

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson I, October 3, 1915.

Elijah in Naboth's Vineyard.—1 Kings, 21: 1-29.

Commentary.—I. The plot against Naboth (vs. 1-10). 1-4. Ahab's capital was at Samaria, but he had a beautiful palace at Jezreel, in which he delighted. He lacked ground for a garden, and he greatly desired to possess a vineyard close by belonging to Naboth. There was no wrong in Ahab's wish to secure the desirable piece of property, which lay close to his palace at Jezreel, provided he had no purpose of resorting to unjust means to obtain it. Naboth was justified in withholding the vineyard from Ahab, because "the permanent sale of the paternal inheritance was forbidden by law (Lev. 25: 23-28; Num. 36: 7-9), and it would seem like a denial of his allegiance to the true religion to sell it when the jubilee restoration was neglected in these idolatrous times." "It is an unfavorable view that we get of Ahab as we see him sulking in his bed-chamber because his wish is not granted. His conduct reminds us of that of a peevish, pampered child."

5-10. In telling his trouble to Jezebel he handed his case over to a resourceful, conscienceless, cruel woman, who would hesitate at no iniquity if only she might accomplish her end. Jezebel appeared to him as the cause of Ahab's weakness. In her view it was unreasonable for him, a king to hesitate to appropriate Naboth's vineyard if he wanted it. She might have said, "Is Naboth King or are you? Cheer up, take to appropriate Naboth's vineyard for you." To the reproach of Israel, it must be said that Jezebel was the real head of the Government. She assumed royal authority, issued the murderous decree, affixed the king's seal, and Naboth was a doomed man. Ahab was no less guilty than she, for he was knowing to the transaction and was responsible for the use of his seal upon the document that meant Naboth's death. Jezebel may be appropriately classed with Herodias, who caused the death of John the Baptist.

II. Naboth murdered (vs. 11-16). 11. his city—Jezreel, about twenty miles north of Samaria. The king and queen were at the latter city, elders, nobles—Those in authority in the city. The elders were the representatives of the Tribes dwelling in Jezreel. The nobles were leading men, social, in the city. As Jezebel had sent unto them. The letter came to the elders and nobles bearing the royal authority since the king's seal was affixed. "In giving validity to documents, names were not in those days, nor are they now in the East, signed by the hand in writing, but impressed by a seal on which the name is engraved. Hence the importance which is attached to the signet-ring throughout the sacred books."—Kitt, 12. proclaimed a fast—The elders and nobles were carrying out Jezebel's directions. The proclamation of a fast indicated that there was cause for humiliation, either because of some calamity that had fallen upon the city or was about to fall. Jezebel did not scruple to attempt to cover her cruel perfidy with a cloak of religion. Jezebel on high—They made the case as public as possible, so that when the witnesses testified against him, indignation would be strong. 13. two men—Under the Mosaic law the testimony of two witnesses was necessary to condemn one to death. Children of Belial—"Base fellows."—R.V. Belial is not a proper name. It means "worthlessness," "recklessness." The sons of Belial were ready to become just such witnesses as Jezebel's conspiracy demanded. Naboth did blaspheme God and the king—There was not the slightest proof that Naboth was guilty of blasphemy against God. As to his blaspheming, the king, it was unjust to construe his refusal to the king of the vineyard, which was his ancestral possession, as treason or blasphemy. Carried him forth—According to Jewish law executions must take place "without the camp," or city (Lev. 24: 13-16), stoned him with stones—The prescribed manner of inflicting the death penalty. The two witnesses were to cast the first stones at the condemned man.

