which prepared the way for the question from God suggested his responsibility. When the still, small Meat-Food. Forty days and forty voice fell upon his ear, he was smitten to the heart and humbled at Je- development. same length of time, and Jesus also hovah's feet. God's question was adonted to convince, reprove and humble Elijah. He told Ged all that small voice which only a listening man could hear, was more divine and mightier than all that Elijah had witnessed before. There was a great difference between God's power and God's tresence. Amid the war of elements the prophet was unmoved by fear. The still, small voice caused him to cover his face with his mantle and bow in humble worship in the recognized presence of God.

terrible strain on Mount Carmel.

11 Revelation. God's further me-

111. Recommission. God addressed Elijah by name. He still had confidence in him. He was not east aside, condemned. God had more work for him to do. He was to be strengthened and cheered by companionship. Continued isolation was not necessary Though disappointed. Elijah might live and do good work for God, not by continuation of Carmel's triumph, but by other means. Just as the hurricane and the earthquake male the quake—These were but the manifesta- still, small voice more impressive and subdueing so Elijah's ministry had done its work thus Invasion, revolution and far. do their part in Israel through other instruments than Elijah. The proto teach Elijah a lesson that could not | phet was delivered from his depression by a visitation from God by the ment to feture work. For his own sical powers, new occupation, prospective championship and the association with faithful prophets in Israel, EIchanged, with his thoughts of God corrected. Though Israel was under appeared were largely in these cases the thraldom of idolatry. Elijah could be content to be God's minister and know that God was over all. After this wholesome discipline and humiliation Elijah could go forth with reclearer vision

T. R. A. MONTREAL WOMAN HONORED.

Montreal Report - Madame Rosa- applications of the general fertilier rio Thibadeau, for many years president of the Notre Dame Hospital, and connected with many of the city's charities, has been awarded the decoration of Lady of Grace by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Eng. soldiers.

London Cable.—It is estimated that the war has cost the insurance on practise for idolaters to kiss claims now number 46,000, which is



ORCHARD EXPERIMENTS An extensive series of crchard ex-

periments was started by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College, in various sections of the State, in 1507-1908.

These experiments, as a whole, cover nearly all the important phases of apple productions, but the present discussion is confined largely to the resuits occurred in young orchards during their first seven years. The first of these experiments has

shown after II years growth in the orchard, that there is practically no diference in efficiency between the various methods of propagation now generally used in nurseries. The resetts of experiments einewhere lead to the same conclusion. In the other hand, a number of considerations indicate the desirability of eliminating the seeding root entirely-thus permitting the standardization of the root systems as well as the tops. Further work is now planned on the latter point.

An experiment on the value of selecting scions from trees of apparenty superior qualities, shows some indications in favor of the process, but they are not yet sufficient to warrant definite approval of the gractice. A material enlargement of this experiment has been made racently.

Another experiment shows that Paragon and Tolman are among the best stocks in use for top-grafting such arieties as Grimes and Tomkins king, to secure better trunks and longer-lived trees. They should also he satisfactory stocks for general use in case the selection of scions proves desirable.

Dynamiting in four experiments, in both young and old orchards, has faillaring a three-period and on a hardan soil.

The best soil management in a young der most conditions. The moisture is plant materials, which should be accompanied by proper protection against mice. Where sufficient mulching materials are not available, proper tillage and cover-crops should give satisfactory results.

The use of tilled intercrops, such as potatoes, corn, beans and peas, during the first seven years, has resulted in no injury to the adjacent trees even er a poor soil, and has brought in returns of \$40 to \$50 am acro in some years. On good tillable soil and with the most practical method of orchard development

Among the annual cover-crops, buckwheat, hairy vetch and millet rank high. Some financial returns can also be secured from the first, by high cutting or neading, and probably vithout materially reducing its favorable influence on the adjacent trees. it thus makes possible a combined cover and-intercrop system, which apparently is a new idea in orchard

A combined mulch-and intercrop system is also possible on suitable Berlin National Zeitung Eulogies trees are young. This plant is not only capable of furnishing an abundant suply of mulcaing material for the young trees, but under favoracle con- For His Course in the Late Subditions it may also afford a considerable surplus for hay. The muich, however, should be heavy enough to keep down the direct competition between the alfalta and the principal tree roots. In our experiments, this system has given better results than any kind of annual tillage during the first seven years, and it is especially well adapted to large acreages.

where the mulch producing area. is small, three courses are available. Mulching materials may be brought in; a tillage system, preferably by discing, may be adopted, or it may be possible to replace both by a proper

system of fertilization. The general system of fertilization found best in our older orchard expenof either stable manure, at the rate of about six or eight tons per acre, or a commercial fertilizer carrying about 6 per cent. of nitrogen, 8 per cent. of phosphorus and 4 per cent. of petash. and applied at the rate of about 500 counds per acre.

The manure may be applied at any time during the spring, but it seems best to apply the fertilizer some time after the fruit has set. This incidentally gives an opportunity to vary the amounts applied somewhat in proporion to the size of the crop set.

On young trees applications of plant feed alone have given, as a rule, but little benefit. Such benefits as have where the moisture was especially well conserved or else was naturally abundant. In a few cases some actual injury has apparently resulted to young trees from rather heavy applications of commercial materials, especially rich in the more soluble plans of potash. Hence a good mulch of manure is probably the best general application for young trees. If manure is not available, moderate surface stated above should be satisfactory.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

In the evidence of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture, England, there appear figures on cold storage temperatures which should he of interest to many. The safe storage temperatures for diferent commodities are: Apples (long storage), 31-34 de-

Apples (short storage), 40-45 grees. Butter (long storage) 10 degrees.

Butter (short storage), 20-25 de-Cheese (cool cured), 60 degrees. Cheese (ordinary cured), 35-40 deiggs, 40-45 degrees. Potatoes, 36 degrees

In answer to a question, a me of the committee stated that cheese which has been allowed to reach temperature of 75 to 90 degrees for a few days while it is maturing develops certain fermentations which give rise to bad flavors, and the cheese must be placed in a low temperature afterward to prevent these bad flavors

The most common error in feeding horses is to give too much hay. Not more than one pound per day for every 100 pounds weight of the horse should be fed. The best hay for horses is clean bright timothy hay. Prairie hay is good, also. Hay should be given in two feeds, with the largest feed at night, when the horse has time to eat and digest it.

Young pigs need dry, clean quarters. The farrowing sows should have dry, clean pens, preferably with board floors, and very little hedding. Many more young pigs are overlaid and smothered by their mothers through getting tangled up in the bedding than are injured by lack of bed-

The brood mare will do almost as much work in twelve months as the gelding. She will pay for herself several times over in colts in a few years. A mare is not half so much bether to care for as a dairy cow. The colt is worth more than a litter of pigs. Keep brood mares on the farm; it means dollars.

Professor Alva Ages, chief of the extension department of the New Jersey Experimental Station, declares that the productiveness of much land is limited by the lack of lime. 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. Professor Agee recommends 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of fresh burned lime or double the amount of limestone for each acre of land.

A vegetable gold mine above ground s the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, scap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

An old asparagus bed can be renewed in vigor by covering it freely with stable manure in late fall or early winter, removing the coarse part in the spring, such as would impeed the cultivator. When spring comes cultivate, but not too deep. with the horse cultivator and clear out the weeds and grass with a hoe, being careful not to cut off the new growth which springs up very early in the spring. Perhaps it would be better to weed the patch out by hand rather than to endanger cutting off the young shoets. A slight scattering of salt along the row would do no harm.

DELIMAN IEFFI

President Wilson

marine Crisis.

Berlin Cable, via London - The National Zeitung publishes to-day a leading article under the heading "Wilson, Bryan and Roosevelt," which is notewortny for its friendly tone, In the older bearing orchards, and for the ungrudging admiration expressed for President Wilson.

The article begins by saying that discussions of the Arabic anair have been in a quieter tone since Count on Bernstoff, the German Amoussader at Washington, presented his pick up clean shortly after being fed. request to the american government tity of beef scraps in the mash can be iments involves annual applications to delay action until Germany had reduced. Sour skim milk makes an had the opportunity of presenting his excellent drink for poultry, and may side of the case. Even the anti-cer- be kept before them all of the time. man newspapers admitted the justice If sour milk is not available then the of this request, the article says, and birds must be supplied with clean there now remains no obstacle to water always. The method of feeding friendly discussions of differences should be such as to induce the chicks which, while real, are by no means of to take plenty of exercise and it such a nature as to prevent a satis- should also promote good growth. factory campromise.

The personality of President Wilson has been illuminated more strongly than ever before, the National Zeitung says, during the exciting days through Americans for peace at any price, and making them hardier and more vigor-Col. Roosevelt was summoning them to war against Germany."

