

LESSON VIII.

November 21, 1915. Jonah a Missionary to Nineveh-oreign missionary Lesson. — Johan Foreign missionary Less 3, 1-4, 11. (Print 3, 1-10.)

Commentary.—I. Jonah's mission (3. 1-4). 1. Jonah—Very little is known of this prophet aside from what is given in his prophecy. He was the son of Amittai and his home was in the northern part of Israel. The second time—God in mercy gave Jonah a second call to carry the message to Ninevhe. At the first call, instead of going the six hundred miles northeast to Nineveh, he started westward to Tarshish, in Spain, a distance of two thousand miles. His disastrous experience on that trip made him willing to obey the second call, although the very conditions that turned him aside the first time still prevailed. very conditions that turned him aside the first time still prevailed. 2. Go unto Nineveh.—His mission was to Nineveh, which was the great city of Assyria. This nation was hostile to Israel, and within a few decades carried Israel into captivity. That great city—The city must have had a population of more than half a million, and Jonah was called to go and "cry gainst it" (ch. 1, 2). Farrar calls it the Lqudon of the ancient world. The preaching that I had not the land of the same for the these bid thee The reason for the mission to Nineveh is given in the

first call that Jonah received, where the Lord said, "Their wickedness is come up before Me" (ch. 1.2). The city was a stronghold of heathentsm, and the sins which accompanied their religous observances and resulted from them had come up before the Lord, who knew the kind of truth that the Ninevitas needed and the preaching Ninevites needed and the preaching that would prove effectual. The Lord who calls men and women to preach His word has full authority to declare what shall be the nature of the messages they deliver.

3. Of thre days' journey - Counting twenty miles as a day's journey, the distance around Nineveh was sixty miles. This was surrounded by a wall one hundred feet high and broad enough at the top for three chariots to be driven abreast. "Within the vast space thus enclosed rose palaces of almost inconceivable size and gran-deur, amids gardens and grounds in which the highest art had created every beauty that could gratify pride or ravish the senses. One palace alone, disclosed in its ruins by the toil of the explorer, revealed twenty-seven huge gates of entrance, guarded by collos-sal human-headed bulls and gigantic lions, and seventy-one halls and chambers, adorned throughout, round all their sides, by great squares of ala-baster covered with sculptures of warlike deeds of the king of kings, and varied scenes from civil or military life."—Gelkie, 4. Began to enter —adday's journey—The thought seems to be that he delivered the message which God had given him for the peo-ple. Yet forty days, and Ninevel shall be overthrown-The cup of Nineveh's aniquity was almost full, and unless the people should repent, there would be but forty days before the city would be destroyed. Taking this proclemation in connection with what took place later, we must conclude that there was an implied condition the decreed destruction of the city. wickedness by hearty repentance, they would be destroyed. The shortness of the time and the severity of the punishment would seem most impressive when the message was delivered

by the stranger prophet from Israel.

11. A penitent people (3: 5-10.)

The people of Nineveh believed God— It was a strange sight that met the eyes of the Ninevites, and a strange message that greeted their ears, as the foreign propret in his peculiar prophet's garb and with his denunciafory words passed throughout their yet with the work of the Holy Spirit the message took effect and the ple believed (fast- A sign of humiliation and pentance. Put on sauncion.
covered themselves with a coarse Put on sackcloth-They cloth, made of goat's hair, which was a symbol of sorrow and mourning The repentance seems to have been immediate and general. 6. The king of Ninevel-He placed himself upon level with his lowest subject, and all humbled themselves because of their sins. Sat in ashes—He left his costly throne and took the lowest place, expressing his deep serrow. 7. Neither man nor heast-The case was one of momentous interest and demanded the deepest humiliation. Keil says, manifestation of thought, that just as the animals which live with man are drawn into olli wship with his sin, so their sufferings might also help to appeare the wrath of God.' Men and women, old and young, high and low, and even themselves, al kept such a first as the total abstinence from focal inglies - Clarke, 8. Cry mightily unto sod. Turn ... from his evil ways -brays to the off stud note be ascompanied by a turning away from all 9. Who can tell if God will turn The very fact that Jonah's message, "Yet forty days," showed a few days' oclay to the execution of the sentence, gave mem hope that if should popent and turn away from their sees the Lord would accordingly turn away his anger from them. 10. God saw their works the saw as man can not see. Man sees the outward signs of represtance, but God sees the condition of the boart. They brought They brough forth "fruits meet for repeatance," turning from their evil ways. God re-He changed period Mc changed his purpose keeping with their changed atth attitude This missionary lourner of the prophet Jonah was thet Jonah was eminently it was divinely directed

