THE ATHENS REPORTER, AUG. 23, 1911.

Sunday School. LESSON .IX .- AUG. 27, 1911.

Judah Carried Captive to Babylon.

-Jer. 33: 1-18. Commentary .--- 1. Jerusalem taken (vs. 1.3.) 1. Ninth year .. tenth month --It was in December, B. C. 588, that the siege commenced. The day of the month was the tenth (2 Kings 25: 1; Jer. 52: 4), hence the last of December 25: 1; Jer. 52: 4), hence the last of December since the tenth month of the Jewish year corresponds to the latter part of December and the first part of Janu-ary of our year. All his army-The forms of the magnitude of th ebesieging, army. Besieged it—The one purpose of the Chaldenns in this siege was to gain the Chaldenne in this response of the the set of the the possession of Jerusaiem, and their ef-forts were twofold. They completely forts were twofold. They completely surrounded the city so that none of the inhabitants could pass out and in to sup-ply provisions, and thus in time facy would starve them into submission. In addition to this would starve them into submission. In addition to this, they sought to gain an entrance into the city by battering down, the walls, and by hurling missiles of various kinds to destroy those who were defending the besieged city. 2. In the eleventh year, etc.—The siege continued one-and-one-half years, including the in-terruption occasioned by the approach of terruption occasioned by the approach of Egyptian army, when the Chaldeans drew from Jerusalem for a short withdrew The city was broken up.-"A was made in the city."-R. C. time. breach According to Josephus it was midnight n the walls gave way and were open-for the entrance of the Chaldeans. when th ed 3. The princes of the king-These were the chief officers of the army. Four of these are mentioned. Rab-saris, meaning "chief of the eunuchs," and Rab-mag, chief of the magi," are the titles "chief of the magi," are the fittes of these whose names they follow. Middle gate—This position was probably be-tween the upper and lower parts of the city "and those who were posted there commanded the temple and the citadel." -Cheyne. There may have been consultation there to determine what course of action should follow. II. Zedekish's punishment (vs. 4-7.) 4.

Saw them-It was night, yet the king and his men of war perceived that Jeru-salem was in the hands of the enemy. They fied by night-Hoping thus to escape the Chaldeans and preserve their lives. Entrance into the city had been made from the north, and the flight was toward the south. The route, of the fugitives wound down the ty-ropean valley, "betwixt the two walls" of Moriaha on his left, and Zion on his right. This path came out in "the king's garden," which was laid out near Siloam in the broad space formed by the junction of the Hinnom and Kidron vallevs, at the southeast corner of the -Peloubet. He went out of the eitv. of the plain-"He went out toward Ahabar."-R. V. This is the depresthe Ahabar. sion along the Jordan and Dead Sea. It has been suggested that Zedekiah attempted to reach territory under the control of Egypt, since Egypt and Judah were nallies. 5. Pursued after them-As the Chaldeans completely surrounded the city, the flight of the king and his men was naturally discovered, and the fugitive king was ovetaken "in the plains of Jer.cho" about twelve miles from Jerusalem. Brought him .. to Riblah-King Neluchadnezzar was at this time besirging Tyre also and had his head-quarters at Riblah at the foot of Leb-

