

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON X.

The Ten Commandments, I.—Exod. 20: 1-11.

Commentary—I. The Divine Lawgiver (vs. 1, 2). I. 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 they were designed to apply to all nations for all time. The words were spoken by the Lord, and were written on tables of stone. They were written in the hearts of men. 2. The Lord thy God—The name of the Lord thy God. The commandments 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 Israel for obedience to them.—Cam. Bib. He speaks of himself as the eternally existing One. The name "Elohim," translated God, is plural and used as a plural of majesty. Israel must be made to realize and recognize the supreme authority of him who is about to give the law. "The singular form of the address, 'thy God,' your God, gives a particular individuality of personal appeal to this announcement. The same is to be noted in each of the commandments which follow."

Whedon, have brought these out. In addition to announcing who is, the divine 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 experiences of the Israelites, and was fresh in their minds, was their deliverance from the bondage under which they had longed for years. It was readily recognized that the Lord had brought freedom to them, and they could not deny his power and authority. Therefore commands coming to them from him would come with absolute authority. They could not fail to be impressed with their obligation to obey them.

1. An authoritative revelation. II. God's standard of life for man.

1. An authoritative revelation. The Ten Commandments were to the Hebrews the very utterance of the Eternal, 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 the greatest magnificence and terror. In the preface of the law God declared himself, not only as the self-existing Creator, but as having entered into close relation with the Israelites through promises made to their fathers. He declared himself to the full extent in which he had at that time revealed himself. Obedience was not to be a price paid for favor, but a return of grateful hearts for the relation to him which the Israelites had inherited, thus showing respect for his authority. He who gave them the law was most interested and capable of giving them their law. The first step toward the establishment of the covenant was the revelation of the divine name. This preface to the law testified to the fact that God's relation to Israel was fundamentally a glorious one. The law rests on the principle that God claims authority over the moral life of man. Its divine origin bespeaks its holy and righteous nature and absolute authority. 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 discharge of duties 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. The first commandment contains a requirement and a prohibition. There is a positive declaration of a personal God and his claim to be worshipped as the one true and living God. The prohibitory part of this commandment shows the tendency in man's nature to break the law, though he is capable of giving allegiance to God, and has faculties and powers capable of knowing and loving God. The second commandment forbids all idolatrous representations of the Deity. God is jealous 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 an image of deity, when God himself is everywhere present, and graciously dealt with Israel as they were, believing in the existence and power of other gods. He proclaimed to them that none of those gods were to be recognized. The third commandment forbids perjury, hypocrisy and profanity. A true acquaintance with God produces reverence for him. What God approves is the inward homage of the soul. God has forbidden all profane language in a manner the most solemn and best adapted to make the deepest impression on the heart and conscience of men. By his own words, man embodies his thought of God as really as when by his hands he carves an image to represent him. All profaning or abusing anything whereby God makes himself known is forbidden. The fourth commandment holds a remarkable position in the Decalogue. It lies between those commandments which touch his duty to man. It belongs to both branches. Its position would teach that a breach of the Sabbath is a direct injury to God, and a direct injury to man.—T. R. A.

this requirement is fulfilled. 9. Shall 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 God. The liberality of this provision is noticeable. Man is at liberty to have all the time for his lawful temporal duties 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 employed 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 commemorates the work of creation. He worked 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 body, 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 apart. He designed that a peculiar sanctity should characterize it. The weekly miracle of the resurrection 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 physically. No one can profane God's day without loss.

Questions.—Where were the children of Israel when the words of this lesson were spoken? Who spoke these words? What great things had been done for 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 the fourth name taken in vain? Repeat the fourth commandment. What work is allowable on the Sabbath? What was the purpose of God in appointing the Sabbath?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The moral law.

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II. God's standard of life for man.

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III. Reverence for God's name (vs. 7). 7. The name.—The name of God involves the divine being and all His attributes. His name is not to be spoken with irreverence or lightly. It must be used only with due regard for its sacredness, thoughtfully and reverently. Profane and religious mockery are taking God's name in vain. To go through with religious forms flippantly or heedlessly is taking God's name in vain. The Lord will not hold him guiltless. The person who thinks himself guiltless, but Jehovah looks within the soul and knows always where the guilt lies. He who is guilty of profaning God's name can have little respect for God. He lacks all due sense of the relation he sustains 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 blasphemer, and that he is defiant toward God's claims. He is not ashamed to give pain to those who listen to his profanity.

IV. The Sabbath (vs. 8, 11). 8. Remember the Sabbath day. The command requires that proper regard be had for the sacred day. The form of expression indicates that the Sabbath as an institution was already in existence. The reference to it in connection with the giving of the manna shows that it was already in existence. Keep it holy—When the day is observed in rest and worship

FARM GARDEN

PRUNING OF ORCHARD TREES.

One of the serious mistakes made is inattention to pruning. Simple as the process is, there seems to many minds something very mysterious 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 thinning of the head of the tree, so as properly to admit light and air. Do it any time—only do it. Do not leave it undone for a series of years and then attempt to remedy the evil by a wholesale cutting, as laborious fruit, but in broken branches. These at many other cases, ought not to be neglected, both because of the superior size, perfection and quality of the fruit, and also to protect the tree, which is shortened as best.

