

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28th, 1883.

The foreign grain market has been a little stiffer this week; but with no effect upon the local market; which is quiet, and unchanged. We quote Canada White Winter \$1.12 to \$1.15; Canada Red \$1.15 to \$1.17; Canada Spring \$1.10 to \$1.12. Peas, 90c per 60 lbs. Barley, 55c to 65c per bushel. Oats, 36c to 37c. Rye, 65c to 67c per bushel.

FLOUR.—Market extremely quiet all through. Higher grades are unaltered for but bags and similar grades for local use a little better and in some demand. At this season stagnation is to be looked for in this market. Quotations are as follows:—Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.20; Extra Superfine, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$4.55 to \$5.00; Superfine, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers', Canadian, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Strong Bakers', American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$4.15 to \$4.25; Middlings, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Pollards, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.35 to \$2.40; do. Spring Extra, \$2.25 to \$2.30; do. Superfine, \$2.20 to \$2.25; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10 to \$3.15.

MEALS.—Unchanged. Oatmeal, \$4.05 to \$5.00. Cornmeal nominally \$3.90 to \$4.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter—Inside prices slightly weaker but the market is to be quiet to warrant remark. Quotations:—Creamery, fresh made, fine flavored, extra, 25c to 27c; do., good to fine, 23c to 25c; Eastern Townships, 15c to 22c; Morrisburg, 12c to 22c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c. Add 2c per lb. to all of the above for the jobbing trade. Cheese firm, but small business—10c to 11c for August, and 13c to 14c for choice September and October; common grades, 7c to 9c.

HOG PRODUCE.—The market this week has been extremely quiet with no change in quotations.—Canada, short cut, \$22.00 to \$22.50; Western, \$21.50 to \$22.00; Lard, in pails, 14c to 14c; Hams, city cured, 14c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Dressed Hogs, \$8.40 to \$8.60 in car lots; \$8.50 to \$8.75 in small bunches.

Eggs.—Source at higher prices. Fresh at 30c to 31c and lined 25c to 24c.

ASHES.—Pots rather scarce at \$5.15 to \$5.17.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The supply of live stock is still below the requirements of butchers, and many of their customers have to resort more or less than they are accustomed to do, and the consumption of 1 penny cod has been unprecedentedly large. The best cattle sold at from 5c to 7c per lb, with pretty good useful beasts at 4c to 5c do. Bulls were numerous and sold at 4c to 4c per lb; leanish stock brought 3c to 4c do. Calves are plentiful and bring from 8c to \$11 each according to quality. Sheep are scarce and sales have been made at from \$4.50 to 8c each. Live hogs are sold at 7c per lb. There are more liberal supplies of muttons, but much the larger number are small native cows which sell at from \$22 to \$30 each. Good cows bring from \$45 to \$55 each and extra cows from \$60 to \$75 each.

FARMERS' MARKET.

There are pretty liberal supplies of produce being brought to market by the farmers at present, for which there is an active demand at about former rates, excepting in the case of potatoes and hay, both of which are being marketed in large quantities and are sold at lower rates. Oats are rather scarce and higher priced, they sell at from 55c to 100c per bag; peas, 52c to \$1 per bushel; buckwheat, 55c to 60c do; beans, \$1.50 to \$2.25 do; potatoes, 90c to 90c per bag. Several pretty large purchases of potatoes have been made in this vicinity for shipment to the United States at 75c per bag delivered at the cars. Dressed hogs, \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 lbs; beef forequarters, \$9 to \$9 do; hind quarters, \$8 to 88 do; tub butter, 20c to 27c per lb; prints 25c to 40c do; old eggs, 25c to 30c per dozen; fresh laid eggs, 35c to 45c do; apples, \$3 to \$5 per barrel; oranges, \$1.75 to \$5.00 per case. Cabbages, \$3 to \$4 per 100 heads; American rhubarb, \$2 per bunch. Hay, \$6 to \$9.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; straw, \$3 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27th, 1883.

