



LESSON IX—JUNE 1, 1913.

Joseph Tests His Brethren—Gen. 42: 1-34.

Commentary.—I. Joseph and his father (42:28-34). Judah seems to have been the leader among the sons of Jacob. He had made the effective plea before Joseph in behalf of Benjamin, and had been ready to shoulder any needful responsibility. Therefore, he was chosen to go in advance to Joseph, that he might inform him of the approach of Jacob and his household. The meeting between Jacob, here called Israel, and Joseph was most affecting. We do not wonder that "he fell on his neck and wept on his neck a good while" (v. 29). The patriarch was then ready to die, since he had seen alive his beloved son, long mourned as dead. Joseph's high standing in the court of Pharaoh well qualified him to be an intercessor in behalf of his family, and to secure a most favorable location for them, even though they were shepherds, and shepherds were "an abomination unto the Egyptians" (v. 34). The fact that the Egyptians detested shepherds probably arose largely from the oppression of the shepherd kings over the nation. Some time before this, herds of shepherd people from the East swept over Egypt and ruled over them, and just previously to Joseph's time this dynasty had been expelled. It is also claimed that shepherds were held in detestation because they ate the flesh of cattle, and to the Egyptians cattle were sacred. Joseph connected his brothers to make a frank acknowledgment to Pharaoh that they were by occupation shepherds.

II. Pharaoh welcomes the Hebrews (vs. 1-10). 1. Joseph came and told Pharaoh—Pharaoh had extended to Joseph a cordial invitation to remove to Egypt, and Joseph informed the king of the proper respect to Pharaoh. He was careful to pay proper respect to Pharaoh in the land of Goshen—Joseph had promised them a place in Goshen (Gen. 45:10), and Pharaoh had promised them "the good of the land of Egypt" (Gen. 45:18). 2. Took some of his brethren even five—Nothing is said as to which five were chosen. They were to represent the family. 3. What is your occupation—Joseph had intimated to his brothers (Gen. 46:33) that this question would be asked. Their occupation would determine their standing and location in Egypt. The answer was frank and wise. As shepherds they could not hope to be placed in high positions, but would be placed in a place suitable to their occupation. The Hebrews' answer prepared the way for them to occupy the land of Goshen, which was best adapted to their business as stock-raisers, was least exposed to the influence of the Egyptians, and was at the same time near to the residence of Joseph. They could remain a separate people socially and religiously and become the great nation that the promise had indicated. 4. The famine is sore in...Canaan—Two years or more of famine had reduced Canaan almost to destitution. Let thy servants dwell in Goshen—The brothers of Joseph made their request most respectfully. The offer of Joseph was as liberal as it could well be, and shows his appreciation of the ability and services of Joseph. Joseph had virtually foretold the famine, and had most wisely made provision for the years of want, and now a reward was bestowed in the advantages afforded Joseph's kindred. In Goshen fed them—It was their choice and best adapted to their needs. The region includes the northeastern portion of Egypt from the delta of the Nile to the Syrian desert. Rulers over my cattle—Pharaoh was ready to advance Joseph's kindred to any positions they were qualified to fill, and he left the appointments to the judgment of Joseph. From this and other passages we note that stock-raising was carried on in Egypt.

7. Joseph brought in Jacob...before Pharaoh—The picture of Joseph's affection and respect for his father is charming. There was a strong contrast between the culture and courtly appearance of Joseph, and the rude shepherd's garb of Jacob. Yet Joseph presented his father to the king. This is forever a rebuke to that false and silly pride that makes a young man ashamed of his father and mother because they are not stylish. Jacob blessed Pharaoh—Probably the patriarch pronounced a benediction upon the king. How did it go?—How many are the days of the years of life?—R. V. The question was suggested to Joseph as he looked at the venerable Hebrew, and was asked because of the interest he had in him. 9. Few and evil have the days, etc.—Jacob looked upon his life as but a few days. He spoke of them as evil because of the multiplied trouble and sorrows he had endured. Have not attained—While he had lived one hundred and thirty years, his father lived one hundred and eighty years, and Abraham one hundred and seventy-five. Pilgrimage—Journeying and sojourning. He had been in Canaan, Mesopotamia and Egypt. 10. Blessed Pharaoh—Gave him a parting blessing.