own son wantonly executed is able. Slew all the nobles. The 18). Ebed-melech, the Ethiopian, stood second element in his punishment was to see his nobles, or princes (Jer. 52:10) a nation hostile to the Caldeans, talain. 7. Put out Zedekiah's eyes. The third element in his punishment was the physical torture of having his eyes. physical torture of having his eyes thrust out, probably with a speer. Thus the last sight he was permitted to behold was the elaughter of his sons and princes, and this sight would be vividly remembered during all the subsequent vears of his life. This was a common mode of punishment in Oriental coun-itries in all times, but too cruel to be tolerated in any äge. TH. Judah taken captive (vs. 8-10). 8. Burned the king's house. From the ac-counts in 2 Kings 25 and Jer. 52 we note that there was a delay of a month after the capture of the city before the palaces of the city were destroyed. The ex-tent of the destruction is expressed by the words: "And he burnt the house" Questions.—What army besieged Jer-usalem? Who was king of Judah at the time? How long did the siege continue? Why did the Lord permit the kingdom of Judah to be overthrown What course did the king of Judah take when he saw that the city was taken? Where was done to the city of Jerusalem? was done to the city of Jerusalem? "And he burnt the house of the Lord, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem, and every great man's house burnt he with fire' (2 Kings 25:9). 9. Nebuzar-adan... (2 Kings 25:9). 9. Neouzar-adam.... earried away captive...the remnant. Nebuzar-adam was the officer next to melech? the king of Babylon and had charge of the destruction of Jerusalem and directthe destruction of Jerusalem and direct-ed the taking of the Jews into captivity. His office literally signified "chief of the executioners." Jeremiah gives (52: 28.30) the number taken captive at this time as seven hundred forty-five, and the total of the three captivities as four thousand six hundred. That fell away, "The deserters."—R. V. 10. Left the poor of the people. "The wisest wenithiest and strongest of the land" were taken to Babylon, and those who were taken to Babylon, and those who would not be likely to give that govern-ment any trouble were left in Judah. (Rave them vineyards and fields. The parallel accounts (Jer. 52:16; 2 Kings 12) say that they were left as vine-dressers and husbandmen. Combining the accounts then we see precisely how the matter was. They were put in charge of this kind of property, which sense was given to them as their own, but might be resumed at any mo-ment by the conqueror. -- Cam. Bible.



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Our entire business is manned in every department by an expert-nothing is left to chance. Every fur and fur garment sold in this store is examined personally by a member of the firm before it is allowed to leave our institution. This assures you of not only correct style and fit, but also correct quality and thorough workmanship.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO-DAY

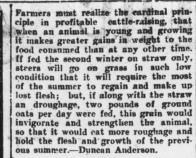


well. He was taken in chains with the ruin. The people were just as corrupt provided for and permitted to choose his icading to Tyre and the other to the laud of israel. From this point the king of Bal yien could convenienely direct both siges. Gave judgment upon him-key be was set free, while the rest were both siges. Gave judgment upon him-key be was returned to Jerusalem and dwelt among his own people who were liah, in whose charge the prophet was placed, were to "carry him home" (v. 14), but it is not clearly understood whether he meant Gedaliah's home, the king's house, the temple or the prophet sa a traitor. 6. Slew the son of Zedekiah. This was the first element in the terrible punishment inflieted upon the conquered king. The anguish of the father who sees his own son wantomly executed is indescribable. Slew all the pobles The

place of abode. No one is forgotten be-fore God, the Father of all. T. R. A.

THE FARM

(The Farmers' Advocate.) One of the best methods of increasing One of the best methods of increasing interest in live stock is to give the farm boys a chance to judge some of the stock at the shows, particularly the lar-ger ones. The Commissioner of Agricul-ture for the State of Kentucky is giving this year a scholarship worth \$100 to colthe farm boy who has never been to col-lege, and who shows the most ability in judging live stock at the State fair. The slog being ive stock at the bitter bitter and the college students are also remembered, \$100 being offered to them for prizes in judging. This is a very commendable de-parture, and is worthy of being copied by the larger exhibitions in this coun-There are many farm boys who try. ould be glad of a chance to show their ability in placing live stock, and many of these boys could use a scholarship in our agricultural colleges to good advan-tage. No doubt the scholarship plan is tage. tage. No doubt the scholarship plan he one of the best, but, no matter what form the prize may take, such a con-test serves the purpose of creating, in-tensifying and maintaining interest in live stock; and when the boys take an interest in stock they will endeavor to increase their serve sumals mprove their own animals.



HORSES.

Give the horses water as often during the day as you possibly can. A cool drink is just as refreshing to them as it is to their drivers.

