

February 14, 1915.

Samuel Called to Be a Prophet.-I.

Sam. 24-28; 3: 1-21. Commentary.- I. Samuel presented to the Lord (1: 24-28.) According to the pledge which Hannah made to the Lord, if he would give her a scn. she took him to the house of the Lord at Shitch, and there gave him over into the hands of Ell, the priest. Samuel was just weaned and could not have been more than two or three years old, even taking into consideration Oriental customs. "The objection has been made that so young a child would have been troublesome to Eli, but there were women engaged in the tabernacle service, to whose care he might have been committed. It was important that he should be dedicated as soon as possible. The house of God was to be the only home he knew; the earliest impressions of his boyhood were to be those of the sanctuary. Kirknetrick Hamah took uary.—Kirkpatrick. Hannah took as an offering to the Lord three bul-lecks, a half bushel or more of flour and a skin-bottle of wine. It has been suggested that one bullock was for a ournt-offering, one for the "sacrific in performing a vow," and one for a peace offering (Num. 15. 9).

11. The Lord calling Samuel (vs. 1-10.) I. Samuel—The name means, "Asked of God." Ministered unto the Lord before Fli—A minister is a servant Samuel—The Aminister is a servant. Samuel was, according to the opinion of Josephus, twelve years old at this time. He had duties to peropinion of Josephils, tweive years out at this time. He had duties to per-form about the tabernacle, pertaining to the light (v. 3) and the doors (v. 15) He was also the personal attendant of Eli, who was aged and partially blind. Word of the Lord was precious--The word was rare, as the morat and spiritual condition of Israel was not favorable to frequent messages from God to the people. Priests and people had departed from the Lord.
No open vision—No frequent vision."

- R. V. 2. At that time—It was dur-

ing the period of the scarcity of reve-lation. It was a memorable time in the lives of Eli and Samuel, Eli was laid down in his place-He probably in one of the buildings surrounded the tabernacle erected for the accommodation of the priests and other attendants. Samuel slept near by. 3. Fre the lamp of God went out—This the most holy place. The ark was the symbol of God's presence. a clest that had been made according directions given to Moses by the Lord in Mount Sinal.

4. the Lord called Samuel-The boy was awakened by the call, "and he answered, Here am I." Samuel was attentive to his duties. The voice must have sounded to him like that of Ell, but being awakened from sleep by the call, he would not be likely to judge clearly whence it came. 5. he ran unto Eli—Inasmuch as he was accusomed to wait upon Eli, it was entirely natural that he should suppose that Eli had called him, thinking he needed some attention. I called not—Samue must have been surprised at Eli's an -Samuel but he took it that he himseli might have been mistaken At Eli's direction he obediently lay down direction he obediently lay down again, 6, thou didst call me-Samuel's readiness and attention afford an ex-cellent example of the virtue of obedicnce. 7. Samuel did not yet know the Lord—Samuel knew not the Lord in the way of receiving divine com-munications from him, for, as already stated, such communications were at hat time rare. - Whedon. and part of the verse explains the

Eli perceived that the Lord had ing that he had called him, he would probably have thought the boy was dreaming; but when he came the third time, positive that Eli had called him, the priest was convinced that the Lord was speaking to him. 9 speak, Lord: for thy servant heareth—No wiser advice could have been given than this. When God calls, and he calls all, this is a most fitting response to make Lord came, and stood, and called God not only spoke to Samuel, but also appeared to him in some visible form. He calls all children by him Spirit. He speaks to them while the

