

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5, 1883.

The market is very quiet in every way and prices remain unchanged, as is natural, the grain market being quiet all over the world. We quote:—Canada Red Winter Wheat, at \$1.20 to \$1.21; Canada White at \$1.15 to \$1.16; Canada Spring, \$1.11; Corn, 42c per bushel; Peas, 97c; Oats, 35c to 73; Rye 69c to 70.

LOUR.—A moderately active market, at unchanged prices. Sales have been more numerous at outside figures, and, best of all, the demand does not appear to be easily glutted. Superior Extra, \$5.35 to \$5.45; Extra Superfine, \$5.20. Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$5.05; Superfine, \$4.60; Strong Bakers, Canadian \$5.25 to \$5.35; do. American, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Fine, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Pollards, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Ontario lags, medium, \$2.60 to \$2.65; do. Spring Extra, \$2.50 to \$2.55; do., Superfine, \$2.20 to 2.30; City Bags, delivered, \$3 to \$3.05.

MEALS.—Without change. Cornmeal, \$3.50 to \$3.70; Oatmeal, ordinary \$5.25 to \$5.50; granulated \$5.75 to \$8.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter is still almost stagnant at same prices. Creamery, 15c to 19c; Eastern Townships, 15c to 17; Western, 12c to 14. Cheese has been somewhat lively during the week, and prices have advanced about a cent. We quote: July makes 2c to 4c; August, 9c to 10c.

Eggs quiet at 15c to 19c.

ASHES, nothing to speak about, at \$4.90 to \$5.00.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Farmers and traders are attending market in good numbers this week. Produce is supplied in abundance at a shade lower rates. Blueberries are much cheaper and not much demanded. Native grown plums are plentiful and in demand as well. Nutmeg melons, cauliflowers and cabbages were the great staples of the farmers, melons selling at all sorts of prices from 5c to 10c apiece to \$4 a dozen. Cabbages are also reaching a medium rate. Tomatoes bring good prices. Oats, held at 90c, none called for; peas, market almost bare; new potatoes, 70c to 80c per bag; tub butter, 14c to 20c per lb; prints, 20c to 30c do.; eggs, 19c to 30c per dozen; apples, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per barrel; lemons, \$7.00 per box; blueberries, 60c per box. Hay, \$5.00 to \$8.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; straw, \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Trade is very active for good animals at prices about the same as last week. A lot of about a dozen three-year old steers were sold the other day to ship as stores for the passage, at 4 1/2 to 5c per lb. Other beef cattle, from fair to good condition, sold at from 4c to 5c per lb. A poor quality of sheep is being offered. Choice lambs bring \$3.25 to \$3.50 each readily, while common and inferior stock goes off at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Hog sales are slack, and prices are quoted at from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per lb. An active demand exists for good milk cows, and prices have been obtained \$5.00 better per head than would have been got two or three weeks ago. Fresh-calved common cows are also in good demand. Superior cows have sold at \$60, medium at \$40 to \$50 and common at \$30 to \$38.

GINGERBREAD.—There is nothing which will give such lightness to gingerbread as the use of sour cream; one cup of sour cream with a teaspoonful of soda sweetener, it, with a cup of molasses, a tablespoonful of ginger and flour enough for a stiff batter make an excellent breakfast cake. This is best when warm, but is good when cold also.

A VERY CHEAP PUDDING.—One quart of flour, one half pound of suet chopped very fine, add a good pinch of salt; wet with water; roll out and spread a layer of any kind of fruit over it; roll it up, and put it in a cloth, leaving room for the pudding to swell. Steam for an hour and a half.

CREAM SAUCE.—Heat one table-spoonful of butter in a skillet, add a tea-spoonful of flour, and stir until perfectly smooth; then add gradually one cupful of cold milk, let it boil up once, season to taste with salt and pepper, and serve.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

"I suppose there is not a housekeeper," says Hope Ledyard in an exchange, "who, when she is engaging a new girl, does not go through the form of asking, 'Can you sweep?' The answer is invariably, 'Yes'm,' generally accompanied by a toss of the head. But, my dear friend, can you sweep? Do you know how the thing ought to be done? If not, your carpet, furniture, and knick-knacks are at the mercy of your servants."