the people should repent. He had more regard for his reputation as a prophet than for the salvation of a great city. He was glad that the Lord ad mercy upon him and preserved him, but he was not pleased because the Lord spared the Ninevites upon their repentance. He desired to watch the results of his preaching. The gourd which furnished him sheller and which was destroyed by a worm became to him through the Lord's instruction an impressive lesson. He mourned over the destruction of the guord which was of little value, and

should not the Lord have regard for the population of a great city? mercy would not permit him to de-stroy one hundred and twenty thousand children of tender age when the adult population had repented. Humanity is liable to fall into grievous errors. Men are inclined to be moved by what affects their personal interests. If Jonah had had an unbiassed view of the situation, he would not have complained.

Questions.—Upon what mission was Jonah sent? What course did he take upon the first call? Where was Nineand how far from the land of Israel? How large a city was Ninoveh in extent and population? What was the normal condition of Ninoveh? What message did Jonah deliver? What effect did his preaching have upon the people? What did God do with the city? Why? Why was Jonah displeased? What lesson did God teach Jonah by means of the gaurd? Tell in what souse Jonah might be conside a foreign missionary.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Jonah's Mission.

1. Demanded implicit obedience.

II. Resulted in genuine repentance.

I. Demanded implicit obedience. Our lesson outlines the history of a specia mission to a heathen city. Jonah includes it in a vivid narrative of a strange episode of his life. From it we learn what God is to those who truly repent. Jonah, the runaway prophet, is here introduced as the successful preacher. He has changed from a coward to a dauntless, heroic prophet. He had thought himself free when he fled, but his first real enjoyment of freedom came when he started to fulfil God's command, which plain, stern and uncompromising Jonah was brought through all his troubles to just that point where he must obey the command of God, that through him the people of Nineveh might learn of God and his love and heliness. God was merciful to Jonah in following him through all his flight, in bringing him back to the starting point, in using him though he had shown himself unworthy. Over against the confession of his lack of obedience and of charity, Jonah placed mitted to thaw out without coming in-his record of God's loving-kindness to contact with the sunlight, During and tender mercy. God's command, though full of restored confidence, implied a warning not to risk any ther disobedience, to be exact in ful-filling the will of God in giving the message exactly as he received it.

If. Resulted in genuine repentance

If. Resulted in genuine repentance. God gave remarkable power to the message of his servant, so that the inhabitants of Nineveh, that great and dissipated city, were aroused to deep concern. Jonah's message was direct, simple and plain, with no enlargement, no argument, no argu ment, no argument, no exhortation. It sounded just one note, an unqualified announcement of coming judgment. No prof was offered of his divine commission. No call to repentance was addressed to their consciences. No promise was made or hope held out out. The miserable plight of the people of Nineveh consisted in three discoveries, their great sin, the short-ness of their time and the terrible character of their threatened destruction. So sensible was the king of Nineveh of their demerit and the insufficiency of their repentance make atonement for their sins, that he was doubtful what would be the was merciful to Nineveh in sending a messenger to warn the city and in preparing the hearts of the people for Remorse for their robbery and violence of message. many generations, was awakened, not more than 12 to 18 inches deep. Though terrified and conscious that they were guilty before God and justly summoned to punishmbent, they evidenced some hope of grace as the of Jonah's result preaching. All classes joined in penitent acts, in pray The king set the exer and reform. Self-abasement was universal and thorough. By the joint authority of the king and his a proclamation was issued for public fasting, prayer and penitence on the part of the people. They acknow-ledged that the message must have ledged that the message must have come from the Lord. The history of tuelr repentance reveals God's pur pose of grace in the salvation of sin-ners. His purposes are of grace, even when they seem to be only pro-clamations of wrath. They are given clamations of wrath. They are given for the very purpose of bringing the sinner to salvation by bringing to repentance. God turned from the infliction of threatened punishment because Nineveh turned from sin. did not change his purpose. He changed his method of working out The whole attitude of his purpose. the Ninevites toward sin and God be ing changed. Repentance in man is change of mind and purpose issuing in change of conduct. Repentance in