The message to Eli (vs. 11-18) 11. the Lord said to Samuel—God did not at this time speak directly to Ell. He had previously sent a prophet to him, as recorded in the preceding chap speaks to Samuel now, in call ing him to the prophetic office, and preparing him for receiving and delivering other mes sages from himself, ears . . . shall tingle—As a loud, sharp, discordant

note thrills one's ears with pain, so the bitter tidings of Israel's woe in the judgment about to fall on Eli's house would shock all Israel.—Terry, Reference is made to the coming defeat of Israel by the Philistines, in which the ark of the covenant would be captured Eli's sons would lose their lives, and Eli himself would die as a consequence of the defeat. 12, which I have spoken By the prophet, as recorded in L. am., 2:27-36, make an end-The Lord would complete the word which he had threatened by his prophet. 13, his sons made themselves vile—They were greedy and licentious. restrained then not-Eli "contented himself with gentle expostulation (1. Samuel 2:23), instead of thrusting them out of the sac ed office they had so grossly abused. By this weak indulgence he became partaker of their sins," 14-18. Sam nel lay until morning, then opened the doors of the house of the Lord as qual. Ell had to press the boy strongly for a report of what God had said to kim. When he heard the message, he quie justice of it all. quietly acknowledged the

IV. Samuel a prophet (vs. 19-21). 19. The Lord was with him—God's presence affords comfort, strength guidance. God was with Abraham 6(Gen. 21: 22), Jacob (Gen. 28: 15), Joseph (Gen. 39: 2), Moses (Exod. 3: 12), Joshua (Josh. 1: 5), Gideon Judges 6: 16), David (1 Sam. 16: 18), and offers Las none of his words fall

even to Beer-sheba—This phrase denotes the total extent of Israel. Dan was at the extreme north and Beer-sheba at the extreme south. Was established to be a prophet of the Lord—All the people of Israel were convinced that Samuel was a prophet from the fact that all his prophetic utterances proved true. 21. The visi-ble abode of Jehovah was in Shiloh and there he revealed himself to his

prophet. Questions.-Who were Elkanah and Hannah? What was the burden of Hannah's prayer at the house of the Lord? To whom did Hannah "lend" Samuel and for how long? Where did Samuel live? What were some of the boy Samuel's duties? What did he hear one night? How many times was he called? What message did the Lord give Samuel for Eli? How did Eli receive the message? Tell how Samuel became established as a prophet in Jereal.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Preparation for Service. Parental consecration.

I. Individual consecration.

I. Parental consecration. Much of scripture biography begins with a statement regarding the parentage of the subject. We learn of Samuel by first learning of his mother. She had asked God for a son. She had emptied her heart of its sorrow and had it filled with joy. As she came to Shiloh her soul was deeply moved upon the recollection of the time when she had prayed in that place for a child, and further in contemplation of the pre-cious gift received, and even more by her present purpose to consecrate him to the service of the Lord for life. Hannah did not know what honor God would put upon her sacrifice nor what honor would come to her through her son. The coming of Samuel was the beginning of a new cra, the time of a great crisis in Jewisn history. His life began in a dark and stormy darked and a demoralized oriesticod. period amid a demoralized Priesthood, among a people allenated from God, in a time of great moral and spiritual darkness. Among the heroes of God's kingdom who have been brought to the Lord by the prayers of their mothers and consecrated as his instruments for service, Samuel is a shining exam-This child, devoutly consecrated by his mother, became great as a pro-phet, the one chosen of God to close the order of judges and to inaugurate the government of kings. By a strik-ing concurrence we have two domestic histories unfolded side by side, the wise parental training of Elkanah and Hannah and the tragic story of Eli and is sons. Hannah stands as a model for mothers; Eli stands a warning to fathers. The lesson is plain that a parent is a ruler by appointment God, held at God's bar accountable for the office and work as a ruler. Child life is of untold value in the sight of

