October 17, 1915

Elisha heals Naaman the Syrian-Kings 5; 1-27. (Print 5; 1-10, 14. Commentary.- 1. Nauman's leprosy (v. 1). I. Naaman—the name is He-brew as well as Syrian, and means "pleasant," "beautiful," captain— He was commander-in-chief of the armwas commander-in-chief of the armies of Syria. A great man with his master—He stood high in the estimation of Benhadad, King of Syria, because of his successes in war. There dation, that Nazman was the man dition evidently without four who, in the battle between Syria and Israel (1 Kings 22; 34), drew his bow venture and slew Ahab. Hon ourable—Honored. A mighty man in valour—He was possessed of unusual courage and skill. As the warrior in that age engaged in hand to hand combat with the enemy he must have physical strength to be successful, and Nasman must have been strong physically before he was afflicted with the leprosy. But—a word of wonderful significance in this narrative and in almost every phase of human experi-ence. With all his greatness, his skill, his bravery and success. Naaman was a leper. This would be his ruin.

was a leper. This would be his ruin. It was only a question of time with him when he would become an out-He was a leper-The disease of leprosy was, and is still, one of the most dreaded of all physical maladies. It was widespread, being found in many lands and climes. It was also considered incurable. II. A remedy proposed (vs. 2-10). 2.

By companies—Troops of Syrians en-tered the territory of Israel upon marauding expeditions to secure whatever plunder they were able. Brought away captive—To be held as a slave.

A little maid—This young Israelitish girl was torn from her loved ones at home and taken into a strange country and among a strange people. Only those who have had the experience can realize the suffering and eartache of such a calamity, yet this girl, trained in the religion of Israel rose above her surroundings, and made known her faith in God. "Like Joseph in Egypt, and Daniel in Babylon, this captive girl becomes the in-strument of making Jehovah known among the heathen."-Whedon Waited on Naaman's wife—The service was far different from that required of slaves in more modern times. This girl was upon familiar terms with her nistress, and felt an interest in the welfare of her master. 3. Would God
—"Would that"—R. V. Expressive of deep desire, my lord-Naaman. prophet that is in Samaria— Elisha. The Jewish girl had been familiar with the remarkable career of this servant of Jehovah. Would recover him—Literally, "gather" him from his leprosy. An allusion to the Israelitish custom of shutting lepers out of the camp and then gatheing in those who were found to be free from leprosy. 5. Go to, go—An expression calling for immediate action. The king once opened the way for Naaman to apply to the king of Israel for re-Departed, and took with him-He took a present to Jehoram. We can not estimate the value accurately The money was probably weighed, and "talents," and "pieces," or "shekels." were standards of weight. "A silver talent was worth \$1,944, in all \$19,440 gold shekel was worth \$9.75, in all \$58,500."—Bible Treasury. According to this Naaman took nearly \$78,000 for him. She had so much true faith Raiment-Doubtless it was clothing of great value. 6. That thou mayest re-cover him—The king of Syria considmade her faithful under severe trial. it fitting to make the request directly to the king of Israel, who would at once be able to give Naaman all needful information. 7. Rent his clothes—In token of his distress of mind. Not only was Jehoram pow-erless to heal the disease, but he was

not even sufficiently familiar with Elisha to direct the leper to him.

8. Elisha...heard—No doubt the coming of the Syrian general with his retinue, and the foot the syrian general with his retinue, and the fact that the king had rent his clothes, caused a sensa-tion in Samaria, and the news came king speedily to Elisha, who appears to have had his home in the capital city. Wherefore—A rebuke to the king for not knowing of the presence and pow er of the man of God. A phophet Israel—It was to be shown that the God of Israel was the true God, for the good of the king of Israel as well as for the good of Naaman and the kingdom he represented. Jehoram had kingdom he represented. Jehoram had neglected the worship of Jehovah and needed to be reproved. 9. At the door of the house of Elisha—It was a magnificent retinue that halted at Elisha's door, 10. Sent a messenger—There were two reasons why Elisha did not personally appear to Naaman. He deired the captain to realize that it was by the power of Jehovah that the cure would be wrought and not by human means. He also wished Naaman to means. He also wished Naaman to humble himself and accept the simple humble himself and accept the prophet. conditions proposed by the prophet seven times—"The sacred number sevwas used in the Levitical obserances connected with the cleansing of