his eagerness to forgive. T. R. A. WOULD NOT WORK UNDER HUNS Successful. It was divinely directed. The property was called by the Lord, who cave him his field and instructed him as ne what he should say. The means a scattended by the power of the Shirl and took impediate effect. All. The propert instructed it is all. The propert instructed it is all took impediate effect for some say grieved over the results of his ministry. The Mineytee had referred and their city was preserved. He had urged as an excuse for the same teason several other engineers that had urged as an excuse for the man who pays as he goes may the last would make the dean't have to pay compared and control page the did was preserved.

God is change of operation or admin

istration according as man's conduct agrees with or violates the requirement of divine law. Jonah's mission

to Nineveh was really designed to

prevent desolation. The narrative strikingly illustrates God's love and

Jonah's mission



HARVESTING ONIONS.

Growers, generally, prefer having the onions fully ripe before harvesting. When fully ripe the tops are entirely dead, and the outer skin of the bulbs is dry. While this is very desirable, there are other things to be considerea

siderec.

In the latest fall there are often heavy rains that cause losses or else seriously interfere with the best work in curing. A second growth may start. In view of these things growers are often justified in pulling and topping when the tops are just beginning to turn yellow. To hasten maturity growers often run a roller over the field to mash down the tops. This, however, is not equal to natural ripening.

A mature onion cannot stand alternate freezing and thawing, but a well cured onlon frozen solid and kept in the condition will come out all right in the spring. If weather conditions permit, it is best to cure onions as

permit, it is best to cure onions as much as possible in the field. To do this onions are pulled and laid in rows where they remain at least two or three days, They are then topped and stored in an open shed or room where plenty of ventilation can be given.

stored in an open shed or room where plenty of ventilation can be given. This finishes the curing. Slatted crates are convenient receptacles for storing onions and admit of air. White onions are quickly injured by exposure to sun and air and must be handled more carefully than yellow onions.

Where regular storage for onions is not obtainable or possible, a cheap and efficient way is as follows:

Select a dry, somewhat elevated place, not necessarily on a ridge or a hill. On this place set a box or frame of desired dimensions for the amount of onions to be stored. The depth of the box should not be over 16 or 18 inches. Pieces of two by four or four inches. Pleces of two by four or four by four should be placed under the box so that the box will not come in direct contact with the moist soil. The floor of the box should be reasonably tight. After the onions have been thoroughly cured and topped, they should be placed in the box and the boards placed on top. The cover should be water tight. Before cold weather sets in keep the cover rated to permit.

sets in keep the cover raised to permit ventilation. No other protection is given to the onions but they are permitted to freeze solidly, and when in this state the box should be covered with dry straw or corn stalks or any material that would prevent the onions from thawing out. or alternate freezing and thawing. In the spring of the year, or when ready to be sold, the covering should be re-moved gradually and the onions perthe winter or while in the frozen state they may be taken out and gradually fur- thawed out in a cool room.
ful- In the frozen state the onions will

keep perfectly and when thawed out will remain solid for a considerable length of time. Care must be taken that the onions

are dry when placed in the storage, and that they are kept frozen throughout the winter. The quality of the onions is not impaired by one freezing. As the bulbs approach maturity, the stalks above bulbs become weak and fall over on the ground. After the bulk of the tops have died down, the creating

of the tops have died down, the crop is ready for pulling, notwithstanding that some tops may still remain green and stand up. Throw two or more rows together and leave on the ground for a week or more to core The tops of the onlone may be twisted or cut off at any time before marketing, but best

when they are stored Onjons stored in a damp cellar are almost sure to sprout, even though the temperature is almost down to freezing. A dry, well-ventilated loft, with a temperature of 33 to 40 degrees, is the very best place for them. While he was doubtful what would be the consequence. The cup of Nineveh's iniquity was full. A cry of coming judgment, brief and plain, startling and stern, was the thing needed. God was merciful to Nineveh in sending a messenger to warn the city and in light startling and stern, was the thing needed. God was merciful to Nineveh in sending a messenger to warn the city and in should be disposed of as soon as posshould be disposed of as soon as possible.

