

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III.—JULY 20, 1913.

Moses called to deliver Israel.—Exod. 3: 1-4: 20.

Commentary.—I. God appears to Moses (3: 1-4). 1. Kept the flock—"Was keeping."—R. V. He continued in the service of his father-in-law forty years, as long as Jacob served Laban; Priest of Midian—Jethro, or Reuel, was in charge of the tribe, and as such was in charge of its religious affairs. To the back of the wilderness (R. V.)—Among Orientals east was the front, the right was south, the left north, and the west was back. Mountain of God—It was called the mountain of God, probably from the fact that God later revealed himself there in power and glory to Moses and his people. Horeb—The name given to a group of mountains of which Sinai was one. 2. The angel of the Lord—Here was a visible manifestation of God. Flame of fire—Fire was often used to symbolize the divine presence (Gen. 15: 17; Exod. 12: 29). A bush—A bramble, probably the acacia, which is common in that region. Was not consumed—This extraordinary sight served both to attract Moses' attention and to prepare him for the revelation soon to be made. 3. This great sight—A fire in the desert would ordinarily consume all the bushes within reach. 4. When the Lord saw—The event is described as if God were a man, who must wait until Moses acted, before he could know what he would do. Out of the midst of the bush—Jehovah was there clothed in a garment of flame. Moses—The repetition of the name indicates the importance of the communication that Moses was to receive. (See Gen. 22: 11; 48: 2.) Here am I—Although the name of the communication is not known, Moses understood that he was personally addressed. 5. Put off thy shoes—It was the custom anciently in the East, and is still, to remove the sandals upon entering a place of worship, or upon approaching an important personage. Holy ground—The divine presence rendered the place sacred, and it should be observed as such by every mark of reverence. 6. I am the God of thy father, etc.—The Lord thus introduced himself to Moses as the God whom his forefathers had served and who had guided and preserved his people thus far.

II. Moses called to service (vs. 7-10). 7. The affliction of my people—God had seen their affliction, and had heard their groanings, yet the divine purpose of their sojourn in Egypt was only now fulfilled. They were kept a separate people, being an enslaved people, and they had not become corrupted to any great extent by the idolatrous worship of the Egyptians. Taskmasters—Overseers, slave-drivers. 8. I am come down—Representing his dwelling place as heaven. God comes down to interfere for his oppressed people on earth. Unto a good land and a large—The land of Goshen had become crowded with the rapidly increasing race of the Hebrews, and the land of Canaan, which was to be their possession, was large. Flowing with milk and honey—Canaan was a fruitful land. It was well adapted to grazing, therefore the supply of milk and other products of their herds would be abundant. The land itself abounds in both wild and domesticated, and great stores of honey are produced. Canaanites—Inhabitants of the seacoast and Jordan valley. Hittites—The people dwelling north of Phoenicia and Lebanon. Amorites—Dwellers in the mountains east and west of the Jordan. 9. The Egyptians oppress them—In cruel slavery they had been employed in making bricks and in great public works. 10. Unto Pharaoh—Probably Meneptha, the son of Ramesses II.

III. Objections Answered (vs. 11-17). 11. Who am I—Moses pleaded his inability to perform so great a work. Forty years' toil in the wilderness, he may have thought, had unfitted him to stand before the mighty Pharaoh. This was the first of four objections that Moses raised to his appointment. He had a proper view of the greatness of the task before him and he had no disposition to overestimate his own ability. 12. I will be with thee—He who was speaking to Moses from the flame in the midst of the unconsumed bush would be with him to guide and strengthen, ye shall serve God upon this mountain. This is a second answer to Moses' first objection. Upon that very mountain he would worship God with the hosts of Israel, whom he was about to lead out of bondage. What shall I say unto them—The Egyptians had various gods, and Israel, long used to their practices, would be sure to ask after the name of the God whose messenger Moses was. How was he to be named to them? Alford. Moses' second objection was based upon his incomplete comprehension of the nature of the appearing. Names under the Israelites were indicative of character, and Moses desired the name by which God was to be proclaimed to them in this crisis. 14. I am that I am—This term denotes his eternity. 15. I have seen thee—Moses' third objection was based upon his inability to see the face of God. 16. I will be with thee—Moses' fourth objection was based upon his inability to see the face of God. 17. I will be with thee—Moses' fifth objection was based upon his inability to see the face of God.

IV. Moses leaves Midian (4: 18-20). The revelation at Horeb was finished, and Moses returned to Jethro with his flock. Having obtained Jethro's consent to visit his own people in Egypt, he set out with his wife and his two sons. He took with him the rod by which he was

to perform the miracles that would give him a standing before his own people and before Pharaoh. God's call to Moses and his assurance of constant help were so clear that he could not reasonably hesitate to begin his work.

Questions.—How long was Moses in Midian? What was his occupation? To what mountain did he go? What wonderful sight did he behold? What commission did he receive? What four objections did Moses make to God's appointment? How were the objections met? By what name did God reveal himself to Moses? What wonders were done in Moses' presence? In what way did Moses dispense the Lord? Who was promised Moses as a helper? How did Moses take leave of Jethro?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Guaranteed Success.

I. Through human agency.

II. For a nation's freedom.

I. Through human agency. We here find Moses, a man of mature years, called out on the great mission of his life. His decision for God took place in early manhood, while God's disclosure of duty was deferred until the threshold of old age, when he rewarded his servant's self-denying choice and commissioned him for service. The burning bush, from which God's call was sounded, was a sign to indicate the regular presence of God. It inaugurated a new period in the life and history of the chosen people, and of the history of the divine unfolding. From that desert revelation Moses received the crowning preparation and call for his life work. The vision was given in the time of Israel's sorrow and Moses' trial. It was occasioned by a divine agency, illumined by a divine presence, given for a divine purpose. The covenant under which the angel gave Moses his commission was the same that had been given to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Three things were declared for Israel, deliverance from the oppressor, removal from Egypt and a home in Canaan. This assured Moses that even in their oppressed state, the Most High had not forgotten Israel, or His covenant with them. God encouraged him by the assurance of His presence, promising strength for every conflict, wisdom for every emergency, protection for every danger and assurance of ultimate success. Moses had been rejected forty years before. He knew not what resistance he might meet now. The purpose of the revelation of that memorable name was to strengthen Moses for his work. Almost insurmountable difficulties stood in the way of Israel's redemption from Egypt. Moses was tempted to decline the contest altogether, to shrink from action and from prominence. It flashed upon his mind that he was unfit to carry out what he once aspired to do. God showed him that it was not the power of the instrument that was to prevail, but the influence of the spirit that animated it.

II. For a nation's freedom. God's purposes were punctual in their accomplishment. Four hundred years had passed, and God forthwith began to redeem His people from Egypt. Moses' call was made by necessity by intense national suffering. Politically the Israelites were prisoners, socially they were bondsmen, commercially they were ruined, religiously they were degenerate. Moses recognized the necessity of the work he was called to do. There was within him an overwhelming sense that God had called him to be Israel's deliverer. He came with his objection and accepted the divine commission, companionship and instruction. God sternly pointed out that such eloquence as Moses deemed necessary was but a secondary qualification. He turned his attention to his shepherd's staff and taught that any thing used of God would do the appointed work. The Israel wrought was a symbol of the great things that was about to do. It was God's way to show His independence of all means and His sovereign power in appointing and employing them. What Moses already possessed became the subject of divine inquiry. It was the token of a shepherd's office. It was to be the symbol of a nation's freedom. The rod cast down and taken up again typified the entire consecration of Moses' life to God. By that rod Moses was to prove to Israel and to Pharaoh that he had authority from Jehovah. To doubt God's word would be to Moses' soul what leprosy would be to his body. Moses and Aaron were to request of Pharaoh only the first step to be taken in obedience to God's will. A sacrifice offered by Israel would indicate their first act of obedience. Three days' journey involved the departure. The request afforded the least possible occasion for Pharaoh to harden his heart. At the same time it was a bold and open assertion of liberty.