God. II. Individual consecration. Out of Hannah's sorrow and her concentrated continued, importunate prayer came nation's reformation and salvation. The early occupation of Samuel, in the temple, was the initiatory stage of his life-work. He was destined to his life-work. He was destined maintain the law and authority God, to rebuke iniquity, to check de-generacy and to insist upon the separation of Israel from heathen nations and their customs. tions and their customs. He was to retrieve losses, assuage excitements. reestablish justice, reprove, rebuke and exhort the people. His business was to keep all Israel true to the divine purpose for which they had been made a nation. In the morning of the day and in the morning of the day and in the morning of his fite the Lord called Samuel and gave him great spiritual light. His call was the first step toward superseding Eli. It was necessary that Elf should be assured that Samuel's call was from the Lord, and that it was the begin called the child—If Samuel had come ings against himself, and that the re to him but once or even twice, think-ligious supremacy of the priest was ning of the fulfilment of God's threatligious supremacy of the priest was to be superseded by that of the p phet. Samuel was thus a witness that of the pro-God's demand for a spiritual religion in contrast to mere form. The three calls convinced Eli and prepared Sanuel. There is something very pro-phetic and beautiful in Eli's promise uel. and ungrudging recognition of God's call to His young attendant. He exousy, but kindly directed Samuel how to receive God's message. He was un-swervingly just. He must have foreboded some message of reproof and judgment when the call came not to Simplicity, uprightness and obedience were expressed in Samuel's repeated appearance before Eli. The oung child offered himself most unconsciously to a duty, immediate and pressing, which put his character to pressing, which put his character to a test by leaving to his judgment the use which he should make of so teruse which he should make the rible a communication. Samuel exhib-fted great self-control, discretion and considerate reserve. While he was considerate reserve. While he was faithful to God he was respectful to Eli. The verdiet against Eli was that he did nothing effectual in the way of preventing his sons in their infautites, which his duty as a high priest should have led him to do. He who had judged Israel for nearly forty ears was now condemned at the bar of his own conscience. In sharp con-trast to the exaltation of Samuel to is prophetic life is the picture

## THE SHORTHORN

Dominion Breeders' Association Meets in Toronto.

the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders held yesterday in the Carls-Rite Hotel there was a fairl; large attendance of members who represented all prov-inces of Canada. There are now 2.253 of the association, an in-

past five, several important motions weeds.

cause the one was born at a later date lane, Otterville.

# to the ground—What Samuel said under divine inspiration came to pass. He was a true prophet. 20. From Dan CURE YOURSELF! BREATHE "CATARRHOZONE"

**Breathing Organs.** 

In this fickle climate, repeated colds very easily drift into Catarrh. The natural tendency of Catarrh is to extend through the system in ev-

ery direction.

Exposure to cold or dampness intensifies the trouble and nasal eatarrh is

the result. Unless a complete cure is effected. inflammation passes rapidly to the throat, bronchial tubes and then to

You can't make new lungs -hence onsumption is practically incurable. But Catarrh can be cured, except in s final and always fatal stage. Catarrh sufferers, meaning those

than that of the publication of a cer-

tain herd book.

A motion was made by the president, Mr. Harry Smith, Hay, that no application for registration be considered where the sire of the animal offered for entry was less than eight months old at the time of ser-vice, or the dam less than nine months old. Mr. Smith's escond motion was to the effect that the election of di-rectors to the board of the associarectors to the board of the associa-tion should be based on the amount of bona fide membership fees paid by each Province. A committee con-sisting of Messrs. John Graham, Harry Smith, Peter White, Hon. Suther-land and Robert Miller, was appointed to get his motion into such shape that it could be considered later, although a vote on the sense of the meeting, proposed by Mr. Peter White, showed a majority in favor of the motion. The suggestion of the Board of Di-

rectors that a grant of one hundred dollars be made to the Red Cross Fund was moved and carried unanimously.

The officers for 1915 are: President,

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston: First Vice-President, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin: Second Vice-President, J. F. Mitchell, Burlington; Directors, Wm. Smith, J. A. McClary, Robert Amos, J. G. Barron and James Kyle.

# FALL FAIR MEN

Want Government Grant Cut Rescinded.

Got Little Encouragement From minister.

Toronto Despatch-Three hundred farmers from the convention of the contario Fall Fairs Association swarminto the Parnament Bullaings yesreay to give the Government a new asons why the Government \$75,000 cant to the Fall faits of the province fould not be cut in half, and why practice of sending experts as a should be resulted. They preiges should be resulted. They praoutf, beyond the customary promise consideration, there came no unit to nd them on their way rejoicing, or

on hoping.
The views of the association were presented by several speakers, who arged the importance of the work the airs associations were doing and the seessity of giving them proper finan-ai encouragement. The Legislature of set aside \$75,000 for grants to tab ars and the announcement that this would be cut in half was a serious no to many small associations. ernment was also urged to go back to the plan of sending experts a judges and bearing a share of the cas of the service.

