SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. Nov. 4, 1917.

Defeat Through Drunkenness—World's Temperance Sunday.—I. Kings 20: 1-21.

Commentary.—I. An unseasonable demand (vs. 1-6). The king of Syria was ambitious to acquire additional territory and thus enlarge his dominions. He saw to the south of him desirable possessions in the hands of a weakened government. Through idolatry and other forms of rebellion against Jehovah the kingdom of Israel had become an easy prey to heathen nations. The Syrian king had said to Ahab, "Thy silver and thy gold is mine; thy wives also and thy children, even the goodliest, are mine" (v. 3), and Ahab assented to his demands, for the sake of peace; but Ben-hadad went still further and sent the king of Israel word that he would send his servants to search the houses of the king and of his servants, and they would carry away whatever they desired.

II. A reasonable defiance (vs. 7-15). 7-9. This arrogant demand stirred up Ahab to resistance, and he summoned the chief men of the nation and told them what the king of Syria had said. Ahab's counsellors advised him to refuse this demand. Accordingly he sent word to Ben-hadad that he would not submit to this humiliation. 10. Ben-hadad—The king of Syria, known as Ben-hadad II., who died B. C. 890, after reigning about thirty years. Unto him—To Ahab, king of Israel. The gods do so unto me, and more also—A sort of oath or a strong affirmation. Suffice for handfuls—Ben-hadad had a large army, and he wished to impress Ahab with an idea of its greatness by using this strong statement. Samaria is a hill three hundred feet high and about four miles in circumference at the base. The Syrian's boast was that if each soldier in his army should desire to take a handful of dust from the hill, there would not be enough to go around. The hill would be carried away before each man had taken a handful. 11. The king of Israel answered—To Ben-hadad's boastful message Ahab replied by quoting a most appropriate proverbial expression. The battle had not yet been fought, hence it was no time for the Syrian king to boast. By some means Ahab was aroused to take a decided and brave stand against the oppressors of God's people. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Ben-hadad's boastfulness on this occasion was due, at least in part, to his indulgence in strong drink. 12. As he was drinking—The Syrian king and his fellow kings were careless in their fancied security. They gave themselves up to revelry.

13. there came a prophet—The king and people of Israel had gone far away from the true God, yet he had mercy upon them and sent them a prophet to instruct and encourage them. The prophet's name is not mentioned. Whedon suggests that he was from one of the schools of the prophets, while Clarke thinks it might possibly have been either Elijah or Elisha in disguise. The latter view is unlikely, for there appears to be no reason why the identity of either of these should be concealed. hast thou seen—Surely Ahab had seen the vast army of Syria and had been so terrified that he had consented to give himself, his family and his wealth to Ben-hadad that his life might be preserved. I will deliver—Over against the "great multitude" of the enemy was placed the promise of Jehovah. this day—No greater good could well come to the besieged city. thou shalt know that I am the Lord—One more effort was to be made in mercy to bring Ahab to realize his wickedness in trusting in heathen deities and rejecting the God of Israel. 14. by whom—Ahab could see no way in such a marvelous deliverance could be effected. His own forces were small and he expected no allies to come to his assistance. the young men of the princes—These young men were the attendants of the chief officers of the different districts of the kingdom of Israel, and were in Samaria because of Ben-hadad's invasion. who shall order the battle—For the time Ahab was apparently desirous of receiving help and direction from God. With an insignificant army, he thought there ought to be an extraordinary leader to insure success. thou—Surely Ahab must have been humbled, in view of his past wickedness, to think that such a great commission should be entrusted to him. 15. seven thousand—This must have represented the total number of men in Samaria available for military duty. The number was insignificant in comparison with the hosts of Syria.

III. A drunken army (vs. 16-18). 16. they went out at noon—The fact that the Syrians were indulging in revelry and would be poorly prepared to meet a sudden assault was probably known to the two hundred thirty-two young men of the princes of Israel. They went out apparently against great odds, but—A strong adversative. On the one side was the little band going forth under divine direction, and on the other a group of kings in command of immense forces in a drunken carousal, drinking himself drunk—For kings to drink and for army officers to be drunken at any time, and especially on the eve of battle, is the height of folly. Alcohol is a conqueror. It conquers the general, the statesman, the professional man, the laborer, the business man, the man of wealth, the man in poverty, the man of intellectual power, the high, the low, the great, the small, all. It conquers all who tarry with it. One may become intoxicated and become sober again, but an injury has been done to the tissues of the brain and to other organs of the body from which he will never fully recover. the kings, the thirty and two—They were petty kings, who were tributary to Ben-hadad. 17. went out first—They went out of Samaria toward the Syrian camp, leading the way for the seven thousand who were to follow. Ben-hadad sent out—To learn the cause of the sally from the besieged city. 18. take them alive—The king and his officers were intoxicated, as this order plainly indicates.

