

The Ten Commandments I - Exod 20

Commentary-I. The Divine Lawgiver (vs. 1, 2). 1. all these words-The words which follow, generally spoken of as The Ten Commandments. They are called the ten words (Deut. 10:4, margin). the testimony (Exod. 25:16), the covenant (Deut. 4:13), and then are often given the Greek name Decalogue They were spoken to Israel, but the vere designed to apply to all nations for all time. The words were spoken by the stone. They were written in the hearts the Lord thy God-"Jeho d"-R. V. The command of men. 2. vah thy God"—R. V. The command-ments are introduced by the statement who it is that gives them: One, who is Israel's God and who has been Israel's benefactor; and who has both the right to impose them, and a claim upon Israe for Obedience to them.—Cam. Bib. H speaks of himself as the eternally exist ing One. The name "Elohim," translate plural and used as a plural of majesty. Israel must be made to realize and recognize the supreme authority is about to give the law. singular form of the address, thy God, your God, gives a particular individuality of personal appeal to this announce-The same is to be noted in eac of the commandments which follow have brought thee out-In addition to announcing who he is, the di vine Lawgiver declares that it is he who has delivered them from Egyptian bondage. The one great fact that stood out prominently in the history and experi-nces of the Israelites, and was fresh in their minds, was their deliverance from the bondage under which they have which they had groaned for years. It was readily recognized that the Lord had brought free dom to them, and they could not deny his power and authority. Therefore commands coming to them from him would come with absolute authority. could not fail to be impressed with their obligation to obey them.

II. False vorship forbidden (vs. 3-6.)

3. No other gods before me—For "before

me," the Revised Version, margin, ha "besides me." This first commandment forbids the internal state that would admit of any object whatever claiming the God. Friends, wealth, position, talent, reputation, fashion or pleasure must not rob God of the place in the heart wanch is rightfully his. This commandment em phasizes the truth of the divine unity The Egyptiers, among whom the child-ren of Israel had always lived, and the Canaanites, whom they were to dispossess of their country, were polytheistic or believers in many gods, hence the ne cessity of this warning. 4. Graven im age—An image of carved wood or stone such as were common in antiquity, and are so, of course, still among heathen ra-tions.—Driver. The Egyptians worshipred a great variety of objects and treated as gods the representations animals and other things. Oxen, birds. frogs, fish and the sun were represented second commandment forbids all forms of idol-worship. , but it does not forbid the arts of sculpture and painting, only as their products are made the objects of worship. Moses was directed to construct cherubim for the tabernacle and brazen, serpent in the wilderness The Roman Catholic Church has left the whole of the second commandment out of the Decalogue, and thus jost one of their ten: but to keep up the num-ber they have divided the tenth into Clarke, 5. Shalt not bow Jown thyself to them—As an act of worship. Such images are not God, nor can they in any sense represent him. For L. am a jealous Ged-Jehovah is unwilling that a jearous teed—Jehovah is unwilling that the homage and devotion due to himself should be given to another. He is the only being worthy to be called God. He would have all the world recognize him as such, because such recognition is to the highest advantage to man and for the best interests of God's moral government. Visiting the industry of the fathers upon the children - The does not fathers upon the children. The does not mean that the child shall be punished for the sms of the father, for this is opfor the sins of the father, for this is op-posed to God's word, as well as to the human sense of justice, but, it declares that by the law of heredity the evil consequences of a father's sins are entailed upon his posterity. Third and fourth generation Since the effects of a sinful life are to be fully conformed to the will of Gol. 6. Showing of God. 6. Showing mercy unto then sands, etc.—The divine promise is that the blessings which flow from lives of obedience to God's commandments sha reach unto thousends belonging to, or descending from, those who are obedi That love me The obedience and devotion that please God, spring from the heart. Mere is a clear and unnisintimation that the religion of ie Bible is a religion of love.

