

COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL, Feb. 20, 1884.

The Chicago market is weaker by about 2 cents than it was last week, and is quoted at 93 1/4 Feb., 94 1/4 March, 94 1/4 April, \$1.00 May and \$1.02 June. Corn is somewhat lower at 53 1/2 March, 54 1/2 May and 54 1/2 June. Liverpool has recovered a trifle, and Spring wheat quoted at 75 1/2 to 80 1/2 and Red Winter 82 1/2 to 85 1/2. The local market is unchanged and values are nominal. We quote as follows:—Canada Red Winter, \$1.22 to \$1.23; Canada White, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Canada Spring, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Corn, 65 1/2 in bond; Peas, 90; Oats, 35c; Barley, 55c to 65c; Rye, 62c.

FLOUR.—The market is unchanged with very scanty sales. We quote:—Superior Extra, \$5.55 to \$5.60; Extra Superior, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Fancy, nom.; Spring Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.05; Superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers', Can., \$5.25 to \$5.50; do., American, \$5.45 to \$5.85; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Ontario bags, (medium), bags included, \$2.50 to \$2.60; do., Spring Extra, \$2.25 to \$2.25; do., Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; City Bags, delivered, \$2.95 to \$3.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, \$3.20 to \$3.40; Oatmeal, ordinary, \$5.00 to \$5.25; granulated, \$5.20 to \$5.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Neither the butter nor cheese market have changed during the week. Butter.—We quote:—Eastern Townships, 19 1/2 to 21 1/2; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18c to 21c; Western, summer makes, 13c to 15c. Autumn makes, 17c to 18c. Add to the above prices a couple of cents per lb. for selections for the jobbing trade. Cheese.—Earlier makes, 10c to 12c as to quality; fall makes, 13c to 14 1/2c.

Eggs that are fresh are bringing from 33c to 35c.

HOG PRODUCTS are still advancing and the market shows no abatement of strength. We quote as follows:—Western Mess Pork, \$21.00 to \$21.50; Canada Short Cut, \$21.50 to \$22; Hams, city cured, 13c to 15c; Bacon, 13 1/2 to 15c; Lard, in pails, Western, 12 1/2 to 13c; do., Canadian, 12c to 12 1/2c; Tallow refined 7c to 9c as to quality. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs., \$8.50 to \$8.75.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Market is rather quiet at 8c to 9c for geese and chickens, and 11 to 12c for turkeys.

ASHES show very little life at \$4.15 to \$4.25 for Pots.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The supplies of farm produce have been much more liberal of late and prices have a downward tendency. In many cases, Grain and roots are plentiful at easier rates. Dressed hogs and fresh killed poultry are scarce and rather high priced. There are no changes to note in the prices of butter, but fresh laid eggs are much more plentiful as considerable quantities from a distance are arriving in the city. Prices are declining rapidly, but are still rather high for general consumption. The hay market is rather glutted of late on some occasions; very low rates have to be taken for the poorer kinds of hay. Oats are 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes, 70c to 80c per bag; Swedish turnips, 45c to 50c do.; dressed hogs are \$8.50 to \$9.00 per 100 lbs.; turkeys, 12c to 16c per lb.; geese, 9c to 12c do.; fowls, 10c to 15c do.; ducks, 12c to 15c do. Tub butter, 15c to 24c per lb.; eggs, 30c to 50c per dozen. Apples, \$3.00 to \$6.00 per barrel. Hay, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

There was a considerable advance in the prices of good cattle during the latter part of last week, owing to an increased demand by shippers, but prices have again fell to about their former level. Pretty good steers and heifers sell at from 5c to 5 1/2c per pound and fair conditioned animals at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; ordinary dry cows and milkman's strippers sell at from \$3.00 to \$4.50 each or 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. and some of the best bring higher rates. Calves are beginning to arrive in larger numbers, but good veals still bring exceptionally high rates, or from 14c to 15c per lb. dressed weight; small leanness calves sell at from \$4 to \$6 each. Very few sheep have been offered here of late and prices of any that are moderately good have an upward tendency. Live hogs are

scarce and advancing in price; several small lots have been sold lately at 4 1/2c per lb. Dressed hogs are also very dear at from 8 1/2c to 9c per lb.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1884.