111. The leprosy cured (vs. 11-19). 11-III. The leprosy cured (vs. 11-19). II-13. According to Naaman's idea Elisha and not shown him enough deference. He supposed that Elisha would use come method of cure in keeping with office as prophet and in keeping with Naaman's high with Maaman a high position in the kingdom of Syria. He scoffed at the idea of bathing in the yellow waters of the Jourdan, while the waters of the Abana and Pharpar at home were lear. Naaman's pride had been injured and he was angry. His servants did not fully enter into his feelings. They saw the need of a cure and thought saw the need of a cure and thought that relief from any source or by any means ought to be welcomed. They dared to reason with their master, and their argument was so clear and convincing that he was brought to think better of Elisia's directions 14. convincing that he was brought to think better of Elisha's directions, 14. Then went he down—He went "down" in a twofold sense. He got down from his high place of pride humbling himself to accept the word of the prophet. went down into the despised and he went down into the despised waters of the Jordan. He was clean— his something in which to christen his down the submitted to the directions given by Elisha, obeyed and was healed. It was divine power that wrought the re-produced on the film.

ealed leners."

cure. It was an object-lesson to Syria that the God of Israel was a God of power, 15-19. When Naaman realized that his cure was complete he returned to bestow a present upon Elisha. but the prophet would take nothing. Naaman was led to believe in the God of Israel.

IV. Gehazi's sin (vs. 20-27). Gehazi was base and conscienceless. He had no regard for honesty or truth and was willing too show Elisha in an unfavorable light. The prophet had refused the presents that Naaman had offered, and he would appear weak and changeable if he sent after him to ask for what he had refused. His grat sin was covetousness and to this he added deception, falsehood and theft. The punishment visited upon him was severe, but not too severe for his Crima. evere, but not too severe for his

crime Questions.—Who was king of Israel: Questions.—Who was king of Israel:
Of Syria? Who was Naaman? What
can you say of the leprosy? Who
waited on Naaman's wife? What did
this servant tell her mistress? What did the king of Syria do? Where did Naaman go? What did he take as a present? What did the king of Israel do? What word did Eligha gond to What word did Elisha send to king? What did the prophet tell the king? Naaman to do? Why was Naaman angry? What did the servants say to What did Naaman finally decide to do? What was the result? What was Gehazi's sin?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The Divine Healer.

I. Proclaimed in heathen lands. II. Acknowledged as God supreme. I. Proclaimed in heathen lands. The lesson introduces Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, a great

the host of the king of Syria, a great man. He was great in his position, in his possessions, in his achievements and in his authority. Besides his greatness are portrayed the circumstances of a captive Hebrew maid. She ossessed two qualities that are never little or insignificant, a kind heart and faith in God. She merits the name of a great missionary. She was the means of bringing salvation to the house of her captivity, and of raising up a testimony for God, which rang through the whole land of Syria. Humble as she was, she initiated the entire series of events which form the substance of this narrative. She did the service that was nearest her. She just told where the blessing health was likely to be found, to the effect that there was a remedial power in Israel equal to the emergency and that such power was delegated to the prophet Elisha. She knew that God vas with Elisha, and therefore she had no doubt about Elisha's success. It was no barrier to her simple, generous faith that Naaman's disease was incurable and he not of God's covenant people. It was a splendid testimony to the character and influence of Elisha that he had awakened such confidence in the soul of the little maid. A few words from her moved the household of Naaman. No one could doubt the sincerity of her cchfidence or the genuineness of her sympathy. Her words were the candid, artless statement of a truthful child. They carried conviction to all who heard them, so that the courtiers found themselves actually taking Naaman's cure for granted and proceeded to discuss the method by which it could be accomplished. Even the king "Go." God turned the calamity of her captivity into blessing. directed her life through that strange way in order to do for that great man what he could not do for himself and what none in his own land could do