III. Reverence for God's name (v. 7)

The name The name of God involves the divine Being and all His attributes His name is not to be used triflingly or deceitfully. It must be spoken only with deceithing. It must be spoken only with due regard for its secredness, thought-fully and reverently. Perjury, profanity and religious mockery are taking God's name in vain. To go through with re-ligious forms flippantly or heedlessly is taking God's name in vain. The Lord will not hold him gailtless. The person may think himself guiltless, but Jehovah looks within the soul and knows always where guilt lies. He who is guilty of profaning God's name can have little respect for God. He lacks al lue sense of the relation he sustain to God. He fails to consider rightly his obligation to his Maker. He has little respect for himself. He is willing that others should know that he is a blas-phener, and that he is defiant to-ward God's claims. He is not ashamed

IV. The Sabbath (vs. 8-11), 8. Remember the Saidoath (vs. 8-11), 8, Remember the Saidoath day. The command requires that proper regard be had for the sacred day. The form of excession indicates that the Sabbath as an institution was already in existence. The reference to it in connection with the giv ing of the manna shows that it was already in existence. Keep it holy— When the day a observed in rest and worship you! - Cincinnati Enquirer.

this requirement is fulfilled. 9. Shalt thou labor-Six days are allowed for the performance of every secular task, and it is one's duty to labor on these days, for man's idleness is not pleasing to for man's idleness is not pleasing to God. The liberality of this provision is noticeable. Man is at liberty to have all the time for his lawful temporal duality. ties but one day in seven. Every one ought to be satisfied with that plan. 10. The Sabbath of the Lord thy God— It is God's day He made it; He em-ployed it as a day of rest; He designs that men shall use it in honoring Him. Thy manservant—One is not keeping the Sabbath holy who employs another to do the work he himself could not do conscientiously, 11. The Lord made heaven and earth, etc—The Sabbath com nemorates the work of creation. He vorked six days and rested the seventh Blessed the Sabbath day—His blessing has remained upon it to this day, making it the choicest of blessings to man in ody, soul and spirit, for time and for eternity, for this world and the world to come.—Peloubet, and hallowed it— To hallow is to hold sacred. God Himself set the day aart. He designed that peculiar sanctity should characterize it The weekly miracle of the reservation of the sixth day's allowance of manna was a constant reminder to Israel of the sacredness of the Sabbath. This day is for man's benefit spiritually and hyically. No one can profane God's day

without loss.

Questions.—Where were the children Israel when the words of this lesson pre spoken? Who spoke these words? that great things had been done for rael? Repeat the first commandment. Israel? Repeat the first commandment. Repeat the second commandment. Give reasons why one should not have other gods or worship idols. Repeat the third commandment. In what way is God's name taken in vain? Repeat the fourth commandment. What work is allowable on the Sabbath? What was the purpose God in appointing the Sabbath?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-The moral law.

I. An authoritative revelation.

II. God's standard of life for man. I. An authoritative revelation. Th Ten Commandments were to the He brews the very utterance of the Eter nal, the immutable expression of God's will They held a conspicuous position in the revelation which God made to them of himself, his character and his will. They alone were spoken by the voice of God from Sinai. They were uttered amid circumstances of greatest magnificence and terror. the preface of the law God declared bim self, not only as the sched into close tor, but as having entered into close relation with the Israelites through not only as the self-existing Crea romises made to their fathers. He de-ared himself to the full extent in which he had at that time revealed him Obedience was not to be a price for favor, but a return of grateful hearts for the relation to him the Israelites had inherited, thus show ing respect for his authority. He gave them their lives was most inter ested and capable of giving them thei laws. The first step toward the estab ishment of the covenant was the 'evelation of the divine name. This prefact to the law testified to the fact tha God's relation to Israel was funda-mentally a glorious one. The law rests on the principle that God claims au-thority over the moral life of man. Its divine origin bespeaks its holy and righteous nature and absolute author ity. It is suited to man's circumstance. It is a law of supreme excellence. God's own character is expressed in it.

II. God's standard of life for man. The law given from Sinai is a brief summary of the whole compass of man's duty to God and man. The principles which it embodies are of permanent obligation. Duty to God stands first and lays the needed foundation for the right dis-charge of daties to mankind, first piety toward God, then equity to one's neighbor. The precepts, including the fifth, require that God be honored in his being, his worship, his name, his day and in his human representative. first commandment contains a require ment and a prohibition. There is a pos-itive declaration of a personal God and his claim to be worshipped as the one The prohibitory true and living God. or of this comandment shows the tendency in man't nature to break the law though he is capable of giving allegianed to God, and has faculties and powers capable of knewing and loving God. Th second commandment forbids all idola-trous representations of the Deity, God s iculans for the truth of his glory; for the character of his people and for their influence upon the world. It could be but an absurdity to bow down to verywhere present. God graciously lealt with Israel as they were, believing in the existence and power of other girls, the proclaimed to them that none of those gods were to be recognized. The ocerisy and profanity. A true acquaint with God produces reverence for What God approves is the inward homage of the soul. God has forbidden all profane latguage in a manner the most solemn and best adapted to make the deepest impression on the hearts and consciences of men. By his own words, really as when by his hands he carves an image to represent him. All profac-ing or abusing anything whereby God makes himself known is forbidden. The fourth commandment helds a remarkable position in the Decalogue. It lies between these commandments which touch his duty to man. It belongs to both branches. Its position would teach that a breach of the Sabath is a direct insult to God, and a direct injury to man.-T. R. A.