Onions should never be put in deep pies, but sprand out in shallow layers the They keep well in barrels with the heads out and holes bored in the sides to admit of a good circulation of air, or in slatted bins

The writer uses trays, with slat bottoms made out o' plastering laths, about two inches deep, which allows a free circulation of air. These trays are kept in an open, airy building until cold weather arrives.

Six to ten days after pulling the

enfous will have cured sufficiently to be removed from the field, but they are not yet ready for permanent storage. Onions intended for storage should be hardled so as to avoid oruising, and none but the best chould be stored.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Fall plowing subjects the soil to the pulverizing effects of the frost; helps the two layers of earth to settle well ogether; conserves more moisture than spring-plowed land, and bears better the dry weather in the growing season; helps greatly to destroy the larvae of the wire worm, cut worn and the red-headed white grub and relieves the press and herry of the spring work and enables one to work spring work and enables one to wor the land much earlier in the spring.

Gluten meals and feeds are by-pro ducts left in the manufacture of starel and glucose from India neorn. feeds differ from gluten neals in that they contain considerably more of the corn bran and hence relatively protein, fat and digestible drates and more of the indigestible wordy fiber.

A Connecticut farmer grows cheap corn by following a three-year rota-tion, two of clover and one of corn. This two-year clover soil turned under supplies the corn coop with nitrogen at little cost.

The idea that anybody can run a farm has been the downfall of many back to the lander.

It takes experience to teach some these places has been reported.

men that they don't know all there is to be known about farming.

Before the winter vegetables are put away in your cellar be sure that it is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. A damp, dirty cellar is a bad place even if empty. Plenty of lime will help to clean and freshen the cellar.

"In our neighborhood," writes a practival fruit grower, "every well-sprayed orchard bore fruit last year. The unsprayed orchards were worthless." Reports from other localities tell the same story of the good effects

A horse kept shut up away from the unshine is apt to get nervous

No farmer is so rich that he can afford to allow weeds and briars to encumber his pastures.

Lime alone will not make the land ich. The more lime used, the more seed there will be for keeping up the supply of humus, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. A liberal use of lime must be accompanied by green man-uring and dressings of barnyard manor commercial fortilizers, if we ould make liming the soil worth

**************** THE POULTRY WORLD

FALL CARE MAKES BIG EGG YIELD.

It is at this time or the year; mat poultry beed the proper attention if a good eag yield is to be expected. The growing pullets now reaching laying maturity need the proper feeds to not only complete their growth, but to manufacturity need the proper feeds to not only complete their growth, but to manufacture eags. This means steady feeding of a variety of good, clean grains, and a dry mash, or the so-called wet mash (the pulltry-keeper's choosing of elements of the proper of the properly matured on poor feeding. The seeding properly matured on poor feeding of the properly matured on poor feeding of the seeding plays an important part, oue may say the blg-gest part, feeding is one of the essentials that go with breeding. The 290 or 300-egs producer would be impossible without good feeding. And, while good feeding is neglected by many keeping poultry, especially beginners, there is little or no excuss in this day of ready-mixed feeds that are now on the market. For the city man or woman with a few hens, one can purchase ready-mixed grains and the complete dry mash from any of the leading feed merchants. They have been mixed in many cases by poultry experts or based on the results they have given, and the poultry properly fed srould respond by shelling out hen fruits and one can be done the poultry properly feed arould respond by shelling out hen fruits and one can be done the poultry properly the day the day of the poultry properly the day of the day of the poultry properly the poultry properly the day of the poultry properly the day of the day of the poultry properly the day of the poultry properly the

fed srould respond by shelling out hen fruit

While in many cases the feed merchant has done in spart, the beginner in the haste to obtain eggs, changes feeds purchases feeds and mixes according to his ideas, or to those of some poulity-keeper, resulting in throwing the fowls off their feed by sudden and ofter none to good changes. The pullets should if some pouliry descriptions of their feed by sudden and ofter none to good changes. The pullets should if the pouliry quarters they will accel in the pouliry quarters they will accel for with some ford drymash and mixed grains.

It is not some feed with the poulir of the work claimed for it. Overfeeding is harmful underfeed, espacially to pullets shuold be well fed, and it is false economy to underfeed.