14. They sent to Jezebel—The open and nobles had lent themselves to the wicked Jezebel to become the murderers of an innocent man, and then made their official report to her. Among other sins involved in this series were covetousness, lying, perjury and murder. "The wild license of Jezebel's life, the magical fascination of her arts or of her character, became a proverb in the nation (2 Kings 9: 22). Long afterward her name lived as the byword of all that was execrable, and in the Apocalypse it is given to a church or an individual in Asia Minor, combining in like manner fanaticism and profligacy. (Rev. 2: 20.)—Smith, 15. Take possession of the vineyard—Jezebel's plot seemed thus far to be successful. The death of Naboth and his sons apparently left no legal heir to the land, hence the way was clear for Ahab to lay claim to it. 16. Ahab rose—To take possession—At last the coveted prize was within his reach, and he was ready to take it, no matter at what cost of innocent blood. The satisfaction which he hoped to secure from the possession of the vineyard was destined to be turned into bitterness.

III. Elijah's message to Ahab (vs. 17-29). 17. Word of the Lord came to Elijah—Although the prophet seemed to Ahab to have disappeared from Israel after the test at Carmel and the restoration of the rains, he was within hearing distance of Jehovah, ready to do his bidding. To meet Ahab—Elijah had met Ahab with messages from the Lord at the beginning of the drought, and again at its close. Once more he was called to face the guilty king. Which is in Samaria—"Who dwelleth in Samaria."—R.V. The expression is used to indicate that Ahab was king and had his official residence in Samaria. 18. The vineyard of Naboth—The Lord gave the prophet explicit information as to where Ahab was and his errand there. 19. Hast thou killed him?—The question does not imply doubt, but is the strongest kind of affirmation. Thus saith the Lord—Ahab and his wicked queen had proceeded in their fiendish purpose regardless of right or of Jehovah, but they must be made to know that Jehovah has regard for human conduct, and their wrongs must be expiated. Shall dogs lick thy blood—Because of Ahab's repentance and humiliation (v. 29), this prophecy was not literally fulfilled in his son, on whom Jehovah laid the burden (2 Kings 9: 25.)—Wheeler. Hast thou found me? O mine enemy—As the king had previously regarded Elijah as one who troubled Israel (1 Kings 17: 17), so now he looked upon him as his enemy, failing to recognize in the prophet simply the messenger of God to him. Sold thyself—Ahab stooped at no iniquity as long as he might gratify his depraved ambitions.

21-29. The prophet foretold the utter destruction of Ahab's family and the fate of Jezebel. Although the king was guilty of abominable evils, yet at the words of God by Elijah he came to himself sufficiently to humble himself before the Lord, and the threatened destruction was delayed for a time, but it was only delayed. The penalty must be executed. As we study the history of men and nations we are amazed at the great forbearance of God, yet we know that his judgments must fall at last. Questions.—What request did Ahab make of Naboth? Why would it have been improper for Naboth to grant it? Where was Naboth's home? What were Ahab's feelings when his request was refused? Describe the course that Jezebel took. Of what sins was Jezebel guilty in this matter? Of what sins was Ahab guilty? How did Ahab and Jezebel come to meet in Naboth's vineyard? Why did Ahab call Elijah his enemy? What penalty was pronounced upon Ahab? Upon Jezebel?

## THE POULTRY WORLD

FEED FOR WINTER LAYERS.

With fresh eggs going higher each week and all poultry at a fair figure, the city man with a plot of ground longs for a few hens that will supply him with fresh hen fruit and best quality of meat. Cold-storage eggs at fresh-egg prices do not appeal to lovers of fresh eggs. The one drawback to many who would like to own a few hens is the feeding problem. When reading reports of the experiment station or some experienced large keeper of poultry the beginner thinks to obtain eggs that he must be an expert mixer of feeds, and that, while in a majority of cases the feeds can be mixed by the beginner, to the one with a few hens it is expensive and some labor.

It is proper that the big poultry-keeper with several hundred fowls should have a knowledge of mixing feeds to suit the requirements of his flock, and in this case, where feeds are purchased in large quantities, saving is made. Especially is this true of the dry mash to be fed in hoppers, which the fowls can go at any time. But the busy city man with only an hour in the morning and a few hours at night cannot afford to give this attention to the feeding question, as far as results were concerned, was far less satisfactory. But with the success of the poultry-keepers, aided by the experiment stations, satisfactory feed formulas were attained. This knowledge was not kept a secret, and soon there appeared on the market a number of mixed feeds made up by poultry experts, and based on good results that these mixtures had made with fowls. So to-day the beginner can, with his few hens, rest assured that the high-grade feeds, already mixed, will produce good results and will give one a steady egg yield from any flock that is old enough to lay and is properly housed.