III. The Hebrews in Goshen (vs. 11, 12). 11. Joseph placed his father and his brethren—Assigned to them a place in accordance with his promise, the direction of Pharaoh and the wish of his kindred. Gave them a possession—Allowed them to acquire property. Put in Canaan. In the land of Ramesses. This is the same region which is elsewhere called Goshen. In Exod. 12:37 we read that Israel set out from Ramesses for Canaan. This was a favorable region for pastoral people. The land nearer the Nile was more fertile, but this was irrigated from the Nile and well suited to grazing. 12. Joseph nourished—He tenderly cared for his father's family, providing food and every other needful thing. His position in the kingdom afforded him large personal revenue, and he was able to give liberally to his people. According to their families—Distribution was made according to the size of the various households.

IV. Jacob's request (42:28-31). Jacob had given Joseph with him during the first seventeen years of his son's life, and Joseph had Jacob with him during the last seventeen years of his father's life. Jacob considered Canaan his home, and Egypt only a place of sojourning. He saw his end approaching, and caused Joseph to make a solemn pledge that he would bury him in the land of Canaan. He believed God's promise that Israel should be led out of Egypt and placed in the land that had been promised to Abraham, Isaac and himself, and he wished to be buried in the burial place of his fathers. When Joseph had promised to grant his request, Jacob bowed himself upon the bed's head, or upon the top of his staff (Heb. 11:21). The Hebrew word may mean either bed or staff.

Questions.—How many of Jacob's family went into Egypt? Who was sent ahead to Joseph? How did Joseph go to meet Israel? Describe the meeting between Joseph and his father. Who went with Joseph to Pharaoh? What question did Pharaoh ask Joseph's brothers? Why were not the Egyptians well disposed toward shepherds? What privileges did Pharaoh give the Hebrews? Describe the meeting between Pharaoh and Jacob. Where were the Hebrews located? By what other name was the region called?

Practical Survey.

Topic—Israel in Egypt.

I. Territorial distinction.

II. Religious recognition.

III. Temporal sustenance.

I. Territorial distinction. In the strength of the encouragement which God's fourfold promise gave to Jacob, he at the age of one hundred and thirty years, journeyed to Egypt. Judah had taken a chief part years before in separating father and son. His conduct had restored confidence so that Jacob here put him forward in managing the family reunion. The Israelites were located by themselves, Joseph had promised his brethren a home in Goshen, which afforded them many advantages in its proximity to Canaan, in its adaptation to the pastoral life and in its nearness to Joseph at the capital. However, Joseph would not use it in assigning Egyptian territory without Pharaoh's consent. His first care then on the arrival of his family was to confirm the grant. In this, Joseph presents a splendid combination of official duty and filial piety, of religious and political equity. Prudence was strikingly exemplified in Joseph's conduct in presenting his brethren before Pharaoh. As a prince, Joseph was not ashamed of his father before so many of his countrymen. Pharaoh's reception of the strangers was due to Joseph's influence, his personal exemplification of the religious life, Joseph's counsel his brethren not to disguise their calling when they stood before the king, although it was despised among the Egyptians.

II. Religious recognition. Joseph introduced Jacob and his family to Pharaoh. Apparently overwhelmed by the venerable appearance of Jacob, Pharaoh inquired his age. Jacob respected Pharaoh's office and Pharaoh respected Jacob's age. Their interview was pathetic and beautiful. It was a strange meeting. Jacob and Pharaoh, a patriarch and a prince, an Israelite shepherd and an Egyptian monarch. Jacob, the old shepherd who had no possessions but a divine promise, and Pharaoh, the king who wielded the sceptre of the most splendid monarchy in the world, present a most striking contrast. Things seen and temporal, and things unseen and eternal have seldom stood more directly face to face than here. But there was something in that old pilgrim which made him a meet companion for kings. Jacob stood before the Egyptian monarch as the embodiment of that which had faded into a dim tradition in Egypt. Pharaoh felt humbled before that lonely, lofty pilgrim. He was a strange, bewildering man, so sad and so broken, so grand and so powerful. He stood there before the world's chief potentate, who knew no will superior to his own, and yet Pharaoh possessed noble qualities. He was a man of far-reaching plans and high achievement. As he sat there royally robed and guarded, at the height of human power and splendor, and gazed upon the pensive face of Jacob, a sense of his inferiority must have stolen over him, for he bowed beneath the blessing from a superior hand. Spiritual grandeur possessed that aged and weary pilgrim.

