

LESSON III.-OCT. 20, 1912.

Mission to the Gentiles.-Mark 7 24-30; Matt. 8: 5-13.

COMMENTARY.—1. Christ heals a Greek girl (vs. 24-30). 24. thence he arose—The discourses of our Lord about the bread of life (John 6) and emonial defilement (Mark 7: 1-23) stirred up the Jewis'ı leaders to and stirred up the Jewis' leaders to a high pitch of anims ty, and they were already planning his destruction. It did not therefore seem prudent for him to remain longer in Galilee at this time, into the borders—It is probable that the disciples were either in, or near, the land of Phoenicia. Tyre and Sidon—Cities of Phoenicia. on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. They were about twenty miles apart, and thirty-five and fifty-five miles, respectively, from the Sea of Galliee. Prosperous in the time of Christ, they have now sunken to miserable villages of a few thousand inhabitants each. Tyre was at one time nineteen miles in circumference and famed for its great wealth and Tyrean purple dye. It has been suggested that the entrance of Jesus into non-Jewish territory in his mission foreshadowed the offer of salvation through the gospel to the Gentile world, could not be hid—Jesus had made his way privately with his disciples, and desired to remain for a time in this region unobserved, but his fame preceded him even into non-Jewish territory. 25. a certain woman ....fell at his feet—She assumed this attitude out of respect for Jesus and also as a suppliant. She had heard of his arrival and of his power, and desired to have that power exercised in behalf of her afflicted daughter.

26. a Greek—She belonged to the Grecian race. a Syrophenician by nation—She had her home in Phoenician by the had been been to the tion—She had her nome in rnoemicia, which at this time belonged to the province of Syria. In Matt. 16: 22 she is called "a woman of Canaan." This expression declares her religious for the province of Syriah begought. tendency; she was a Gentile, besought aim—Her earnestness led her to make a decided effort to secure relief. Matthew records her words, "Have mercy upon me" (15: 22), although it was not she, but her daughter, that was directly afflicted. However, her daughter's affliction, would be been decided. was directly afflicted. However, her daughter's affliction would be her own that he would cost forth the devil out of her daughter—the domoniac was one whose being was strangely interpenetrated by one or more of those fallen spirits, who are constantly asserted in scripture (under the name of demons, evil spirits. der the name of demons, evil spirits, unclean spirits, the chief being the devil, or Satan) to be the enemies and tempters of the souls of men. He stood in a totally different posi-tion from the abandoned wicked man, morally is given over to the

her, although his disciples "be-ht him" to "send her away" (Matt. 15:23). It is not meet—It is not fit ing or consistent. The children's bread By the term children he means the Jews. It was not in keeping with he mission to bestow upon Gentiles the blessings designed for the Jews, even though the latter were rejecting him and despising the benefits he was free-ly offering them. Cast it unto the dogs Jesus, in applying the epithet dogs to the Gentiles, was following the mode of expression of the times, for the Jews looked upon all others as dogs. The woman was not to be repulsed even by being classed with dogs. She saw a ray of hope in the words of Jesus, "Let the children first be filled," for there might be something left for the dogs that were accustomed to run about the ta-26. Yes, Lord—I admit all you.

Her strong desire and faith made keen sighted, for the very words were turned into an argument in her favor. Yet the doge eat of the children's crumbs—Here the picture is complete. The household are gathered the table and the crumbs accidentally let fall to the floor are eagerly seized by the hungry and ever-watchful The dogs were not denied this privilege, nor should she, Gentile dog, as she was, be deni ed the crumb she craved. 29. For this saying—In what she had said this Gentile woman expressed both desire and faith. Jesus said to her, "O woman, great is thy faith" .Matt. 15:28). The devil is gone out of thy daughter—The victory was worth all the effort, humiliation, persistency and faith necessary to its at-Christ heals the servant of a Ro-

Jesus said unto her-He did not

devil .- Alford.

man officer (vs. 5-13) 5. Capernaum— A city on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee. Centurion—A Roman military officer, who commanded a century, or company of from fifty to one hundred soldiers. Palestine was under Roman rule and probably there was a Roman garrison at Capernaum. Beseching—Earnestly asking. Luke says the centurion approached Jesus through the alder. The centurion was a Gentury was a Gentury of the control of the contro military officer, who commanded a cenelders. The centurion was a Gen-but had accepted the Jewish faith, the elders. and was so much interested in the nation that he had built a synagogue. 6. Sick of the palsy. He was afflicted with some sort of paralysis. Grievously tormented—In severe pain. Luke says he was "at the point of death" (R. V.). 7. Jesus saith...I will come—He recognized the faith of the officer and responded to the call. Heal he severity of the illness caused no hesitation on Jesus' part. centurion answered—From Luke's rar-rative we learn that Jesus started at once with the elders toward the cen turion's home, and on the way net sersage that follows. I am not worthyence of the marvelous Teacher. Speak
the word only—This showed his faith. O. Under authority, having soldiers under me—He knew how to obey orders and how to be obeyed.