Too many do not feed the fowls in the best way. Especially is this true now in the price of feeds, which is above normal. To feed but one or two grains and omit a good, dry mash, which is one of the essentials toward a good egg-production, is false economy. The growing pullets and older stock must have a certain quantity of feed, and mean over-feeding, which is wasteful, yet with overfeeding one will obtain better results than under-feeding. A half-starved flock can do nothing toward producing eggs. The little they obtain goes only to keep body together and leaves nothing for the production of egg, and to produce eggs, the body must be well fed, and with feeds that contain every element that goes to not only maintain the hen's body, but to make the egg. In the high-grade mixed grains and mashes this can be found.

The beginner, if using the dry mash, fed in hoppers, which is above all times eat when hungry, can rest assured that the fowls are getting enough and the right kind of feed. In addition to this, a morning and night feed of mixed grains is the proper feeding system. Some poultry-keepers use self-feeders, which are regulated to feed a certain quantity of grain to a given number of fowls with some success.

Winter eggs are not so hard to obtain if the proper methods are followed. They consist of a good, well-ventilated poultry house, giving four square feet of floor space to each fowl, fresh water, grit, oyster shells and charcoal and well-balanced mixture of poultry feeds. With this any well-maintained pullet will lay, and any hen that has fully recovered from the moult; but the beginner should guard against the purchase of cheap stock that is diseased and which no feed will make produce eggs until they have reached maturity.

## EGGS ARE "FANCY."

When fresh, clear and full bodied. When shells are sound, clean, bright and of a uniform color.

When they weigh 24 ounces or more to the dozen.

It pays to produce and market fancy eggs.

## NOTES.

A dust bath of ashes, plus a handful of sulphur, will help banish parasites.

If fattening chickens are kept too long they go back and nothing will make them as good again.

Fill the runed chickens at home—a journey reduces the weight of live ones.

A man who has been in the farm poultry business for five or six years, tells me that he no longer looks on it as a woman's job. "The one that makes a success of poultry, whether it be a man or woman, must make up his mind that it is one of the biggest jobs ever tackled." That is just what I have said all along. It costs a good many folks a lot of money to find it out, though.

Ever, hen shows certain physical signs which tend to prove whether she is a paying investment or not. If we had a cow that looked and acted as some hens do, wouldn't she start for the laundry before she started for the barn? But because it is "only a hen," we let her go, never thinking that she is running us behind just as surely as the poor cow. It would be worth many dollars to most of us every year if we kept out the unprofitable hens. Let's do it.

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# FARM GARDEN

SOW AT FARROWING TIME.

The signs of farrowing are known to most pig-keepers, and so it is assumed that everyone knows. The beginner often cannot find what he wants in books for this very reason. We were all beginners once, and may exercise a little patience with those who are to succeed sooner or later—sooner perhaps than we wish. The belly during the greater period of pregnancy enlarges in a more or less symmetrical manner, so much so that even the experienced may be mistaken in regard to an empty sow, but when about three parts gone there comes a measure of flatness in the space between the point of the hip, the spine, and the last rib—the part generally alluded to as the flank. In any species of animal I am asked to pronounce upon I depend more upon this sign than any other, but the animal at the time must not be blown up with wind. If the udder has begun to spring, and the bearing shows signs of elongation, and there is a certain flatness of the flank, the sow knows better. She bites up the long straw into short and comparatively soft pieces, mostly broken lengthwise too, and push it to the sides, leaving a bare place for the actual business to be done, where the youngsters will not get twisted up in long straw and unable to reach the teat.