NEW DUTCH CABINET. The Hague, Sept. I.—A new Cabinet has been formed by P. W. A. Cort Van Der Linden, Councillor of State, to whom Queen Wilhelmina early in August entrusted the formation of a ministry to be composed of persons selected from outside Parliamentary ranks. According to the Nieuwe Courant. J. Loudon, at present Minister at Washington, is to be named Minis-ter of Foreign Affairs, Col. Bosboom. Minister of War, and Jonkheer Bert-ling. Minister of Finance. Council-lor Van Der Linden will take the portfolio of Home Affairs.

She-We women are all misunder-stood. He-Well, you never saw one who tried to make herself plain, did



PRUNING OF OROHARD TREES. One of the serious mistakes made is inattention to pruning.

Simple as the process is, there to many minds something very mysteri-

ous about it. "When is the best time to prune my trees?" is a question frequently asked. That there are various kinds of pruning, hence some choice as to time and method goes without saying, but nine times out of ten the question refers to the simple thinning out of superfluous branches, the forming of the head of the tree, so as properly to admit light and air.

Do not leave it undone for a series of years and then attempt to remely the years and then attempt to remeaty the evil by a wholesale cutting, as laborious fruit, but in broken branches. These at in many other cases), ought not to be neglected, both because of the superior ize, perfection and quality of the fruit, and also to protect the tree, which is shortlived at best.

Shortlived at best.

Overbearing, so as to require propping, generally ends not only in small, inferior fruit, especially peaches (it may not pay tract the little bar-boring beetles, and almost in a day the tree may be riddled by their mines and marked for complete destruction before the next season comes

In still other directions is the need of a more intelligent knowledge of one's calling evident. In the choice of varieties and the improvement of stock many mis-takes are made. What are the best varieties? Experience is the only safe guide. Your dealer will supply anything particularly something new if it is high priced. If you would experiment, well and good. If you are in business, you must find as nearly as you can what varieties seem best fitted for your conditions. It is not perfect, but it is the only feastiffe way. But, should you be so unfortunate as to have made a mistake, then, with such fruits as take easily to grafting, no time should be lost to convert your unprofitable trees into profit able ones—a process requiring some skill and good judgment, but not beyond the ordinary ability and easily acquired. Many fail from mistakes in handling

and marketing, a business in itself, per-haps outside of consideration here. But certain it is that with perishable products, as all fruits are, unusual care must be taken that they may be moved rapidly, and that, should one method of disposal be blocked or unprofitable, another way may be substituted. In the great railroad strike in California in 1894, when all shipment of fresh fruit was prevented, fruit growers lost heav-ily, although through no fault of theirs. ily, although through no fault of theirs. The fortunate ones were those who had means at hand for drying and canning and were thus able to save have been a total loss. The most sucown experience a very efficient cold-storage house and a cider and vinegar factory, which enable him to handle a large crop with ease and profit, not withstanding the distance from great great markets and the almost invariable over

supply of the local ones.

How to acquire the necessary knowledge of all these points is not so mater ial, provided only that in some way it is acquired. First, there should be a is acquired. First, there should be a realization of the need, and then will the way appear. For at no previous time has so much been done toward the instruction of farmers and fruit growers The farmers' institute, hasty and impe fect as it must needs be, is a powerful plea and etimulus to a more intimate knowledge of the processes of nature and life if we expect to profit by them. Likewice the agricultural journals more fre quently and explicitly set forth the same ideas, fortified by concrete examples; while of manuals and books never before have so many and such accurate ones been ascessible to the student. Still arther, the correspondence study, the short courses of various name and degree are slow and steadily per-

meating the rural communities. It is to the younger men to whom these opportunities acet readily appeal and from whom we may expect the best results, and they will set the pace for others to follow. The helping hand, moreover, is extended by experiment stations and national departments agriculture, which never turn a deaf ear to any honest applicant for information and advice. That these agencies have already had a potent influence in spreading horticultural information in recent years there can be not a particle of doubt. That their sphere of influence is a constantly cularging one as their value becomes appreciated is equally evident. In spite of occasional lapses, no one need fear but that he has here the means whereby in the long run he may wrest achievement from deficulty. Great as is the need greater are the

modern means for supplying it.