GRAIN.—The following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat, No. 2 Red, \$1.8 1/2 Feb.; \$1.90c March; \$1.11 1/4 April; \$1.13 1/4 May; Corn, 63c Feb.; 63 1/2c March; 64 1/4 April; 65 1/4 May; Oats, 41 1/2 Feb.; 42 1/2c May; Peas, Canada field 90c to 95c; green peas; \$1.38 to \$1.40. Rye, Western, 72c. Barley No 1 Canada 90c to 92c.

FLOUR.—Quotations are: Spring Wheat Superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.90; Low Extra, \$3.30 to \$3.50; Clears \$4.50 to \$5.00; Straight, (full stock), \$5.15 to \$6.00; Patent, \$5.37 1/2 to \$6.85. Winter Wheat, Superfine, \$2.75 to \$3.30; Low Extra, \$3.35 to \$3.75; Clears (R. and A.), \$4.20 to \$5.65; Straight (R. and A.), \$4.80 to \$6.00; Patent, \$5.25 to \$6.50; Straight (White Wheat) \$4.45 to \$5.75; Low Extra (City Mill), \$4.25 to \$4.35; West India, sacks, \$4.25 to \$5.15; barrels, West India, \$5.45; Patent, \$5.50 to \$6.10; South America, \$5.40 to \$5.75; Patent, \$5.35 to \$6.25. Southern Flour.—Extra \$3.50 to \$4.55; Family, \$4.75 to \$5.50; Rye Flour.—Fine to superfine \$2.65 to \$3.70. Buckwheat Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

MEAL.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Coarse, \$5.25 to \$5.65 per hl. Cornmeal, Branly wine, \$3.40 to \$3.45; Western yellow, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Bag meal, Coarse City \$1.18 to \$1.20; Fine white, \$1.40; Fine yellow, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Corn flour, \$3.00 to \$4.25; Hominy, \$3.25 to \$3.90 per barrel.

FREED.—100 lbs. or sharps, at \$24 to \$25; 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, at \$21.50 to \$23.50; 80 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, at \$21 to \$21.50; 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed \$20; 60 lbs. or medium feed, \$20.00 to \$21.50; 40 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$20.00 to \$21.50. Rye feed at 20.00 to 21.00 per ton. None here.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, prime, nominal at 10 to 10 1/2c, choice, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; fancy, 10 3/4c to 10 1/2c; timothy, retail parcels \$1.55 to \$1.65; round lots nominal; domestic flaxseed, \$1.55 to \$1.65; Calcutta linseed, \$1.85 to \$1.95.

BUTTER.—The market is more of a jobbing character, prices are somewhat weak also. We quote:—Creamery, ordinary to fancy, 20c to 30c. State dairies, fair to fine, 22c to 27c; State firkins, fair to best, 18c to 27c; State Welsh tubs, fair to choice, 18c to 27c; Western imitation creamery, 18c to 25c; Western dairy, ordinary to best, 14c to 21c; Western factory, ordinary to best made, 9c to 20c. Rols, 12c to 20c.

CHEESE.—A steady market. We quote:—State factory skims to select, 7c to 14c; Pennsylvania skims, good to prime, 3c to 8 1/2c; Ohio flats ordinary, 5c to 12 1/2c.

BEEF.—We quote:—Extra mess, \$12.00 to \$13.00; Extra India mess, \$24.00 to \$26.00; Plate, \$13.50 to \$14.00 in lbs.

BEEF HAMS.—Sellers were firm at \$28.50 to \$29.00 spot lots, but only small lots sold.

PORK.—We quote:—\$17.00 to \$18.00 for old brands mess; \$17.75 to \$17.50 for extra prime, \$19.50 to \$20.50 for clear back and \$19.00 to \$20.00 for family.