One of the commonest hindrances to farrowing is a dry or insufficiently laxative diet. Drastic purgatives, given late, are dangerous, but a soft condition throughout the canal can be assured by a few linseed and castor oil, if the case seems at all urgent. Repeated small doses of laxative food, such as broad bran and linseed, made very sloppy, answer best of all, but several days may be needed to bring about this state of things. Many pig men fear to let a heavy brood sow take exercise, but she is generally going on anything but steep and slippery hill sides, and a little natural aperient is thus obtained. Roots are often given with the same object, but with sows heavy in pig the danger of any very bulky food, and especially of large quantities of roots, is that of giving off gas and flatulency, causing the latter is apt to bring on premature labor, or serious illness, and death of the pigs in utero. Many people give salts before pigging, but in the writer's opinion this is one of the few occasions when it is an unadvisable remedy. Oil is the remedy par excellence for most animals requiring a laxative near parturition. Sulphur either as flowers or precipitated (milk) of sulphur, mixed with a quantity of lard, and then with a mash of bran, will generally be taken by the sow, but force should give place to gentle, and heavy sows should not be drenched.

## FEEDING AN ORPHAN FOAL.

Occasionally one has the misfortune to lose a mare that has a young foal and has to bring the foal up by hand on cow's milk. It should be remembered in a case of this kind that cow's milk is normally sweeter than a foal's milk, but he has only about half the amount of fat, and other solids that is found in the average cow's milk, consequently it is usual to add sugar to diluted cow's milk for feeding orphan foals.

A method of feeding is suggested by J. H. S. Johnson, of "Breeder's Gazette," which is about as follows: Use an old teapot for feeding with a thumb of an old kid glove, saying a few holes punched in it, fastened over the spout. For a very young foal, feed not more than a cupful of milk five times a day. A dessert spoon of sugar to a pint of milk is about the right proportion. Three tablespoonfuls of lime water added to this ration will correct acidity in the stomach. The milk should be perfectly sweet, and the utensils should be kept clean, and the milk should be fed at normal body temperature. It should be obtained from a somewhat fresh cow that does not test too high in butter fat. The milk should be diluted with warm or skim milk.

At it is two months old, the foal will do very well on skim milk alone to which may be added a tablespoonful of linseed meal. The foal should have comfortable quarters, pasture and fresh water. As soon as it is willing to eat, it should have a grain mixture put in front of it, a little at a time, consisting of possibly one part of wheat bran to one part of crushed oats, corn chop or crushed barley. A little alfalfa hay will also be of benefit, especially if the colt does not have much pasture.—Charles I. Bray, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

## THE SILO'S GOOD POINTS.

Here are ten reasons why every farmer who keeps live stock should have a silo. They are formulated by Professor J. H. Skinner, of Purdue University.

1. The silo preserves the palatability and succulence of the green corn plant for winter feeding.
2. It helps to make use of the entire corn plant.
3. The silo increases the live stock capacity of the farm.
4. Silage is a good summer feed for pastures are short.
5. Because of the small amount of ground space required by the silo it is an economical means of storing forage.
6. The silo prevents waste of corn stalks, leaves and husks, which contain about two-fifths of the feeding value of the corn plant.
7. The silo located near the feed manger is an assurance of having feed

near at hand in stormy as well as fair weather.

8. The silo assists in reducing the cost of grains in fattening cattle and sheep.

9. Silage greatly increases the milk flow during the winter season, and decreases the cost of production.

10. There are no stalks to bother in the manure when corn is put into silos.

All should understand that silage is not a complete and balanced ration. It is a succulent food and should be supplemented with some balancing dry feed.

## NOTES.

As a rule a horse in thin or medium flesh never exhibits the amount of force or vim that is generally seen in horses in high condition.

The lighter, better ventilated and more comfortable the stable for all kinds of farm stock, the less it will require to keep them in good condition.

Sheep are going to be more and more in demand, both for wool and for mutton. Since beef and pork are both high in price, the American people are turning their attention to lamb and mutton, and an enlarged demand has been created among people who have heretofore not considered this most nutritious animal food.