For the benefit of such readers who have not a clear idea of how a room should be swept, we will imagine it is sweeping day, and do a room thoroughly. You enter ready for the conflict; on your head a cap that completely covers your hair, and armed with a rattan, a long-handled feather duster a silk dust-cloth, a large, soft cloth pinned over your broom, two whisk brooms, your dust-jan, and a plate of tea-leaves, which are almost dry. The first thing is to remove all the books, knick-knacks, etc., dusting each article before you take it from the room. Then shake out and pin up any curtains that reach to the floor, open the windows and whip all the stuffed furniture with a rattan. If two can work together, let one whip and the other follow with a good whisk, brushing the dust out thoroughly. If this is done every fortnight, it does not take long. Then dust your tables, sofas, and chairs, and take them out, putting them in the next room and hall. Now dust the tops of the doors, the windows, chandeliers, and pictures with the feather duster, and sweep your walls down with the covered broom. If you have any valuable paintings they should be covered with old cloth. Now your room is empty, save, perhaps a big sofa stands in one corner. Cover this with your sweeping sheet (two or three old sheets stitched together do admirably), scatter your tea leaves on the floor, and begin sweeping by brushing out the corners and all along the walls with your second whisk broom; then sweep, with your large broom to the centre of the room, taking a long and short sweep in turn. Gather up the dust and brush the whole room once more, lightly and quickly. In winter I often have a shoveful of snow scattered for this second sweeping, and the result is excellent. Once in two months it is a very good plan to wipe up your carpet with your cloth wet in a pail of warm water in which a beef's gall has been emptied. This pail full will do two or three rooms. After the sweeping, dust your ceilings and walls once more with the feather duster, and rub your surbase and doors thoroughly with your silk duster, washing off any finger marks. Then close your windows, washing them if necessary, or else dusting with a clean soft cloth.

A room swept in this way will keep clean. The dust has been taken away, not just stirred up. To be sure you must be careful not to drop threads or bits of paper about, or it will look untidy; but it need only be dusted once a day to keep fresh and sweet for a week at least, and, if not used constantly, for a fortnight. Rooms swept in this way, if covered with Brussels carpet, need not be 'cleaned' oftener than once in three years."

CARE FOR YOUR CHILD YOURSELF.

Dear young mother, don't notice everything your little boy does. Watch him. Don't leave him to the care of servants, and when bed time comes, which should be early, undress him yourself. Have him kneel and repeat his little prayer, "Now I lay me," and after he is in bed talk to him of the dear Shepherd who watches over the little lambs, and as he grows older, if any fault has been committed during the day, you will find this the time when he is most tender.

Oh! how often I have been talked to and blamed for leaving company and friends and devoting myself to my darlings; but, dear mother, I have had my full reward. Don't fret at your child don't "nag" at him; set him a slate with round corners, and supply yourself with plenty of slate pencils. A dozen costs only a few cents. Let him scratch and draw and play with them. The slate will be broken, the pencils lost; renew them. Draw something on the slate, no matter how rude—cow, dog, cat—'twill interest him. Have him sit down in his little chair, place a low chair before him, and give him empty spoons or other playthings.

Do not give too many commands. When you say "No," don't tattle with him, but let him see you mean "No," but don't say it too often. When he has stubborn fits, quietly take him and put him in a room by himself, or try diversion, or take no notice of him for a while.

I had all kinds of dispositions to manage. Don't whip your child if you can possibly help it; don't break his spirit, but direct it, and above all go constantly to your heavenly Father—sewing, walking, any time—and ask for His guidance in training this little immortal soul, and He will give your mind such a bias that you will be enabled to do right. God bless and help you, is the fervent prayer of *A Grandmother in Christian Intelligencer*.

CHILDREN IN THE HOUSE.

The tidliest and most particular child that ever lived will sometimes upset things about a house, to the annoyance of the fussy housekeeper, and all ordinary children are the bane of her life. They can not, will not, appreciate and pay respect to any ordinary ideas of good housekeeping—so far as avoiding litter goes, at any rate. Their toys, their games, their books, are scattered indiscriminately around.

As soon as a child is old enough to play about in most homes, a sort of quiet warfare between the housekeeper and that child commences. The greatest love may prompt the mother, yet, all but unconsciously, as it were, an attitude of antagonism is assumed by her as regards the child's upsetting things.

When there is a nursery and plenty of assistance, of course the little folks are at liberty in their own domain. But, in the average home, where the children are part and parcel of the family, as regards the use of the common living rooms, their want of order will cause more or less disturbance.

Happy the mother who has the wisdom and good sense not to be disturbed by their littering; who, with equanimity, can see the dining-room chairs converted into railway trains, and comports herself with the marks of little fingers on the furniture. Unbridled license or constant checking will ruin the temper and disposition of any child; but sympathy for, and patience with, their desires to find themselves amusement, will lead any housekeeper to put up with a good deal of annoyance from them.—*Herald and Prodigy*.