Water is one essential that is often

be well fed, and it is false economy to underfeed.

Water is one essential that is often neglected. It should always be before them and clean as well as fresh. Four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each fowl, for best results. Overcrowding will reduce the flock production, and when carried to ofar will reult in illness of some of the fowls. Plenty of fresh air is another essential. Tight houses with poor ventilation will cause colds, and these may be followed by roup. Fresh air and clean houses avoid this, and coupled with clean, good feeding, backed by pullets that were hatched in April or May and properly grown from a good strain of layers, any once can enjoy hen fruit when prices are the highest.

NOTES.

Poultry is not booming. The boom days are just, but there is a good, sate and sane growth the is better for the future of the Industry. The majority of poultry failures have been due to lack of knowedge of the business. The hen as a money-maker is all right, but one must know something about the hen before he can succeed. The big flock idea is gradually taking a cack seat. By that it is taken that the 19,000-hen farm is one hard to manage, and to succeed one must have good help in different departments, a hard thing to obtain and hold. The greatest profit in poultry is in the one-man plant, the owner and a helper. Money carr, and is

to obtain and hold. The greatest profit in poultry is in the one-man plant, the owner and a helper. Money car, and is being made on some of the larger plants, but more care and cash is required than on the smaller plant.

With fresh eggs going up each week the poultry keeper with a nice flock of early-hatched pullest that have been aroperly grown is putting the balance on the right side of the ledger. There is not an over-production of pullets this year and fresh eggs have been scarce, and will be during 1815 and 1816, even though the 20-eeg hen is becoming me though the 20-eeg hen is becoming me benefitd. This things—the 5.000 laying plant etc.—breeding problems were asglected, systems and laying types resorted to war quick way to obtain the heavy laying flone could be been and laying types resorted to an a quick way to obtain the heavy laying flone preders, who had used trap next sifer years, sounded the warning, but little bed been and there can tail M. Barron. Camm and others camping contests.

Make the 1916 aim quality, not quantity. A few good hens are a paying investment, as well as a pleasure, but do not attempt to raise more found with well-ing commodate. Many failures here here commodate. Many failures here here comes as well.

Harrisburg, which under the Amedian

stan appearators but with the larger ones as well.

Harrisburg, which under the American Poultry Association ruling will be the official State show, should make every effort to make it worthy of that name. A State show win should mean the best in the State, and every Pennsylvania braeder should show a few good birds at this show. The best judges should be selected and up-to-date management prevail.

FATAL TORNADO

Kansas Storm Killed Between Fifty and Sixty.

believed to have been killed in a tornado, which swept this town shortly after 7 o'clock this evening. The storm Ix.ssed over the south part of the city, wrecking the waterworks and electric light plant. The town is in darkness arrive. and confusion reigns.

According to reports which reached the long-distance telephone office at 9 o'clock, when wide communication was re-established, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad station was demolished and half the houses of the city were wrecked.

Great damage also was reported from Hoisington, Kas., and Frement. Neb., though so far no loss of life at

IN THE TRENCHES THE HUNS LOST

A Visit to the French Field of Victory in Late September.

Terrible Havoc or the Allies' Gun Fire Described.

Chalons, France, Cable .- (Corresdence of the Associated Press) -When we have taken you out before, we have shown you trenches," said a French officer. "This time we are going to show you a field of victory lines of trenches which we took from the Germans."

Not all the spoil had yet been renoved from that section fifteen miles long and from one to five in breadth where, on September 25th and 26th, the French had broken back the the French had broken back the siege line of the Germans with the concentration of infantry and the expenditure of a million shells.

What looked like a man of war tur-

What looked like a man of war turret on wheels was being drawn along the road. This cupora of riveted armor was dented by shell fragments. It nad an opening for the swing of a small gun and a door for the exit and entrance of the crew, which could be fastened by a bolt and a heavy chain. "Three men were found inside — locked in," said an officer. "The turret was set in the parapet of a trench at an important point of the line. All the German soldiers in the neighborhood had either been killed or buried alive. We had to break the lock to

hood had either been killed or burfed alive. We had to break the lock to take the crew out. All three were alive but stunned. They had gone on firing their gun as long as they could."