Marvelled—He wondered at such an

expression of faith in one born a Gen-tile. The term "marvelled" reveals to us the human side of the nature of Jesus. I. have found so great faith, no, not in is-It was in Isreal where one might expect to see faith, if it was to be found a Jew. II. Shall come from the east on the part of persons unknown.

and west. This is a promise of the extension of the blessings of the gospel to the Gentiles. With Abraham—Those who accept of Christ through faith shall be counted with the children of Abrabe counted with the children of Abraham, shall be partakers of everlasting bliss. Kingdom of heaven—Heaven is here indicated. 12. Children of the kingdom—The Jews, who were the rightful heirs of the blessings of the gospel. They should have received Christ, but rejected him, thus through their unbelief forfeiting their place in the everlasting king. ing their place in the everlasting king-dom. Cast out into outer darkness—In-stead of a place in the palace where they might sit down to the feast with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, they were to be thrust out. banished from the pre-sence of the Lord. Weeping and gnash-ing of teeth—This denotes sorrow and rage—conscious suffering. 13. As thou hast believed, so be it done—His faith had triumphed.

Questions. Where were Tyre and Si

don situated? Who came to Jesus? Why was this woman called a Greek? Why Lyrophenician? What was her request? What reply did Jesus make? What is means by the children's bread? By casting it unto the dogs? How did she reply to him? What is to be commended in her reply? What was the result of her faith? What is the office of central state of the turion? What request did the centurion make of Jesus? What did Jesus say about his faith?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic Genuine faith.

I. Tested.
II. Honored.

I. Teeted. In this lesson we learn that the most astonishing and acceptable faith may be exercised by the most unlikely persons. On this occasion Jesus had left His own country and people, and sought retirement among the Gentiles. The boundless compassion of the on of God accounts for the fact He could not be hidden. The heathen woman is an illustration of the great drawing that exists between the Saviour and the soul that needs and seeks Him. We may safely regard his sole purpose in going to that place was to minister to that sufferer, and to crown her foith and real to the sufferer. sith and make her an example to those who stood by, as well as to fu-ture generations. She had much against her in her circumstances. In the eyes of the Jews she belonged to the most hated of the Gentile races. She received little countenance from Christ's dis ciples. They desired Him to send her away, but it was not from them that she sought help. Though a heathen in religion and an ailen in race she credit-ed what she had heard of Jesus. Her faith overcame natural prejudice erself and the fear of its influence

others. There are many striking feather motherly care, her energy, humility and pleading. She had a deep sorrow spurring her on to make every exertion, She felt her need and the true char-acter of her affliction. Jesus tried her faith by perfect silence, by seeming in-difference and by apparent reproach, but she could not be defeated because would not doubt. She turned which seemed most against her into an argument in her favor. She did not be lieve in Jesus as a sectarian Saviour. She was desperately resolved. Though a dog, she pleaded her association with the children. She granted to the Jews the first place, and counted herself next. thus exalting Jesus as the Saviour of all. She most firmly believed Carist to be the Lord, able to work a miracle on her daughter. It meant a very great thing to have her daughter delivered, though to Christ it was a mere crumb, compared with His supply of power. Ob-serve her creed which had grown from small knowledge. The certurion presents another remarkable example of faith in a Gentile soldier. He was earnest, simple, devout. His faith was great in itself, great as compared with that of the Jews. He had gove far in advance of the second

of the age.
II. Monored, The faith of the Canaanitish woman triumphed over all disap-pointments and attained her desire. She asked for no change in the divine order of salvation, but a fulfilment of it. Her patience proved the greatness of her faith and her humility was companion to her patience. Nothing conquere majesty like humility. All that was apparently impossible to reason became facts to her faith in its persistent exercise. To a wonderful degree she entered into the meaning of Christianity. The earnestness of that heathen woman rebuked the ignorance and ingratitude of the Jews By it the disciples were educated for their missionary work, and made to see how valuable a soul is. She came asking a mercy for herself and went away carrying it to others. She had admitted that she could ask but little, yet believingly dared to pronounce that little cer-tain. At the height of her faith Jesus for that faith He granted her full vequest. Her faith was owned, commended and honored by the author of it. Her humility had gone deep and her faith rose high. She displayed the elements of prevailing prayer in her sincerity. humility, importunity and faith. The faith of the centurion was also gloriously rewarded. In his words, "I will come and heal," Jesus expressel. His own gracious method in dealing with mankind. He announced with the centurion's display of faith, the ingathering of the Gentile nations.