"If I WERE A GIRL.—"If I were a girl," said a well-known New England clergyman recently, "I wouldn't parade too much in public places." He mentioned a number of other things that he would not do. He would not think too much about dress or about parties, or about fashionable society. But in regard to the folly of parading in public places he was particularly emphatic. A good many girls acquire the habit of parading the streets before they comprehend how objectionable it is. Their motive at first is simply amusement; afterwards they like this to draw upon themselves the notice of others. But notice so attracted is seldom respectful, and the very young man who will look admiringly at the girls he meets under such circumstances will probably rejoice in his own heart that his sister is not among them. There is too much of this sort of thing in many of our smaller towns and villages, and we are glad that the practice had been publicly denounced from the pulpit.—*N. Y. Ledger*.

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SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON XII.

Sept. 16, 1883. [1 Sam. 1: 21-28.]

A PRAYING MOTHER.

COMMIT TO MEMORY vs. 26-28.

21. And the man, Elkanah, and all his house went up to offer unto the Lord the yearly sacrifice, and his vow.

22. But Hannah went not up; for she said unto her husband, I will not go up until the child be weaned, and then I will bring him, that he may appear before the Lord, and there abide for ever.

23. And Elkanah her husband said unto her, Do what seemeth thee good; tarry until thou have weaned him; only the Lord establish his word. So the woman abode, and gave her son suck until she weaned him.

24. And when she had weaned him, she took him up with her, with three bullocks, and one ephah of flour, and a bottle of wine, and brought him unto the house of the Lord in Shiloh; and the child was young.

25. And they slew a bullock, and brought the child to Eli.

26. And she said, Oh my lord, as thy soul liveth, my lord, I am the woman that stood by thee here, praying unto the Lord.

27. For this child I prayed, and the Lord hath given me my petition which I asked of him:

28. Therefore also I have lent him to the Lord; as long as he liveth he shall be lent to the Lord. And he worshipped the Lord there.—**GOLDEN TEXT**—"I have lent him to the Lord; as long as he liveth he shall be lent to the Lord."—1 SAM. 1: 28.

TOPIC.—A Picture of a Godly Mother.

LESSON PLAN.—1. TRAINING HER CHILD AT HOME, vs. 21-23. 2. DEDICATING HIM TO THE LORD, vs. 24-28.

Time.—8 C. 17 L. Place.—Ramah and Shiloh.

INTRODUCTORY.

The first book of Samuel contains the history of the Israelites from the birth of Samuel to the death of Saul. At the close of the period of the judges the civil authority was united with the spiritual in the person of Eli, who was high priest (1: 9) as well as judge (1: 18). He resided at the tabernacle in Shiloh, and was assisted in the discharge of his duties by his sons Hophni and Phinehas. During the time of his administration Samuel was born. His mother had vowed that if the Lord would give her a son, she would give him unto the Lord all the days of his life (v. 11). At his birth she called his name Samuel, "heard of God," in grateful acknowledgment that God had heard her prayer. How this praying mother fulfilled her vow we learn in this lesson.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 21. WENT TO OFFER UNTO THE LORD.—at Shiloh, where the tabernacle had remained since the time of Joshua. AND HIS VOW—the solemn expression of his concurrence in Hannah's vow. V. 22. HANNAH WENT NOT UP—men only were required to attend the solemn feasts (Ex. 23: 17) but Hannah, like other pious women, was in the habit of going; now she thought it best to remain at home until her son was of a proper age for her to fulfil her vow. V. 23. THE LORD ESTABLISH HIS WORD—complete his work by accepting as hiservant all his days the child given in answer to prayer. V. 24. WIFE SHE HAD WEANED HIM—this might be after he had reached his third year, or even later. THREE BULLOCKS—the Old Testament in Greek reads "a bullock of three years." Some suppose that there were three bullocks, one for each year of the child's life, and that they were used for the three greater sacrifices—the burnt, sin and thank offerings. ONE EPHAH OF FLOUR—for a meal—that is, food—offering, Lev. 2: 11. A BOTTLE OF WINE—to be poured out with the meat offering. With this sacrifice of thanksgiving Hannah presented herself and her child before Eli. V. 25. AND SHE SAID—standing in the very place where she had prayed, with her child in her arms or at her side, she made herself known to Eli, and for the first time revealed to him the burden of her supplication. V. 27. THE LORD HATH GIVEN ME MY PETITION—has heard and answered my prayer. V. 28. THEREFORE—she gladly and promptly renews her vow. LENT HIM TO THE LORD—figurative reading, "returned him, whom I have obtained by petition, to the Lord."

TEACHINGS:

1. God hears the prayers of parents for their children.
2. Parents may make promises for their children according to the will of God.
3. They should thankfully acknowledge his mercies and promptly fulfil their vows.
4. They should dedicate their children to the Lord from their birth.
5. A praying mother is a precious blessing.

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