III. Temporal sustenance. There is touching beauty in the interview between the veteran Israel and the prosperous Joseph. His last son was his comfort and support in his last days, in spiritual as well as temporal things. He provided for his comfort and peace in his declining years, which numbered the same as those in which his father had cared for him in childhood. He pledged himself to bury his father in the land of his fathers. The support of purchase, Joseph had directed from Pharaoh to dispense liberally to meet the full necessities of his people. This evidence of Joseph's full forgiveness of his brothers' wrong against him, and his care for them in the abundant provision he made for them, complete the picture of one of the most beautiful characters in history.—T.R.A.

MEASLES EPIDEMIC

Outbreak Still Unchecked in Ontario.

Toronto, despatch.—The epidemic of measles that has been ravaging the province for the past few months shows no signs of abating. During May, according to the returns of the Provincial Board of Health, there were 1,285 cases, of which 1,200 were reported in the last figures. There were only 88 cases and 15 deaths. While there is twice as many measles in Ontario as a year ago, the figures do not give an entirely accurate comparison, owing to the fact that up to last fall quarantine was not required for cases of the disease, and returns were anything but complete.

The great difficulty in fighting measles is that the average person does not consider the disease a serious one, and necessary precautions are neglected. It is a fact, little realized that measles, whooping cough, etc., regularly claim more victims than strychnine and typhoid.

The May returns, apart from measles, show an improved state of health generally, the increase in tuberculous cases being due to more complete returns.

Eager Young Man Who Has Called up Adored One—I can't wait any longer, dear, I really had to phone. Will you marry me? Gentle voice, in reply—Why, yes, of course, I will. But haven't you got the wrong number?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In ricin cheese the total solids are...



FARM NOTES.

Scientists tell us that the compound of nitrogen are broken up during warm weather by the rapid growth of minute germs that live in the soil, and that it is due to the presence of these germs on the roots of clover that that plant is able to secure such a large amount of nitrogen. This is running the germ theory into the ground.

Animals are not unlike people in their demand for a variety of foods. We would be much less efficient than we are if our diet were limited to cultivation products during the year. Do not limit the feed of the animals, but plant a variety of crops or trees.

Plant crops that give the best assurance of production. It is a safe bet to discard the crops that have been yielding well on the farm and substitute one that others have had signal success in raising. It may be that it is not adapted to one's soil, and we may not understand its requirements.

The start in cultivation means a great deal more in economical management than in general husbandry. A bad start means trouble, added expense, and perhaps disappointment at harvest time. An even start means the manager will keep up and save expense in keeping down weeds.

Cornstalks are valuable as a fertilizer. The nitrogen which an acre of stalks contains would cost at least \$1.00 if bought in the form of commercial fertilizers.

Duck eggs are in demand by confectioners as they impart a glaze to their icing which can not be had with hen eggs. For making plum pudding duck eggs are more economical than those of fowls, being both larger in size and richer. In the housewife's kitchen, duck eggs are used in making all kinds of cakes, omelettes, cooking generally, and they are also relished food.

The result shows that butter and beef can be produced on a ration of 12 pounds of feed, especially at this season of the year.

The cow's coat is a pretty good index of her condition, especially at this season of the year.

The soil is a great labor-saving device. It doubles the value of the corn as a feed, triples the stock-carrying capacity of the farm, and returns back to the soil added fertility of great value and importance.

There should be no misunderstanding in regard to the fact that lime does not take the place of the exception of small amounts of phosphorus and insoluble potash, which are sometimes found in the soil. The available nutrients which are ordinarily contained in the soil are not lost by the reaction of the soil, or by the failure, partial or complete, of the leguminous plants to fix nitrogen.

A well-graded barnyard, on soil with good natural drainage, is very desirable as a site for a stable, and is also a good place for storing good conditions for a winter-exercising yard, save much labor in cleaning out with the water.

Cream separators and silos are good indications of progress in farming. Dairying is sure to be recognized more as a profitable business, and the use of these machines in plant food constituents and at a minimum cost in marketing farm products.