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THE POULTRY WORLD

NOTES.

Be willing to pay a fair price for either hatching eggs, day-old chicks or stock. One should remember that it costs more to handle breeders to produce hatching eggs of day-old chicks. Advertising bills must be met, shipping boxes, and extra time in shipping, and one cannot afford to sell at market prices. Yet many beginners expect that, and often get stung on cheap stock. But do they? They generally obtain what they paid for.

Don't be a knocker. Boost the poultry industry. There are failures in every line of business, but in most every case the blame rests on the would-be poultry-raiser, and not on the industry. It is the same in the show room. There is, and always has been and always will be, more good than evil.

Fresh eggs have kept as a good figure in spite of one of the warmest winters in a number of years. This proves that it is the limited supply of really fresh eggs in this country. During the months of November to February there is plenty of room in the poultry business for live men who will make a study of egg production.

The time required to hatch hen's eggs varies greatly. Under the most favorable circumstances the chicks will come out in twenty days. Then again when

the eggs are neglected by the men, or were unfavorably placed, they have been known not to hatch before the twenty-third or twenty-fourth day of sitting. Such instances are rare, however. In the majority of cases 21 or 22 days are required.

Nearly all poultry diseases are caused by cold, wet, want of cleanliness or bad feeding. In other words, by neglect somewhere. It is better to guard against this than to cure birds when they are ill, which is always an unsatisfactory speculation.

The Barred Plymouth Rock still remains the most popular of breeds, taking the country throughout, and unless some unforeseen change happens they again will head the list of American breeds in the standard of perfection. Keep up the utility merits they possess and they will stand a good chance of always leading.

The number of fowls kept ought to depend not only on the accommodations for them, but the experience of the breeder. Expensive houses are not necessary; in fact, are ill-advised, when profit is the object. But good shelter of sufficient kind should be supplied. A certain amount of warmth and comfort are required not only for the preservation of life, but for the laying of eggs and the producing of chicks. The growth of chicks is retarded by exposure to variable weather and chilling winds. Break up the breeding pens and give them free range, if possible. They will be in better condition for future breeding if a little extra attention is paid them. Separate the males, selling those not to be retained and giving those that are to be kept over roomy quarters. Too many good breeders are ruined by neglect after the breeding season is over.

Cut out much of the corn in the regular ration, during the summer. Poultry do not require the same amount of corn that they did in the winter and early spring months, unless fattening for market. Less corn and more oats will prove of more benefit. Try it. For your own sake, install some trap nests this fall and find out how little you really know about henology. One who has trap nests is a real poultry breeder. He knows what his birds are doing, and how many. It tells the poultry raiser which bird he wishes for his breeding pen. Many of the best-looking specimens are the poorest layers, yet the poultry raiser cannot detect them unless he is a user of the trap nest. The whole flock need not be trap nested, but pick out enough to have the cream for your future breeders.

June, July, August and September are the months the breeder wishes to dispose of his breeding stock. This is the beginner's chance to obtain stock at a reasonable (we do not say cheap) price, for a good breeder under usual circumstances cannot be bought cheap. The beginner will do well to purchase a pen for future use, and the earlier in the season they are purchased the cheaper they can be obtained, as a rule.

To the beginners we would say, although June, the month of "the fever," is here, don't start in poultry during the summer months if you wish to make poultry pay.

For the best results, get small chicks out on the ground early. Provide a green run, if possible, and increase size of run gradually, as they become used to it. Always train brooder chicks to use the outdoor run, and see that they learn to go into the brooder to warm up. Prevent handling out of doors in sunny spots.