In the matter of feeding, too muck care cannot be exercised, as on the abil ity of the horse to properly assimilate into his system the feed he eats depends his usefulness. So far as can be done he should be given that which is the eas iest digested, so that all the nutritions parts will be absorbed into his system and go to make flesh, bone and fibre.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS The farm dairy ration without cover is short of protein, and without roots or ensilage, it lacks succulence. Oil meal furnishes both in the cheapest form, as grain. In other words, protein in oil meal is cheaper at \$30 a ton for the oil meal than in corn at 50 cents a bushel or oats at 25 cents a bushel.

An important consideration that too often overlooked is the economical utilization of manure preduced by swine. feeding in summer is often associated with a heavy waste of manure on account of the large part of the man-ure that is leached or blown away when deposited in bare lots. Feeding on pas-tures or in cultivated fields will do much to obviate this loss, since a large proportion of the droppings and urine will then be deposited in the field where to fertilizing constituents may be utilized.

Some one has conservatively estimated that around 6.000,000 calves are annually slaughtered in the United States, including those slaughtered on the farm. There thousands of calves are annually slaughtered that are of good beef type, Their owners slaughter and market them

at a tender age to rid the cow of her charge and put her into the dairy service again. The dairy cow is a short. road to profit, but her steer calf, if kept on the farm until he had attained the yearling age and then sold to a beef cat-tle feeder, should in the long run net tle feeder, should in the long run net more profit. It might not all be represented in dollars and cents, but that calf, having the run of the farm for a year, would help enrich the soil fertility enough to well pay its keep.

Ringworm is a contagious disease dus to a fungus. Man, horses and cattle are commonly affected, and it is easily ransmitted from one animal to another. The affection first asserts itself as a ringlike patch, with the hair broken off. The usual location is on the skin around the eyebrows, or muzzle, scatterg from there over different parts of the Treatment is sometimes easy more often difficult to completely eradi-cate. All brushes and utensits in con-tact with infected animals should be sterilized. Wash the patch with sotr and water, and apply tincture of iodide or lard and salicylic acid, six parbs to one of salicylic acid.

Before starting up a hill with a load and when the top of the hill is reached give the team a rest. Let them catch their breath. Undue forcing horses up a bill with a load frequently causes heart and lung disorders.

THE POULTRY WORLD

DON'T OVERCROWD

The problem of properly housing adult owls during the summer months has recently been discussed in these columns cently been discussed in these columns, says the Philadelphia North American, and the essential principles there presented have their bearing upon the housing of the growing steek. However, the latter must of necessity be treated somewhat different from their older re latives because of the limitation of equipment on most plants, which pre vents the youngsters from being quar-tered in the large buildings required by the grown birds, and necessitates the use of small coops, which are at once less expensive and more easily moved as oc

csion requires.

The thoughtful observer must be im pressed with the fact that a very large number of poultry growers check the development of their young stock by overcrowding, though it is recognized that such checks are more or less disastrous, and that their evil et fects will always be apparent in

The common system is to remove the chicks from the brooders at weaning age and place them in small coops in yards or on the range. Coops three by six feet in size are commonly used, and as a rule from forty to fifty chicks are placed in each. This affords ample sleep ing space at first, but the quarters so become too small owing to the natura growth of the chicks, and unless provision is made for expansion trouble sure ly follows. The youngsters return night after night to their accustomed quar ters, and will force their way in, no matter how crowded they may be. The inevitable result is over-heating, or as some poultrymen say "sweating," though the latter term is a misnomer. Colds and incipient roup soon make their appear once, and the flock, as a whole, will be injured, even though but slight mortal

ity follows immediately. The eccret of obtaining a relatively high and consistent egg yield, so far as practical management is concerned, and without reference to inherited qualities hes in keeping the pullets growing steadily from hatching time to maturity, and avoiding everything which will in any manner retard or permanently check full development. A stunted bird never re best work as laver, breeder or exhibition specimen

Accept this statement as a fact Growing chickens require plenty of space in their roosting quarters and an abundance of fresh air. It is far better to force the flock to roost in the trees during the late summer and early fall than to keep them in the overcrowded, hot stuffy buildings which are so commonly provided by inexperienced or careles

oultrymen.
On many successful farms the practice of dividing the flocks at frequent inter-vals is adopted. In some cases this con-sists merely of sorting out and marketing the cockerels-usually about fifty per cent, of the flock—as soon as these reach the broder age, Such a procedure gives the pullets double the house room they formerly had. This arrangement is a very satisfactory, one from several different points of view.