that it filled her whole nature and

II. Acknowledged as God supreme.

High military command, great favor at court, splendid reputation, great success and noted personal bravery at court, splendid reputation, great success and noted personal bravery were desirable accomplishments, yet no honor, no valor, no victory could place Naaman beyond the reach of his sore calamity of leprosy. Only one thing could change his grief into joy. He was directed to that by a child who sought his deliverance more than captain was cured upon the king of Syria, nor Joram, king of Israel, was captain was cured upon the king of combinations that the plant roots cannot get at and use it, that an artificial surply of soluble food in manure becomes necessary. whole responsibility of seeing that his captain aws cured upon the king of Israel, supposing him to be supreme in matters of religion. Israel's king viewed his letters. viewed his letter as a request for the impossible, as an attempt to force a quarrel, as an attack upon his insufficiency. Naaman was on the point of being sent away when Elisha interof being sent away when Elisha interposed. His words to the king were a rebuke to his faithfulness as well as an exhortation to him to seek help where it was to be found. Naaman's worlds his artist. leprosy had not humbled his pride. Elisha knew what respect was due to Elisha knew what respect was due to authority and station, but just then he was dealing with Naaman, the individual, the leper, and not in his ca-pacity as a great general. As a ser-vant of God it was his duty to benefit Naaman's soul as well as his But for the kindly expostulations of his servants Naaman would have returned a leper still. A second time the blessing was nearly missed. This ime, through his own folly and obstinacy. God designed to show mercy to Naaman for his own glory and for testimony that the Gentiles were not outside the reach of his grace. In once sentence Elisha delivered his soldierly order as a mightier soldier than Naaman. It seemed to Naaman like a studied slight put upon the rivers of his native country; as an intentional humiliation put upon his master. Soldier than Naaman like a studied slight put upon the rivers of his native country; as an intentional humiliation put upon his parts. Except in the case of pigs, the liquids contain five or more times as much potash as the soldie. With cattle, 8.5 per cent. of the potash is found in the liquids. For every 1,000 tentional humiliation put upon his parts. tentional humiliation put upon himself pseuds of cattle there will pass each to require him to bathe in the Jor- year in the liquids about as much of the power of God and that Elisha!

conduct. T. R. A. The flowing bowl is used by the possimist as something in which to drown his corrows; by the optimist as something in which to christen his

SETTING THE GOOD FROM THE SOIL.

Plant food in the soil is an import ant study, especially the available and unavailable plant food, and the dependence of plant life upon the soluble portion of the fertilizing constituents

Plants are composed of two classes of chemical substances, the organic or volatile compounds, which are destroyed by Jurning; and the inorganic, or fixed elements, which remain in the sash after burning. The importance of inorganic or fixed elements to plant life rests in the fact that no matter life rests in the fact that no matter what sort of a soil is under cultivation, a healthy plant carries away about the same amount of these constituents which it obtains from the soil for the building up of its structure. At the same time, while the same species of plant when matured may yield to analysis very similar qualities of elements, different species will show different results as to kind and quantity; and the more remote the natural affinity of the species to each other the wider will be these difeach other the wider will be these dif-

Perfect plants cannot be produced much less can fruits, on soils where one or more important constituents is absent. The most valuable materials are phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen and lime. Accordingly, where soils have been exhausted by the growth have been exhausted by the growth and carrying away of crops, to a point below that of remunerative cultivation, they may be restored to fertility by making a judicious return of the ash or mineral constituents along with the element pitrogen. This last newed the element nitrogen. This last named, the nitrogen, belongs to the organic class of plant foods.

While it is true that some alluvial both of nitrogenous and of mineral substances, so as to be regarded as practically inexhaustible, yet by constant cropping, without a suitable re-turn in manure, they will in time be-

ome unproductive.