Soil is not a dead, inert substance, as many suppose. It is an active, virile force, full of energy and power, and the farmer should know his soil if he would maintain its productivity.

One of the reasons why proper attention is not given to details. There are those with such expanded ideas that to look after the minutiae of the farm is a waste of time. For this reason they are always branching out into the unknown, and constantly going on. The old adage that for the want of a nail the shoe was lost, and for the want of the shoe the rider was lost, is applicable to the kind of business a man sometimes sees masquerading under the name of barnyard.

The safest plan in making a garden is to see that there is sufficient humus in the soil to insure good mechanical conditions so that the soil will absorb and hold a larger per cent. of the moisture.

A few cents might increase the income from the farm. The mares under ordinary conditions will pay for themselves, and that of their colts and you will have the colts clear profit.

Poultry manure has the most value when kept in the dry. Its value is also largely due to the fact that it is a fertilizer for the soil. The fowls consumed while making the deposit. As a rule, the poultry is given richer food than the other animals, and their droppings must possess considerable fertilizing value.

It is too much bother to weigh each egg, and to determine the weight of butter fat in it, to figure up the cost of food and care? Then it is too much bother to know whether the bird is laying or which are the most profitable and the most desirable to be bred from.

It is no more policy to try to beat a colt into doing anything. Patience and gentleness will induce him to do anything that will not hurt him.

One gallon of sweet milk contains about 0.5 pound of protein, 0.4 pound carbohydrates and 0.3 pound fat. Adding one-half pound of ground flaxseed to each gallon of skim milk will make a mixture which will contain the same amount of protein and fat as whole milk, and will also contain the same amount of protein and fat as whole milk, and will also contain the same amount of protein and fat as whole milk.

Hard muscle, not fat, is what counts in a horse's condition. Fat looks well, but is poor material to repair the wastes of the system consequent to work.

In breeding horses remember that heredity passes on the bad as well as the good traits of the sire and dam. Don't blame the sire if a colt displays the bad points of its dam.

Turn the eggs before caring for the incubator lamp.

Straw and hay make excellent material for the hens' nests.

Keep the nests clean and provide one nest for every four hens.

When taking eggs to market, they should be protected from the sun's rays.

Well boiled rice mixed with a little charcoal will often check bowel trouble in little chicks.

Be careful that your out-of-door brooders are protected from the direct rays of the sun.

Do not allow the broody hens to keep a lot of dead or infertile eggs warm for three weeks. An egg tester costs but little.

White shelled eggs are easily tested. It is not so easy to tell about the dark eggs, but a little practice will enable you to tell the good ones.

The nests may be placed under the dropping boards or on the side walls. It is best to have them darkened, as the hens prefer a secluded place in which to lay.

Some hens will keep free from lice if they can find a good dusting place. Others are too lazy to dust themselves, and if these indolent hens have chicks they are sure to need treatment for lice.

As the days become warmer shade must be provided in the runs. Where there are no trees to furnish this, shady nooks can be constructed which will give the youngsters a chance to get away from the direct rays of the sun.

Try placing the chicken coops on ground that has not been used for poultry before and see if the chicks are not more thrifty.

Scaly legs are caused by a small insect or mite, which burrows beneath the skin and deposits its eggs. Wash in warm soapy water and when dry apply vasoline containing two per cent. of creoline to the affected parts. Repeat treatment twice a week till cured.

Soft-shelled eggs are usually the result of a lack of lime in the food supply, though they may be the result of the fowls being too fat. Give a liberal supply of lime in the form of grit, old plaster or oyster shells and encourage the hens to take exercise and feed considerable green feed, especially clover.

FEAR THE HOPPERS

U. S. Experts Look for an Insect Plague.

Washington, June 9.—This looks like a grass-hopper year, was the comment today of Professor F. M. Webster, of the Bureau of Entomology, after the fourth outbreak of the invader had been reported to him. The latest appearance of the "hoppers" is in Kansas, previous States afflicted being New Mexico, Idaho and California.

The Department of Agriculture regards the New Mexico outbreak as serious in that division of forest insect investigations, has been ordered from Wellington, Kansas to the scene of trouble. He reported his arrival today at Amarillo, Texas. Further grass-hopper raids in various parts of the country are looked for, although it is not believed by officials here that any of them will do great damage.