IV. An easy victory (vs. 19-21). 19. These young men—and the army—The young men were to be the agents in turning the Syrian army to flight and the seven thousand were to pursue the fleeing host. 20. They slew every one his man—Not only was Ben-hadad's army unprepared for an attack but the leaders were drunk, while the young men were fully alive to the work before them and had a definite purpose, which they acomplished. The Syrian fled—An organized, systematic attack upon the leaderless Syrian mutitude, panic-stricken by the unexpected assault caused them to flee. Israel pursued—The narration is vivid. There is a striking array of facts packed into this verse. On Israel's side was order; on Syria's disorder; on Israel's courage and faith, on Syria's dismay; on Israel's victory, on Syria's inglorious defeat. Ben-hadad— escaped — The bodyguard doubtless made unusual efforts to save the life of their master. 21. The king of Israel went—The marvelous deliverance inspired him with energy to make the victory as great as possible.

QUESTIONS.—Who was the king of Israel at this time? The king of Syria? What was the relation between the two nations? What demand did the king of Syria make upon the king of Israel? What appeared to encourage Ahab? What was the strength of Israel's army compared with that of Syria? Describe the battle and the victory. What wickednes and folly were in the Syrian camp? How did drunkenness afect the outcome of the battle? Give reasons why one should abstain from strong drink.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The God of battles.

I. Revealed the impotency of man's power.

II. Proved his supreme power among men.

I. Revealed the impotency of man's power. This chapter strongly teaches that no nation, rulers or people, can with impunity forget God. Disregard for his laws brought down his judgments. The Syrian invasion was a divine chastisement upon Israel and their king, Ahab. The defeat was God's punishment of Syria and King Ben-hadad. The instruments used of God for the punishment of Israel were punished in turn for their oppression of Israel. The invasion was nothing short of a national calamity. Ahab found himself utterly without resources at the fercy of one who showed no mercy, but rather exulted over his misery. Ben-hadad's haughtiness was very manifest in his messages. His revels during the siege revealed what character he possessed. The foe had no mercy and Ahab had neither strength nor dignity. Ahab and Jezebel were primarily responsible for the great apostasy in Israel. They were first to suffer and suffered most. Ben-hadad's sins consisted in defiance of God, wanton insolence and cruelty, overweening pride and drunkenness. His defeat was his punishment. It was a pitiful end of a campaign begun with so much fury and threatening. Ben-hadad returned to his capital with a decimated army, a tarnished fame and a restricted realm. In the punishment of Ben-hadad's sin God punished also the sin of Syria.

II. Proved his supreme power among men. The battles of antiquity were regarded as the contests of national deities. God's purpose in the invasion was expressed by the prophet, "Thou shalt know that I am the Lord." Jehovah's power over the gods of Syria was manifest in the entire invasion. The judgment upon Ben-hadad was mercy for Ahab. It gave him another warning and time for repentance and for Israel to turn from idolatry to serve the living God. The glory of God was manifest in his mercy. The victory was gained under the leadership of the man whom God might have righteously destroyed. It was more a humiliation to Ahab than a glory. It left him in the presence of his people a helpless debtor to that God whose altar he had overthrown and to that prophet whose companions Jezebel had persecuted. The victory was not one which could afford unmixed satisfaction either to king or people. It was not won by their prowess. It was of such a kind that all boasting was excluded. In his darkest hour when other refuge failed him, Ahab found a prophet at his side. God extended mercy. That act of grace was designed to lead him to acknowledge that the Lord was God and that the prophet was his messenger. God ordered the battle. He appointed the general, disposed the attack which was to assure the victory. He timed everything so as to fit in with circumstances and to bring about the promised result. Such help came unsought. Ben-hadad's invasion had but a poor ending with all his boasting. Flushed with pride over past successes, he dared with his generals to indulge in drunken revelry when his army was engaged against Israel. He was made thoroughly conscious that his god was not equal in power to the God of Israel. His boastful beginning had a bitter ending. As a warning, the words which Ahab quoted proved true. He had no rights at the gates of Samaria. He could not but fail in an attempt to defy God. He was permitted to inflict a sharp but short reign of terror upon Ahab. Nor did the cruel Jezebel escape her share of torture. She had to face the prospect of being handed over to the will of the brutal, sensual, drunken despot who thundered at the gates of the city. God's goodness and tender mercy were shown by bringing that couple and the people whom they had led into gross idolatry into circumstances where they might know and prove him as the God of nations, the one to whom all people must turn for help in times of trouble.—T. R. A.