The easiest-running binders are heavy work, and two horses should not be expected to do the work of three or four. It takes less feed to keep a horse in

It takes less feed to keep a horse in good condition than it does to bring him back to good fiesh after having become run down and thin. Remember that the colt's training should begin with his birth, and that handling while young is valuable. Any-thing, whether good or bad, that the colt learns is not generally easily for-cotton

gotten. Now is the time to teach the foal to eat grain or chop. A little time spent in this work will save trouble later, and there will be less danger of the colt reeiving a serious setback at weaning When the mare has been working and

is very warm, always allow her a cool off before allowing the colt to suck. Milk, when taken from an excessively hot dam, is superheated, and is liable to cause a disturbance in the delicate digestive system of the foal

If it is necessary to work the mare that is necessary to work the mare that is nourishing a colt, she should not be pushed too hard. It is well to remember that she is not as strong as if she had not to furnish nourishment for the foal. Give her the light work and sufficient time to do it. and sufficient time to do it.

THE TRICMPH OF SILAGE.

Buffalo Times: Though silage was known to the ancients, and was redis-covered half a century ago it is now just coming into its own in the appreciation stockmen. It has not been over praised. Its place has been won slowly after lengthy controversy. Accused of causing disease, poisoning milk, and a dozen other evils, it has withstood every test and demonstrated its excellence as a feed for all classes of stock. Close observations of failures with silage have disclosed bad management in its mak-ing and use as the cause of these troubles. Successful experiences in feeding silage are too numerous to permit suc-cessful controversy. Poor silage making results in poor silage, and careless farm-ers have laid the results of their negli-gence against the silage as a feed. On the other hand, the increased returns from good management and the proper use of silage as a feed give it its high place in the favor of the skillful stockman.

SAVING YOURSELF POOR.

The United States Department of Ag-riculture recently completed an inves-tigation of the cost and profit of pro-ducing grain throughout the United ducing grain throughout the United States. It sows that to grow and harvest an acre of wheat in Vermont costs \$20, which is three times the aver-age cost in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kanlowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kan-sas. But Vermont gets 342 worth of wheat on her acre, leaving a profit of \$22 an acre, and this is more than double the average profit for an acro in the Western States samed. In growing wheat Vermont spends over \$6 an acre for fertilizer, and the average expenditive for icritilizer in the other States named is about 10 cents an acre. Hence Vermon's high cost for an acre also her bigh cost.

for an acre; hence also her high profit. To grow and harvest an acre of oats in Vermont coats \$16, and this is over two and one-half times the average cost in the other States; but the net profit on the acre of oats is decidedly higher than in the other States, in some of



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARI	KE	T.	*	
Dressed hogs	10	25	\$10	75
Butter, choice	0	24	0	27
Do., inferior	0	19	0	22
Eggs, dozen	0	25	0	28
Chickens, lb	0	18	0	20
Fowl, 1b	0	14	0	15
Ducks, Ib	0	16	()	19
Turkeys, 1b	0	18	0	20
Apples, bbl	4	00	6	00
Potatoes, bush	1	20	1	35
Beef, hindquarters	11	00	12	50
Do., forequarters		50	7	50
Do., choice, carcase	9	00	9	25
Do., medium, carcase	7	75	8	50
Mutton, prime	9	00	11	00
Veal, prime	10	00	12	00
		00	15	00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Dranges, Valencias\$	4	50	\$ 5	00	
Lemons, case	5	00	0	00	
Bananas, bunch	t	75	2	00	
Pineapples, case	3	00	3	50	
Apples, bkt	0	20	0	30	
Peaches, bkt	0	50	1	00	
Plums, bkt	0	30	0	50	
Pears, bkt	.0	40	0	55	
Tomatoes, bkt	0	20	0	25	
Wax Beans, bkt	0	35	0	40	
Cauliflow 4 , doz	1	50	0	00	
Cabbage, crate	2	00	2	25	
Canteloupes, Can., bkt	0	50	0	60	
Cucumbers, bkt	0	20	0	25	
Potatoes, bbl	4	50	4	75	
Thimbleberries	0	00	0	10	
Corn on cob. doz	0	08:	0	10	
Grapes, 6/qts	0	30	0	3.5	
Pickling onions, 11 qts		00	Ľ	25	

SUGAR MARKET.