An army worm invasion, reported today as having occurred near St. Louis, is giving the Government's insect fighters here considerable worry. It was acknowledged. Telegraphic instructions were sent to a department field agent to take immediate steps to combat the pests.

Sacramento, Cal., June 9.—From San Diego county in the south to Shasta in the north, various sections of California are "in the grip of the grass-hopper," and unless an extensive campaign of extermination is prosecuted by farmers and fruit growers, heavy damage to some crops may result. This warning was given out today by State Horticulturist A. J. Cook, after the receipt of reports of widespread attacks by the pests.

Nearly all sections of the great Sacramento valley have been invaded by the insects, and many requests for help are coming to Dr. Cook.

Fully grown fruit trees are being attacked by the young hoppers.

THE HONEY CROP

Ontario Prospects Are Good So Far.

For the purpose of reporting on the condition of bees in Ontario and the honey crop prospects for 1913, blanks were sent to 8,500 bee-keepers in April by the fruit branch of the Department of Agriculture. One thousand replies were received, from which this report has been summarized. Eight beekeepers sending reports is gratifying.

The total number of colonies reported for the fall of 1912 was 40,068. For May, was 35,594. This represents a winter loss of eleven per cent., which is four per cent. less than that reported for 1912, and three per cent. less than that for 1911. "Bees starved" was the principal cause given for this year's loss.

Because of the light yield of buckwheat honey last fall, in many cases the bees starved where they were not fed.

The prospect for a good honey crop is bright, so far as that is influenced by the present condition of clover and by the general condition of the bees.

While a spring report is of value in determining the present prospect of the honey crop, there is no other farm crop so entirely dependent upon the weather conditions from day to day during harvest time. Any sudden change from hot to cold will often check the secretion of nectar in the flowers and reduce the expected honey crop by hundreds of thousands of pounds.

AMUNDSEN TO TAKE PLANES.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 9.—Two hydro-aeroplanes will accompany the party headed by Amundsen, the explorer, on their expedition which starts from San Francisco for the South Pole this fall. It was stated by Amundsen here last night.

"Suppose we got within 300 miles of the pole," said Captain Amundsen. "The rest of our journey could be accomplished with the hydro-aeroplanes."

WIFE-BEATER TRIES SUICIDE.

Berlin, Ont. despatch.—Areted a second time after he had been fined \$20 for being drunk and abusing his wife, Franklin Butcher, three times attempted to end his life by hanging in the cellar today. He tied portion of his clothing together, forming a rope, which he threw over the top of the cell. An officer caught him putting his head through the noose. Later in the day his wife made two more attempts, and when frustrated became violent.



TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKETS.		
Dressed hogs, heavy	\$12.25	\$12.50
Do, light	12.00	13.00
Butter, dairy, lb.	25	28
Eggs, dozen	24	26
Spring chickens, lb.	4.50	5.00
Flens, lb.	21	22
Turkeys, lb.	22	25
Apples, bbl.	2.50	3.00
Potatoes, bag	1.00	0.90
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	12.00	13.00
Do, choice sides	10.75	11.75
Do, medium	8.75	10.50
Do, common	7.00	8.50
Mutton, light	10.00	12.00
Veal, common	9.00	11.00
Do, prime	11.00	14.00
Spring lambs	6.00	8.00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	\$4.40
Do, Redpath's	4.40
Do, Acadia	4.35
Imperial, granulated	4.25
No. 1 yellow	4.00
10 barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.	