BACON.—A market much quieter but strong at 9 1/2c.

CUTMEATS.—Pickled bellies, 12c lb. average, 9 1/2c to 9 1/4c; pickled shoulders, 8 1/2c to 9c; pickled hams, 12 1/2c to 13c; smoked shoulders, 9 1/2c; smoked hams, 13 1/2c to 14c.

LARD.—Prices are higher. City lard bringing 9.50c. Western 10.20c.

STEARINE.—Lard stearine is at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c for choice city. Oleomargarine, weak at 8 1/2c.

TALLOW.—Demand more active at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c for prime city.

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USES FOR STALE BREAD.

BY MRS. C. G. HERBERT.

There are so many ways to utilize stale bread that it seems a wonder so much is wasted in many households. We see it thrown in garbage pails, or left to mould by many an economical servant, who would gladly use it if she only "knew what to do with it."

It makes delicious griddle cakes when soaked soft in cold water. Three small slices, with water enough to cover them, should be sufficient, when the milk and flour are added, to make nearly two quarts of batter. Some cooks prefer to put in one egg, while others like them fully as well without. When the bread is soaked soft, and the flour is added, add the milk and sufficient flour to stiffen enough so the cakes can be easily turned.

French toast is always a favorite dish with children and most grown people, and can be made of thin slices cut from a stale loaf and moistened in milk and egg—two eggs to a pint of milk—and then fried on a griddle with a mixture of butter and lard, or butter and beef drippings. It is eaten with sugar or syrup like griddle cakes.

Of course all our readers are familiar with the ordinary bread puddings; but all may not know that pieces of bread which are not too hard can be made into a resemblance to turkey dressing. Cut your bread into dice, and if you have a quantity of gravy from which fat can be taken, lift from any kind of roast (though a piece of butter will do as well), thoroughly grease the bottom of the spider; put in the bread, with some little chunks of butter and plenty of seasoning, then pour enough boiling water on it to moisten it; cover tightly, and in a moment it will steam through and you can stir it, and either brown a little or have it moist like dressing. It should be eaten with gravy over it, and it is a good substitute for potatoes.

The little dry hard pieces and crusts, which always accumulate can be put on a pie tin in an oven that is just hot enough to dry and make them a light brown. Then roll them fine and put away to use in making croquettes, frying fish, etc. We have recently learned that these slightly browned crumbs make excellent griddle cakes, with the addition of one egg and a handful of flour, and milk to make a batter; but as we have never tasted them, we can only recommend it as worthy of trial.—Cabinet.

A POOR CURE.

Children are often kept from school by anxious parents because their attendance there brings on headache, lachache, and other troubles, when more attention to the general health at home would prevent these evils. Since the law compelling all the children in England to attend school has been enforced, the health of the young people in the kingdom has been improved.

Mothers are lovely and kind, but they are sometimes too indulgent to their school boys and girls. I heard a sweet-voiced lady ask her little son the other day what brought him home from school so early.

"Sick; had to come out at recess," was the answer.

"Poor fellow! go into mamma's room and lie down, dear."

"Don't want to; want some lemon pie."

"Oh, Johnny! it would make you worse."

"Don't care; I'm sick, and I want some lemon pie."

"But it isn't good for you, dear."

"Give me some lemon pie. If you don't, I'll cry and make my head ache dreadfully."

I am sorry to tell you, that, in spite of the lady's sweet voice, which made me like her at first, she knew no better than to leave the piazza, where she was sitting, and go into the house for the pie, which I soon saw in the greedy boy's hand. I don't believe any child who reads this has such a weak, indulgent mother, but children should not ask for things which they know to be hurtful. I may be prejudiced in my opinion of lemon pie, but I think all will agree with me in thinking it a poor cure for a boy too sick to stay in school.—Mrs. Mary C. Hangerford.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON IX.

March 2, 1884. [Acts 17: 23-34.]