It is frequently said that there is no best method of housing adult poultry, and the same is true of the young stock. There are several different ways of meet ing the essential conditions. One well known breeder of exhibition poultry known breeder of exhibition ponces, keeps his chicks in small coops until they begin to show indications of being crowded, when he inspects them care fully, and places in special buildings all that give evidence of being desirable specimens. These latter buildings are rough structures, say five by eight in size, with board floors clevated some eighteen inches above the ground. The north and west walls are rough boards set close together, and the south and east walls are made of narrow boards with half inch cracks between. Such a house is at once ventilated throughout is free from draughts and will comfort ably care for a good bunch of birds until they are finally removed to winter qua

On some farms the use of building with closed sides has been abandoned and the summer quarters are little more than tight roofs, which are intended solely as a shelter from storms. Where it is necessary, as is usually the case, to afford protection against enemies of different kinds, these fresh air coops are completed by merely using poultry netting for the side walls. Of course

the usual doors are provided for, A very inexpensive but decidedly sat-isfactory, summer frouse may be made by simply building a light frame of suitable size adjoining an existing building, say, a barn, making the side wall of the latter serve as the rear wall of the poultry shelter. A weatherproof the relief ship roof, with its high side against the to all circles.

other building and its eaves projecting well over the frame, keeps out sun and rain. The structure is then complete, excepting the three exposed sides, which

are made of wire netting.

In a house of this kind the roosts should be placed along the rear wall; and it will be found that the birds will remain perfectly comfortable therein well into the fall.

MOULTING SEASON ADVICE. A point which the amateur poultry fowls cannot be expected to produc many eggs during the moulting perio and there should be no attempt to get heavy egg yield by feeding condiment and egg-laying rations, says the Balti more Sun. The food should consist o ordinary grain mixtures with libera quantities of green food and as muci meat and oily foods as the fowls will stand. Some of the fowls in nearly or stand. Some of the fowls in nearly e ery flock will lay fairly well and m the same time, but this condition not especially desirable, because it u ually means less eggs during the winter There should be a complete rest durin

There should be a complete rest during the moulting period and evry effort made to get the birds into full feather and in perfect health and vigor before cold weather comes. If we are breeding poultry solely for egg production, it is advisable to dispose of all fowls which are persistently late in moulting each season. There are many cases where fowls will go well into the winter before ully completing the mount, and such birds are not profitable as layers. It seems, too. that some such specimens stamp this undesirable characteristic upon their progeny and that no amount of good care and management will over-

Drawn fowls usually have the head emoved and this should be done at

A sudden death without any apparent A sudden death without any apparent signs of illness is usually caused by apoplexy, due to an overfat condition.

Indigestion is often taken for abolera, especially by amateurs. It, is said not to be cholera unless accompanied by great thirst.

Fowls that can exercise during moulting season are generally the cless erious trouble. In Scotland ailing young turkeys get drop of whiskey. In France in y get

a teaspoonful of wine. It will be found more satisfactory usually to kill and bury the sick birds than to undertake to treat them. The domesticated breeds of turkeys

are the Bronze. White Holland, Narra-gansett, Black, Buff and Slate. The well fed pullets are early lavers provided of course they have not been fed on a too fattening ration.

If one places one's ear close to the body of a fowl at night, while on the rocst, there will be heard the grinding of the food in the gizzard. The way to master the poultry busi

less is to begin mastering the numerous details step by step.

Never use harsh methods in breaking up a broody hen. Such andling often cripples the hen for future usefulness. The principal causes for diseases are houses, dampness, filth and im

oroper feeding.

Overfat not only debilitates the fowls. but impairs the action of every organ in the body. Impure drinking water is as dangerous to the health of the fowls as is musty food.

