

The Test of Abraham's Faith.-Gen

Commentary .- I. The command given (vs. 1, 2). 1. After these things—After the birth of Isaac and the events subsequent to it as shown in the preceding chapter. God did tempt Abraham—"Did prove."—R. V. The word "tempt" is commonly used in the sense of solicitation to evil but that is not the meantion to evil, but that is not the mean ing here. A test was about to be made of Abraham's faith; and in the light of the oft-repeated promise made to Abraham of an abundant posterity, and the birth of Isaac, through whom the promise would be fulfilled, no greater test could be made. Here I am—Abra-ham was in such a state of devotion to God that he recognized his voice when he spoke, and was ready to respond at once to what might be required of him. 2. Take now...thine only son Isaac— Isaac was the only son of Abraham and Sarah. Ishmael had been born to him and Hagar, Sarah's servant. Whom thou lovest-This is the first time that the word love is used in the scriptures. Abraham loved Isaac, not only as his son, and the son of his old age, and the son through whom he was to become a great nation, but as the child of an especial promise. The land of Moriah—The prevailing opinion, which is doubties the true one if that it was one of

less the true oue, is that it was one of the mountains upon which Jerusalem was later built and the site of the was later built and the site of the temple, near to Calvary, where Christ was offered up. Offer him there for a burnt offering.—There is nothing here, when the whole account is considered, to sanction the practise of offering human sacrifices. The command to offer him figure was given to test Abraham's up Issac was given to test Abraham's faith, and when he stood the test, the order was countermanded, and a victim for sacrifice was at hand (vs. 13).

II. Abraham's faith and obedience (vs. 3-10). 3. Rose up early in the morning—An early start on a journey is all important in the east. Thus would the traveller avoid the heat of the day in the sun, by travelling before the sun was up, and resting in the heat of the lay.—Whedon. The early start shows that there was no delay in obeying God's command. Saddled—Bound upon the beast of burden the baggage neces sary for the journey. Young men Servants. Clave the wood for the burnt offering—A supply of dry wood was provided. 4. On the third day—From Beersheba to Mount Moriah was forty-five The journey was made on foot, so that three days was none too long a time to reach the place and offer the sacrifice. Saw the place afar off— Some have supposed that the particular place was designated by a cloud or pillar of fire representing the divine glory, but this seems rather fanciful. The hill catted Moriah can be seen at a distance of three miles by one travelling toward it from Beer-sheba. 5. Abide ye here-The hill may have been difficult of access, so the ass was left at the base in charge of the servants; then, too,

Abraham desired to be alone with Isaac.

6. Upon Isaac—It is probable that is and was twenty-five years old at this part of the divine purpose from the purpose time and better able to carry the wood ginning of the trial. than was his father, who was one hundred of the thicket was all that was needed for the dyears older. We are reminded of the symbolical expression of that in-Christ's carrying his cross up the hill of the symbolical expression of the christ's carrying his cross up the hill of ward oblation. When Abraham lifted (alvary. Took the fire in his hand—the knife, his sacrifice was complete. Matches were not then invented and fire Isaac had already been sacrificed upon was carefully preserved. Abraham pro-bably carried the live coals in a brazier. ing—Isaac's appeal was tender and affectionate, and his father's heart must had increased in faith and understanding. have melted and failed had it not been his faith that God was able to fulfil The son's query was most natural. Wood, fire and a knife had but no provision had been made lamb—The time had not vet come to Abraham to make known to Isaac his surpose in detail of going to Moriain.
Alraham's answer was complete enough truthfulness, and guarded enoughthe occasion. It expressed the great faith of his heart and went far beyond his krowledge. The word which Abraham here uses for God is "Jehovah-jireh" (v. 14), which means the Lord rill provide or the Lord will see. "In the very change of God we see a progress in faith and love. God, the gevther Abhaham went with implicit faith had followed the path of rectifude in God, and Isaac with full faith in his through his trial, and that he had obin God, and Isaac with full fatth in his father and in his father's God. 9. The place—God had made it perfectly efeat where the offering should be made. Built an altar—The actual preparations for the sacrifice of a son's life are being made by a fond father, but with full contained by a fond father and that he had on the lad of a signal internosition he had the assurance of future blessing, and was told of a glorious future, when the great Sacrifice should be offered on Mount—Calvary.