## **BABY'S BEST FRIEND**

Baby's Own Tablets are baby's best friend, and the mother's greatest aid. They cure constipation. simple fevers, break up colds, expel worms and regu-late the stomach and howels. Concerning them Mr. Napoleon Pelletier, St. Marcel, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation and simple fever for both my little girl of three years and my boy of four months, and have found them entirely satisfactory and always keep them in the house." The Tublets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicien Co., Brockville, Ont.

COSTLY ERROR AT GALT. Galt, Oct. 14.-Investigation by the ater commission into the cause of the adequate water supply at the recent isastrous fire which destroyed the Galt robe works, reveals the fact that valves anywhere, yet here was the greatest exhibition of faith he had met in his labors as the Messiah, and that in one not fed had been closed through an oversight



## The Best Treatment for Itching Scalps and Falling Hair

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the adde and make a parting, gently rubbing Cutteurs clutment into the parting with a bit of soft fannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings showth all an inch apart until the whele scalp has been treated, the purpent of the parting with a bit of soft fannel held over the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cutteurs soap and hot water. Shampoo alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair. Notwithstanding Cuticura soap and ointment are sold everywhere, those whating to try, this treatment may do so without expense by sending to "Cutteura," Dept. 4M, Boston, U. S. A., for a free sample of Cutteura soap and ointment, with 32-p. book on skin and hair.

# Poultry Hints For Breeders

(T. Uttley in Poultry World.)

The history of the Andalusian seems a difficult subject. We cannot trace the present-day fowl back very far, it would appear that Minorca blood has entered largely into their composition. The birds first imported from Spain to England were said to have afterwards been crossed with the Spanish fowl.

The Andalusian is more reachy in gen-

pullets that will turn out 20 eggs per ammun. When six or seven eggs will weigh one pound this is going some.

In producing a mility strain keep down the size of the comb, especially in the roosters, by breeding from birds with only medium-sized combs. The Andalusian has a narrower cumb than the Minorca, this being slightly thuner is one of the greatest drawbacks against the breed in Canada, nevertheless there are many Andalusian brorders here who find no trouble in this respect, who will tell you that the flue Andalusian is a strong, useful fowl, that the chickens are hardy and easy to rear. Eggs prove very fertile, and they are a fair table-chicken. They are non-sitters, mature quickly. The fact is, some strains are more delicate tha nothers. My own personal experience of the breed is that they are O. K. The Andalusian rooster is a very useful bird to cross with a heavy breed, as the progeny are less inclined to broodyness, the size of egg is usually increased, which is an important item in utility pullets, and as the Andalusian is a good sized chicken the cockerels from size a good

MARKETING DRESSED POULTRY. Dressed poultry always pays a good profit and as with egges appearance goes a long way in securing top prices and the best market is direct to a retailer. The following rules should control your ship-

best market is direct to a retailer. The following rules should control your shipments:

1. Starve the birds at least twenty-four hours before killing. This leaves the cropempty and the flesh in better shape.

2. Always dry-pick your birds, never scald them. Dry plucked birds will sell at from two to three cents per pound more than scalded. Scalding discolors the flesh.

3. It is not necessary to draw chickens or turkeys but ducks and goes should be always drawn before shipping. Leave on the head and feet.

4. Get in touch with a retailer in the city nearest you and ascertain his desire as to how he wishes shipments trussed, number in box, etc.

5. Get new clean boxes that will just hold the number the dealer wishes. Line the boxes with white paper, leaving enenough to fold over from each side. Cut neat scallops on the edges of the paper. leaving enough to fold over from each side. Cut neat scallops on the edges of the paper. Place your birds in carefully, bo everything you can think of that will make the shipment attractive and be sure that yur name shows conspleuously on the side of the box or elsewhere. Shipments of this kind, the dealer will deplay in your shipping cases, and you get the advertising. Soon customers will be demanding your poultry. The dealer will return your shipping cases when empty.—Canadian Farm.