do. Acadia 5. 30 5 20

ellow, St. Lawrence No. 1 4 95 do Redpath's 4 9.5 CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto despatch: The market on a chole is some firmer. Choice tat cattle whole is some firmer. whole is some infiner. Choice wat cattle are selling well, but they are rather scarce. There are a large number of common and poor cattle offering. There is not much doing in hogs or lambs, loth unchanged. Hogs are \$7.90 fed and watered at the Union yards this morn-

watered at the Unión yards this morn-ing. Sr Export cattle, choice, \$6.10 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; bulls, \$4.90 to \$5.25. Butcher cattle, choice, \$5.70 to \$6; me-dium, \$5.50 to \$5.70; common, \$6 to \$5.25. Butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5: medium, \$3.75 to \$4.25; common, \$2.75 to \$3.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5; feeding stears, \$3.25 to \$5.50; stockers, choice, \$4.75; light, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, \$4.76; light, \$4 to \$45.0; milkers, choice, \$4.75; light, \$5.50; stockers, choice, \$4.75; light, \$1.50 \$550; calves, \$3.50 to \$7. Sheep-Ewes, \$3 to \$4.25; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.35; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50. Hogs-Fed and watered, \$7.75; f o b., \$7.45 at western yards.

Hogs-Fed and waters \$7.45 at western yards.

\$7.45 at western yards. Receipts for yesterday and to-day are: 102 cars, 1,044 cattle, 2,150 sheep, 1,824 logs and 204 calves

GRAIN MARKET.

rogs and zos carves. GRAIN MARKET. Toronic odespatch: Manitoba wheat is-up three-quarters of a cent from last night. Latest quotations: Outario whest-No. 2 winter wheat, 32c to 82c outside; new wheat, fle to 82c. Manitoba wheat-No. 1 northern, \$1.03; No. 2 northern, \$1.02; No. 3 northern, 1.09; 24. * "Outs-Canada western, No. 2, 41c; No. 3. Canada western, 40c at lake ports; On-tario No. 2 wheat, 38c to 40c outside, and 'Sc to 162 con track Toronto. Rolled oats-Per bag of 90 lbs, \$2.35; Per garrel, \$4.75, wholesale to Montreal. Corn-American, No. 2, yellow, 66 1-30c c.f. Midland. Teas-No. 2, 26c to 82c outside. River-No. 2, 26c to 72c outside. River-No. 2, 26c to 72c outside. Milired-Manitoba bran, \$22, in bags; shorts, \$23.60. Barley-65c to 57c for feed. Hinckwheat-50c to 52c outside. Minoba flour_First patents, \$4.50; Ontario flour-Winter flour, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.35 to \$3.40 Montreal I reight.

with the events of chapter 38. It probably was postponed till now in order that there might be no break in the narrative of Jeremiah's imprisonment and the capture of the city."-Streane. Questions.-What army besieged Jer

was done to the city of Jerusaler What was done with the people Judah? What directions were given Nebuchadnezzar with reference to Jere-miah? What reason was there why the King of Babylon should show kindness to the prophet? What message did Jere-miah received from the Lord for Ebed-

PRACTICAL SURVEY

Topic-Closing scenes in Judah. I. Directly accorded with prophecy. II. Completed the nation's rebellion II. Revealed God's guiding hand.

I. Directly accorded with prophecy The events which make up the history disprove the of this chapter serve to disprove the words of the false, flattering prophets, while they confirm the words of God's messengers. The false prophets fell by those judgments which they said would never come. Jeremiah, the true prophet, escaped those judgments which he had declared would come. The false prophets who had held up hope to Judah were shown to be deceivers while Jeremiah was winkered before all as God's true of this chapter serve to was vindicated before all as God's true prophet. Even the Chaldeans saw

things were coming to pass as Jeremi-ah's God had declared through him. Ju-dah's ill-usage and mocking of God's prophets, and their resolution to go on