President Wilson is pictured in the article as standing between the two that are in perfect health. rivals, whose activities threatened to bring about such a situation that the President might take his attitude toward Germany dependent on domestic political considerations,

"That President Wilson withstood this temptation, and may be counted on to withstand it further, must be acknowledged," the newspaper says, notwithstanding the fact that the German people certainly have reason about 2 per cent. in fairly good hands. to be dissatisfied with his attitude in the matter of submarine warfare."

more clever politician than "the un- pen. In eight days 65 per cent. of the

statement that Germany has always little affected. desired to maintain the traditional. It is now amply proven that hens friendly relations with the United lay quite as many eggs without a male, States, and that it may be hoped the To keep cocks, except in breeding Arabic case will serve to clear up mispens, is therefore a waste of food. understandings on both sides. It: The idea that dark-shelled eggs are must be possible to reach an under richer than white ones is a chimera; standing, inasmuch as the points in in face, the average of white-shelled dispute are matters of principle and eggs, when produced by mixed breeds. ".at doesn't seem to prevent divorced

WORMS AND POULTRY.

The crop, stomach and intestines of a fowl often become infested with worms, which either cause serious diseast or affect the nutrition so that the birds become weak, bloodless and unproductive A farmers bulletin, issued to the department of agriculture, Washington, discusses the subject of worms in fawls at length. The nature of the condition is determined by examining the birds that die, or by killing one that is very tiln and weak The intestines, the stomach and the crop should be opened and their contents carefully examined. If a considerable number of round-worms or tape-worms are found, the remainder of the flock should receive appropriate treatment .

The remedies which are used dislodge these parasites should be given when the birds are fasting. They should have a light feed at night, and should be given the medicine the following morning. Two or three hours after giving the medicine, they should have a purgative which may be Epsom salts, forty grains for each adult bird. thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of moist mash, and so distributed that each bird will get its share, or they may be given two or three teaspoonfuls of castor oil. An hour later a light ration may be given.

One of the best remedies is oil of turpentine, which may be mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil, and twenty to thirty drops of the mixture given at a dose. This is followed in two hours with two or three teaspoon fuls of castor oil.

Thymol is especially active in the case of round-worms, and one grain of it may be made into a pill with a little bread and butter and given to each fowl It should be followed by a purge, as in the case of other reme-

The remedies which are particularly efficacious for tape-worms are powdered areca nut, thirty to forty-five grains; powdered male fern, thirty to sixty grains; kamala, thirty to forty grains for each fowl. These are followed by Epsom salts, castor oil, or calomel one-third grain). Areca nut, male fern and kamala may produce bad effects in turkeys and geese, and must be given to these birds in comparatively small doses.

Preventive treatment must be carried out at the same time as the medical treatment, or the birds will be immediately reinfested by eggs or embryos or worms taken with the food or drink. Ponds or puddles of stagnant water should be drained or filled with earth; houses and runs (if small) should be cleansed and disinfested with a five per cent cresol solution; reeding troughs and drinking vessels should be cleansed daily and disinfected with the same cresol solution or with boiling water; the manare should be collected daily, mixed with an equal quantity of freshly slaked lime, and put where the fowls will not have access to it.

It is considered preferable by some poultrymen in the case of a bodly infested flock, to kill off all the birds and begin a new flock on fresh ground with chickens hatched in incubators or with fowls from a flock anown to b

FOR GROWING STOCK.

Feed pienty of grain along with this mash and your chicks should grow: wheat bran 100 lbs. Ground oats or catment feed. . 50 lbs. Cornmeal 50 lbs. Middlings 50 lbs. Beef scraps 20 lbs.

This same mash can be moistened and fed once a day in troughs. The feeding of the mash moistened instead of dry will induce quicker growth. Moistened mash, however, must be fed very carefully. Never feed too much. Just give the chicks what they will If sour milk is available the quan-

THE GEESE STOCK.

Geese do not attain to full maturity till they are two years old, and both cus, and causing them ultimately to attain a greater size. Unrelated stock birds should be used, and those only springers 30; calves 350; sheep and lambs that are in perfect health.

Heccipts were cattle 500; cows and springers 30; calves 350; sheep and lambs 1.400; hogs 1,350.

NOTES.