T. R. A. fidence that if Isanc's life should be sac

Every act in this series must have wrung that father's heart. There must have been full co-operation of the sor with the father at this point. Isaac was doubtless superior to his father in physical strength, and could easily have resized strength, and could easily have re-sisted his father's efforts to bind him Use the Proper Remedy and sisted his father's efforts to bind him and place him upon the alter. We may see in Isaac a type of Christ as a sacri-fice for sin. 10. Stretched forth his hand—So far as Abraham's consecration I Isaac to God as a sacrifice was conof Isaac to God as a sacrifice was concerned it was complete. The sacrifice had virtually been made, and the end that God hard in view was reached. Abraham's faith, and obedience had stoo Abraham's faith and obedience had stoo Abraham's

III. The sacrifice provided (vs. 11-14). 11. here am I—Abraham's recognition of the voice of God and his response were immediate. 12. lay not thine hand upon the lad - No human sacrifice was demanded, nor would it have been pleasing to God. now I know God speaks after the manner of men. He knew all the time what Abraham was, and what he would do. This was all for Abraham's benefit and the benefit of succeeding ares. It shines out as an illustrious just a few hours. It penetrates deeply example of faith. 13. a ram caught in a draws out the congestion, cures prompt here it had not been there long.

that his capture perfectly timed. thicket - It was alive and fit for sacri-God had his capture perfectly timed.

In consequence of Abraham's enduring the trial and maintaining his faith in God unimpaired, the promise, given to him a half-century before this time and several times repeated, was again re-newed. God made an oath, swearing by himself "because he could swear by no greater," that he would make of Abra-

ham a great nation,
Questions.—What was Abraham's
dwelling place new? What command did God give to him? How long was this after the destruction of Sodom? What was Mount Moriah? Describe the journey to the mountain? What question did Isaac ask his father? What was the reply? What occurred after Abraham and Isaac arrived upon the mountains? What shows that Isaac was willing to be sacrificed? What purpose had God in making the demand upon Abraham? In what ways is Abraham's faith in God

PRACTICAL SURVEY. I. The test of spirtual character. In this lesson we contemplate one of the greatest saints subjected to the severest of tests, the last of a series which began when he was called to leave his country and his kindred at God's command. It was the crowning test of Abraham's life

in which all preceding tests culminated. It was a protracted trial, accomplished with pain and self-sacrifice. The great-ness of the test appears in the excep-tional character of the demand. It ap-peared as a direct contradiction of God's promise. It is the most extraordinary command which we find in scripture. It seemed to read his very religion in life. His faith in the promise on which he had been living for many years drew one way, while faith in this last com-mand drew another. After these years Abraham had to take a yet higher place in the school of faith, where every part of his character was put to proof. He was called upon to make a sacrifice that seemed to clash with reason, affection seemed to clash with reason, affection and religion. It was a test that put the severest possible strain upon him in the tenderest, relations of his natural and spiritual life. He obeyed actually and promptly the letter and the spirit of the command by which he gave full evidence that he loved God sincerely and supporting the little glegotte of picty. supremely. All the elements of piety were in his act. He did not wait for a re-petition of the command, nor demand All the elements of piety dditional evidence concerning it. He did not question the love or wisdom of God. His obedience portrays all the tues in one, blended in a marvelous har-mony. The acceptance of the sacrifice which God provided was the true test of his spiritual character. Abraham pre-pared with sacred forethought cevry-thing for the sacrifice. He had learned that the way that led to the perfecting of his faith was the way of renunciation

and self-denial. It was the kind of self surrender known only to these who know God in a close friendship, and who re-pose in him with an unfaltering trust. The crucial test could only take place in that which he loved and valued most. Abraham had learned that all power to

Abraham had learned that all power of be right or to do right began with the offering up of himself. The heart of Abraham was the primary point of the assault in his trial of faith. He did not allow his affection for Isaac to hinder his faith. II. The open door to divine revela Isaac's deliverance was an integral