TREATMENT FOR SWELLED HEADS

TREATMENT FOR SWELLED HEADS IN TURKEYS.

I see in the issue of September 12th, Mrs. J. M. is inquiring about swelled

head in turkeys, or roup. I will give you my experience with the disease. About six years ago it first made its appearance in my flock of about 100 turkeys. I dipped their heads in coal oil every morning, but thirty of them died, so I found that a failure. About two years ago it again made its appearance in my flock. I saw in the papers to isolate the sick birds from the rest of the flock. There was just one had it, and I shut it up and I watched the flock and took them out at the first symptoms, until I had eighteen shut up with the disease. L then got a 50 cent package of a proprietary roup cure, and put it in their drinking water, and fed them bran and shorts mixed with milk and fresh green clover tops until the swelling all went down and they were better. I then let them run at large again, when some of them again took it. Then I tried a more effectual method. I took a fence staple and opened the swelling and pressed out the suppurated matter, and then filled the opening with roup cure, and put a little in the mouth as well. After the first day the Birds improved rapidly and soon were better. On some of the birds I had to operate twice, well and not lose any of them, and same weighed twenty-eight pounds at selling time. I also gave them all copperas in their drinking water.—Mrs. W. W. Anderson, in Farmer' Advocate.

G.G.G.G.G.

G.G.G.G.G.

Points in poultry husbandry, on which stress was laid by the Missouri Hen and Cow Special last spring, were alliteratively arranged as follows:

"Grid-with which to grind the food.

"Grains-corn, wheat and oats and a dry mash made of the same foods ground.

"Greens-ground alfalfa, clover, cowpeas, beets or cabbage.

"Grubs-dry beef scraps, skim or buttermilk, or meat food.

"Gumption-the use of common sense in all your operations.

"Good care was the fourth essential, a willingness to work, and the ability to hatch and rear chickens. If any one fact was made plainer than another, it was that you must keep your houses and premises absolutely clean."

Advocate.



GOOD BREEDING ESSENTIAL TO PROFITABLE FEEDING.

Experience has taught many a feeder

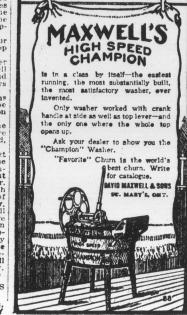
to shun the animal of no particular breed. The "mongrel" has regularly been found a loser when it comes to a question of feeding for profit. By the term mongrel" is not meant animals which have resulted from the crossing of well bred individuals of two different pure breeds but animals which have resulted from indiscriminate crossing, or in other words from common stock.

There are and have been crossed animals than which no one could have wished for better feeders. Good grades are common in every breed, but is not a good grade, one whose sires back for at least a few generations have been pure-

were said to have afterwards been crossed with the Spanish fowl.

The Andalusian is more reachy in general build than the Minorca, it should be more upright and gamy in type. The old dirty drab color is fast dying out or it should be. Personally I do not like should be avoided. The medium should be avoided by the should be avoided. The medium are should be avoided. The medium are should be avoided by the should be avoided by the should be avoided. The medium are should be avoided by the should be a should be avoided by the should be avoided by t

go on the market in a finished condi-tion and command the top price? Such are the exception, not the rule. But such has been accomplished with the better bred class of steers, and many feeders have made a success of finishing two-year-olds. A steer which can be made as heavy in two years as another in four yars, must be the more economic cal and more profitable feeder. There are points worthy of consideration in selecting feeding cattle. The man who breeds good stock is usually a good feeder, and the reverse is often found to be true of the careless breeder. Good feeding while young means much with live stock, and a well-bred steer which has been kept in good condition and has never lost his calf fat, is in every way likely to give much better returns from feeding than the half-starved bundle of bones, the gest portion of whose carcass is head and horns. The well-fed well-bred ani-





mal is naturally thick fleshed, has never been compelled to subsist on less food than that required to maintain the food than that required to maintain the body in good health and promote growth is constitutionally strong, and as a result, is as a rule a smaller consumer of food than hi sthin brother, who may have been taken from his bad conditions by the cattle feeder, and placed the strength of the cattle feeder, and placed the strength of the cattle feeder. on a ration intended to fatten him, but which goes in an unsuccessful and cost ly effort in an endeavor to promote the growth of a stunted raw-boned frame.