Watch Your Sneeze!

It may be the forerunner of bronchitis or a bad cold. It is nature's warning that your body is in a receptive condition for germs. The way to fortify yourself against cold is to increase warmth and vitality by eating Shredded Wheat, a food that builds healthy muscle and red blood. For breakfast with milk or cream, or any meal with fresh fruits.

Made in Canada.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT EFFICIENT POULTRY HOUSES

Details for Building a 100-Bird Continuous House and a Portable Colony House—By Geo. Robertson

There are two systems of housing poultry, namely, the colony system and the continuous house system. Each has its advantages and its drawbacks.

In the colony system method of housing, the houses are made comparatively small, so that only a single flock is kept under one roof and the individual houses are scattered about the farm, so that practically no fencing is required. The portable house is most frequently used in this system. These are built on skids and can be hauled about as occasion requires, thus avoiding the necessity of having a flock run over the same ground for too long a period. For the raising of chicks, the colony house is invaluable, and for this, if for nothing else, it is to be recommended.

Where continuous houses are in use, the houses are extended in length to accommodate any desired number of fowl. The advantage of this system is the reduction in the cost of housing and labor, one man being able to easily look after twice the number of fowl in a continuous house than he could if they were scattered about in colony houses.

On most poultry farms a combination of the two systems is used, that is, the laying stock is kept in long houses and the breeding stock is kept and the chickens reared, in colony houses. This combination is most satisfactory and is recommended.

There are certain requirements that a house should have to be satisfactory. It should be well lighted, dry and thoroughly ventilated, but without draughts. Combine these features with cheapness of construction and with maximum amount of floor space and the result will be a house that will stand the test of practical use.

It depends on the climatic conditions what type of roof it is best to use and on the location and soil what kind of floor.

In a locality subject to extremes of heat and cold, the straw loft, gable roof will prove most satisfactory. In such a climate the straw loft ensures a cool house in summer and a dry one in winter. But in a locality where there are continuous rains and the atmosphere is very damp the shed roof should be used, as the straw in a straw loft house is liable to hold the dampness in such a climate.

The location, kind of soil and local conditions must determine what type of floor is best to use.

Where the soil is light and the location very dry and the labor conditions do not too greatly militate against it, the use of earth floors will be found to give entire satisfaction. The points in favor of this type of floor are: the cost and the fact that the fowl enjoy them better than any other. On the other hand the increased labor necessary to keep them in a sanitary condition and the fact that rats can readily burrow in them form two very serious objections. Where earth is used the floor should be filled in to a height considerably above the surrounding ground to ensure perfect dryness.

Board floors are usually the type used in portable houses. They are comparatively low in price and make for comfort of the flock, but often form a harbor for rats, and are not so easy to keep clean as concrete.

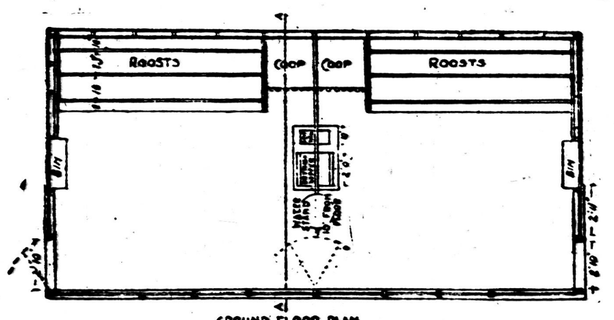
The use of concrete for poultry house floors is very much on the increase. Features in favor of concrete are that it is rat proof, easily cleaned, durable and it may be used as a foundation on which to build. Its disadvantages are first cost and the fact that unless it is kept heavily littered it is always the cause of more or less bumble foot.

The following are descriptions of a one hundred-bird unit of a continuous house and a portable colony house. The unit of the continuous house may be added to in order to which it is desired or thought advisable to keep under one roof.

The straw loft type is taken for the continuous house and the shed roof type for the portable. Either may be altered to suit conditions.