Freely the correspondent moved between the old first line French and German trenches, which, for many months, had been a zone of death for whoever showed himself. In front of the first line trench the Germans had the first line trench the Germans had barbed wire entanglements five or six feet broad. A rabbit could not have gone through without being caught. In places now one had to search to find any, wire, it had been chopped into bits by the burst of shrappel bullets from the "solvante quinze" guns and then kneaded into the earth by high explosive shells. Those guns had been firing from a range of anywhere from two thousand to five thousand yards. two thousand to five thousand yards, yet with such accuracy that they could hit this ribbon of wire six feet broad. On such accuracy depended the success of the infantry in reaching the German trenches. There must be guns and shells enough to destroy wire over a front of fifteen miles. If the Germans in the trench with their rifles and machine guns and beautiful successions. and machine guns and hand grenades could go on firing it meant murder for the French men exposed in the open as they charged.

as they charged.

So fifteen or twenty yards beyond where the wire was being cut more shell-fire had to kill the fire from the German trenches. Some blasts of shrapnel bullets here, too, enough to make any man in the German trench es want to keep his head down if he was not buried or eviscerated by high explosive shells. For hundreds of yards in some places there was scarcely any semblance of trenches after the French guns had prepared the way for the French infantry. It was as if the trenches had been dynamited tematically with charges plotted checker-board fashion.

At other places where the destruction had not been so complete it was possible to see what the German trenches were like and with what amazing thoroughness and care they had been built

To a layman the seemed impregnable. Down these slanting shafts under the parapets were caves twenty thirty feet deep for refuge in a bombardment. In many cases the openings had been closed by the descent of pet from the concussion of a large calibre howitzer shell, and all the men within were buried alive.

The fate of those who were in the rench itself was often to be n fragments of flosh and bone, blown into the soil by the explosions. The erman guns could not fire on the French infantry as they reached the barbed wire for fear of hitting the Germans in the trenches, and the French fire stopped for fear of hitting the French. Where an inferno of explosions had raged peace er the wreckage wrought by French

conery, as the French soldiers sprang the remnants of parapets to face ith bayonet and dagger any German hat had survived and was in possesion of his senses.

"Even those who were," said a sol-We swarmed around them. We ummoned dugouts. Thus we took our prisoners. That is, we took those who were alive. The dead and the wounded. Ah! monsieur, they were more numer ous than the prisoners. It was terrible, monsieur, and it all happened hot. We had waited many months. It was victory. How good the hough-neugh of the soixante quinze sounded was victory. behind us! How good the scream of our big shells! Then there were the mines we exploded. Have you seen the craters? So big you could almost put the Arc de Triomphe into one of Great Bend, Kan., Report—Ee-them. We charged into a wall tween fifty and sixty persons are smoke and dust from the shells, and the smoke and dust were still thick when we reached the German trenches

"And what did you think of when you charged?

"Of nothing, monsieur, except We ran as fast as we could. The sooner we got to those trenches the better the less time the Germans had to recover from the shell fire and begin firing at us." "Did you get as many Germans as

they got of you? "More. In the first line trenches

many more. The question a score of times officers and men always brought the same answer. It was in the second and third lines of trenches that the French suffered most, for their guns could not always cut the barbed wire or blow the trenches to pieces so successfully farther on as the troops swept forward throughout the greatest day in the history of the war on the western front till night found them digging into the earth under cover of darkne five miles beyond their old first line



TORONTO MARKE	TS
FARMERS' MARKETS.	
Eggs, new-laid, doz 9 50 Butter good to choice 0 30 Spring chickens, dressed 9 18 Fowl, dressed, lb. 9 18 Ducks, Spring, lb. 9 18 Geese, lb. 0 17 Turkeys 9 25 Apples, bbl. 3 30 Grape fruit, case 4 25 Potatoes, bag 1 15 Do. basket 0 35 Onious, 75 lbs. 1 10 Do. Spanish. case 4 00 Cabbage, doz. 0 36 Cabidge, doz. 0 36 Cauliflower, doz. 9 75 Grapes, 6-qt. basket 9 12 Do. Rogers 9 29 Celery, doz. 9 25 Celery, doz. 9 25 Celery, doz. 9 25	0 55 0 34 0 24 0 15 0 20 0 18 5 50 4 75 1 25 0 40 1 25 0 25 0 25 0 35
MEATS WHOLESAIRE	13 50 13 25 11 00 14 50