As a fat animal becomes fatter consumption grows less until a certain limit is reached. Anyone who has finished numbers of pigs or steers has noticed this. They must be finished though, before it is apparent. Feeders have also remarked the insatiable appetite of very thin half-starved animals. It is quite clear that the maximum consumition clear that the maximum consumption of food goes with the poorer class of animal. Poorly bred stock grows slowly, and matures very slowly, whereas well-bred stock grows rapidly and matures

at an early age.
From the feeder's viewpoint, the animal which has breeding behind it has everything in its favor. The buyer al ways seeks the highly finished product and the highly finished product is al-ways a well-bred animal—well-bred, but not necessarily pure bred, however, if pure-bred so much the better. Butchers always look for quality. It is quality which commands the highest prices and which is demanded by the high-class trade. Good quality may be produced, but a certain amount of recognized good breeding necessary to quality is very likely to be wanting.

The old cry comes up "where are

The old cry comes up "where are we to get the right kind of feeders?" True there is some difficulty at the present time with a growing scarcity of cattle in obtaining these, but the opportunity is open to produce them. Instead of using a bull which is in service more to freshen the cows than for any value which may be placed upon his contract let average with a contract let average at l for any value which may be placed upon his get, let every cattle owner make
it a point to use nothing but a purebred sire, and where the young stock
is to be fed off, a sire of one of the
recognized beef breeds. This practice continued in will surely have a good effect
upon the beef cattle of the country.
Herds will be graded up and good feeders will be more plentiful, resulting in
greater profit to both the raiser of
stocks and the feeder, as well as better
satisfaction to butchers and consumers. In closing let us say in the words ers. In closing let us say in the words of the writer on the other side of the Atlantic "that no matter how bad things are, there is always a better market for good stock than bad, and many more things are possible with well-bred animals than with ill-bred ones by reason of their greater adaptability to all sorts of land and conditions.



TORONTO MARKETS.	
FARMERS MARKET.	
Dressed hogs \$1" 10	31º Fa
Butter, dairy	0 33
Eggs, dozen	. 11 311
Chickens, 15 0 15	0 15
Ducks, 1b 0 14	0 15
Geese, 15 0.18.	0 15
Potatoes, bag	0.90
Apples, bbl 160	2 50
Celery, dozen 0 30	0 35
Cabbage, dozen 0 30	0.40
Beef, torequarters See	9 00
Do., hidgnarters, ewt 11 50	12 50
Do., choice gides, cwi 10 00	10 75
Do., medium, cwi s co	9 (10)
Do., cemmon, cwt 6 53	7 50
Mutton, light, cwi., 500	9 00
Veals, common, cwt 500	10 00
Do., prime, cwi 11 00	13 (#)
Spring lambs 10 00	11 00
SUGAR MARKET.	
Sugars are ovoted in Toronto in	hore

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per gwt. as follows:
Extra granulated. St. Lawrence ... \$4.55.
Do., Redpath's ... 4.95.
Do., Acadis ... 500
Imperial, granulated ... 4.90
Reaver, granulated ... 4.90
No. 1 yellow ... 4.55.
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; cgr lots, 5c less. LIVE STOCK.

Toronto report: There was an ex-Toronto report: There was an extra good class of cattle at both Union stock yards and the city cattle market this morning, and prices were well maintained. Eccepts at the city cattle market were 500 cattle, 350 sheep, 400 hogs and 195 calves.

and 125 caives.
Union stock yards-1,107 cattle, 1.836 sheep, 1.835 hogs, 181 calves. To-day's quotations: Export cattle, choice ... \$ 6 00 \$ 6 10

5 50

Do., medium 5.75
Do., bulls 5.00
Butcher cattle, choice 6.00 Butcher cattle, choice...
Do., medium
Do., common
Butcher cows, choice
Do., medium
Do., canners
Do., bulls
Feeding steers
Stockers, choice 4 50 5 00 5 50 6.00 3 00 4 00 5 00 Stockers, choice
Do., light
Milkers, choice, each 60 00 
 Springers
 40 00

 Sheep, ewes
 4 00

 Bucks and culls
 2 50
 Springers

6 00 8 25 Lambs Hogs, fed and watered... Hogs, f.o.b. 3 50

### OTHER MARKETS.

Wheat-	Open. High. Low. Close 914 914 90% 914						
October		 		9114	9114	9074	9114
December		 		87	871/8	86%	8674
May		 		915%			
Oats-					To-da	y. 3	Pat.
October		 				4034	4014
November		 				23	3514
December		 					3514

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minnespolls — Close — Wheat — Doc.,

99 J-8c to 89 1-4c; May, 93 3-8c; No. 1.

hard, 91 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 88 J-8c to

96 5-8c; No. 2 northern, 85 1-8c to 88 1-8c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 67 1-2c to 88 1-2c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 30 1-2c to 31c.