PAUL AT ATHENS.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 23-31.

22. Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars' hill and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious.
23. For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Upon whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.
24. God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands;

25. Neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life and breath and all things;

26. And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;

27. That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us:

28. For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, for we are also his offspring.
29. Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device.

30. And the times of this ignorance God winketh at; but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent.

31. Because he hath appointed a day, in which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead.

32. And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked; and others said, We will hear thee again of this matter.

33. So Paul departed from among them.

34. Howbeit certain men clave unto him, and believed: among the which was Dionysius the Areopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"In him we live, and move, and have our being."—Acts 17: 28.

HOME READINGS

- M. Acts 17: 1-34.....The True God.
W. Ps. 139: 1-12.....The All-seeing God.
Th. Gen. 1: 1-31.....God the Creator.
F. Matt. 6: 23-34.....The Preserver.
S. Rom. 8: 1-21.....God the Redeemer.
S. Rev. 21: 1-3.....God the Judge.

LESSON PLAN.

1. Paul's Address. 2. His Effect. Time.—A-B. 51. Place.—The Areopagus in Athens.

INTRODUCTORY.

When Paul was brought to Athens he sent for Aias and Timothy to come to him with all speed. Waiting at Athens, he was deeply moved when he saw the city filled with idols, he therefore preached in the synagogue and in the market place. Many and various were the opinions formed of his teachings. At length certain Epicureans and Stoics brought him to the Areopagus, that away from the noise of the market-place they might hear an account of the new doctrine. There, to his company of Athenian philosophers, he expounded the remarkable discourse which is the subject of this lesson.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 22. IN THE MIDST—in the very centre, MARS' HILL—a rocky height where the court of the Areopagites was held, so called in honor of the creature god of war. SUPERSTITIOUS—literally, "more so-bering" that is, than others. V. 23. YE IGNORANTLY—(Revised Version), "the objects of your worship." TO THE UNKNOWN GOD—"to an unknown god." IGNORANTLY—without clear knowledge. (See John 4: 22.) V. 31. I HAVE RAISED HIM—(Revised Version) Acts 7: 14, 39. V. 25. WORSHIPPED—"served" (interlined). V. 26. OF ONE BLOOD—of one common parentage. THE TIMES—the periods, both in date and duration of national life and glory. V. 27. HATH BY CHANCE—MIGHTY FEEL AFTER HIM—(interlined) groping in the dark. NOT FAR—very near. Rom. 10: 8. V. 28. YOUR OWN POETS—Greek poets; ARATUS of Cilicia (130-270) and Cleanthes the Stoic (180, 300). THE OFFSPRING—children. LIKE UNTO GOLD—this to denote matter is to make God the Creator inferior to gold, the creature. GAVEN—granted, acquired. V. 30. WINKED AT—"overlooked" suffered, bore with. Now—when the gospel is preached to all. REPENT—turn from every evil way especially from the sin of idolatry. V. 34. APPOINTED—set fixed. A DAY—a definite time. THE WORLD—the whole human race. IN RIGHT-BUSINESS—on religious principles. ORDAINED—chosen, appointed for this purpose. ASSURANCE—overensive evidence.

11.—V. 32. SOME MOCKED—they thought the idea of a resurrection absurd. V. 33. SO—mocked by some and put off by others. V. 34. CLAVE UNTO HIM—believe in his doctrine in the face of ridicule and sacrifice. NOTICE—(interlined) notice of either Dionysius or Damaris. This was Paul's only visit to Athens, and he nowhere mentions the city in his letters.

WHAT HAVE I LEARNED?

- 1. That God is the Creator, Preserver and Lord of all.
2. That all the nations of the earth belong to one family.
3. That God has revealed himself to us in his word.
4. That he is not to be likened to idols of gold or silver or stone, formed by the skill of man.
5. That he commands all men everywhere to repent and render him a pure and spiritual worship.
6. That he has appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness by Jesus Christ.

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