When through using eggs for hatching take the males away from the hens. You will have better warm weather market eggs and the hens will be benefited. Any males that you do not intend to carry over another winter, or hold for sale as breeders, had better be sold now for market. Hens that have laid well all winter and show signs of knocking off work for the warm season can often be induced to give a fine summer egg yield by giving them a good, well shaded woodland or orchard range, with no shelter but the trees. Provide plenty of roofed nests in sheltered spots.

When thinning out the garden, do not forget that the fresh young greens will be relished by the fowls and chicks. Feed an abundance of fresh green food. Plant a patch of rape to supply fresh greens for growing chicks later in the season.

Be in mind that while sunshine and fresh air are two of nature's best gifts, protection should be provided against high winds, and also some shade is necessary when the sunshine becomes too hot for comfort.

Provide plenty of cool drinking water. Keep it in a shady spot, where it will stay cool. Keep the drinking vessels seasonably clean.

Don't overcrowd chicken coops at any time, but be particularly careful at closing up time to see that coops and boxes are not crowded, and that there is ample ventilation.

Because you happen to have been successful with one brood or have gone through one season with fairly good results and without many mishaps, don't get the notion into your head that you know all there is to know about poultry. There are a great many breeders, who have been at it for a score of years, who will tell you that they know less now than they thought they did at the close of their first year, and they are still learning.

When through with sitting nests, clean them up and put them away. When through with incubators, clean them up and leave in good order; if hot water machines, drain off all water. Do the same with brooders, with tools and with everything you use. It takes a little time, but it saves both time and money in the end.

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL.

London, July 14.—The Imperial Service Medal for long and meritorious service has been awarded to Michael Berrigan, Bedford, P. E. I.; Joseph Henry Berry, Halifax; William Burrows, Winnipeg; George Cameron, Halifax; Hazel Carter Moncton; Jas. Rosa Cumming, Truro; James Currie, Alberton, P. E. I.; Frederick Gagnon, St. Simon; Charles Grant, Patrick Hopper, James McDermott, Moncton; Alex. McDougall, Antigonish; Hector McKinnon, Pictou; George Noles, Pictou; Martin O'Brien, Halifax; Charles Reeves, Toronto; Samuel Watson, Moncton; John Yerra, Fredericton.

FARM GARDEN

THERE'S PROFIT IN MUTTON.

Farmers, as a class, are not yet alive to the advantages of keeping a flock of sheep. As a general rule farmers do not take very kindly to the idea, seeming to lack the tact and kindly disposition towards sheep necessary to making a success.

A farmer can engage in sheep culture without the investment of a great deal of money for a flock, but he must be sure that the foundation stock is well selected rather than invest deeply into the business before he fully understands the requirements, or, at least, partly understands them.

About the safest way to make a beginning is to purchase a number of strong, healthy young grade ewes of good size produced by one, two or more crosses by mating with rams of one of the mutton breeds of sheep. Let no one expect to raise sheep profitably if he intends to let the sheep run themselves. Like other animals on the farm, sheep need attention, but the attention they need makes very light, pleasant work and does not take up much time. They are excellent scavengers for keeping down weeds, but they are worthy of enjoying the run of a good pasture as well, so that they can have a variety of grazing, like other animals. As to the cost of keeping sheep they can be well kept and pay their board bill with their fleece every spring, and make over the annual increase as a bonus to any farmer who looks after them properly, over and above the fact that they can be drawn on for a mutton wether for the comfort of the family at no distant intervals through the entire year, adding greatly thereby to the bill of fare of a farmer's family.

At no season of the year does mutton come any handier for farmers where fresh meat is wanted than during the hot part of the year. A small-sized sheep can be selected the evening before and early in the morning slaughtered and hung in the well if no ice is at hand. It is not so large but what it can be used up before it will spoil. Some parts of it can be boiled down and put in a cool place where it will keep a short time.

In the West it is very common for farmers to kill and "quarter" round. That is one will kill a good-sized mutton and send three of the quarters to as many neighbors, neighbor No. 2 killing and doing the same thing a day or two later, with neighbors Nos. 3 and 4.

The "sheepy taste" will not be found in well-fed muttons which have been butchered in a proper manner. It is not the wool that gives it the "sheepy taste" so much as the intestines or the gases rising from them. Removing the intestines soon after death is the best thing to do. If the pelt can be removed quickly it may be well to disembowel the mutton after its removal, but if this cannot be done in a hurry disemboweling should be done at once and the pelting process done subsequently. Pouring a pail of cold water in the trunk of the sheep cools the bowels and prevents the generation of gas until the sheep has been pelted.

It will pay to keep a small flock of sheep for home consumption if no other motive were in view. By keeping a few for this purpose advantages will be discovered that will cause an increase in the size of the flock until a large one is kept, if the conditions of the farm are favorable. Keep a few sheep and note the results.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. A Canadian authority says the best time to purchase the ewes for farm flock is in August, just after the lambs have been weaned. We can purchase them as cheap then as at any time, and can make the best selection in choosing ewes that have raised lambs, as the milking qualities and strength can be ascertained. Besides, we will have them in good condition for the next crop of lambs.

If a little grain be fed the ewes for about four weeks before they lamb—one pound per head each day of mixed oats and bran is good—they will be in good condition when lambing time comes.

A hen can lay five times her own weight of eggs in a year. The prize cow at the University of Missouri produced sufficient milk in one year to equal the food value in the carcasses of four three-year-old steers.

Inbreeding is used as a means to propagate and foster good qualities found in a herd. The danger is that the weak points are likely to crop out more plainly than the strong ones and thus become more plainly fixed.

Protein that is grown upon the farm is often more valuable than that which is purchased in concentrated form, and it is also cheaper.

A three-year-old rotation—potatoes, oats and hay—enables Maine farmers to keep their soil filled with humus and in condition which enables the crop to readily utilize the commercial fertilizer.

A good hog's house is dry and clean inside, admits plenty of light, is well ventilated, free from draughts, and comfortably warm for the hogs. This is the teaching received by a class in swine production at Western Agricultural College. And the most practical hog man will admit that it is good advice. Change the bedding frequently by cleaning everything out of the sleeping pens. Scatter air-slaked lime about at frequent intervals. Use a coal-tar dip or crude carbolic acid solution, and spray the pens every few weeks.

When cutting hay for their own use farmers usually wait until the plant has come into the stage known as "second bloom," which occurs after the first bloom has passed. When sold on the city markets "choice" timothy means hay just cut as the plant comes into the first or full bloom.

Winter leguminous plants are very valuable and should not be neglected. They improve the soil, prevent loss in plant food during winter and furnish

grazing for all kinds of stock. Progressive agriculture requires that these plants have a prominent place in our rotation.

When purchasing a dairy sire, if possible, see his dam. She should be of good size for the breed, a regular breeder, possess a strong constitution and vitality, wish well-developed barrel and mammary system, and have made a good yearly official record.

There are some soiling crops that may go before the more delicate and fastidious feeders. Buckwheat, rye and the cowhorn turnip are of this character. They will tame and benefit almost any wild and barren soil and flourish over a wide range of climate. The rye must be turned under promptly in the spring time, before it drains the soil of moisture and interferes with orchard trees or any such thing.

One way to solve the beef problem is to raise more beef cattle on our farms. The manager with a small farm may diversify his crops so that plenty of feed may be produced, devote a portion of the farm to pasture and return the manure from the animals to the soil, so that the yield will be increased and thus find profits in a few beef cattle.

Growing large quantities of legumes—clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans and vetches—not only increase the nitrogen, but if all manure is carefully preserved and applied to the soil the humus will also be increased, and by paying special attention to good tillage the physical condition of the soil will without doubt be generally improved, making the farm more productive year after year. Without the soil in good physical condition no farm can do which the productive power cannot be greatly increased by the growing of more legumes, the intelligent use of manure and good tillage.

Charcoal is a pressing essential for poultry, especially at this season. Instead of buying it, rake up some old chunks of wood, cots and other refuse about the place, setting fire to them. When the heap turns to a mass of hot coals smother it down with a little water or dirt, and when it cools you will have a handy supply.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy 12 00 12 25 Do., light 12 50 13 00 Butter, dairy, lb. 0 25 0 28 Eggs, dozen 0 26 0 28 Spring chickens, lb. 0 25 0 30 Fowl, lb. 0 19 0 21 Spring ducks, 0 20 0 23 Turkeys, lb. 0 22 0 25 Apples, bbl. 2 50 3 00 Potatoes, new, bushel 0 75 1 00 Beef, forequarters, cwt. 8 50 8 75 Do., hindquarters, cwt. 11 75 13 00 Do., choice sides, cwt. 10 75 11 25 Do., medium, cwt. 8 75 10 25 Do., common, cwt. 7 25 9 00 Mutton, light 9 00 10 00 Veal, common, cwt. 9 00 11 00 Do., prime, cwt. 11 00 14 00 Lamb, cwt. 17 00 19 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in London, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence, \$4 40 Do., do., Redpath's, 4 40 Do., do., Acadia, 4 35 Imperial, granulated, 4 25 No. 1 yellow, 4 00 In barrels, 56 per cwt. more; car lots, 3c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Trade was fairly active in all lines, with very few changes in prices. Export cattle, choice, \$6 25 \$6 60 Butchers' cattle, choice, 6 50 6 70 Do., medium, 5 90 6 40 Do., common, 4 50 5 00 Butchers' cows, choice, 5 00 5 50 Do., medium, 4 50 5 00 Do., canners, 3 50 4 00 Do., bulls, 3 75 4 25 Feeding steers, 5 25 5 75 Stockers, choice, 3 50 6 50 Do., light, 2 90 3 50 Hogs, choice, each, 40 90 70 00 Sheep, ewes, 4 25 4 75 Bucks and culls, 3 00 3 50 Lambs, 9 50 10 00 Hogs, fed and watered, 9 25 Hogs, f. o. b., 9 00 Calves, 6 00 8 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat— July 98 7/8 99 3/4 98 3/4 99 0/8 Oct. 92 1/2 93 1/4 92 1/4 93 1/4 Dec. 91 1/4 91 3/4 91 1/4 91 3/4

Oats—

July 34 1/2 35 34 1/2 35 Oct. 36 1/4 37 36 1/4 37 1/4 Flax— July 121 1/2 123 1/2 121 1/2 123 1/2 Oct. 126 1/2 128 1/2 126 1/2 128 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close: Wheat—July, 89 1/4; September, 91 7/8; December, 94 1/2 to 94 5/8; No. 1 hard, 92 7/8; No. 1 northern, 91 5/8 to 92 3/8; No. 2 northern, 89 3/8 to 90 3/8; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 57 1/8 to 58c; Oats—No. 3 white, 37 to 37 1/2c; Rye—No. 2, 56 to 58c; Flour—Unchanged; Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 92 7/8; No. 1 northern, 91 7/8; No. 2 northern, 89 3/4 to 89 7/8; July, 91 1/4; September, 92 7/8; December, 94 1/2 to 94 5/8, nominal.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston.—At the Frontenac cheese board here to-day 685 boxes of colored and 30 boxes of white were boarded; all sold at 13 1/4c. Yankleek Hill, Ont.—There were 1,373 white and 300 boxes colored cheese boarded here to-day, white selling at 13 1/4c and colored at 13 1/8c. There were seven buyers present.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—The demand was quieter at the wool auction sales to-day. Prices of raw wools were frequent. The best grades

of merinos and coarse cross-breeds were unchanged, but rates for other sorts declined 5 per cent. There were 14,000 bales offered. The sales follow:

New South Wales, 2,500 bales; scored, 1s 1 1/2d to 2s 2d; greasy, 7 1/2d to 1s 2d. Queensland, 400 bales; scored, 1s 4d to 2s; greasy, 8 1/2d to 1s 1 1/2d. Victoria, 1,500 bales; scored, 1s 2d to 2s; greasy, 7d to 1s 7d. South Australia, 100 bales; greasy, 8 3/4d to 10 1/2d. West Australia, 100 bales; greasy, 7 1/4d to 7 3/4d. Tasmania, 400 bales; greasy, 8 3/4d to 1s 4 1/2d. New Zealand, 8,400 bales; scored, 1s 2d to 1s 11d; greasy, 6 1/2d to 1s 3d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 400 bales; scored, 1s 3d to 1s 11 1/2d; greasy, 7d to 1s 1 1/2d.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Short supplies home cattle, Irish cattle, average supply, top quality in keen demand, second year or damer. Scotch steers, 1s 1 1/4d to 16 1 1/2d; Irish, 14 1/4d to 15 1 1/2d; bulls, 12 3/4d to 13 1 1/2d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts 5,500; market steady. Beef steers \$7 25 \$9 10 Stockers and feeders 7 00 8 20 Cows and heifers 3 90 8 50 Calves 8 00 10 50 Hog receipts, 23,000; market slow. Light 8 80 9 1 1/2 Mixed 8 70 9 15 Heavy 8 50 9 07 1/2 Rough 8 50 8 70 Pigs 7 25 9 00 Bulk of sales 8 90 9 05 Sheep receipts, 17,000; market steady. Native 4 15 5 45 Yearlings 5 50 7 20 Lambs, native 6 20 8 15

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle receipts about 700, cows 45, calves 1,200, hogs 1,000. Trade was very dull, with declining prices all round, the drop being greater on common stock. Prime 6 3/4 to 7, medium 4 3/4 to 6 1/2, common 3 1/4 to 4 1/2. Cows \$20 to \$7 each. Calves 3 to 6. Sheep 4 to 4 1/4. Lambs \$4 to \$6 each. Hogs 10c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady—7s, 9d. Flour, steady—4s 3d, 4s 4d. No. 3 Manitoba—7s, 3 1/2d. Futures steady July—7s, 5 1/2d. Corn, spot, Dec.—7s, 4d. American mixed, new—5s, 5d. Futures steady—4s, 1 7/8d. Oct.—5s, 4d. Flour, winter patents—23s, 9d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4s, 15s, to 2s, 1d. Beef, extra India mess—121s, 9d. Pork, prime mess, western—10s 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs.—8s. Bacon, Cumberland, 26 to 30 lbs.—70s. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—70s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—60s. Long clear middles, light, 25 to 34 lbs.—70s, 6d. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—60s, 6d. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—60s, 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs.—8s. Lard, prime western, in tierces—56c, 6d. American, refined—56s, 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white new—64s. Colored, new—64s. Tallow, prime city—31s, 9d. Turpentine, spirits—28s. Rosin, common—19s, 6d. Petroleum, refined—9 3/4c. Linsseed Oil—27s.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle—Receipts 300; steady. Fat receipts, 50 head, active, 50c higher, \$6 to \$11. Hog receipts 1,600 head, active and 10 to 15 cents higher; heavy, \$9.50 to \$9.60; Yorkers and pigs, \$9.70 to \$9.75; roughs, \$8.15 to \$8.30; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.50; dairies, \$9.25 to \$9.60. Sheep and lamb receipts, 600 head, active, sheep, steady, lambs, 10c higher; lambs, \$5.60 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$4 to \$7; wethers, \$5.40 to \$5.75; ewes, \$2.50 to \$3; sheep, mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.35.

FRIEDMANN CURE

Elements of Turtle Serum

Made Public

By Physician Who Thinks

It Good.

New York, July 14.—Dr. George

Gibler Rambaud, who has faith in