GRAIN.—Following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat,

\$1.22 Feb., \$1.23 March, \$1.24 April, \$1.25 May, Corn 7c cash, 7 1/2 Feb., 7 1/2 March, 7 1/2 May, 7 1/2 June, Oats, 56c cash, 50c Feb., 50c March, 51c May, Rye, 78c to 79c. Peas—Canada field, 85c to 90c; green peas, \$1.30; black-eyed Southern, \$2.90 to \$3.00 per two bushel bag. Buckwheat, 74c.

FLOUR.—Low Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.35; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.45; Spring, \$3.65 to \$3.90 for Winter; Western Spring Clear Extra, \$5.50 to \$6.05; Patent Choice Fancy, held at \$6.85 to \$7.00; Inferior Clear Extra, \$4.65 to \$5.75; Straight Extra, \$4.65 to \$6.10, up to \$6.15 for Choice, and \$6.60 to \$7.50 for Choice to Fancy; Patent Extra, \$6.25 to \$8.00; Choice Fancy Family Extra, \$6.45 to \$6.90; Buckwheat Flour, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Coarse, \$6.75 to \$7.25 per lb. Cornmeal, Brandywine \$3.85 to \$3.90; City Sacked, coarse, per 100 lbs, \$1.20 to \$1.25; Fine white, and yellow, \$1.35 to \$1.45; no sales. Corn flour, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Grits, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, \$22 to \$25; 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, \$21 to \$25; 60 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, \$20 to \$21; 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed, \$20 to \$21; 50 lbs. or medium feed \$20 to \$20.50; 40 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$18.50 to \$19; rye at \$19 per ton; barley feed, \$22.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, per lb, prime, 13c; fancy, 14c to 14c; Timothy, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per bushel; domestic flaxseed, \$1.25 to \$1.30; Calcutta linseed, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

BEEF.—A fair average trade. We quote: \$12.50 for plain mess; \$12 to \$13.50 for extra mess; \$13 to \$13.50 for plate; \$14.50 for extra plate; \$25.00 to \$27.00 for extra India mess and \$15 to \$16.00 for packet.

BEEF HAMS.—Fair market at \$21.50 to \$22.

BACON.—The Chicago market prices are, loose long clear, \$9.20; short clear, 10c per lb; short rib, \$9.20; shoulders, 6.65; boxed clear, \$9.35; short clear, \$9.75; short rib, 9.45c; shoulders, \$9.50.

CUTMEATS.—Demand better than last week. We quote: 9c to 10c for pickled hams; 9c for pickled shoulders; 11c to 12c for smoked hams; 8c for smoked shoulders; 13c to 13c for smoked hams.

DRESSED HOGS.—Hogs at 8c to 8c and market pig at 9c.

PORK.—\$19.00 to \$19.25 for new mess; \$15 to \$15.50 for extra prime, \$19 to \$19.50 for family.

LARD.—Prices but little changed. Sale still small. We quote 11c for Western steam and 11c for city.

STEARINE.—We quote 11c to 11c. Oleo-margarine, 9c to 10c.

TALLOW.—We quote 8c to 8c for prime. Sales of 35,000 lbs reported.

MEAT AND STOCK.—Western heavy hogs, 6c to 6c per lb; Jersey and nearby 5c to 6c. Spring lambs, 6c to 7c. Live calves, State, fair to prime, 9c to 10c; Jersey, 8c. 10c to 10c; butter-milk fed, 5c to 6c; grassers, 4c to 4c. Dressed veals, from 12c to 11c for poor to fair, to 13c to 14c for choice.

POISONS.—We all have a great horror of being poisoned without exactly understanding what it is. Poison is a disorganization of flesh and blood, or both. If you have swallowed a poison, whether lead, arsenic, or other thing poisonous, put a tablespoonful of ground mustard in a glass of water, cold or warm, stir and swallow quickly, and instantaneously the contents of the stomach will be thrown up, not allowing the poisonous substance time to be absorbed and taken into the blood; and as soon as vomiting ceases swallow the white of an egg or two new eggs for the purpose of neutralizing any small portion of the poison which may have been left behind. Let the reader remember the principle, which is, to get the poison out of you as soon as possible; there are other things which will have a speedy emetic effect, but the advantage of mustard is, it is always at hand, and acts instantaneously, without any after medicinal effects. The use of the white of an egg is that, although it does not nullify all poisons, it antagonizes a larger number than any other agent of the readily attainable. But while taking the mustard or egg, send for a physician; these are advised in order to save time, as the difference of 20 minutes is often death.—Boston Transcript.

FOOD WANTED NOT STIMULANT.

With regard to the sustaining of muscular force, all physiologists agree that it is food that enables the muscles to be nourished, and that the oxygen enables the muscles to be put into action. I will give you a leading case. A captain of a vessel returning from Australia, told me that she sprang a leak soon after leaving Sydney, and that as the wind did not allow him to put in at the Cape of Good Hope, nothing could be done but to endeavor to keep the ship afloat all the way home. At first he leaned to the men their regular allowance of grog; but he soon found that they were running down in strength. Labor at the pumps so constantly fatigued them so greatly that at the end of the watch they would drink and turn in. At the end of four hours they would awake unrefreshed. He saw that this must be changed. He stopped the grog, and ordered that at the end of the watch each man should be given a mess of cocoa and sugar with his meat. This changed matters very much. They took this food before they turned in, and this sugared cocoa renewed the material of their muscles and put them into a condition in which they could sleep soundly and awake refreshed. He assured me that he brought his men into harbor, after all that severe work, in higher condition than ever a crew came home. In the light of modern science, the rationale of this case becomes quite clear. In every act of muscular contraction, a certain amount of muscle-sugar (a peculiar form of sugar that is deposited in the muscular tissue) is "burned off," by union with the oxygen furnished by the blood; and it has been found experimentally that the amount of "energy" produced by that combustion (as measured by the quantity of carbonic acid given off) is the precise equivalent of the mechanical force exerted plus the amount of heat generated. Neither form of force can be augmented, without a corresponding expenditure of the fuel (muscle sugar) derived through the blood—from the food. When the nerve-stimulus that calls forth the contraction is augmented, a larger amount of muscle-sugar is burned off, and this requires a larger supply of food to make it good. And thus it is obvious that it is the food that really furnishes the "energy" (or power of doing work) whilst alcohol can only furnish an increased stimulus, the effect of which is (like that of the spur to the horse) to get more exertion put forth in a given time, but at the expense of increased "waste" of muscle-substance, and of increased fatigue, requiring a longer interval of repose for the restoration of the power.—Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter.

TWO LION-KILLER MONKEYS.

Two monkeys of the species popularly known as lion-killers were received from Europe on Wednesday by the proprietor of a circus which is now in winter quarters at Philadelphia. They were placed in cages a few feet distant from two large and intractable lions, and no sooner had they discovered the proximity of their instinctive enemies than they rose upon their hind legs and with every appearance of excitement and rage gave utterance to a succession of ear-piercing shrieks. The lions started up at the sound, apparently recognizing its source, and roared in response. One of the lion-killers soon afterward exhibited the singular power of his race to throw an object with great force and accuracy by picking up a hatch which lay within reach and hurling it through the bars of the cage at one of the attendants, whose head it narrowly missed.—N. Y. Tribune.

CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.—HON.

Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, says the co-education of the sexes is a good thing. No scandals have arisen at Cornell growing out of the system. Indeed, as regards morals, the young women have acted as restraint upon the young men. The results have been better scholarship and better deportment. He remarks: "We find in the classes that men will outrank women in study, and that two or three of them will be far ahead; but we also find that, taking the class altogether, women have a better average—that is, better general average. Taken altogether, the results thus far have fully realized the most sanguine hopes of the friends of co-education."

A RESTAURANT, advertises its sausages as unapproachable. What, do they bite?

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.) LESSON X.

March 11, 1883. [Acts 6: 1-18] THE SEVEN CHOSEN.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 8-8.

(Revised Version.)

Now in those days, when the number of the disciples was multiplying, there arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministrations. And the twelve called the multitude of the disciples unto them, and said, It is not fit that we should forsake the word of God, and serve tables. Look ye out therefore, brethren, from among you seven men of good report, full of the Spirit and of wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. But we will continue steadfastly in prayer, and in the ministry of the word. And the saying pleased the whole multitude; and they chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit, and Philip, and Prochorus, and Nicanor, and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicolas a proselyte of Antioch; whom they set before the apostles: and when they had prayed, they laid their hands on them.

And the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem exceedingly; and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith. And Stephen, full of grace and power, wrought great wonders and signs among the people. But there arose certain of them that were of the synagogue called the synagogue of the Libertines, and of the Cyrenians, and of the Alexandrians, and of them of Cilicia and Asia, disputing with Stephen. And they were not able to withstand the wisdom and the Spirit by which he spake. Then they suborned men, which said, We have heard him speak blasphemous words against Moses, and against God. And they stirred up the people, the elders, and the scribes, and came upon him, and seized him, and brought him into the council, and set up false witnesses, which said, This man cease not to speak words against this holy place, and the law: for we have heard him say, that this Jesus of Nazareth shall destroy this place, and shall change the customs which Moses delivered unto us. And all eyes sat on him, in the council, fastening their ears on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom.—Acts 6: 3.

TOPIC.—Helpers in Church Work. LESSON PLAN.—1. HELPERS NEEDED, VS. 1-4. 2. HELPERS CHOSEN, VS. 5-7. 3. STEPHEN ABANDONS VS. 8-10.

TIME.—A. B. 30-35. Place.—Jerusalem.

INTRODUCTORY.

The council, on hearing the defence of the apostles, were greatly enraged against them and were bent on putting them to death. But Gallio, a lawyer of great influence, sought to calm the tumult. His advice prevailed. But some punishment must be inflicted to justify this thirteenth, so they had the twelve stripped to the bare back and whipped. Again they were commanded not to speak in the name of Jesus, and then they were let go. But there is only one way to keep such men silent—to kill them. They went out of the council with bleeding backs but radiant faces, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for Christ's name, and they ceased not openly to preach Jesus Christ.

But a new danger now threatened the church. Jealousies arose among the disciples, leading to murmurings against the apostles themselves. Our lesson tells us how wisely the apostles met these murmurings and provided against any future cause of complaint.

LESSON NOTES.

GRECIANS—Jews who spoke the Greek language and used the Greek Scriptures. HEBREWS—Jews speaking the Syro-Chaldee language and using the Hebrew Scriptures. The large increase of the church had increased the number of those needing aid. V. 2. NOT REASON—no pleasing to us as entrusted with a higher ministry. SEVE TABLES—care for feeding the poor. V. 3. OF HONEST REPORT—of a good clear reputation. V. 4. PROSELYTE OF ANTIOCH—a Gentile of that city who had embraced the Jewish religion, and had now become a Christian. V. 5. LAID THEIR HANDS—seeking for them God's blessing and setting them apart for their work. This is generally regarded as the institution of the office of DEACONS. V. THE WORD OF GOD INCREASED—was preached with new power and effect upon the hearts of men. WERE OBEIENT TO THE FAITH—received Christ and his gospel for their salvation. V. 8. POWER—miraculous power, the gift of the Holy Ghost. V. 9. SYNAGOGUE—Jewish assembly for prayer, Scripture-reading and exposition. Also the place where such services were held. LIBERTINES—Jewish freedmen who had been slaves at Rome; the descendants of those who were carried captive by Pompey and afterward liberated. V. 10. THE SPIRIT—the Holy Spirit. He spoke with wisdom, for he spoke by inspiration. V. 11. SUBORNED—got them to testify falsely. Began in argument, they tried fraud. BLASPHEMOUS—words of contempt or railing, whether against God or anything sacred. V. 13. FALSE—because they gave to his words a meaning he never intended. V. 14. THIS JESUS OF NAZARETH—language of strong contempt. CUSTOMS—the Jewish rites and ceremonies. THIS WAS TRUE, but it was only because the old system was to be fulfilled in the new. As they took, and in the use they made of it, it was a lie. V. 15. THE FACE OF AN ANGEL—lighted up with the radiance of heaven.

TEXTS TO REMEMBER.

- 1. It is the duty of the church to provide for the poor. 2. Church people, and especially church officers, should be above reproach. 3. Great faith gives great power. 4. A statement may be false though the words be true. 5. We may expect help from God in bearing testimony for him.