Intended was complete. It is a sacrifice was complete. Is a sacrificed upon as carefully preserved. Abraham proably carried the live coals in a brazier. Where is the lamb for a burnt offerur—Is a sacrifice was complete. Is a like until the meaning of the duty God required was plain. On Mount Moriah, the religious life of Abraham reached its maturity, and his knowledge of the dibeen provided, and stones were abundvine nature attained its greatest spiritvine nature attained its greatest spiritual depth. It was the scene of revela-S. God will provide himself time had not yet come for voice. Abraham learned that obedience was complete when the inward surrender, was complete. His faith was rewarded by receiving again the surrendered sacriby receiving again the surrendered such fice, made more precious because it had been laid on the altar. Isaac became a been laid on the altar. Isaac became a thing for litter. In the next place, the cost of labor is nothing to the farmulating memorial of God's faithfulness. To living memorial of God's faithfulness. To cost of labor is nothing to the farmulation of the farmulation of the cost of labor is nothing to the farmulation of the farmulati Abraham this was a victory revealing the trust God had placed in him, a victory which obtained fresh tokens of di-vine love. From Mount Moriah there went up the sweet savor of acceptable to sacrifice before any fire was kindled on Abraham; but Jehovah, the covenant the altar. On his return Abraham had God, provides the way of escape."—12-They went both of them toge- God's absolute claim upon him, that he

wood in order -No part of the prepara-tion was omitted. Bound Isaac his son **And Sore Throat Cured in Five Hours**

Colds and Sore Throat Disappear.

and made me gargle with Nerviline and water. I was soon warmed up and made comfortable with the Nerviline, and the chilly sensation passed away. At 11 o'clock, after five hours' treatment, I vas practically well. I therefore write you at once in order that it may be publicly known that Nerviline will knock out a bad cold over night."

It is a fact that Nerviline will ease up a tight chest, will relieve that sore wheezy feeling, will knock out a cold in amily size bottle, 50c all storekeepers and tarrhozone Co., Buf-IV. The covenant renewed (vs. 15-19). falo, N.Y.

THE POULTRY WORLD

KEEPING POULTRY PAYS THE FARMER.

Why should a farmer keep hens For the reason that he keeps a pig, or a the reason that he keeps a pig, or a cow, or sheep, because it pays. How many farmers have said that it does not pay to keep hens? They make the statement as segeneral proposition, applying to all classes and kinds of farmers under all conditions and circumstances, not as a specific case. If they would only say, "It does not pay me to keep henjs," they could easily be believed, for no doubt they would be telling the truth. The trouble is they blame the hens, and not themselves, as it is a base hens, and not themselves, as it is a base slander on the greatest branch of ani-mal industry in which mankind is engaged. More people are employed in poul-try-keeping to-day than in any other part of the world's work. Last year's poultry products amounted to 650,000, 000 from 234,000,000 hens, an increase of

50,00,000 over the previous year.

It has been said that the critics any trade, profession or calling are those who have been unsuccessful, and this applys with full force to poultry keeping. Those who have failed con demn it. There are farmers who fail in business, teachers who fail in teaching, mechanics who fail at their trade, lawyers and physicians who fall in their profession, and yet is any one so stupid or bold as to claim that there is no money in any of these callings? The thought is preposterous. Then why say there is no money in poultry-keeping? It is the individual that fails —not the class.

The better knowledge of the value of

an egg as food has been a large factor an egg as food has been a large factor in the growth of the industry. "Fresh eggs," that is the cry, and they are taking the place of meat at the breakfast table at a pace that should make the Meat Trust sit up and take notice. At 40 cents a dozen eggs are now considered as cheap for food as beefsteak at 20 cents a pound, which is the price in most large cities. Besides, the large waste in bone and gristle, the cost of the "trimmings" in preparing steak in proper and palatable form makes eggs usually the cheaper, as well as the more palatable food. Fresh eggs form a conand sick room, from which fancy prices be obtained for strictly fresh stock In this connection it may be in place to add that no egg is considered fresh when over six days old. Those who supply these markets, and others where this grade of stock is fully appreciated, such as leading hotels, restaurants and fancy grocery trade, obtain from five to ter cents per dozen over the top price. The importance to the producer of cultivating and catering to this trade is

plain that he who runs may read.

Of all people who are in a position to make money on poultry, the farmer sits in the "driver's seat." He possesses advantages beyond those of any man on earth and possessed only by him. Here is the proof: In the first place, the farmer has the land, and in many cases waste land of little value can be used for buildings and runs. In the next place, the cost of feed is not more than one-half, but, he says, he has to grow it. Much of it would be lost if the hens did not pick it up, scattered around the buildings and in the fields after harvesting, when for several weeks

more than one-half, but, he says, he has to grow it. Much of it would be lost if the hens did not pick it up, scattered around the buildings and in the fields after harvesting, when for several weeks a large flock can pick almost their entire living. Even though the farger had to raise all his feed, he can produce it cheaper than others can buy it.

If the farmer charged his dairy with the value of all the hay and grain fed it, and all the labor expended in caring for it, he would go into bankruptcy every year, and yet the farmer makes money in dairying. Somehow there is a difference, and a vast difference, whether a thing is produced or bought, a difference between theory and test. Straw in for litter for fowls to scratch in is as necessary as food and this the farmer generally has without expense. Chaff, which is valueless for fodder, is just the thing for litter. In the next place, the cost of labor is nothing to the farmer professional poultry man. It is a side line to the farmer, and the work, if not done by himself, can be performed by his boy or girl, who can often be in duced to take an interest in this department. In many cases his wife has taken hold of it and has put to shame the cost of area in the little rescales can do a lot little little and has put to shame the cost of the lambs.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn, clover hay, did not greatly effect the appetites of the manus as for each well and says as low as 40 cents per bushel. The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn, clover hay and corn silage, had no effect on the rough-rate of grain, and added to the selling value of the lambs.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn, clover hay, did not greatly effect the appetites of the addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn, clover hay, and corn silage, had no effect on the rough-rate of grain and added to the selling value of the lambs.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn, clover hay, and ment. In many cases his wife has taken hold of it and has put to shame the profits of the dairy, considering the nvestment. There are three reasons why the farmer should keep fowls. Let us ook at the figures where all the feed has to be bought. The fowl of the averhas to be bought. The fowl of the average size will consume 75 pounds of grain food per year, worth now about \$1.60 per hundred, or \$1.20. To be conservative, place the cost at \$1.50 per year. A conservative hen will lay 125 eggs per year, on an average for a large flock. Many obtain averages as high as 150 to 175. Eggs are never less than 15 cents and as high as 50 cents in winter. With a right market an average of 25 cents a right market an average of 25 cents per dozen can be maintained for the year's production, and if eggs can be secured at 24 cents per dozen the annual product is sure to bring \$250, leaving a net profit of \$1 per year per hen. This is a low estimate, and can be verified to the convergence of control control

fied by any practical poultry-keeper.

Now, suppose it costs the farmer 60 cents a year to keep a fowl, he would obtain a profit of \$1.90 per head. By keeping 100 hens the farmer can pay keeping 100 hens the farmer can pay from the profits the entire grocery bills or the average family. Certainly it pays the farmer to keep lowls, or would pay tim if he would have him if he would keep them properly. The entire cost of equipment for buildings, incubators and brooders is now placed at \$1.50 per head. Where both labor and material have to be purchased the total investment for keeping 100 hens would be \$150, with an annual profit of \$190, or 120 per cent. Does any farmer claim that his dairy, or any other branch of agriculture pays him 120 per cent. upon his investment for his work? Does it pay one-half or one-fourth, or one-tenth this profit for his labor?

Pays the farmer above all others because it is a side line, with less outlay im if he would keep them properly. The

pays the farmer above all others de-cause it is a side line, with less outlay for both labor and feed. The farmer reaps an indirect profit of considerable extent on increased fertility of soil from fowls, and as destroyers of insect life that threatens his crop. Turksy, in par practically exterminate

grasshoppers, and have saved many crops. Now, the day has gone by when a hen

Now, the day has given by when a ach is a hen, and an egg is an egg. There is a difference in hens and in eggs, and many enterprisinig farmers are waking up to the fact. A standard or thoroughbred flock will grow uniform in size, as well as color; mature more quickly and produce eggs more uniform, both in size and color, and more of them on less and color, and more of them on less feed than any scrub or mongrel stock that ever existed, and all you need to do to prove it is to try it. It is this uniform, attractive product that brings this extra price in both eggs and meat. Nice, large eggs, all of one size, shape and color, that is what brings the top price, and there is always a demand for this grade, of stock.



EXPERIMENTS IN LAMB

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GATHERING

Extensive experiments have been carried on by the Agriculture Experiment station, at Purdue University, Indiana, in connection with the feeding of lambs Timothy hay was tried out against clover hay, corn silage was tested as a supplement to other relations for finishing lambs for market. All the lambs fed were of Western origin.

The Following summary constitutes the conclusions arrived at:—
Timothy hay, inall rations where it was

were of Western origin.

The Following summary constitutes the conclusions arrived at:—
Timothy hay, inall rations where it was fed, proved a very unfactory feed for fattening lambs.

Lambs fed shelled corn and timothy hay were very unthrifty.

Lambs fed shelled corn and clover had made more rapid and more economical gains than those fed shelled corn and timothy hay.

A ration of shelled corn and clover hay produced better finish on lambs than a ration of shelled corn and timothy hay.

The addition of corn silage once daily to a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal and timothy hay.

The addition of corn silage once daily to a ration of shelled corn and clover hay did not effect, to any appreciable extent, the rate of gain on fattening lambs.

The addition of corn silage once daily to a ration of shelled corn and clover hay slightly reduced the cost of gains on fattening lambs, but did not greatly affect their selling value.

Lambs receiving silage once daily and clover hay once daily, at approximately the same quantity of hay as of silage to a ration of corn and clover hay.

Lambs fed silage were never unhealthy and neve showed any unfavorable symptoms.

The addition of corn silage to a ration of corn and clover hay.

Lambs fed silage were never unhealthy and neve showed any unfavorable symptoms.

The addition of corn silage to a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal and clover hay, did not greatly affect the rate of gain nor the finish on the lambs, but did affect a small saving in cost of gain.

Lambs receiving ration of shelled corn

cotton seed meal, clover hay, and sliage was fed twice daily, as when it was fed once daily.

Lambs receiving sliage twice ate less hay than those receiving sliage once

daily.

Lambs fed silage twice daily made approximately the same gains as others fed silage once daily, but made cheaper oains, and acquired a better finish.

No had effects were prodused by feeding lambs large quantities of silage.

The ration of shelled corn cotton seed meal, clover hay, and corn silage, proved to be the best of the seven rations fed in these trials.

The addition cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn and timothy hay, increased the appetites of the lambs for both grainand hay.

The addition of cotton seed meal to the ration of shelled corn and timothy hay improved the thrift of the lambs, increased the rate of gain, decreased the cost of gain, and added greatly to the seiling value of the lambs.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn and clover hay, did not greatly effect the appetites of the lambs for either grain of hay. Lambs fed silage twice daily made ap

It remains to be seen how it will come through the freezing and thawing of spring.

Mice are reported to be bad in some parts and the little rascals can do a lot of harm in boxes where bees or combs are Packed. They are very fond of honey and dead bees and will destroy combs to get access to either.

They also find the packing material nice for making nests right close to the cluster of bees. Of course this kind of thing would not be tolerated by the bees in summer, but not they are asleep and will not defend themselves and suffer heavy loss from being so disturbed. Wintering boxes should by rights, be mousenorf, but it is not always easy to have them so. The alternative is a free use of mouse traps and poison.

Out-of-door wintered bees must by all means be sheltered form cold winds. This is especially necessary on the approach of spring when blood rearing will be starting and all the heat possible must be retained in the lives to aid incubation. Remember that the brood chamber of a hive is an incubator whose temperature is kept up by natural heat generated by the murse bees who "sit" on the eggs and young lavrae. If the hive is cold the brooders have to sit closer to gether and cannot cover so many eggs of larvae.

If the hive is warm they can spread

the brooders have to sit closer to gether and cannot cover so many eggs of larvae.

If the hive is warm they can spread out and cover more brood. This means more young bees will be hatched in the same time. Then when summer comes they, will be more workers in the hive same time. Then when summer comes they, will be more workers in the hive gather honey. Anyone who thinks about this for a moment will see why all the hives should be kept warmly packed and sheltered from cold winds during what beekeepers call the spring breeding up time, right up to settled warmer weather.

On the other hand entrances must not be closed. There is that about bee nature which does not brook confinement and except when bees are screened in for moving they must have "free ingress and except when bees are screened in for moving they must have "free ingress and except when bees are screened bees to come out and be lost on the snow. The winter is the time for purchasing and preparing next summer's supplies. New hives can be nalled and painted and old ones repaired. Loose joints in supers should be given extra nails, and, above alt, every part of the hive which is exposed to weather should be well coated with a light colored durable paint. For covers, the most durable and satisfactory water-proofing is galvanized fron. Then for protection from hot sun in summer and cold spring and fall a cover should be packed.