Now the greater part of the plant food constituents necessary to profit-able crop cultivation are locked up in an inert condition, in which state for an inert condition, in which state for the most part they remain until united with a solvent supplied as manure. For example, in one of the experimental plots of the late Sir John Lawes, at Rothamsted, England, to which no manure whatever was applied for 38 years, the soil at the end of that period was found, on analysis, to contain in the top 9 inches as much to contain in the top 9 inches, as much pounds of potash per acre, and 2,503 pounds of phosphoric acid and 2,003 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre. Of these very large amounts of plant food in the soil, only 9 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre pounds of phosphoric acid per acre were in soluble condition and avail-able to plants. The addition of three hundred-weight of superphosphate acre to this same soil, on an adjoining plot, increased the solubility of the plant food to 165 pounds of pot ash per acre, and to 1170 pounds.

Having by this means brought the

inert mineral constituents into a condition of solubility, the addition of nitrogen in the form of ammonianitrogen in the torm of ammonia-salts as manure to this same land rais-ed the produce from 22 to 43 bushels of barley grain per acre, and the straw from 11 hundredweight to 24 hundredveight per acre.

The plant grown in exhausted soil is therefore starving, with mineral elements everywhere in the soil, and organic elements everywhere in the atmosphere, and none available for use.

Thus the chief office of manure is to furnish assimilable food for the to combine with and supplement the natural food supply existing in worn out of plant food, but rather be-cause the food is locked up in such with the supports. If mites are found

as much to the timely supply as to the amount of nourishment they con This timely supply enables the plants to enlarge their root system. whereby they are able to secure more nourishment from the soil over and above that furnished by the fertilizers, than they could have secured without such supply. If this be so, it is seen that the use of concentrated riamire quantities, may not only largely increase the yield of crops, but may also serve to deplete the soil of some of its elements of plant food more rapidly than would the kind of crop and treatment without heir use

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The Rural New Yorker, commenting on the possibility of getting potash fertilizers from new sources and the necessity for taking good care of the heressity for taking good care of the barnyard manure, which contains a fair percentage of this substance, says: The liquid portion of manures carry most of the polesh in animal excre-ments. Except in the case of pigs, the dan. He showed his good sense in giving up his anger and foolish resolve. To be cured of such a disease in such a manner convinced Naaman of the rower of God and the Futher land anything that will save the land. buy in 225 pounds of and anything that will save quids. Remember, too, that or the power of God and that Elisia was his true prophet. His new con-viction reversed his old prejudices, and the religious creed of his country, and the religious creed of his country, the li-Remember, too, that in our the straw and stalk rather than in the His nev lature was manifested in his So use all available straw as bedding and in the manure pile

Clover can be used as a sliage crop, but has an objectionable odor that

taints milk. Hollow-stemmed plants are not best for the silo.

Cows do not become great producers "just so." They must have the blood of good producers in them.

It's a waste of feed to winter stunt It's a waste of feed to winter stunted fall pigs. And it's a waste of pigs to let them go stunted. Keep the little fellows growing, and sew p patch of rye to turn them on next spring. There's money in fall pigs if they are handled right.

It is hard to churn cream at too low a temperature. Keep it esol after sep-arating it, until some time before churning. Then expose it to an ordi nary room temperature, about 70 degrees, until it sours.

When on your rounds with the curry comb and brush, do not forget the calves. No animals in the barnyard will respond more readily to good care than the calves. than the calves. They are your future dairy cows.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* THE POULTRY WORLD

HOW TO GET RID OF MITES.

In the warm weather there are frequent enquiries as to why hens stop aying. In some cases the hens have laid very well all season, but suddenly the egg yield begins to fall off and sometimes ceases entirely.