These are the so-called dull months in poultrydom. Very few people will have incubators or hens hatching chicks, the early natched chicks already budding into maturity and the late hatche growing if properly cared for. Wor has eased up to a great extent. The main problem now being how to keep the poultry steadily advancing during the trying dog-days. The utility poultry keepers are watching carefully the growth of the future egg-producers, while the fancier takes every care that the fowls will feather well and grow well, that they may properly

The exhibitor still delights in nammerng at the poultry judges. In some eses they are justified, but in the majority of cases they are in the wrong, basing only their personal opinion against a judge who has handled more good birds, the pick of many breeders' yards, in a year than the exhibitor ever raised, and in some cases ever saw.

MAWSON'S ESCAPE

Antartic Explorers Rescued, But Barely in Time.

Were Thought to Have Had Ample Provisions.

Christ Church, N., Sept. 1.- Relief arrived just in the nick of time to save the lives of Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Australian Antarctic explorer, and his five companions, who were left in March

last on MacQuarie Island, in the Ant-arctic Ocean, when the remaining twen-ty-four members of Dr. Mawson's expedition returned to Tasmanla on board the Aurora from their South Polar trip The six men were believed to have ample provisions to last them until th Antarctic spring, but the commander of the Government steamer recently sent to their relief reports that the explorers had exhausted all their supplie and that the men had been living for some time on the hearts and tongues of sea elephants. All of them were ob

viously in very weak condition when the relief ship reached them.

Dr. Mawson's expedition was unfortunate in losing by death two of its members, owing to accidents on the ice -Lieut. Ninnis, an English army officer and Dr. Xavier Mertz, a Swiss scientist The original expedition left Hobart Tasmania, on Dec. 2, 1911, its principal object being the exploration and survey of the Antarctic coast line. When the Aurora went to fetch the

explorers back early this year the yes sel was forced to leave before taking on Dr. Mawson and five of his companions forming one of the parties, as she was in danger of being crushed by the ice.
As they were said to be well equipped,
no fear was felt for their safety, and the news brought by the commander o relief ship to-day came as a surprise



	TORUNTO MARKETS	
	FARMERS' MARKET.	
y-	Dressed hogs, heavy \$13 25 \$ 0	(
ie	Do., light 13 75 0	- 7
ce	Butter, dairy, lb 26	2
d,	Eggs, new laid, dozen 26	2
a	Spring chickens, lb 25	2
ta	Fowl, lb 17	9
i-	Ducks, lb 18	2
of	Turkeys, 1b 19	2
al	Apples, bbl 2 50 3	
ch	Potatoes, new, bush 1 00 1	
ill	Beef, forequarters, cwt 7 50 8	
v-	Do., hindquarters 10 50 12	
lt	Do., choice sides 10 50 11	
is	Do, medium 8 00 8	
g-	Do, medium 8 00 8 Do., common, cwt 6 50 8	
r.	Mutton, light 8 00 10	
ıg		
rt	Do prime out 9 00 10	
er	Do., prime, cwt 11 00 13	
ra	Lamb, cwt 14 00 15	U

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in ba per cwt., as follows:	-
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence \$4	60
Do., Redpath's 4	60
Do., Acadia 4	55
Beaver Granulated 4	45
No 1 yellow 4	20
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car to 5c less.	ts,

TITTE OFFICE

THE STOCK	•		
Export cattle, choice	6 7	5 to	7
do do medium	6 2	5 to	6
do bulls	5 0	0 to	5
Butcher cattle, choice	6 2	5 to	6
do do merfum	B (0 to	5
do do common	4 0	0 to	5
Butcher cows, choice	4 2	5 to	5 1
do do medium	3 5	0 to	4
do do canners	. 3 0	0 to	-3
do bulls	3 5	0 to	5 :
Feeding steers	5 0	0 to	5 -
Stockers, choice	4 7	5 to	5 :
do light	2 5		. 3
Milkers, choice, each	55 0		75 (
Springers	55 0		75 (
Sheep, ewes	4 5		5 :
Bucks and culls	2 5		4 1
Lambs	6 2		7 1
Hogs, fed and watered	10 2		
Hogs, f. o. b	9 8		
Calves	3 5		8 (
-			