buchadnezzar, but it was not longer consistent with the honor of God to pro-tect so wicked a people. The history of Judah reveals the long-suffering or Judah reveals the long-suffering mercy of God toward sinners, and as clearly the certainty of retribution up-on unrepented and persistent sin. All the skill, the courage and the endurance which Jerusalem brought to which Jerusalem brought to bear in or der to avert the awful judgment avail ed nothing. By sin they had provoked God to leave them only to find that innumerable evils compassed about. They deceived themselves them thinking to escape God's judgments and further in presuming they could brave them. The king and princes of Judah not only rebelled against the king of Babylon but set themselves in define against God. There could be no further forbearance. Many were put to the sword evon "in the house of their sanc-tuary." The Chaldeans not only paid no reverence to the temple, but displayed reverence to the temple, out aspayed no natural pity to sex or age. Too late the king sought safety in flight from his ruined eity, a fugitive from God and Nebuchadnezzar. Though late, he was made sensible of the fact that sin was the cause of all his and his people's mis-eries. The rich and great of Jerusalem, who had grown so by grinding oppres-

in

sion of the poor, were carried away cap-tive, slain with the sword, or cast into prison. The king met the most trying hastisement of them all. Seeing his son slain and also the princes whom he had led into such gross rebellion and sin was terrible indeed, and then to be deprived of sight only to make memory a stronger power to increase his misery was a full recompense for his wilful blindness to God's loving kindness. He could proceed no further in rebellion. captivity was for life. King and people had reached the end of pov Thus Judah fell when all Jehovah's wer tempts to recall the chosen people to their allegiance to him had failed and the apostasy from him and his law had reached the utmost limit.

III. Revealed God's guiding hand. The exile was made a blessing to the whole world, for the Jewish nation was there world, for the Jewish nation was there by made fit to fulfil its destiny in the redemptive plan of God. This punish-ment was not the annihilation of the chosen people but a radical cure for own, but might be reatined at any mo-ment by the conqueror. Cam, Bible. IV. Kindness to Jeremiah (va. 11-14). Nebuchadnezzar doubtless knew the na-ture of Jeremiah's prophecies, and his counsel to the Jews to surrender to him. He therefore gave positive direc-tion; the's the pophet should be treated

SUMMER FEEDING SHOATS.

SUMMER FEEDING SHOATS. A very satisfactory method of sum-mer-feeding shoats is to place them in a movable pen located in a grass or clo-ver of the pen serves as a comfortable bed, and the fact that the pen is moved as soon as the grass becomes short or stale, insures fresh green feed for the pigs at all times. The pen can be made of very light lumber, and three or three and one-half feet is high enough so that two men can easily move it whenever and one-half feet is high enough so that two men can easily move it whenever this is required. A pig is clean if he is given half a chance, and care abould be taken to keep the bedding always in the same end of the pen. A very little straw is required for this purpose. The cover-ed corner need not be very large, and a few boards answer for this purpose. It serves as a shelter from the can, which might otherwise burn the pigs, espec-ially when they are first aleand outside. This method also insures ease in feed-ing, it being easy to keep the pen close to the buildings. WEAK SPOT IN CATTLE INDUSTRY.

WEAK SPOT IN CATTLE INDUSTRY. The weak spot in the cattle industry of Canada, both east and west, is that of Canada, both east and weak, is drowing, are not fed liberally enough. Calves in most places are fairly fed the first win-ter. Bullocks are crowded with feed the last three or four months in their life, to fit and finish them for market; but in the growing neriod especially the

which the average expenditure for fer-tilizing oats land is only 5 cents or less an acre.

English land that has been under cul tivation for centuries yields thirty bush els or over of wheat to the acre-about double the average yield in the United States-as a result of proper fertiliza-tion. What will some of our best farm lands be vielding a hundred years hence One Eng under the present system? under the present system: One Eng-lish experiment upon two plots on simi-lar ground covered fifty-one years. At the end of that period the fertilized plot was yielding 32 bushels of wheat to the acre! the unfertilized yielding 121/2 bushels to the acre.

Eviliars are somewhat expensive. A man can save somewhat expensive. A man can save something by not using any. Also he can save something for a little while by not feeding his live, stock, but he doesn't gain in the end.— Country Gentleman.

WESTERN CROPS.