It is needless to expect a flock to lay equally well at all times. A flock that has laid heavily during the winter will generally slow up towards the middle of the summer, and when they begin to moult, but when the egg yield drops rapidly until it practically ceases without apparent reason, suspect vermin

Of all the many varieties of vermin that infest fowl the red mite is the most troublesome. Unlike the ordinary hen louse, they are not as a rule found on the fowl, neither are they killed by dusting, as the ordinary body Rined by dusting, as the ordinary body louse is. These pects breed very rapidly, especially during the hot weather, usually in cracks containing fifth or in dirty nesting material. They are not red in color, as is popularly supposed, but grey. It is only after they have come into contact with the fowl and have become filled with blood that they appear red. The young mites are white and have only six legs, but after casting their skins, which they do several times, they have eight legs. The cast skins may be seen like a white powder around the perches, this often being the first indication of the presence of mites. They are able to live and reproduce for months without animal food, the first food of the young probably being filth or decayed wood. They thrive best in dark, dirty houses, and have been found to in dark, exist in houses the following season after the fowl had been removed. They usually attack the birds at night, but are sometimes found on laying hens, and they frequently drive broody hens from the nest. They pierce the skin with their needle-like jaws, and suck the blood, after which they retire to the seclusion of the cracks and crevices of the roosts, nests and other parts of the house. They will bite man or other mamma's, causing severe irritation, but they never remain on hem for any length of time.

If the fowl are not doing well and on examination are thinner than they should be, a sharp lookout should be along the perches; in the day time ramine the cracks the roosts and walls closely, or lift the roosts and examine the cracks and to be present, the first step in banishing them is to give the house a thorough cleaning. Remove all droppings that supply of estable took in manufer becomes necessary.

It is believed that the beneficial effects of commercial fertilizers are due burn it. Then if you are so fortunately situated that you have pressure at your command, turn on the hose with as much pressure you can get, forcing the water into very crack; if, as is the case on most farms, you cannot use this method, it is advisable to scrub down the walls with a brush or old broom, but any case they should be thoroughly prayed or painted with a good strong disinfectant. This wash should repeated in a few days, to destroy the nites which hatch after the first application. Tile disinfectant may be applied with a hand spray pump, or approx with a mand spray pump, or it such is not available, a brash will do, but in either case the fluid should be used liberally and every crack

Fresh air and sunlight are wonderful disinfectants, and combined eleanliness are preventives against most of the ills of the poultry yard. One of the best disinfectants to use

against mites is made as follows: Dissolve one pound and a half con-cutrated lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. It will be ne-necessary to do this two or three hours before it is required as the lye should be cold when used. Put three quarts of raw linseed oil into a five gallon stone crock, and pour in the lye very slowly, stirring meanwhile. Keep on stirring until a smooth liquid scap is produced, then gradually two gallons of either crude carbolic acid or commercial cresol, stirring constantly until the resulting fluid a clear dark brown. Use two or three tablespoonfuls of the mixture to a ga

water. The foregoing is offered as a most effective remedy against mites; but those who regard the preparation of the mixture as too much work, may use a good strong solution of "Zenolem," or any other creolin preparation.

Ordinary coal oil will kill mites, but as it evaporates quickly the effects are not so lasting. An excellent "paint" to apply to the roosts and nest boxes is composed of one part crude carbolic to three or four parts

coal oil.

Even after the house has been cleaned, the cracks in the roost and nest-boxes should be flooded at regular intervals throughout the summer lar intervals throughout the summer either with the forementioned "paint" or with coal oil. This will go far to keep the pests in check, but it must be regarded simply as a check and the thorough or annual house cleaning described above put into effect as soon as possible.

To facilitate the ease with which this house cleaning may be done all this house cleaning may be done an fixtures such as roots or nests-boxes should be made movable. If they are stationary of present, advantage should be taken of the first rainy day to phone of the first rainy day. to change them. It will be time well spent.—Poultry Division, Experimental

NOTES

This is one of the months when good care should be exercised with the growing stock. Many colds can be avoided, if the fowls are placed in well-ventilated buildings and not overcewded.

ercrowded.
Winter egges are obtained from Winter egges are optamed and a carly-hatched pullets properly grows from known egg-producers. An other methods, such as July hatches

other methods, such as July hatches, poorly-grown, will not prove a success. Some experienced poultry-keepers can attain success with later-hatched fowls, but beginners cannot. The outlook for a good poultry year is poultry feeds, the up-to-date poultry keeper should show a balance on the right side of the ledger. No one can make a profit in any line of business with haphazard methods, and the failures chalked up against the little ures chalked up against the little Canadian hen should be laid to mis nanagement.