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

In still other directions 's the need of a more intelligent knowledge of one's calling evident. In the choice of varieties and the improvement of stock many mistakes are made. What are the best varieties? Experience is the only safe guide. Your dealer will supply anything, particularly something new if it is highly 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 feasible 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 profitable ones—a process requiring some skill and good judgment, but not beyond the ordinary ability and easily acquired.

Many fall from mistakes in handling and marketing a business in itself, perhaps 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 fruit raising in California in 1894, when all shipment of fruit was prevented, fruit growers lost heavily, 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 what would have been a total loss. The most successful apple grower has evolved from his own 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, notwithstanding the distance from 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 material, provided only that in some way it 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 imperfect as an annual to a man, has imparted knowledge of the processes of nature and life if we expect to profit by them. Likewise the agricultural journals more frequently and explicitly set forth the same ideas, fortified by concrete examples; while of manuals and books never before have so many and such accurate facts been accessible to the student. Still further, the short courses of winter and degree are slow and steadily permeating the rural communities.

It is to the younger men to whom these opportunities most 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 department of 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. In their sphere of influence there is a constantly enlarging one as their value becomes appreciated. It is equally evident. In spite of occasional lapses, no one need fear that he has here the means whereby in the long run he may wrest achievement from difficulty. Great as is the need greater are the modern means for supplying it.

In the matter of feeding, too much care cannot be exercised, as on the general care of the horse to properly assimilate the essential conditions. One well-known breeder of exhibition poultry keeps his chicks in small coops until they begin to show indications of being crowded, when he inspects them carefully, 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 elevated 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 comfortably care for a good bunch of birds until they are finally removed to winter quarters.

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 satisfactory summer house 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 roof, with its high side against the

Some one has conservatively estimated that around 6,000,000 calves are annually slaughtered in the United States, including those slaughtered on the farm. These 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 cattle 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 due to a fungus. Man, horses and cattle are commonly affected, and it is easily transmitted from one animal to another. The affection first asserts itself as a red-like patch, with the hair broken off. The usual location is on the skin around the eyebrows, or muzzle, scattering from there over different parts of the body. Treatment is sometimes easy, more often difficult; to completely eradicate. All brushes and utensils in contact with infected animals should be sterilized. Wash the patch with soap and water, and apply tincture of iodine or salicylic acid, six parts 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 hill with a load frequently causes heart and lung disorders.

THE POULTRY WORLD

DON'T OVERCROWD.

The problem of properly housing adult fowls during the summer months has recently been discussed in these columns, says the Philadelphia North American, and the essential principles there presented by amateurs. It is said not to be cholera unless accompanied by a great thirst. Fowls that can exercise during the moulting season are generally the ones that get through the ordeal without any serious trouble. In Scotland ailing young turkeys get a drop of whiskey. In France they 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, Narragansett, Black, Buff and Slate. The well fed pullets are early layers, 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 roost, there will be heard the grinding of the food in the gizzard. The way to master the poultry business is to begin mastering the numerous details step by step. Never use harsh methods in breaking up a broody hen. Such anailing often cripples the hen for future usefulness. The principal causes for diseases are poor houses, dampness, filth and improper 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 hatched chicks already budding into maturity and the late hatches growing if properly cared for. Work has ceased up to a great extent. The main problem now being how to keep the fowls steadily advancing during the trying 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 shape themselves for the poultry show. The exhibitor still delights in amassing at the poultry judges. In some cases 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

Antarctic Explorers Rescued. But Barely in Time. Were Thought to Have Had Ample Provisions.

Christ Church, N.S., 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 Antarctic Ocean, when the remaining twenty-four members of Dr. Mawson's expedition returned to Tasmania on board the Aurora from their South Polar trip. The six men were believed to have ample provisions to last them until the Antarctic spring, but the commander of the Government steamer recently sent to their relief reports that the explorers had exhausted all their supplies, and that the men had been living for some time on the hearts and tongues of sea elephants. All of them were obviously in very weak condition when the relief ship reached them.

Dr. Mawson's expedition was unfortunately in losing by death two of its members, owing to accidents on the ice. Lieutenant Nimmo, 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 early this year the vessel 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 of the relief ship to-day came as a surprise 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 birds will remain perfectly comfortable therein well into the fall.

MOULTING SEASON ADVICE.

A point which the amateur poultryman should bear in mind is that the fowls cannot be expected to produce many eggs during the moulting period, and there should be no attempt to get a heavy egg yield by feeding condiments and egg-laying rations, says the Baltimore Sun. The food should consist of ordinary grain mixtures with liberal quantities of green food and as much meat and oily foods as the fowls will stand. Some of the fowls in nearly every flock will lay fairly well and moult at the same time, but this condition is not especially desirable, because it usually means less eggs during the winter. There should be a complete rest during the moulting period and every 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 fully completing the moult, 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 overcome it.

NOTES.