Rye—No. 2, 61 1-2c to 64 1-2c.

Ryan—31 10 890.

Oats-No. 3 white, 30 1-2c to 31c.

Rye-No. 2, 61 1-2c to 64 1-2c.

Bran-\$19 to \$20.

Flour-First patents, \$4.35 to \$4.65; second patents, \$4.20 to \$4.55; first clears, \$3.30 to \$3.50; second clears, \$2.30 to \$2.10.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKETS. Duluth Close - Wheat - No. 1 bard, 90 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 89 1-8c; No. 2 do., 87 1-8c; Oct., 89c asked; Dec., 88 7-8c; May, 93 7-8c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 1.8% colored and 970 white. The sales were 200 white, 200 colored, at 13 1-8c; 25 white, 185 colored, at 13 1-14c.

Ottawa-There were 117 boxes of cheese boarded and sold here to-day at 13, 1-8c.

Vankleek Hill—There were 1.177 hoxes of cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill Cheese Board here to-day; price offered was 13-1-8c, and at this figure all sold. There were fixed by present. CHEESE MARKETS.

present.
Kingston—At the Cheese Board here to-day, 370 coolred and 268 white were boarded and sold, colored at 12 1-8c, and white at 12 1-8c.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Beeves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.60 Texas steers . . . . . . . 4.50 Western steers .... 5.80 Stockers and feeders ... 4.40 Cows and heifers .. ... 2.90 Blow: steady to shade lower. Light . 8.60 Mixed . 8.65 Heavy . 8.50 Heavy 5.00 Pigs 4.45 Bulk of sales 8.90 Sheep receipts 35,000; market steady, lambs weak 3.25 Native 3.25 Western 3.40 Vearlings 4.25 5.35 4.35 5.35

 
 Western
 4.25

 Yearlings
 4.50

 Lambs, native
 4.50

 Western
 4.75

 LAYERPOOL PRODUCE
 Liverpool cable: Closing, Wheat, ... Spot steady, No. 3 Manitoba, 8s 3 1-2d; futures steady; Oct., 7s 10 1-2d; Dec., 7s 8 1-8d; March, 7s 6 3-8d. Corn—Spot steady; new kiln dried, American. 7s 3 1-2d; futures steady; Oct., 7s 3 1-8d; Dec., 5s 2d.

Flour -- 20s 3d. Hops-In London, Pacific Coast, £5 Pork-Prime mess, western, 105s. Hams Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 65, 6d.

Pork Prime mess, western, 195s. Hams Short cut, 65s 6d. Bacon-Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs. ls 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., nominal; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 65, 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 71s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 55 to 40 lbs., 71s; short clear backs, 66s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 638, Lard-Prime western, in tierces, 60s 9d; American refined, in pails, 62s.

Cheese-Canadian finest white, new 65s; do., colored, new, 66s. Tallow-Prime city, 32s 9d. Turpentine spirits-31s. Resin- 16s 3d

Petroleum-9 3-Sd. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo despatch: Cattle stendy Veals - Receipts, 50 head, slow, and 25c

lower, \$4 to \$11. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head; 810W as-Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head; 810W as-5c to 10c higher; heavy, \$9.40 to \$9.50; mixed, \$9.35 to \$9.50; yorkers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; pigs, \$8.15 to \$8.25; roughs, \$8.40 20 am. stags, \$5 to \$7.50; dairies and

grassers, \$9 to \$9.25. sheep and lambs-Receipts, 2.000 head; steady, sheep active, lamos slow,

## **LAWS AREIGNORED**

### And Lobster and Oyster Industries Suffer.

Halifax, Oct. 14.—The Dominion Government commission investigating the shellfish industry met in Pictou to day. The evidence taken sustained the views expressed elsewhere that more than sufficient licenses to pac's have now been issued. From conversation with mem bers of the commission it is learned that they will recommend better regulations for looking after spawn, a size limit and more efficient enforcement of the laws by the employment of men as fishers, of the companion of the laws by the employment of men as fishers, of the companion of the laws by the employment of men as fishery officers who know their business and are paid adequate salaries.

Apparently the lobster and syster

4 75 Apparently the Jobster and syster industries are in a fair way to being rpined by the non-enforcement of the laws, and packers and fishermon will concur with the recommendations of the 3 00 commission for better enforcement.