Shop hoge 12 50 Do. heavy 10 50 Spring lambs 13 50 Mutton, light 11 00	13 2 11 0 14 5 13 0
Local wholesale quotations on per cwt., are now as follows: Extra granulated, Redpath's Do., Redpath's, 20-lb. bags Do. St. Lawrence, 20-lb. bags Beaver, St. Lawrence, 20-lb. bags Beaver, St. Lawrence, 20-lb. bags Beaver, St. Lawrence Extra S. C. Acadia granulated Do. unbranded yellow Lantic, extra granulated Do. Star granulated Do., Star granulated Do., Gunnies, 10-lb. packages Do., Gunnies, 10-lb. sacks Do. brilliant yellow Dominion, 100-lb. sacks Do., barrels Do., Gunnies, 20-lbs.	\$6 34 6 44 6 22 5 76 6 21 6 26 6 51 5 96
 Springers 7000 Sheep, ewes 6 00 Bucks and culls 4 25	8 50 7 25 7 25 6 00 6 25 5 75 4 00 6 75 6 50 5 50 5 50 6 50
Lambs 8 75	9 25

Hogs, fed and watered Calves OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis, Report.—Wheat, December, 98 1-2c; May, \$1.02 3-8 to \$1.02 1-2. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.03 1-2; No. 1 Northern, 100 1-2 to \$1.02 1-2; No. 2 Northern, 95 1-2 to 99c. No. 3 yellow corn, 67 to 98c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33 3-4 to 34 1-5c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$18.25.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth, Report—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.03 3-8; No. 1 Northern, \$9.5 8-8c; Montana, No. 2 \$1.01 5-8; December, 98 5-8c; Montana, No. 2 \$1.01 5-8; December

Brogkville,—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offering were 1,369 colored and 738 white. The sales were 85 col-ored at 15 3-4c.

LONDON WOOL SALES. ondon.—About 7,000 bales were offer-at the wool auction sales to-day. The d assortment met with a brisk de-al from American, home and Rus-buyers. Prices were in sellers' The America bought greasy merinos

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET Glasgow.—Waison and Batchelor re-rot trade unaliered from last week, scotch steers, 13c to 14 1-2c; frish, 10c til 1-4c; best bulls, 9c to 10 3-4c, live weight.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle re-celpts, 10,000 head; steady. Veals—receipts, 350 head; active, \$4.00 to \$11.75.

Hogs, recepits 8.00 head; active; heavy \$7.25 to \$7.35; mixed \$7.10 to \$7.20; yorkers, \$6.75 to \$7.10; pigs, \$6.50; roughs, \$6.00 to \$6.10; stags, \$5.00 to \$5.75. Sheep and lambs. receipts 3.600

head; slow; lambs \$6.00 to \$9.10; yearlings \$5 to \$7.50; wethers, \$6 yearlings, \$5 to \$7.50; wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; ewes, \$3 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$5.75 to \$6.00. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts 6,000.
hiarket steady.
Steers, native
Western steers
Cows and herfers
Calves higs, receipts 26,000. Market slow. Hough
Pigs
Bulk of sales
Sheep receipts 12,000.
Market reak
Western withers
Lambs, name

5 85
Lambs, name
PRODUCE Wheat, gpot quiet.
No. 2 Hanitobs—Hs, 5d.
No. 3 Hanitobs—Hs, 4d.
No. 2 hard winter, old—12s,
No. 2 Phicago, new—Hs, 2d.
Corn. 4pot, quiet.
La. Plata—5s.
Four, winter patents—4is, 6d.

Hour, winter patents-41s, 6d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-14 to Beef. extra India mess—45s. Pork. prime mess, western—117s.,6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—81s. Bacon Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.-74s. Long thear midles, light, d28 to 34 lbs.

Nominal.
Long (Wear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—
Nominsel.
Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs.—71s. 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs.—71s. 6d.
Shoulders. square. 11 to 13 lbs.—72s.
Lard., prime western, in tierces, new—
19: old—52s. 9; old:-52s. American, refined-56s, 6d. Rutter, finest V.S. in 56-lb boxes-56s Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-

Section 1988 Control of the section of the section