Drawn fowls usually have the head removed and this should be done at first. A sudden death without any apparent signs of illness is usually caused by apoplexy, due to an overfat condition. Indigestion is often taken for cholera, especially by amateurs. It is said not to be cholera unless accompanied by a great thirst. Fowls that can exercise during the moulting season are generally the ones that get through the ordeal without any serious trouble. In Scotland ailing young turkeys get a drop of whiskey. In France they 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.

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On many successful farms the practice of dividing the flocks at frequent intervals is adopted. In some cases this consists merely of sorting out and marketing the cockerels—usually about fifty per cent. of the flock—as soon as these reach the breaker stage, 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 meeting the essential conditions. One well-known breeder of exhibition poultry keeps his chicks in small coops until they begin to show indications of being crowded, when he inspects them carefully, 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 elevated 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 comfortably care for a good bunch of birds until they are finally removed to winter quarters.

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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Dressed hogs, heavy; Butter, dairy; Eggs, new laid; Spring chickens; Fowl; Ducks; Turkeys; Apples; Potatoes; Beef, forequarters; Do, hindquarters; Do, choice sides; Do, medium; Do, common; Mutton, light; Veal, common; Do, prime; Lamb, ewe.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Sugars as quoted in Toronto, in bags; Extra granulated, St. Lawrence; Do, Refpaths; Do, Acadia; Beaver Granulated; No 1 yellow; In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Export cattle, choice; do do medium; do do bulls; Butcher cattle, choice; do do mutton; do do common; Butcher cows, choice; do do medium; do do canners; do do bulls; Feeding steers; Stockers, choice; do do common; Milk cows, choice; Hogs, fed and watered; Hogs, f. o. b.; Calves.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close; Oct., Dec., May; Oats—1, 2, 3; Flax; Corn—No. 1, 2, 3; Rye—No. 1, 2; Flour—Unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Minneapolis—Wheat, Sept., 87 7-8; Dec., 89 11-8; May, 94 1-8 to 94 1-4; No. 1 hard, 88 1-2; No. 1 northern, 87 3-8; No. 2 white, 86 1-2 to 86 3-8; No. 3 white, 86 1-2 to 86 3-8; Oats—No. 3 white, 38 3-4 to 39 1-4; Rye—No. 2, 62 1-4 to 64; Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Duluth—Close, wheat, No. 1 hard, 89 3-8; No. 1 northern, 88 3-8; No. 2 do, 86 3-8 to 86 7-8; Sept., 87 5-8; Dec., 89 5-8; May, 94 7-8 asked.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Woodstock—Five factories boarded 1190 boxes of colored cheese here to-day. 890 boxes being sold at 13c. Salesmen fixed price and buyers took it after bidding only 12 7-8c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Chicago Despatch—Cattle—Receipts \$16,000; market steady; Beefers; Texas Steers; Stockers and Feeders; Cows and Heifers; Calves; Hogs—Receipts 28,000; market steady; Light; Mixed; Heavy; Rough; Pigs; Bulk of Sales; Sheep—Receipts 30,000; market strong; Native; Yearlings; Lambs, native.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for item and price. Includes East Buffalo despatch—Cattle—Receipts firm; Veal receipts 25 head; active; 75 cents higher; 600 to 1225; Hogs, receipts 2,000; active; light 75 to 80 cents higher; heavy 85 to 90 cents higher; mixed 85 to 90 cents higher; 750 to 800; stags 600 to 750; dairies 500 to 565; Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; active; sheep steady; lambs 25 cents higher; Lambs 200 to 300; vealings 450 to 600; wetters 250 to 300; ewes 250 to 300; sheep, mixed, 475 to 525.

MONTEREAL LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Montreal Despatch—East and market—Cattle, receipts about 1,400; market 90; sheep and lambs 1,000; hogs 1,200; Prime beefs 6 1-4 to 6 1-2; Common 5 1-4 to 5 3-4; Calves 2 1-4 to 2 3-4; Hogs 4 1-4 to 4 3-4; Lambs 6 1-4 to 6 3-4; Sheep 10; Liverpool Produce—Wheat spot, steady, No. Manitoba—75 3-4; No. 2 Manitoba—75 3-4; No. 3 Manitoba—75 3-4; Decem—75 1-2; Futures steady, October 1, 2 1-8; Decem—75 1-2; March unquoted; Corn spot, firm, new kiln dried—68 1-2; American mixed, old, 75, 1-2; Futures, firm, September, Laputa—84, 1 1-8; October Laputa—85, 2 3-4; Flour, winter patents—28 90; Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—5, 100, to 16 25; Beet, extra India mes—122, 6d; Pork, prime mess, western—115, 3d; Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs—55; Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs—68; Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs—74sh; Long clear backs, light, 25 to 30 lbs—72sh, 6d; Long clear backs, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs—72sh, 6d; Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs—65; Sledgers, square, 11 to 12 lbs—39; Lard, prime western, in tins—17 50; American, refined—45, 6d; Cheese, Canadian, finest white—52; Colored—48, 6d; Tallow, prime city—31s, 6d; Australian in London—36s, 7 1-2; Turpentine, spirits—30s, 6d; Resin, common—10s, 9d; Petroleum, refined—8 3-8; Unseed Oil, Hull, refined, 57 1-2—25s.