Hon. Mr. Duff olscussed the matter Government, but told his callers that he could not promise that heir requests would be granted. The Minister referred to the financial as sistance and the necessity of the Govrument going carefully with expenditures in all directions.

In repard to the sending of judging experts, Iton. Mr. Duff explained that the department, while not engaging and sending out men in the past, had been ready to assist in every way in securing good judges for the latrs. Whenever application had been made the department had recommended

suitable men The action of the department in automicing reductions was criticized by the delegation at the acceting fol-lowing the visit to the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. William Scarf, of Durham, in addressing the gathering, complained that the fall fairs were not receiving due recognition from the Government. "The grant was duly passed by the Provincial Parliament, he said, and it should be paid over to

It is absolutely necessary that the Il fairs should receive assistance, they will not be able to live with it, and we should insist that it paid. If it is necessary that exnse should be cut down, then let curvernment curtail expenses in

departments. Mr. Searf then suggested that a regular canvass of the members of the ogislature be made and that each one be pledged to use his influence to-wards having the grant paid.

The chief address of the afternoon was delivered by Professor J. E. How-itt, of Guelph, on the subject of Weeds of Ontario As They Affect Field Prof. Howitt stated that failure to keep down weeds annually The morning was taken up by the discussion of railroad rates and the afternoon session went on until the discussion of railroad rates and the afternoon session went on until the discussion of railroad rates and the appealing to the formula of the concluded afternoon session went on until the discussion of railroad rates and the discussion of railroad r afternoon session went on until half- everything locable to eliminate

The following officers were elected: Deling made.

Professor Day, of the O. A. C., proPrecident, J. C. Sturrt, Orgonic Statested against the ruling out from registration of a cow that was the full Durham; L. C. J. Bull, Brampton: J. sister of one registered, merely be Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Alex. McFar- Those cause the one was born at a later date lane, Otterville.

Gives Instant Relief, Clears
Uut Nose, Throat and All
with colds, sore throat, bronchial trouble, etc., can all be cured right at home by inhaling "Catarrhozone." In using Catarrhozone you don't take medicine into the stomach—you

just breathe a healing piney vapor dir-ect to the lungs and air passages. The purest balsams and the greatest antiseptics are thus sent to every spot where catarrhal trouble exists, germs are killed, foul secretions are destroyed nature is given a chance and cure

comes quickly.

Colds and throat troubles can't last if the pure healing vapor of Catarrhozone is breathed,—sneezing and coughing cease at once, because irritation is

Use Catarrhozone to prevent -use i to cure your winter ills. It's pleasant, safe and guaranteed in every case. Complete outfit \$1.00. Smaller size 50c at all dealers.

Slogan at Annual Banquet of Agriculturists.

Toronto Report-Patriotism and production "more than usual" has been the slogan of the various agriculture and live stock societies which have been holding their annual meetings in the city during the past few days, and this slogan gained greater force and a new definition as the result of the enthusiasm aroused by the several speakers at the annual banquet of the combined associations at the King Edward Hotel last night. Hon, Martin Eurrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, the chief speaker, struck the keynote by declaring that agricultur-ists could show their patriotism and materially contribute to the success of he soldiers fighting the battle of the Empire and the destruction of the German menace by increasing production, man menace by increasing production, especially of prain, during the coming season. By providing Great Britain and her allies with an abundant supply of food they would be doing their part in bringing the war to a speedy end. He also appealed to all classes of the community to co-operate with the farmers in increasing the products of the country. It was a duty all owed to their less fortunate brethren. If all combined to stimulate trade and commerce a great sten late trade and commerce a great sten. late trade and commerce a great step would be taken towards solving the problem of unemployment and reliev ing the distress now so prevalent. He announced that the Government had heen giving the matter serious consideration, and had decided to render practical assistance by voting a sub-stantial appropriation for agriculture purposes. This money would be dis-tributed through the medium of the County Fair Associations by way of

prizes and monetary grants.

His Honor Col. J. S. Hendrie presided and made an efficient toast master. After the toast of "The King" had been honored, in a very felicitous manner he gave that of "Agriculture and Live Stock," pointing out that it was the Stock," pointing out that it was the premier industry of the Dominion and deserved greater attention than was usually given to it. Hon. Martin Bur-

rell responded. The other toasts were "The Emacturers, to consider the various problems affecting the agriculture in-dustry with the object of finding a solution and advising the Government regarding the legislation it would be advisable to enact in order to give effect to findings of such commission. He hought the time had arrived when the transportation men and the farmers should get together and endeavor to devise ways and means of stimulating industry to their mutual advantage.

Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatchewan, advocated the establishment of agricultural training schools through out the Dominion and the teaching of the elementary principles of agricul ture in the Public schools, especially in the rural districts. The present tire in the Fubic schools, especially in the rural districts. The present system of education was lacking in many assentials, every trade and profession required that all who intended to embark in them should have special training and qualifications same rule should apply to agriculture. Both speakers pointed out that greater organization was required for the man keting of the produce of the Everything at present was too crude greater co-operation between the hanking, transportation and farming interests was needed to produce the best results of all.

Transportation" was responded to by Mr. W. H. Moore and Mr. D. B. Hanna, vice-president of the C.N.R., who stated that the railway panies were ready and willing to consider any suggestions at any time for improving the service of the railways or in the handling of crops. They also pointed out that the transportation inerests were only second to that agriculture.

F. B. Johnson, K.C., and Mr. J. r. Flavelle replied for the financial in serests, and declared that the banks were not unduly hard on farmers. The difficulty was that few farmers could offer such security for loans as bankers required or that could be offer d by manufacturers and others. anks had to comply with the law and yet while so doing they advanced more money proportionately on farm-ers' notes than on any other form of

In addition to the speakers some of those present were: Hon, W. H. liearst, Premier of Ontario; Justice Middell, Mayor Church, Sir Adam Middell, Mayor Church, Sir Adam Beck, Sir Wm. Muiock, Hon. Jas. Duff, Provincial Minister of Agriculture; Mr. R. J. Fleming, W. Smith, M.P.! W. M. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P.; Mr. C. C. James, D. Jameson, M.F.P.; Hon. Thos. Crawford, M.P.P.; Jos Russell, M.P.F.; Capt. T Wallace, M.P.

Educational Advertising Campaign to be Conducted.

The great need of increased argi cultural production this year and the methods of meeting that need will be presented to the farmers of Canada in a series of display advertisements in newspapers circulating among farm-ers. This educational advertising campaign will be conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture nder the direction of the Hon. Martin Burrell as a complement of the "patriotism and production" conferences of farmers that are being held throughout Canada under the auspices of the

Upwards of three hundred news-papers' throughout Canada will be used in the advertising campaign, which will commence next week. In the advertisements in newspapers which have a provincial or national circulation the emphasis will be upon circulation the emphasis will be upon the great need of increased produc-tion, while the advertisements in the newspapers with a local circulation will in addition direct attention to the local opportunities for increased

partment.

agricultural production. The direction of attention through the educational advertisements to the great need of increased agricultural production will stimulate attendance at the "patriotism and production" conferences. The advertisements appearing after the conferences will stimulate the farmers and townspeople to put into practical operation the instructions given at the confer-

The educational advertising campaign will be valuable as a means of giving the message of the need of increased agricultural production to the many farmers who for various rea sons will not attend any of the confer-

The question of stimulating agricultural production through educa-tional advertising in newspapers reaching farmers has been under the consideration of the Department of Agriculture for some considerable Minister of Agriculture has decided to conduct the special educational advertising campaign outlined above with particular relation to the conditions created by the war. The work of handling the campaign, selecting mediums, etc., has been entrusted to the advertising agency of McCounell & Fergusson. The copy is now in course of preparation under the direction of the Agricultural Commissioner.

## OUR BIG CROPS

C. P. R. Head's Estimate 25 Per Cent. in Excess.

New York Despatch-Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is at the Ritz-Carlton, predicted yesterday The other toasts were "The Em-Ritz-Carlton, predicted yesterday pire's Markets," Peter White, K.C., of that the United States will soon enter Renfrew, in reply suggested the appointment of a Government commission composed of agriculturists and intention of the Canadian Pacific to intention of the Canadian Pacific to sell or lease its steamship lines Sir Thomas said a company was being formed to take over the ocean steamships, but that the matter was wholly an internal arrangement.

Discussing the situation in Canada. Sir Thomas said the crop area is largely in excess of anything ever before seen in the western section increase he estimated at 20 or 25 per

cent.
"The only threatening feature in Canada now," he said, "is the situa-tion resulting from the wild and stupid railway policy, which has been sued there, exemplified by the con-struction of two additional trans-continental lines many years in advanof their time.'

## 'MAY" SEND THEM

Rumor Says Kaiser May Demand Sea Battles.

London Cable.—The Exchange Company has received the following despatch from its Copenhagen corre-

Emperor William's visit to Wilhelmsnaven is believed to be in connection with the warning of the Germaa Admiralty to neutral shipping that great activity may be expected off the north and west coasts as a reof German attempts to stop England transportation of troops and Launitions, as announced yesterday.

This is interpreted here as a pro egue of important events at sea is rumored that Germany will try to engage the British fleet in southern while another squadron goes

to Wilhelmshaven, makes the admission that the battle cruiser Seydlite "squarely hit by one shell" in the North Sea battle, while the cruiser Kolberg was "struck by two."
The Berlin message adds:

'The Emperor, who already has visited the west and east fronts, will complete his inspection of the empire's armed forces by visiting units of the newly organized armies still garrisoned in Germany."



TORONTO MARKET

| - OTTOM TO THE         | $\mathbf{r}_{t}$ | 7.0  | ID.     |     |
|------------------------|------------------|------|---------|-----|
| WHOLESALE M            |                  |      |         |     |
| Wholesale houses are o | iuo              | ting | 38 1    | · c |
| WS.                    |                  |      |         | -   |
| eei, forequarters, cwt | \$9              | 50   | \$10    |     |
| Do., hindquarters      | 12               | (11) | 1:3     | ,   |
| arcasses, choice       | 11               | 7.0  | 12      |     |
| 170., medium           | . 9              | 50   | 10      |     |
| Fo., common            | 7                | 50   | 8       |     |
| ears, common, cwt.     | 19               | 50   | 13      |     |
| Do., prime             | 11               | 00   | 14      |     |
| utton                  | 8                | 90.  | 10      |     |
| ro., light             | 10               | 00   | 12      |     |
| mhe anning             | .,               | .,,, | , , , , | 1   |

Hogs, light.. Do., heavy. 10 00 3 00 LIVE STOCK. Receipts—384 cattle, 81 calves, 1,207 aogs, 122 sheep. Butcher cattle, choice... Butcher cattle, medium Butcher cattle, common Butcher cows, choice... Butcher cows, medium. Butcher cows, canners Butcher bulls .... Feeding steers Stockers, choice Stockers, light
Milkers, choice, each Pucks and cuils Lambs Hogs, fed and watered. 8 10 9 00 Hogs, f. o. b. .. ... Calves ..... FARMERS' MARKET Eggs, new laid, dozen.. 0 40 Butter, dairy Chickens, dressed, lb...

Ducks, dressed, lb....
Turkeys, dressed, lb....
Geese, dressed, lb.... 0 25 0 14 Potatoes, bag ... SUGAR MARGET.

Sugars are higher here at the

|   | lowing wholesale prices:       |      |
|---|--------------------------------|------|
|   | Per.                           | cwt  |
|   | Extra granulated, Redpath'c \$ | 6 46 |
|   | Do., 20-1b. bags               | 6 56 |
|   | Do., St. Lawrence              | 6 46 |
|   | Do., 20-lb, bags.              | 6 56 |
|   | Extra S. G., Acadia            | 6 26 |
|   | Dominion, in sacks             | 6 31 |
| j | No. 1 yellow                   | 6 06 |
| ì |                                |      |
| н | 0.                             |      |

### OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. Wheat— Open, High, Low, Close, May . 1 55 1 59 1 50 1 57%, July . 1 563, 1 601, 1 563, 1 585, Oats-May .. 0 6734 0 6853 0 6714 0 6758 July ... Flax—

May . 1 67\\ 1 68\\ 1 69\\ 1 68\\ 8 1 69\\ 1 68\\ 1 68\\ 1 69\\ 1 68\\ 1 68\\ 1 69\\ 1 68\\ 1 69\\ 1 68\\ 1 68\\ 1 69\\ 1 68\\ 1 68\\ 1 68\\ 1 68\\ 1 69\\ 1 68\\ 1 MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1, hard. \$1.56 1-4; No. 1 northern, \$1.51 1-4 to \$1.55 3-4; No. 2 northern, \$1.48 3-4 to \$1.53 1-4; May, \$1.52 3-4. Corn—No. 3 white, 57c to 57 1-2c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$7.90; first ears, \$6.45

Bran-Unchanged DULUTH WHEAT.

Duluth, Minn.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.55 to \$1.55 1-2; No. 2 northern, \$1.53 to \$1.53 1-2; Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.54 1-2; May \$1.55 1-2. L' IDON WOOL SALES. London-The 8,500 bales offered at he wool auction sales to-day were

quickly absorbed, and prices quickly absorbed, and prices were against buyers. America paid 1s 3d for some of the best Queensland greasy. Total purchases for America re-estimated at between eight and ten thousand bales.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle

100; slow; prices unchanged. Veals, receipts 100; slow; prices unchanged. Veals, receipts 100; active: \$4.00 to \$12.50. Hogs. receipts \$6.00; slow; heavy \$7.00 to \$7.15; mixed \$7.15 to \$7.40; rigs \$7.00 to \$7.15; roughs \$6.15 to \$6.25; stags \$5.00 to \$7.15; roughs \$6.15 to \$6.25; roughs neepand lambs, receipts 2,400; steady; ep active; lambs slow; prices unchang-CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Steers, native . . . . 5 80 Western steers . . . 5 25 Cows and heifers . . . 3 20 Rough
Pigs
Bulk of saleSheep, receipts 9,009. Market slow. Lambs, native

MONTREAL MARKETS. Receipts—Cattle, 500: milch cows and springers, 55: calves, 175; sheep and lambs, 175; hogs, 1,330.

Prime beeves, 7 3-2 10 8 cents., 21edium, 6 to 7 1-4 cents; common, 1 3-4

to 5 3-4 cents.
Cows—\$40 to \$60 each. Calves—5 to 8 1-2 cents. Sheep—4 3-4 to 5 1-4 cents. Lambs—7 1-2 to 8 cents. Hogs- 8 1-4 cents

FOODSTUFFS NOT CONTRABAND. London Cable. Referring to the in American papers the British Government has decided that foodstuffs consigned to Cormany

shall be considered contraband, the

waters, while another squadron goes northward at full speed with the object of covering the landing of troops in England.

"Large contingents of freeps are reported to have been mobilized at Weihelmshaven at the time of the Scarborough raid."

A wireless message from Berlin to-

U. S. BARS SOLDIER'S WIFE.

U. S. BARS SOLDIER'S WIFE.

Windsor, Ont. Des-Mrs. George A
Jackson, wife of a retrait who left here
Monday morning for London to join the
third contingent, was turned back when
she tried to resenter Detroit, where the
Jacksons have made their home since
coming to this country four years ago.
The United States immigration authorities, after learning the woman had two
children and was without means of auonort, declared she raight become a public charge, and as such vas an "undesirable," Mrs. Jackson was sent back
to Windsor, and she and her children are
being cared for temperarity.