A farmer with a house as described for one or two hundred pullets and a couple of portable colony houses for his breeders, and in which to rear his young stock is in good shape to keep poultry with profit.

In planning a continuous house it is necessary to figure on from three to six square feet of floor space for each bird, depending on the variety kept and the size of the flock. Leghorns can be housed in less space than Plymouth Rocks or any of the other general purpose breeds; similarly fowls in a large flock can be allowed less space per bird than fowls in a small flock. Generally speaking, about four square feet per bird will be found a satisfactory allowance.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Continuous house one hundred bird unit; showing the glass and cotton windows closed. These are hinged so as to swing up to the ceiling making an open front house for summer use.

A house sixteen feet wide will be found to be satisfactory as it is not so deep that the sun will not reach the back, neither is it so narrow as to be seriously affected by the cold in winter.

It is not necessary to build any trenches to make a foundation; simply lay the floor similarly to the way concrete walks are laid and build from it. Take boards—1 inch thick wil ldo, and as wide as it is thought advisable to have the floor above the surrounding land—set them on edge and stake them into position so that the inside of the boards will give 15 ft 32 ft. Level the top edges and nail lightly to them, six inch boards so that they will project in over the floor.

In this six inch strip bore holes every 6 to 10 feet to take a 5-8 inch bolt. These bolts are for the purpose of holding the sill and should extend above the finished floor far enough to go through and screw down a 2x4 scantling. When the heads of these bolts become secured in the concrete, remove the six-inch boards that hold the bolts in position, so that the straight edge can be used to level the surface of the floor.

When the frame is levelled and secured, fill in the stone, Stone should be used to fill up to about two inches from the top of the floor. There should be several inches left around on the outside of the frame to allow for concrete being placed there to form the outer surface of the wall. Then fill in with the concrete to the edges of the frame and to within 3-4 or one inch of the finished floor surface. The finishing coat of cement is then put on, levelled with the straight edge to the top of the retaining walls and smoothed off with a trowel.

If broken stone and sand are used, the mixture for the coarse concrete should be one bag of cement to two barrows of sand and four barrows of broken stone (about one inch and a half in diameter). The sand and cement are mixed together, then they are thoroughly mixed with crushed stone the whole wet with water, mixed again and used at once.

The finishing coat is composed of one bag of cement to one barrow of sand and three barrows of fine crushed stone, mixed as described above and used at once.

The exterior walls consist of two by four studding, resting on a two-by four sill and supporting a plate of 2 two by fours. These studs are covered outside by only on ply of tarred paper and one inch tongue and grooved boarding, or one inch boards and battens.

On the inside, behind and around the ends of the roosts, the studding is covered first with tarred paper, then with one inch tongue and grooved boarding. Inside partitions are built of studding, covered with wire mesh to within 2 1-2 feet of floor; the rest of the partition is made from one inch boarding.

The rafters are two by fours at 20 inch centres resting on the plate (2 two by fours). On these rafters lay one thickness of one inch sheeting and ready roofing, or, if preferred, tarred paper and good cedar shingles, laid 4 ½ inches to the weather.

Build the window between studs as shown and fit with frames for glass or cotton as indicated. Hinge all sashes to swing into the ceiling and cover the outside of all window openings with half inch wire mesh. Make the outside door frames of two-inch stuff rabbitted for one inch battened doors. Make the inside doors to match the partition and hang to swing both ways. Provide bins, hoppers, water stand, roosts and nests as shown. Make all equipment movable so as to allow of ease in cleaning.

The following is a list of material required for a 100 bird continuous house:

Studs, 2 in. x 4 in.—262½ lin. ft. 175.5 board ft.

Plate, 2 pcs. 32 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.—64 lin. ft. 43 board ft.

Sill, 2 pcs. 32 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.; 2 pcs. 16 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.—96 lin. ft., 65 board ft.

Rafters, 24 pieces, 10 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.—340 lin. ft. 227 board ft.

Floor (T. & G.) 512 sq. ft. (10 per cent.) 564 board ft.

Roof boards 680 sq. ft. 680 board ft.

Shingles, 680 sq. ft.

One roll building paper.

Wall boarding (T. & G.) 80 sq. ft. (10 per cent.), 880 board ft.

Ceiling joists, 17 pcs., 16 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in., 187 board ft.

Ceiling boards, 68 pcs., 32 ft. x 1 in. x 3 in.—2,176 lin. ft., 384 board ft.