Conditions Good in Manitoba -Hail in Saskatchewan.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 21 .- With temperatures running from 40 to 79, and averaging better than 60, Western fields are ripening in the best of shape. Wind, tain and hail in obscure localities have been reported, but losses have been restricted entirely to these small districts. Damage bogies, which permeated the

city ten days ago; have been apparently dispelled in favor of optimism. Reports from official and semi-offi-cial sources indicate very favorable conditions, although some predictions the date for general harvesting another two weeks ahead. Cutting, however, is rew in full swing in most parts of Manitobe and at several points in Saskatche wan and Alberta.

HAIL DOES DAMAGE.

Rosthern, Sask., Aug. 21.-Word has just reached this town that a severe hail storm occurred on Sunday night in the Blain Lake and Redberry Lake county, four townships being affected. Farmers have put in hail claims for from 10 to 50 per cent. of their crops.

American peaches, pears and small fruits grow well in Chile.

Ontario flour-Winter flour, 90 per cen patents. \$3.35 to \$3.40 Montreal freight.

OTHER MARKETS

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Vanleek Hill, Ont.-One thousand two hundred and thirty-three boxes of cheese were boarded to day, and all sold at 13c

Brockville, Ont.—At to-day's Cheese Brockville, Ont.—At to-day's Cheese Board meeting the offerings were 2,330 colored and 1,000 white. The sales were 315 white and 675 colored at 13c; bal-

315 white and 575 colored at 167, 507 mance refused. Winehester, Ont,---At to-day's Cheese Board 704 boxes were boarded; 13c was offered, but none sold at this figure. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat-Spot, steady, No. 2 Manitoba, 78 9 1-2d, No. 3 Manitoba, 78 8d; futures. firm: Oc., 78 1 3-8d; Dec, 78 2 6-8d. Flour-Winter patents, 288 3d. Hops-In London (Mciffic Coast), 27 15 to 28 5s.

Ficur-winter barrier Coast). £7 Hong-lin London (Feffic Coast). £7 Ibs to £8 5s. Beef-Extra India mess, 73s 9d. Pork-Prime mess western, 73s 9d. Hams-Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 73s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 25 te 20 lbs., 54s: shour ribs. 16 to 34 lbs., 56s; iclear heilies 14 to 16 lbs., 56s; long clear mid-dime, light, 28 to 24 lbs., 56s; iclear Middling, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 55s; shout-ders, square, 11 to 12 lbs., 45s 6d; shoul-ders, square, 11 to 12 lbs., 45s 3d. Cheese-Canadian finest, white, new, 50s 6d. Turpentine spirits-39s 9d.

29: 6d. Turpentine spirits—39s 9d. Resin—Common, 15s. Petroleum—4 1-2d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago Despatch-Catle- Receipts estimated at 4,000; market, strong to loc higher: beeves, 55.25 to 38.10; Texas steers, \$.50 to 38.45; western steers, 54.25 to 35.55; stuckers and feeders, 53.15 to 35.55; cows and helters, \$2.25 to 36.25; calves, \$6 to

and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.25; calves, \$6 to \$3.50. Hugs-Recepts estimated at 14,000; mar-ket slow; light, \$7.20 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7 to \$7.90; heavy, \$5.85 to \$7.70; roughs, \$6.85 to \$7.90; good to choice, \$7.10 to \$7.50; pigs, \$6. 11 to \$7.60; bulk of sales, \$7.15 to \$7.60. Sheep-Receipts estimated at \$6.000; mar-ket steady: natives, \$2.40 to \$3.80; weatern, \$2.75 to \$3.80; yearlings, \$3.70 to \$5; lamba, native, \$4.25 to \$7.10; western, \$4.25 to \$7.10.

Prev. Close. Open. High. Low. Close
Wheat-- Oct.
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9 Oct. . . . 37% 37% 38 37% 38 Dec. . . . 37% 37% 37% 37% 37% 37% Steel, when rusty, may be cleaned by giving the article a good coating of sweet oil, leaving it for a few days and thn rubbing with unslaked lime.

NEW WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET