LESSON XI. September 12, 1915 Elijah's Flight and Return.-1 Kings 19; 8-18.

COMMENTARY- 1. Elijah fleeing from Jezebel (vs. 1-3). Jezebel had remained away from Carmel and had kept the priests of Asherah away also. Ahab told her of the fruitless efforts of the followers of Baal to obtain an answer from their god; of billian's mocking them; of the calm faith of the prophet; of the descending fire, which consumed the sacrifice, the wood, the altar, the dust and the water; of the cry of the people, "The Lord, he is the God"; of the slaugh-ter of the prophets of Baal and of Elijah's prediction of rain. Jezebei was so angry upon hearing these things, that she took a most solemu oath that Elijah should be put to death before another day was over, and sent the prophet a message to this effect. It may have been fear on her part that kept her from sending an executioner to take his life at The message gave Elijah noof conditions and ample time to make his escape. The message showed that his life was in danger at the hands of this angry and fiendish woman, and prudence led him to do his part in securing his own safety. The record does not show that the Lord had anything further for the prophet to do in Jezreel at that time. He fled to Beer-sheba in the southern part of the kingdom of Judah. Here he was beyond the jurisdiction of Ahab. Beersheba was nearly one hundred miles south of Jezreel It was one of the earliest settled places in Canaan. The name which means the well of the oath, was given by Abraham to the well he dug there; for an oath was taken by Abraham and Abimelech, that the well was the property of the Beer-sheba still exists and is inhabited by Mahommedans, who are especially fanatical. A Christian

mission is now maintained there.

11. Miraculously fed (vs. 4-8), 4-7. Elijah wished to be alone; he therefore left his servant, who had been with him at Carmel and had accommission. panied him thus far on his journey, and went alone a day's journey into the wilderness. He sat in the shade of a juniper tree, a shrub ten or twelve feet high, on the edge of the The bold prophet had become disheartened. The marvellous dis-play of power on Carmel had not been followed by the widespread reformation he had expected. He was worn and faint from his labors and journey from hunger. He felt as if he done all he could. In wishing had done all he could. In wishing that he might die he showed human His grief and weariness in Twice an angel wakenduced sleep. ed and pointed to food that was in readiness for him. Food and water were miraculously provided for him, as they had been repeatedly before at Cherith and Zarephath. Even if El-Cherith and Zarephath. Even if Elijah had made a mistake in fleeing from Jezebel, his journey was to be turned to good account for him. 8. Meat—Food. Forty days and forty nights—Moses had twice fasted the came length of time and Jesus also same length of time, and Jesus also

fasted forty days. III. At Horeb (vs. 8-18). 9, Unto a III. At Horeb (vs. 8-18). 9, Unito a cave—A ruined chapel covers the rock on which the prophet is supposed to have rested. The granite rocks enclose it on every side, as though it were a natural sanctuary.—Stanley. What does thou here—The Lord by this greatice brought a tender reprof. to question brought a tender reproof to Elijah, and proceeded to gi e him a deeper revelation of Himself than He had ever before received, 10. Jealous He had defended the honor of Jehovah. Forsaken thy covenant, etc.— Three charges are made,—disobed and murder. I clly, am left-Elijah was the only one Carmel to defend the God of Israel, and in his despondency and ignorance he thought he was the only one in the on loyal to Jehovah. They seek my -In the prophet's belief the true religion was all but stamped out. 11.
Go forth—The Lord was now ready to ach Elijah his much-needed lesson. He would first gain his attention and then give instruction, Wind... earth--These were but the manifestations of God's power, and Elijah re-cognized them as such. 12. A fire—A constant blaze of lightning. The Lord was not in the fire—He might have spoken by means of the wind or the earthquake or the fire, but He desired earthquake or the fire, but he desired to teach Elijah a lesson that could not be presented in that way. Still small voice—With the voice came the conviction to the prophet that God was speaking directly to him. 13. Wrapped his face in his mantle—An act of reverence and awe. He waited to hear what the Lord would say further to him. He heard the ground the association with the specific content of the property of the prope him. He heard the question recorded in verse 9 repeated, and answered it in way, 14. Shalt thou anoint Lord thus disclosed to his servant something of the future. 15. Go return—Elijah had traveled three hundred miles on foot to receive his or-ders, and must return the entire distance to carry them out. Damasco The capital of Syria, Anoint—An The capital of Syria, Anoint—An important commission was given Elija. "It is the word of the Lord foretelling the agencies by which the wicker house of Ahab shall be destroyed. — whedon, Elijah anointed Elisha to be a prophet in his stead, but we have no record that he anointed Hazael or Jehu, yet he may have done for pri Jehu, yet he may have done so privately. His successors performed these

Hazael. Jehu Elisha-Tne The sins of Ahab and Jezebel were to be avenged and a Gentile king, an Israelitish king and a prophet Lord were to have part in the punishment to be inflicted. 18. yet will the will I leave me seven thousand (R.V.)— Elijah was the only representative of Jehovah on Mount Carmel and he thought he was the only one in Israel, London Cable.—It is estimated but the Lord let him know that there were thousands who were true to him and would remain true. They had not forsaken God nor had they bowed forsaken God nor had they bowed down to Baal, not kissed him—It is a but as for the industrial offices their emmon practise for idolaters to kiss claims now number 46,000, which their idols or kiss their hands at four thousand more than a month cga.

IV. Calls Elisha (vs. 19-21). Elijah's northward journey must have been a one compared with that to Ho eb. His mission to Elisha was entirecessful and that young man at once prepared to follow him after Elijah's mantle had been thrown upon him. Elisha became his constant athim. Elisha became his constant attendant, after he had returned to his home and had made a farewell feast for his people. Elijah had told him to go back to his home and in doing so had brought a test upon him. Elisha was convinced that a divine call was upon him, and he went with Elijah and was associated with him until Elijah's translation. He was the great prophet's worthy successor.

prophet's worthy successor.

Questions.—Describe the scene Elijah at prayer for rain. Describe the journey to Jezreel. What was Jezebel's feeling toward Elijah as she learned what had been done at Car-mel? Where did the prophet go from Jezreel? For what did Elijah wish? How was he fed in the wilderness? Describe Elijah's experience at Horeb. Upon what mission was he sent from Horeb What did Elisha do after Eli-Horeb jah had cast his mantle upon him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic.-God's gifts to Elijah. I. Restoration.

II. Revelation. III. Recommission

I. Restoration. Elijah had no time to magnify himself after his triumph on Mount Carmel. Jezebel's message to him displayed only determined and increased hostility. It was harder to bear than all his previous hardships. Not being present on Carmel, Jezebel had received with skeptical scorn the report from Ahab. In a passionate fury she declared her purpose to withstand Elijah. This was the ap-parent blighting of Elijah's long-expected hopes, after prayer and waiting and mightiest effort. It was at that and mightiest effort. It was at that time God suffered him to pass through a most severe mental conflict. It was a spiritual crisis in his life to meet a spiritual necessity. It prevented self-exaltation in the triumphs of God's cause, and prepared Elijah to accept of different methods as God presented them. For the time his depression seemed almost overwhelming. He looked for better fruit of his ministry than he could discern. He dwelt in bitter sorrow upon the conditions as he saw them, that God's covenant had been forsaken, his altars thrown down and his prophets slain. That was the darkest hour in the prophet's history. God alone could understand and right ly judge him. God controlled Elijah's conduct by gentle agencies. His pity was as evident as his knowledge. God's first care was to give Elijah rest and sleep. His strength had endur terrible strain on Mount Carmel. His strength had endured a

11 Revelation. God's further me-thod of relief included a manifestation of himself. Elijah accded specia; communication from God. He needed to be corrected in his judgment as to his own lators and the cause of truth. He needed the divine assur-ence that his labors had accomplished more than he had supposed, that God had seven thousand witnesses to the fact, who had been strengthened fact, who had been strengmentaby his heroism. Elijah overwhelming anguish of soul was like the world-management the way for the soft whisper of heaver by ocace. A question from God suggested his responsibility. When the still, staall voice fell upon his ear, he was smitten to the heart and humbled at Jenach of the still of the heart and humbled at Jenach of the still of the sti havah's feet. God's question idopted to convince, reprove and humble Elliah. He told God all that pressed upon his heart. The still, small voice which only a listening man could hear, was more divine and mightier than all that Flijah had witnessed before. There was a great difference between God's power and God's presence. Amid the war of ele-ments the prophet was unmoved by fear. The still, small voice caused him to cover his face with his mantle and bow in humble worship in the

recognized presence of God. 111. Recommission. God address Elijah by name. He still had confidence in him. He was not cast aside, condemned. God had more work for him to do. He was to be strengthened and cheered by companionship. Continued isolation was not necessary Though disappointed, Elijah might live and do good work for God, not by might continuation of Carmel's triumph, but by other means. Just as the hurrine and the earthquake male the still, small voice more impressive and subducing so Elijah's minis-Invasion, revolution God were had revolution and udgments do their part in Israel through other The pro-

instruments than Elijah. The phet was delivered from his del sion by a visitation from God by the assurance of success and the appointment to future work. For his sake and the good of others he must tive championship and the association with faithful prophets in Israel, Eligh left the mount with his views all changed, with his thoughts of God corrected. Though Israel was under thraldom of idolatry. Elijah could he content to be God's minister and know that God was over all. After this wholesome discipline and humilition Elijah could go forth with restrength and courage and with learer vision.

MONTREAL WOMAN HONORED.

Montreal Report - Madame Rosaro Thibadeau, for many years president of the Notre Dame Hospital, and connected with many of the city's conrities, has been awarded the deceration of Lady of Grace by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Since the war began Madamo Chibaudeau has been indefatigable in ministering to the predefit. ministering to the needs of wounded soldiers.

London Cable.—It is estimated that the war has cost the insurance offices in the British Empire \$27,500. The number of claims

ORCHARD EXPERIMENTS.

An extensive series of orchard experiments was started by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College, in various sections of the State, in 1907-1908.

These experiments, as a whole, cover nearly all the important phases of apple productions, but the present discussion is confined largely to the re-sults occurred in young orchards during their first seven years.

The first of these experiments has

shown after 11 years' growth in the orchard, that there is practically no difference in efficiency between the various methods of propagation now generally used in nurser-les. The results of experiments elsewhere lead to the same conclusion. On the other hand, a number of con-siderations indicate the desirability of eliminating the seeding root entire ly-thus permitting the standardization of the root systems as well as the Further work is now planned tops. en the latter point.

An experiment on the value of se lecting scions from trees of apparent-ly superior qualities, shows some indi-cations in favor of the process, but they are not yet sufficient to warrant definite approval of the practice. A material enlargement of this experi-

ment has been made racently.

Another experiment shows that Par agon and Tolman are among the best stocks in use for top grafting such varieties as Grimes and Tomkins Ging, to secure better trunks and onger-lived trees. They should also longer-lived trees. be satisfactory stocks for general use in case the selection of scions proves desirable

Dynamiting in four experiments, in both young and old orchards, has failed to show any appreciable benefits during a three-period and on a hardpan soil.

The best soil management in a young orchard is the one which conserves the moisture best. This gives the largest growth and carliest fruiting under most conditions. The moisture is der most conditions. The most a good conserved most efficiently by a good mulch of strawy manure or other plant materials, which should be acplant materials, which should be accompanied by proper protection against mice. Where sufficient mulching materials are not available, proper tillage and cover-crops should give satisfactory results.

The use of tilled intercreps, such as potatoes, corn, beans and peas, during the first seven years, has resulted in no injury to the adjacent trees even no injury to the adjacent trees even for a poor soil, and has brought in re-turns of \$40 to \$50 an acra in some years. On good tillable soil and with the most practical method of orchard development.

Among the annual cove buckwheat, hairy vetch and cover-crops buckwheat, hairy vetch and nillet rank high. Some financial returns can also be secured from the first, by high cutting over the first, by high cutting or heading, and probably without materially reducing its favorable influence on the adjacent trees. thus makes possible a combined cover and-intercrop system, which apparently is a new idea in orchard which development.

A combined mulch-and intercrop A combined mulch-and intercrop system is also possible on suitable soils, by the use of alfalfa while the trees are young. This plant is not only capable of furnishing an abundant suply of mulcaing material for the young trees, but under favorable conditions it may also afford a considerable supplies for her. The mulch able surplus for hay. The mul-bowever, should be heavy enough keep down the direct competition be-tween the alfalfa and the principal tree roots. In our experiments, this system has given better results than any kind of annual tillage during the first seven years, and it is especially

well adapted to large acreages.

In the older bearing orchards, the older bearing orcha small, three courses are available.
Mulching materials may be brought in; a tillage system, preferably by discing, may be adopted, or it may be possible to replace both by a proper

system of fertilization. The general system of fertilization found best in our older orchard experiments involves annual applications of either stable manure, at the rate of about six or eight tous per acre, or a commercial fertilizer carrying about 6 per cent. ci nitrogen, 8 per cent. of phosphorus and 4 per cent. of potash, and applied at the rate of about 500

pounds per acre. The manure may be applied at any time during the spring, but it seems best to apply the fertilizer some time after the fruit has set. This incidentally gives an opportunity to vary the amounts applied somewhat in propor-

tion to the size of the crop set On young trees applications of plant food alone have given, as a rule, but little benefit. Such benefits as have appeared were largely in those cases where the moisture was especially well conserved or else was naturally abundant. In a few cases some actual injury has apparently resulted young trees from rather heavy appli-cations of commercial materials, escations pecially rich in the more soluble plans of potash. Hence a good mulch of manure is probably the best general application for young trees. ure is not available, moderate surfaco applications of the general fertilier

stated above should be satisfactory. FARM NEWS AND VIEWS In the evidence of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner before the Commons Committee on Agriculture, England, there appear figures on cold storage temperatures which should be of interest to many. The safe storage temperatures for different commodities are:

Apples (long storage), 31-34 de-Apples (short storage), 40-45 de-Butter (long storage) 10 degrees

Butter (short storage), 20-25 Cheese (cool cured), 60 degrees Cheese (ordinary cured), 35-40 Eggs, 40-45 degrees

In answer to a question, a member of the committee stated that cheese which has been allowed to reach a temperature of 75 to 90 degrees for a few days while it is maturing develops certain fermentations which give rise to bad flavors, and the cheese must be placed in a low temperature afterward to prevent these bad flavors develoning. developing.

The most common error in feeding The most common error in feeding horses is to give too much hay. Not more than one pound per day for every 100 pounds weight of the horse should be fed. The best hay for horses is clean bright timothy hay. Prairie hay is good, also. Hay should be given in two feeds, with the largest feed at night, when the horse has time to eat and divest it. to eat and digest it.

Young pigs need dry, clean quar-Tours pigs need dry, clean quar-ters. The farrowing sows should have dry, clean pens, preferably with board floors, and very little bedding. Many more young pigs are overlaid and smothered by their mothers through getting tangled up in the bed-ding the over living days. ding than are injured by lack of bed-

The brood mare will do almost a much work in twelve months as the gelding. She will pay for herself gelding. She will pay for hersels several times over in colts in a few years. A mare is not half so much bother to care for as a dairy cow. The colt is worth more than a litter of pigs. Keep brood mares on the farm; it means dollars.

Professor Alva Agee, chief of the extension department of the New Jer-sey Experimental Station, declares that the productiveness of much land is limited by the lack of lime. day will come when all land must be given some lime, for it is the ten dency of lime to get out of the soil. Profes ssor Agee recommends 1,000 to ,000 pounds of fresh burned lime double the amount of limestone for each acre of land.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness

in the compost heap.

An old asparagus bed can be renewed in vigor by covering it freely with stable manure in late fall or early winter, removing the coarse part in the spring, such as would impeed the cultivator. When spring comes cultivate, but not too deep, with the horse cultivator and clear out the weeds and grass with a hoe, being careful not to cut off the new growth which springs up very early in the spring. Perhaps it would be better to weed the patch out by hand rather than to endanger cutting off the young shoots. A slight scattering of salt along the row would do no harm.

GERMAN TAFFY FOR U.S. HEAD

Berlin National Zeitung Eulogies President Wilson

For His Course in the Late Submarine Cusis.

Berlin Cable, via London - The National Zeitung publishes to-day a leading article under the heading | Beef scraps Wilson, Bryan and Roosevelt," which is noteworthy for its friendly tone, and for the ungrudging admiration expressed for President Wilson.

The article begins by saying that discussions of the Arabic affair have been in a quieter tone since Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, presented his request to the American Government to delay action until Germany had had the opportunity of presenting his side of the case. Even the anti-German newspapers admitted the justice of this request, the article says, and there now remains no obstacle to friendly discussions of differences which, while real, are by no means of such a nature as to prevent a satisfactory compromise.

The personality of President Wilson

has been illuminated more strongly than ever before, the National Zeitung says, during the exciting days through which America has just passed.

President will appear to many in new light. Never was his position more difficult than during the Arabic crisis, when Mr. Bryan was calling on Americans for peace at any price and Col. Roosevelt was summoning them to war against Germany."

President Wilson is pictured in the article as standing between the two rivals, whose activities threatened to bring about such a situation that the President might take his attitude ward Germany dependent on domes-tic political considerations, 'That President Wilson withstood

this temptation, and may be counted on to withstand it further, must be acknowledged," the newspaper says, "notwithstanding the fact that the German people certainly have reason to be dissatisfied with his attitude in the matter of submarine warfare."

more clever politician than "th Roosevelt. The article is concluded with the statement that Germany has always desired to maintain the traditional

friendly relations with the States, and that it may be hoped the Arabic case will serve to clear up misunderstandings on both sides must be possible to reach an under standing, inasmuch as the points in standing, inasmuch as the points in dispute are matters of principle and not of conquest, victories or defeate

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

WORMS AND POULTRY.

The crop, stomach and intestines of fowl often become infested with all male birds. worms, which either cause serious diseast or affect the nutrition so that the birds become weak, bloodless and unproductive A farmers' bulletin, issued to the department of agriculture, Washington, discusses the subject of worms in fowls at length. The nature of the condition is determined amining the birds that die, or by killing one that is very thin and The intestines, the stomach and the crop should be opened and their contents carefully examined. If a considerable number of round-worms or tape-worms are found, the remainder of the flock should receive appropriate treatment.
The remedies which are used to

dislodge these parasites should be given when the birds are fasting. They should have a light feed at night, and should be given the medicine the following morning. Two or three hours after giving the medicine, they should have a purgative which may be salts, forty grains for each adult bird, thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of moist mash, and so distributed that each bird will get its share, or they may be given two or three teaspoonfuls of castor oil. An hour later a light ration may be given.

One of the best remedies is oil of

turpentine, which may be mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil, and twenty to thirty drops of the mixture given at a dose. This is followed in two hours with two or three teaspoonfuls of castor oil.

fuls of castor oil.

Thymol is especially active in the case of round-worms, and one grain of it may be made into a pill with a continuous and given to little bread and butter and given to It should be followed by a purge, as in the case of other reme-

The remedies which are particularly efficacious for tane-worms are pow-dered areca nut, thirty to forty-five grains; powdered male fern, thirty to sixty grains: kamala, thirty to forty grains for each fowl. These are followed by Epsom salts, castor oil, or calomel one-third grain). Areca nut, male fern and kamala may produce bad effects in turkeys and geese, and must be given to these birds in com-paratively small doses.

Preventive treatment must be car ried out at the same time as the medical treatment, or the birds will be immediately reinfested by eggs or embryos or worms taken with the food or drink. Ponds or puddles of stagnant water should be drained or filled with earth; houses and runs (if small) should be cleansed and disinfested with a five per cent cresol solution; feeding troughs and drinking essels should be cleansed daily and disinfected with the same cresol solu-tion or with boiling water; the man-ure should be collected daily, mixed with an equal quantity of freshly slaked lime, and put where the fowls will not have access to it.

It is considered preferable by some poultrymen in the case of a bodly infested flock, to kill off all the birds and begin a new flock on fresh ground with chickens hatched in incubators or with fowls from a flock known to b healthy.

FOR GROWING STOCK. Feed plenty of grain along with this ash and your chicks should grow:

270 lbs This same mash can be moistened and fed once a day in troughs. The feeding of the mash moistened instead of dry will induce quicker growth. Meistened mash, however, must be fed very carefully. Never feed too much.

Just give the chicks what they will pick up clean snortly after being fed. If sour milk is available the quantity of beef scraps in the mash can be reduced. Sour skim milk makes an excellent drink for poultry, and may skim milk makes an be kept before them all of the time.
If sour milk is not available then the birds must be supplied with clean water always. The method of feeding should be such as to induce the chick to take plenty of exercise and it should also promote good growth.

THE GEESE STOCK

Geese do not attain to full maturity tili they are two years old, and both the geese and the gander should not under this age. A year-old bird should be mated with two-year-old geese, and vice-versa. This will have a much better effect upon the goslings, making them hardier and more vigorcus, and causing them ultimately attain a greater size. Unrelated stock birds should be used, and those only that are in perfect health.

NOTES.

Caponizing must be performed when a kird is young, the weight being 11/2 to 2 pounds. They must be kept entirely without food and water for 40 sours, and a bright, sunny day is required unless one has a physician's head reflector. The losses will be The losses will about 2 per cent. in fairly good hands. ln an experiment in mating some he matter of submarine warfare." hens that had not been with males
Mr. Wilson is characterized as a previously were put into a breeding pen. In eight days 65 per cent. of the ucky Bryan and the astute politician eggs were fertile. After a period the males were removed, and for twelve days the fertility of the eggs was very little affected.

It is now amply preven that bens lay quite as many eggs without a male. To keep cocks, except in breeding pens, is therefore a waste of food. The idea that dark-shelled eggs are richer than white ones is a chimera; in face, the average of white-shelled eggs, when produced by mixed breeds

ones, as they are laid by light breeds, which wander farther afield and get more insect food.

Valuable males which have proved themselves to be good breeders should be placed in a pen with eight or ten females, and kept for next year's breeding. Flocks of hens without males lay more and better eggs, are quieter and easier to handle, and eat less feed. Therefore kill, sell or pen



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TORONTO MARKE	rs.
FARMERS' MARKET.	
EKS. new-laid, doz 0 30 utter choice, dairy 0 30 utter choice, dairy 0 30 rolng chickens, aressed 0 20 rolng chickens, aressed 0 20 ucks, Spring, lb. 0 16 ucks, Spring, lb. 0 20 urkeys 0 23 poles, Can. bkt. 0 40 awton berries, lb. 0 63 uwton berries, lb. 0 63 uwton berries, lb. 0 63 uncherries, bkt. 1 25 aches, com. 11-qt. bkt. 0 30 Do., choice 0 40 rawfords 1 (6 ars. 11-qt. bkt. 0 50 ums, 11-qt. bkt. 0 40 utatoes, new, bag 0 75 ilons, 75 lbs. 0 85 matoes, bkt. 0 25 bbage, doz 0 20 ntaloupes, C, 11-qt. bkt. 0 30 atermelons, each 1 55	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
uliflower, doz. 125 rn, doz. 010 MEATS-WHOLESALE.	

Watermelons, each 0 35 Cauliflower, doz 1 25 Corn. doz 0 10	
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$10 00 Do. hindquarters 15 00 Do. choice sides 12 50 Do. common, cwt. 9 25 Veals, common, cwt. 7 00 Shop hogs 12 25 Do. heavy 10 50 Spring lambs 17 00 Mutton, light 12 00	\$11 10 11 12 12 12 14
SUGAR MARKET.	
Extra granulated, Redpath's Do., 20-lb. bags Do., St. Lawrence Do., 20-lb. bags Dominion crystals Do., 20-lb. bags	\$6 6 6 6
Lantic, granulated, 100's	€

	Do., St. Lawrence		6 71
١	Do., 20-1b, baks		6 81
	Do., 20-lb. bags Dominion crystals		0 01
	Lantic, granulated, 100's		0 81
	Do 50 2-1b conton	. !	0 71
	Do., 50 2-lb. cartons		01
	Do., 20 5-lb. cartons	. 7	01
	1 20., 10 10 S. Punnies	- 6	18 3
	Jon o 20 S Runnies	. 6	1 1 1
	St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	. 6	61
	LIVE STOCK.		
	DIVE STOCK.		
	Export cattle, choice 8 00	. 0	00
			20
ı			85
ł	do. do. medium 6 50		.00
1	do. do. common 6 00	6	
I	Butcher cows, choice 6 00	6	65
í	do. do. medium 5 59	5	
Ì	do. do. canners 3 75	4	25
i	do. bulls 6 00	6	50
	recuiting steers 6 an	-	95
i	Stockers, Choice 6 25	77	95
ĺ	do. light 5 00	C	00
ĺ	Mikers, choice, each 60 00	100	.00
ĺ	Springers 60 00	100	00

OTHER MARKETS

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1	WINNIPEC	G GRAIN OPTIONS.				
	Wheat— Oct Dec May Oats— Oct Flax—	Open. High. Low. Close. 0 87\% 0 88\% 0 86\% 0 85\% 0 87\% 0 88\% 0 86\% 0 85\% 0 88\% 0 93\% 0 94\% 0 93\% 0 93\% 0 33\% 0 34\% 0 33\%				
. 1	MINNEAPOL	1 42¼ 1 43¼ 1 42 1 43¼ IS GRAIN MARKET.				
-	Minneapolis—W 1-2; No. 1 North Northern, 94c to cember, 92 5-8c. to 75 1-2c. Oats 33c. Flour (new	heat—No. 1 hard, \$1.63 hern, 97c to \$1.03; No. 2 \$1; September, 92c; De- Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 —No. 3 white, 32 1-2 to wheat basis)—fancy pat-				

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.02 3-4; No. 1 Northern, 97 1-4c to \$1.02 1-4; No. 2 Northern, 95 1-2c to \$1.00 1-4; Montana No. 2 hard, 95 1-4c bid. September, 94 1-4c; December, 93 5-8 to 93 3-4c asked. Linseed, cash, \$1.62 3-4; September, \$1.62 1-4; December, \$1.64 bid.

THE CHEESE MARKETS Madoc.-There were 410

all sold at 13 5-Sc. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK	trupu;
Cattle, receipts 17,000. Market higher.	
Beeves 6 20	10 95
Texas steers 6 40	7 50
Western steers 6 75	8 85
Cows and heifers 3.15	8 65
Calves 8 25	12 00
Hogs, receipts 21,000.	
Market slow.	
Light 7 20	8 87
Mixed 6 40	7 80
Heavy 6 15	7 45
K50gh 6 15	6 25
171gs 7.00	8 00
Dulk of Sales 660	7 55
Sheep, receipts 16 000	1 0.,
Market steady.	
Native 5 80	6 40
Western 5 99	6 60
Yearlings 6 60	
Lambs, native 7 00	7 55
	9 40
Western 7 00	9 40
Western 7 25	9 50

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N.Y., Despatch—Cattle receipts 300, steady. Veals receipts 225; active and steady; \$4.50 to \$16.00. Hogs, receipts 300, active; heavy 7.50 to 7.65; mixed \$.60 to \$.25; Torkers \$20 to \$.50; pigs \$.25 to \$.35; roughs 5.90 to 6.00; stars \$4.50 to \$.59. ctags 4.50 to 5.25. tags 4.50 to 5.25.
Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; active nd unchanged.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, Report—Trade at the east end market this morning was har without any material change in prices. A few of the best cattle were soid at altable light cents her pound, medium 5 3-4 to 7 3-4 and common 4 1-4 to 5 1-2.

Cows. \$45 to \$5.5 cach.

Calves, 5 to \$5.5 cach.

Sheep, 5 to 5 3-4.

Lambs, 7 1-4 to 8.

Hous, 9 3-, to 10.

Receipts were; cattle 500; cows and pringers 30; calves 350; sheep and lambs 400; hogs 1,350.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

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No. 1 Manitoba—118, 8 1-2d.

No. 3 Manitoba—118, 5 1-2d.

Orn. spot, quiet.

Innerican mixed, new—8s, 10d.

Hour, winter patents—42s, 6d.

Hops in London (Facific Coast)—14, 15s, 16. 15s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—67s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs. is, 6d. s, 6d . Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.-66s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.-

75s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—64s.
Shoulders, square, II to 13 lbs.—64s.
Lard. prime western, in tlerces, old→
10s. 6d; new—39s. 6d.

American, refined, in boxes—45s. 3d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new— 722.
Colored—75s,
Tallow, prime city—34s.
Australian in London—35s, 7 1-2d.
Tuprpentine, spirits—34s, 6d.
Resin, common—11s, 3d.
Petroleum, common—9 1-4d.*
Linseed Oil, nominal.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot.—

A burned child dreads the fire, but that doesn't seem to prevent divorced on a farm, are richer than the brown people from marrying again.