2 windows, 5 ft. x 5 ft., and frames, cotton and wire mesh.

2 windows, 3½ ft.x5 ft., and frames cotton and wire mesh.

4 windows, 3 ft. x 5 ft., and frames, glas sandwiemr.hes glass and wire mesh.

2 windows, 3 ft. x 3½ ft. and frames glass only.

2 doors, 2 ft. 9 in. x 6 ft.

2 lowered windows, 2 ft. x 6 ft.

Paint, 3 coats.

Hardware (hinges, nails, etc.)

For a two-inch concrete floor the following materials will be necessary:

5 barrels cement.

1½ cubic ds. sand.

2 2-4 cubic yds. gravel.

A portable colony house of this description is suitable either for a breeding pen on range or for brooding and rearing chicks. Either a portable hover or a colony brooder stove may be used and the chicks placed in the house right from the incubators. After the chicks are old enough to do without heat, the brooding apparatus may be removed and the chicks allowed to remain until marketed or put into the laying houses in the fall.

The material rekquired for portable colony house is as follows:

Plate, 2 pcs. 12 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.—24 lin. ft., 16 board feet.

Sill, 2 pcs. 12 ft. x 2 ins. x 4 ins.; 2 pcs. 8 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.—40 lin. ft., 27 board ft.

Studs, 7 pcs. 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 in. x 4 in.; 6 pcs. 6 ft. 8in. x 2 in. x 4 in.; 2 pcs. 6 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.; 2 pcs. 5 ft. 4 in. x 2 in. x 4 in.; 2 pcs. 4 ft. 10 in. x 2 in. x 4 in.—193 lin. ft. 70 board ft.

Rafters, 7 pcs. 8 ft. 3 in. x 2 in. x 4 in.—57.7 lin. ft., 39 board ft.

Skids, 2 pcs. 13 ft. x 6 in. x 6 in.—26 lin. ft. 78 board ft.

Roof boards (1 in.), 121 sq. ft., 121 board ft.

Floor boards (1 in. T. & G.), 96 sq. ft., 110 board ft.

Shingles or ready roofing, 121 sq. ft.

Boarding (T. & G.), 312 sq. ft., 390 board ft.

100 sq. ft. building paper.

3 window frames, glass and wire mesh, 1 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 7 in.

3 window frames, cotton and wire mesh, 3 ft. 7 in. x 3 ft. 3 in.

1 door, 2 ft. x 5 ft. 6 in.

Paint, (3 coats.)

Hardware (nails, hinges, etc.).

—The Canadian Countryman

Corn and Water.

To those engaged in the handling of grain the natural shrinkage of shelled corn while in storage and in transit is a matter of prime importance and often a source of dispute because of shortage reported at time of receipt at warehouse and a further loss at date of final sale. In order to determine the amount of shrinkage or loss of weight occurring in corn the U. S. department of agriculture conducted an experiment with 500 bushels of shelled corn. At the time of storage the moisture content was 18.8 per cent. and at close of the test 14.7 per cent., or a loss of 4.1 per cent. The weight per bushel had decreased from 54.7 pounds to 50 pounds, and the total loss of weight was 1,970 pounds, or slightly more than 7 per cent.

A Dissected Plateau.

Standing on a hilltop almost anywhere in New England on a clear day and looking around at the horizon one notices that the high level surfaces of one hill after another approach the plane of the circular sky line. It requires but little imagination to recognize in the successive hilltops the remains of the even and continuous surface of what was once a great plain, from which the valleys of to-day have been carved by the erosie action of flowing water. This is most easily recognized from a considerable elevation, especially in the broad upland high level areas of western Massachusetts at Whitcomb hills, on the Mohawk trail. This is termed a dissected plateau.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	0 45	0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Cheese, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 25	0 25
Fowl, lb.	0 25	0 25
Spring chickens	0 30	0 35
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 25
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 10	0 [illegible]
Do., bbl	1 00	0 [illegible]
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Peaches, Can., bkt.	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Pears, bkt.	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Plums, bkt.	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Cantaloupes, bkt.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beans, small measure	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Beets, bkt.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., bag	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Cucumbers, doz	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Corn, doz.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Carrots peck	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., bag	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Celery, per head	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Gherkins, bkt.	1 00	1 [illegible]
Egg Plant, bkt.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., head, doz.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Vegetable marrow, each	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Onions, 75-lb. bag	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Do., small bkt.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., pickling, bkt.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., silver skins, bkt.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Potatoes, bag	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Do., peck	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Pumpkins, each	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Parsley, bunch	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Radishes, 2 bunches	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Peppers, red, doz.	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., green, doz.	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Squash, each	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Turnips, peck	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., green, 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	0 [illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	$13 00	$15 00
Do., hindquarters	17 00	19 00
Carcases, choice	16 00	18 00
Do., common	13 00	14 00
Veals, choice	20 00	21 00
Do., medium	12 00	14 00
Heavy hogs	18 00	20 00
Shop hogs	23 00	24 00
Mutton, light	16 00	18 00
Do., heavy	12 00	16 00
Lambs, yearlings	20 00	22 00
Spring lambs	24 00	25 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect September 10.—

Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	$9.14
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	8.64
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8.54

Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15 cents over cwt. prices; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Cattle, choice	11 00	12 00
Butcher cattle, choice	10 00	10 50
Butcher cattle medium	8 50	9 50
Butcher cattle common	6 00	7 75
Butcher cows, choice	8 25	9 00
Butcher cattle medium	7 25	7 75
Butcher cows, canners	5 25	5 75
Feeding steers	8 00	10 00
Stockers, choice	7 00	8 75
Stockers, light	7 00	7 75
Springers, choice	40 00	125 00
Sheep, ewes	12 00	13 00
Milkers choice	75 00	125 00
Bucks and culls	7 00	8 50
Lambs	12 00	16 00
Hogs fed and watered	14 [illegible]	
Calves	8 [illegible]	15 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Oats—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	0 67¾	0 67¾	0 67¾	0 67¾
Nov.	0 66	0 66¾	0 65¾	0 65¾
Dec	x0 64¾	0 64¾	0 63¾	0 63¾
May	2 39	2 39	2 37½	2 39

x—To 64c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.94 to $1.95. Oats—No. 3 white, 57½ to 59 1-4c. Flax—$3.16 1-2 to $3.18 1-2. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$30 to $30.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Linseed—$3.14 to $3.2[illegible] to arrive, $3.15; October, $3.15 1-2 bid; November, $3.14 1-2 bid; December, $3.09 1-2 bid; May, $3.11 1-2 nominal.

CHEESE MARKETS.

St. Paschal, Que.—At to-day's meeting of the Dairy Board 237 boxes of cheese were boarded and sold at 21 5-32c. 130 packages butter sold to Emonds & Cote, Quebec, at 45c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts, 1,000. Steady.

Veals, receipts 300; slow; $5 to $15.

Hogs, receipts 2,200; active, heavy $16.25 to $16.50; mixed $16 to $16.35; yorkers $15.75 to $16; light yorkers $14.25 to $14.50; pigs $14 to $14.25; roughs $14.75 to $15; stags $13 to $14.

Sheep and lambs, receipts light; lambs $12 to $16.50; yearlings $11 to $14; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 20,000.

Market firm.

Beavers	6 [illegible]	12 00
Western	9 [illegible]	13 65
Stockers and feeders	6 [illegible]	11 40
Cows and heifers	4 [illegible]	11 50
Calves	8 [illegible]	15 00

Hogs, receipts 29,000.

Market strong.

Light	14 [illegible]	15 60
Mixed	14 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Heavy	14 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Rough	14 [illegible]	14 [illegible]
Pigs	10 [illegible]	14 [illegible]
Bulk of sales	14 [illegible]	15 [illegible]

Sheep, receipts 24,000.

Market steady.

Wethers	9 [illegible]	13 [illegible]
Lambs, native	12 [illegible]	17 [illegible]

Gray Hairs Can't Make You Old.

People do not grow old as they used to. The fathers and the mothers seldom left home.

They would not think of taking part in any sort of frivolous conversation.

Grandfather and father, too, went around the house with a "mark as the tomb" sort of face, and if the young folk got too hilarious "Tut, tut," you would hear them say.

Now grandfather enjoys a good play, a football game, and a baseball game makes him as young as the next one.

Bravo! That is the right idea. Don't give up to the gray hairs.

Silver threads should not absorb all the golden hues from your life.

Keep abreast of the times. Read up so you can converse with your children on modern topics.

Interest yourself in their work and their play. Help them play and you will keep your heart young.—Los Angeles Herald.

HE GOT THE AD.

"I don't need to advertise," said the manufacturer of women's hosiery. "My customers always advertise my goods."

"But," argued the canvasser, "it doesn't always rain."