By recent experiment the U. S. Department of Agriculture seems to show that scours are not due to sour milk but to unclean conditions. If the milk is not allowed to stand for any great length of time and not allowed to become unclean, it is as nourishing to the young calf as sweet skim-milk, and as rapid gains were made in one case, as in the other. It was further shown that sudden change and from sour to sweet, made no apparent change in the calf, although the calf was only a few days old. It was found by experiment, however, that sour milk does not prove so favorable in winter as in summer.

Intestinal worms are a common cause of epilepsy in young pigs. The cause of epilepsy may also be due to an injury of spinal cord. Too close interbreeding. Divide the pigs into small groups, withhold feed for twelve hours, and then give turpentine in milk at the rate of a teaspoonful per 80 pounds live weight. Repeat for three consecutive days. An attempt should be made to prevent intestinal worms by providing dry, well-drained lots, free from mud holes and filth.

## DARK HONEY

Crop Report by Ontario Beekeepers' Committee.

The crop report committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met on Thursday, Sept. 9th, to consider the crop of dark honey. It was found that 105 members had reported 115,400 lbs. from 5,807 colonies, being an average of 20 lbs. to the colony. This is about double of last year's average. The committee advises members to ask 7-12 to 8-12-cents, per lb., wholesale, depending on the size of package and no buckwheat honey should be retailed for less than 10c. per pound.

The local demand for white honey is exceedingly good, as many people are buying honey to put away instead of canned fruit, and the prices recommended by the committee are being realized.

Wholesalers are cautious about buying all lines of goods, including honey, and naturally have made an effort to buy as low as possible. A large number of orders have been filled at a slightly lower figure than recommended, but these orders were for ton lots.

There is yet a large quantity of light honey unsold, but the market is firm and a great many of the smaller beekeepers report that their crop all at prices recommended by the committee. All considered the committee feels that honey need not be sold below prices recommended.

Signed by the committee, Wm. Couss, H. G. Sibbald, W. J. Craig, Morley Pettit, Secretary-Treasurer.

## FEARS FUTURE

Germany Worried Over Recent Franco-Italian Conference.

Berlin cable says: (By wireless to Tuckerton.)—"Particulars of the Franco-Italian economic conference at Cernobbio, Italy, are beginning to leak out," says the Overseas News Agency to-day. "The chief subject of discussion was a boycott of German commerce after the war, to be accomplished by providing direct lines of communication from England to Italy, via Marseilles and Genoa, thus doing away with the present system of international railroads and shutting out the German railways."

"A realization of this plan means serious damage to Switzerland, as that country is the connecting link in the north and south route."

"Swiss public men are carefully following the course of the negotiations with a view to preventing the proposed boycott of Germany from having an injurious effect upon Swiss interests."

The foregoing apparently refers to the Franco-Italian conference, accounts of which were given in Paris despatches on Sept. 19, forwarding advice from Como, Italy, where the conference had been held. Cernobbio is on Lake Como, near the town of that name. It was stated in the Paris despatches that the object of the gathering was the drawing of the people of France and Italy into a closer understanding and sympathy. It was said Great Britain, Russia and Belgium would participate in a later conference.

The trouble with one-sided people is that they are generally on the wrong side.

# MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz. ....	0.28	0.30
Butter, good to choice, lb. ....	0.23	0.25
Spring chickens, dressed, lb. ....	0.18	0.20
Fowl, dressed, lb. ....	0.18	0.20
Ducks, Spring, lb. ....	0.18	0.20
Turkeys, lb. ....	0.20	0.22
Apples, bkt. ....	0.20	0.30
Do. bbl. ....	1.20	1.30
Peaches, 11-qt. bkt. ....	0.25	0.30
Do. 12-qt. bkt. ....	0.25	0.30
Do. 14-qt. bkt. ....	0.25	0.30
Plums, 11-qt. bkt. ....	0.25	0.30
Potatoes, new, bag ....	0.75	0.80
Sweet potatoes, hamper ....	1.50	0.00
Onions, Spanish, case ....	3.25	0.00
Tomatoes, bkt. ....	0.25	0.40
Cabbage, bkt. ....	0.20	0.40
Melons, 11-qt. bkt. ....	0.30	0.40
Watermelons, each ....	0.35	0.50
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt. ....	0.15	0.25
Celery, dozen ....	0.35	0.50
Cranberries, bbl. ....	9.00	0.00