Caponizing must be performed when a hird is young, the weight being 1/2 to 2 pounds. They must be kept entirely without food and water for 40 hours, and a bright, sunny day is required unless one has a physician's head reflector. The losses will be In an experiment in mating some Lens that had not been with males Mr. Wilson is characterized as a previously were put into a breeding more clever politician than "the unpen. In vigin days of period the lucky Bryan and the astute politician leggs were fertile. After a period the males were removed, and for twelve American, refined in boxes-45s, 3d. The article is concluded with the days the fertility of the eggs was very

not of conquest, victories or defects on a farm, are richer than the brown proper from marrying and

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de males which have proved to be good breeders should cod in a pen with eight or ten and kept for next year's seles lay more and better eggs, are quieter and easier to handle, and eat less feed. Therefore kill, seil or pen all male birds.



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OTHER MARKETS.

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Hogs.

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Minneapolis-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.03 Northern, 94c to \$1.03; No. 2 Northern, 94c to \$1; September, 92c; December, 92 5-8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 75 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 32 1-2 to 33c. Flour (new wheat basis)—fancy patents \$5.90; first clear the state of the ents, \$5.90; first clears, \$4; second clears, \$3. Bran. \$19.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.02 3-4; No. 1 Northern, 97 1-4c* to \$1.00 1-4; Montana No. 2 hard, \$6 1-4c bid. September, 94 1-4c: December, 93 5-8 to 93 3-4c asked. Linseed, cash, \$1.62 3-4; September, \$1.65 1-4; December, \$1.65 bid.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Madoc.—There were 410 cheese boarded:

	all sold at 13 5-8c.		
	CHICAGO LIVE ST	OCK	
	Cattle receipts 17,000.		
	Market higher.		
	Beeves	0.00	***
	Texas steers	6 40	19
	Western steers	0 40	7.50
	Cows and heifers	P 12	8 %
	Calves	3 15	8 6
,	Hogs. receipts 21,000.	8 25	12 14
1	Market slow.		
,	Light	7 00	
1	Mixed	- 20	5 ~
	Heavy	6 40	7 80
į	Heavy Prugh	6 15	7 45
:	Pies	6 15	6 25
•	Pigs Bulk of sales	7 00	8 (96)
į	Bulk of sales. Sheep, receipts 16,000.	6 60	7 55
1	Market steady.		
1	Nativo		
ì	Native	5 80	6 40
ì	Western	5 99	6 3)
i	Vearlings	e eu	7 55
- 1	Laurie, Hallye	~ ^	9 40
Ì	Vostern	7 00	9 40
į	ii estern	7 9	9 50
i	BUFFALO LIVE ST	OCK	
i	East Ruffalo NV D		

East Buffalo. N.Y. Despatch—Cattle receipts 300, steady. Veal8 receipts 225; active and steady; \$4.50 to \$16.00. Hogs, receipts 300, active; heavy 7.50 to 7.65; mixed 8.00 to 8.25; Yorkers 8.20 to 8.35; pigs 8.25 to 8.35; roughs 5.90 to 6.00; ctags 4.50 to 5.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; active and unchanged. N.Y., Despatch-Cattle MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

which America has just passed. The the geese and the gander should not end market this morning was fair with President will appear to many in a be under this age. A year-old bird to the best cattle were soid at about the best cattle were soid at about the least cattle were soid at about the best cattle were soid at about Montreal, Report-Trade at the east President will appear to many in a be under this age.

New light. Never was his position should be mated with two-year-old eight cents per pound, medium 5 3-4 to more difficult than during the Arabic goese, and vice-versa. This will have a much better effect upon the gostings. Calves, 5 to 5.
Sheep, 5 to 5 3-4,
Lambs, 7 1-4 to 8,
Hogs, 9 3-, to 10.

> LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot, steady, No. 1 Nor. Dul.-11s. 2 1-2d. No. 2 Manitoba-11s, 6 1-2d. No. 1 Manitoba—11s, 8 1-2d. No. 3 Manitoba—11s, 5 1-2d. No. 3 Manitoba—11s, 5 1-2d. Corn. spot. quiet. American mixed, new-Ss. 10d.

Flour, winter patents 42s, 60 Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-4, 15s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—77s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.— 74s. 6d . Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—66s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.-Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs. 64s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 29 lbs.—64s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—60s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, old.—68s. 6d; new—39s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-

Tailow, prime city—34s. Australian in London—3 Australian in London—35s, 7 1-2d. Tunroentine, spirits—34s, 6d. Resin, common—11s, 3d. Petroleum. common—9 1-4d. Linsced Oil, nominal. Cotton Seed Oil, huil refined, spot.—

A burned child dreads the fire, but

end har t the coto the porter a "Cenedi ed and dis The A'

soon arri came frit as !! by following tory. ter." said ing thin