OTHED MADEETIC

OIMER	F TA	MARKEIS				
WINNIPE	G GR.	AI NM	ARKI	ET.		
	Oper	n. High	Low	. Close.		
Wheat-						
Oct	89s	891/8	883/4	887/b		
Dec	878	871/4t	86%	863/4 b		
May	921/4	923/8		92b		
Oats-1		6.				
Oct	361/8	361/8	35%	357/8b		
Dec	35	35	347/8	35b		
May	383/4	391/8	38%	387/8b		
Flax —						
Oct				134b		
Nov				1343/4 b		
Dec				1323/4 b		
MINNEADOL						

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.-Wheat. Sent., 87 7-86; Dec., 89 718c; May. 94 1-8c to 94 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 88 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 87 5-8c; No. 2 do., 85c to 86 3-8c. l'northern,

Corn-No. 3 yellow, 70 1-2 to 71c. Oats-No. 3 white, 38 3-4c to 39 1-4c. Rye-No. 2, 62 1-4c to 64c. Flour-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET Duluth Close, wheat. No. 1 hard, 89 3 8c; No. 1 northern, 88 3-8c; No. 2 do., 86 3-8c to 86 7-8c; Sept., 87 5-8c; Dec., 89 5-8c; May, 94 7-8c asked.

CHEESE MARKETS. Woodstock.-Five factories boarded 1190 boxes of colored cheese here to day, 90 boxes being sold at 13c. fixed price and buyers took it after bid-

	ding only-12 7-8c.		
	CHICAGO LIVE S	TOCE	ζ.
	Chicago Despatch—Cat \$16,000; market steady.	tle-	Receipts
	Beeves	690	910
	Texas Steers	675	770
1	Stockers and Feeders	550	790
	Cows and Heifers	350	838
	Calves	900	1226
	Hogs-Receipts 28.0	00;	market
	steady.	1	
1	Light	840	935
1	Mixed	760	925
	Heavy	740	885
Ì	Rough	740	770
1	Pigs	400	850
	Bulk o. Sales	785	
	Sheep-Receipts 30.0	000:	market
1	strong.	,	
1	Native	385	490
1	Yearlings	525	625
-	Lambs, native	575	815

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle-Receipts lim. Veal receipts 25 head; active, 75 ents higher, 6.00 to 13.25.

Hogs. receipts 25.000, active; light 5 to 0 cents higher; heavy 5 to 10 cents lower. Heavy 9.15 to 9.25; mixed 9.50 to 9.75; orders 9.50 to 9.85; pigs 9.35 to 1.50; oughs 7.85 to 8.10; stags 6.50 to 7.50, daires 1.00 to 9.65.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 400, active, therep steady, lambs 25 cents higher, ambs 5.50 to 8.50; yearlings 4.50 to 6.50; vetlers 5.55 to 5.50; ewes 2.50 to 5.00; heep, mixed, 4.75 to 5.25.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. MONTREAD LIVE STOCK.

Montreal Despatch—East end mark
tattle, receipts about 1470; calves theep and lambs 1,000; hogs 1,250.
Prime beeves 6 1-4 to 6 1-2.
Common 6 to 23-4.
Colves 2 2-4 to 6 1-2.
Sheep 4 1-4 to 4 1-2.
Lambs 6 1-2.
Lambs 6 1-2.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE Wheat spot, stendy, No.

2 Manitoba—7s, 6d. Manitoba—7s, 3 1-2d. rres steady, October 7s, 2 1-8d; Dec —7s, 1 5-8d. March unquoted. Corn, spot, firm, new kiln dried-68

Futures, firm, September, Laplata—58, 1-8d. sd. tober Laplata—5s, 2 3-4d. our, winter patents—2s 9d. ps in London (Pacific Coast)—55, 10s, 6, 3s.

o f6, 3s. Beef, extra Iudia mess—122s, 6d. fork, prime mess, western—13s. 4d. Hams, short cut, 14 te 46 lbs.—5s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 37 lbs

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—74sh. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 24 lbs.—73s, 6d. Long clear backs, heavy, 35 to 49 lbs.—72s, 6d. Long clear backs, heavy, 35 to 40 bs.—728, 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 bs.—544
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 bs.—598
Lard, prime vestern, in tierces—378, 5d.
American, refined—578, 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white—648,
Colored—648, 6d.
Tallow, prim city—318, 9d.
Australian in London—368, 7 1-2d.
Turpentine I, spirits—398, 6d.
Resin, common—108, 9d.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.
Linseed Oil—288.
Cottonsced Oil—11ull, refined, spir—288