In selecting pullets for this winter's layers it has been previously pointed out that consideration should be given to those birds that have grown rapid. ly gree well and to those that show quality as indicated by a soft pliable skin over the breast bone and abdominal cavity. In addition to these two considerations quality is further indicated by the texture of the head parts. The comb and wattles should parts. The comb and wattles should not only be well developed but should have a nice smooth velvety texture. A fourth consideration in selecting the prospective layer is that of capacity. A hen in action needs lots of room, that is to say, room for the digestive and reproductive organs. Such capacity is indicated by good width between the pelvic bones and also good width between these and the rear end of the keel.

## SEVERE WINTER

Is Predicted for the Coming One in the War Zone.

Paris Cable.-In view of the near approach of the winter season and minutary campaigns, interest has been aroused by the prediction of Augustin key, the naturalist and meteorologist, that the winter will be an exceptionally severe one.

Mr. Rey has communicated to the French Government the reasons on which he bases his opinion. He points first to the premature snowfalls in the Alps, which began early, and reached to low altitudes, and to the pehavior of vegetation, such as the fact that the beeches began to lose their leaves in August, while heather blossoms have contracted at the base of the stem, which he states is an indication of an early and hard winter. Animals, too, says the mountaineer naturalist, have began to prepare early for the winter, field mice having dug themselves in at the height of 1,000 yards as early as August 20 instead of late in September or early in October kept for mites. At night they may be seen either on the fowl or running migrating in advance of the ordinary season.

'My conclusion," says the naturalist, "is that the winter of 1915-16, by its carliness, length and the low temperateres it will bring will resemble the winter of 1870-71." The latter winter has been remembered for its extreme

## WOOD PULP, TOO

Should Britain Declare It Contraband of War?

London Cable.--(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The ques-tion whether the Germans are finding wood pulp an efficient substitution cotton in the manufacture of high explosives has been the plosives have which has consulted

several experts,
Sir William Ramsay says: "I quite agree that it is nighly probable that the Germans are making nitro-nignose the Germans are making nitro-lignose from wood fibre. This is the tragedy of our always being too late. I quite agree that we should declare wood pulp contraband, but I hesitate to start another campaign; it takes so

much time and energy.

The Germans have plenty of wood; their country is largely afforested. As to the relative efficiency of wood pulp and cotton I am not expert enough answer that. All I can say is that I am told by French experts that the am told by French experts that the ballistic power of nitro-lignose is not equal to that of gun-cotton. But Krupp turning out any number of guns of is turning out any number of guns of all sorts, and doubtless they are stan-dardized, as regards sights and cham-bers, for nitro-lignose."

Another expert Walter F. Reid, sees no value in declaring wood pulp con-

no value in declaring wood purp con-traband, for "Germany has such large areas of forest containing suitable woods that the present rate of consumption of explosives could be main-tained for years without importation of wood pulp." He adds that one of the ost popular smokeless powders has been made of wood pulp for more than

layton Beadle, a third expert, holds rather different view, saying the reman pulp mills could not produce a product that would reach the requirements of explosives for long, adding "to suddenly drop cotton and switch to something new must spell disaster or at any rate, it would be a most serious handicap, and it has not jet been proved that it can be done."

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	SUGAR MARKET.
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h	Beaver granulated 100 lbs
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	Receipts-1,112 cattle, 128 calves, 2 d.
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## OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. Wheat-Open. High. Low Close.