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	\$7.10	\$7.35
Butcher cattle, choice	6.25	7.25
Do, medium	6.00	6.50
Do, common	5.25	5.50
Butcher cows, choice	5.25	6.25
Do, medium	4.50	6.00
Do, causers	3.50	4.00
Do, bulls	3.00	3.50
Feeding steers	5.00	6.00
Stockers, choice	4.50	5.25
Do, light	2.00	3.00
Milkers, choice, each	35.00	75.00
Springers	30.00	70.00
Sheep, ewes	5.50	6.50
Bucks and culls	4.50	5.50
Lambs	7.50	8.50
Hogs, fed and watered	10.10	
Hogs, f.o.b.	8.50	
Calves	7.50	9.50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—		
May	95 1/2	96 1/2
Oct.	90 1/2	91 1/2
Oats—		
1/2 4.38	4.40	4.42
July	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oct.	36 1/2	36 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis.—Close—Wheat—July 89 3-8 September, 90 7-8 to 91; No. 1 hard, 91 7-8; No. 1 Northern, 90 3-8 to 91 3-8; No. 2 do., 88 3-8 to 90 3-8; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 56 to 57c. Oats—No. 3 white, 37 1-2c. Rye, No. 2, 55 to 57 1-2c. Flour, first patents, \$4.00 to \$4.85; second patents, \$4.25 to \$4.80; first clears, \$3.30 to \$3.70; second clears, \$2.80 to \$3.20. Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH WHEAT.

Duluth.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 91 3-8; No. 1 Northern, 90 3-8; No. 2 do., 87 7-8 to 88 3-8; July, 90 3-8 asked; September, 91 3-8 asked. Linnseed—Cash, \$1.20 1-4; July, \$1.20 asked; September, \$1.31 3-8; October, \$1.30 1-4.

TICK CHEESE MARKET.

Kingston.—At the Frontenac cheese board today 324 boxes of white and 315 boxes of colored were boarded, all sold at 11 1/2c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 4,000.	
Market steady.	
Beef steers	7.20 to 8.30
Bos. steers	6.75 to 7.25
Stockers and feeders	4.00 to 4.25
Cows and heifers	6.50 to 8.00
Market dull.	
Light	5.20 to 6.50
Mixed	5.25 to 6.50
Heavy	7.25 to 8.45
Round	5.25 to 6.50
Pigs	6.00 to 6.25
Bull of sales	5.00 to 6.25
Sheep, receipts 14,000.	
Market all grades	4.40 to 6.50
Native	4.40 to 6.50
Yearlings	5.25 to 6.50
Lambs, native	5.25 to 6.50
Spring lambs	6.75 to 8.50

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. despatch.—Cattle—receipts 50; steady.

Veals—receipts 125; active and strong; \$5.00 to \$10.75; a few \$11. Hogs—receipts \$2.00; active and strong; heavy mixed hogs and pigs, \$8.75; a few \$9.00; rough, \$7.75 to \$8.50; stags, \$6.00 to \$7.00; dairies, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Sheep and lambs—receipts 600; head slow and steady; unchanged.

Wheat spot steady.

No. 2 Manitoba—25, 6d.

No. 3 Manitoba—25, 4 1-2d.

Futures early July—25, 4 1-2d.

Oct.—25, 4d.

Corn, spot steady—25, 3 1-2d.

American mixed new—34, 3-4d.

Futures new kiln dried—25, 1 1-2d.

Old—4d.

Easy July Lapland—45 to 50d.

Sept. Lapland—45 to 50d.

Flour, winter patents—63, 6d.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—43, 10s.

to 15, 10s.

Ref. extra India mess—Nominal.

Pork, prime mess, western—Nominal.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—75s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs.—65s 6d.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—67s.

Long clear middles, 14 to 16 lbs.—31 1/2d.

Long clear bellies, 16 to 20 lbs.—40 1/2d.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—37 1/2d.

Shoulders, square, 1 to 12 lbs.—57 1/2d.

Lard, prime western, in kegs—55s 1/2d.

American refined—55, 6d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white—60s.

60s, 6d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white—60s.

Colored new—55s, 6d.

Colored old—55s, 6d.

Tallow, prime city—35s, 3d.

Australian in tins—30 1-2d.

Turpentine, spirits—25s, 6d.

Resin, common—12s, 3d.

Petroleum, refined—9 3-4d.

Unrefined—9 1-2d.

Cottonseed Oil, Hull, rfd. spot—38s 4d.

WIFE-BEATER TRIES SUICIDE.

Berlin, Ont. despatch.—Areted a second time after he had been fined \$20 for being drunk and abusing his wife, Franklin Butcher, three times attempted to end his life by hanging in the cellar today. He tied portion of his clothing together, forming a rope, which he threw over the top of the cell. An officer caught him putting his head through the noose. Later in the day his wife made two more attempts, and when frustrated became violent.