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, lb. ....	\$ 3.50	\$11.00
Do. hindquarters, lb. ....	14.00	15.50
Do. choice sides, lb. ....	11.75	12.50
Do. common, cwt. ....	10.25	11.00
Veal, common, cwt. ....	8.50	9.00
Pork, 11-qt. bkt. ....	12.25	12.75
Do. heavy, lb. ....	10.50	11.00
Spring lamb, lb. ....	12.00	12.50
Mutton, light, lb. ....	12.00	13.00

SUGAR MARKET.

Lantic, extra granulated, per cwt. ....	\$6.41
Do. star granulated, per cwt. ....	6.71
Do. 5 and 2-lb. packages, per cwt. ....	6.71
Do. sun-dried, 10 lbs. packages, per cwt. ....	6.71
Do. sun-dried, 20 lbs. packages, per cwt. ....	6.71
Do. brilliant yellow, per cwt. ....	6.01
Extra granulated, Red Star, per cwt. ....	6.51
Do. Red Star, 20-lb. bags, per cwt. ....	6.51
Do. St. Lawrence, per cwt. ....	6.41
Do. St. Lawrence, 20-lb. bags, per cwt. ....	6.51
Extra S. C. Acadia granulated, per cwt. ....	6.41
Dominion crystals, per cwt. ....	6.41
No. 1 yellow, per cwt. ....	6.01

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—455 calves; 46 calves, 1,325 hogs, 394 sheep.	
Export cattle, choice, lb. ....	8.00
Butcher cattle, choice, lb. ....	8.25
Do. do. medium, lb. ....	7.50
Do. do. common, lb. ....	6.75
Butcher cows, choice, lb. ....	6.25
Do. do. medium, lb. ....	5.75
Do. do. common, lb. ....	5.25
Do. bulls, lb. ....	4.75
Feeding steers, lb. ....	6.00
Stockers, choice, lb. ....	6.25
Do. light, lb. ....	6.00
Milkers, choice, each ....	65.00
Springers, lb. ....	65.00
Sheep, ewes, lb. ....	35.00
Bucks and culs, lb. ....	35.00
Hogs, off cars, lb. ....	8.00
Hogs, f. o. b., lb. ....	9.15
Calves, lb. ....	4.00

## OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close.	
Oct. ....	0.88 1/2 0.89 0.87 1/2 0.87 1/2
Dec. ....	0.88 1/2 0.89 0.87 1/2 0.87 1/2
May ....	0.94 1/2 0.95 0.92 1/2 0.93
Oats—	
Oct. ....	0.36 0.36 1/2 0.35 1/2 0.35
Dec. ....	0.34 1/2 0.34 1/2 0.34 1/2 0.34 1/2
Oats—	
Oct. ....	1.46 1.47 1/2 1.46 1.47 1/2
Dec. ....	1.47 1.47 1/2 1.46 1.47 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.02 1/2; No. 1 Northern, 98c to \$1.01 1/2; No. 2 Northern, 96c to \$1.00; No. 3 Northern, 94c to \$0.99; Yellow, 70 to 71 1/2-cents. Oats—No. 3 white, 32 3/4 to 33 3/4-cents. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 98c; No. 2 Northern, 96c; No. 1 hard, 99c; Montana, 2 1/2; September, 97 1/2-cents. December, 97 1/2-cents. Linseed cake, \$1.02; September, \$1.02; December, \$1.02 1/2.

THE CHEESE MARKET.