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0 92 % 0 96 % 0 92 % 0 96

0 91 % 0 96 0 91 % 0 96

0 97 8 1 00 % 0 97 8 1 00 % 0 37 0 3814 0 37 0 3818 0 3414 0 35 12 0 3412 0 35 MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat; No. 1 hard, \$1.10
1-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.05 1-8 to \$1.09 1-8;
No. 42 Northern, \$1.01 1-8 to \$1.06 1-8; December, \$1.01 1-8; to \$1.06 1-8; December, \$1.03 1-8; May, \$1.07; Corn—No. 5;
yellow, \$0.2 to \$50. Oats—No. 3 ...white, \$3.3-4 to \$4 1-4c. Flour advanced; fancy batents, \$6.20; first clears, \$4.85; second clears, \$3.00. Bran—\$19.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat: No. hard, \$1.07; No. 1
Northern, \$1.06; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06;
Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.06 1-2; December, \$1.02 1-2; May, \$1.65 3-4. Linseed, cash, \$1.87; December, \$1.79 1-2; May, \$1.83.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

\$1.87: December, \$1.79 1-2; May, \$1.83.

THE CHEESE MARKETS

Woodstock—There were 1.675 boxes
cheese offered; 13 3-4c bld.

Peterboro—At the cheese board meeting held here to-day, 2.047 cheese were boarded. All sold at 14 1-2 and 14 9-16c.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson and Batchelor report scotch steers, 12 1-2 to 14 1-2c; Irish, 16 4 to 12 3-4c; best bulls, 10 1-2 to 12c, 19c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Receipts: Cattle 900; calves 400! sheep and lambs, \$1,000; 1,500. Prime beeves hogs, near 73-4; niedium, 51-2 to 71-2; common, 4 to 1-2. Ccws, \$40 to \$50 each, one held for \$100. Calves, 5 to \$1.2; sheep, 5 to 51-2; lambs, 71.2 to 8; hogs, 93-4 to 10.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle receipts 1.000; dull. Veals, receipts 100 head; active and steady; \$4.00 to \$12.50. Hows, receipts 3.200 head; active; heavy \$8.75 to \$8.00; mixed \$8.65 to \$8.75; vortears, \$7.75 to \$8.60; mixed \$8.65 to \$7.50. roughs \$7.25 to \$7.75; stags \$5.00 to \$5.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1.000; active and steady; lambs \$5.00 to \$2.25; yearlings \$4.50 to \$7.50; wethers \$5.25 to \$6.50; cost \$5.75; sheep, mixed \$5.75 to \$6.00.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK CHICAGO LIVE ST Cattle, receipts 11,000. Market firm. Beef, native Western steers Cows and helfers Calves Hors, receipts 17,000. Market slow. light lixed leavy lough Pirs 5 550
Bulk of sales 7 7 6)
Sheep receipts 20,000.
Market weak.
Wethers 5 60
Lambs native 6 75 LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady.
No. 1 Northern—12s, 1d.
No. 2 Manitoba—11s, 11 1-2d.
Futures, No. 1 Northern Dulith—11s, 6d.
Corn, spot quiet.
American mixed, new—8c, 8d.
Flour, winter patents—4ls, 6d.
Hops in Lendon (Pacific Const)—64 to
5, 5s. i. 5s. Hams. short cut. 14 to 16 lbs.—73s. Bacon. Cumberland cut. 26 to 39 lbs. is. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—73s. Long clear middles, light, 23 to 31 lbs.—81s. 6d. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—50s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs.—61s.
Lard, prim, Western, in tierces, n
s; old—48s. 7s; old—48s, American, refined—54s, 2d, Butter, finest U. S. in 56-15, bexes—52s, Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-

76s.
Colored—79s.
Tallow, prime city—3/s.
Australian in London—50s, 10 1-2d.
Turpentine, spirits—53s.
Resin, common—11s. 6d.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-4c.
Linseed Oil—28s.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot.—
30s. 6d.

EQUIPMENT ADEQUATE. London, Cable—Gen. Carlston Jones. director of the Canadian Medical Service, had just spent ten days in France, where he found everything prepared for meeting the requirements of the Canadian division. Progress is being made in the hospital which the Canadian Government is establishing in Paris for the French wounded.