Every Weak Throat . **Quickly Strengthened And Bronchitis Cured**

rand Results Follow the Direct Breathing Remedy, Which Cures Without Drugging.

The country is fairly wild over the ronderful recovery that throat sufferers are making every day with Catarr-hozone. From ocean to ocean come let-ters telling of rapid cures—and cures when the complaint was chronic and

when the complaint was chronic and long standing. It's a brand new principle upon which Catarrhozone works—not a single dose of medicine to take—nothing to upset the stomach or spoil digestion. You can breathe through the Catarrhozone Inhaler, soothing balsama, full of piney antiseptic essences that resemble the air of the pine wood in the Adirondacks. The piney vapor has a truly marvelous action on weak throats. It brings strength and health to the bronchitic, stops that hacking, irritating cough, prevents hoarseness and difficult breathing. You can't find anything for weak-throated people on earth more beneficial than Ca-Caple on earth more beneficial than Catarrhozone. It means heaven on earth to the man that has had bronchitis, to the man that has had bronchitis, catarrh or throat irritation. You will realize this the first time you use Catarrhozone, which is a scientific preparation specially designed for discuses of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Get the large size, it lasts two months, costs \$1.00; medium size, 50c; sample size 25c. All storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Dressed hogs, heavy 12 00 12 50	1
Do., light 12 50 13 00	
Butter, dairy 0 28 0 30	
Eggs, new-laid 0 30 0 32	
Chickens, lb 0 21 0 23	١.
leese, lb 0 18 0 20	1
Turkeys, lb 0 25 0 27	1
Apples, bbl 2 00 3 00	1
Potatoes, bag 0 85 0 90	i
'elery, dozen 0 50 0 60	ı
abbage, dozen 0 40 0 50	١.
Beef, forequarters 7 50 9 00	L
Do., hindquarters, cwt 11 00 12 00	1
Do. ,choice sides, cwt 10 50 11 50	1
Do., medium, cwt 8 00 9 00	1
Do., common, cwt 6 50. 7 50	1
Mutton, light, cwt 9 00 11 90	1
Veal, common, cwt 6 50 7 50	1
Do., prime, cwt 12 00 14 00	1
Lamb 7, 15 00 17 00	1
· SUGAR MARKET.	1
Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags,	1
per ewt., as follows:	1
12 4 1 1 4 1 514 Tammana S 4 CO	1

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. S Extra granulated Redpath's Extra granulated, Acadia ... In barrels, 5c per cwt. more: car lots,

Export cattle, choice . \$6 50

Do., medium . . . 5 50

Do., bulls 2 75

Butcher cattle, choice . 6 50 Do., medium Do., canners Do., bulls Feeding steers Do., light 3 00 Milkers, choice, each .. 40 00 Springers 40 00 Sheep, ewes 6 00 Hogs, f.o.b. 8 15 Calves 8 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Open, High. Low. Close. . 87% 88 87% 88% . 88% 89% 88% 89% . 85% 85% 85% 85% May 35 | 35½ 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½ July 35½ 36 35½ 35½ 35½

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis - Close - Wheat, May 357-8c; July, Ssc; Sept. 881-4c to 88-8c; No. 1 hard, 863-8c; No. 1 northern. 848-3e to 857-8e; No. 2 northern

\$2 3-8c to \$37-8c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 461-2c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 38c to 4lc.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London-The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 13.111 bales, including a fine selection of mer inos. Bidding was active and prices were firm. Victorian scoured sold at 2s 4d and New South Wales scoured at 2s 9d, while Victorian greasy was taken at 1s 7d. The home trade bought some of the most desirable grades. Several lots recently sold to Americans are being reoffered here. To-day's sales follow: New South Wales, 1,700 bales—Scour

ed, 11 1-2d to 2s 9d; greasy, 7d to 1s 3d. Queensland, 1,600 bales—Scoured, 1s Scoured, 1s 4d to 2s; greasy, S 1-2d to 1s 9d.
South Australia, 100 bales—Greasy, 91-4d to 1s 2d.

West Australia, 300 bales—Greasy, 9d to 1s 31.2d.

New Zealand, 5.300 bales—Scoured, 1s
1.2d to 1s 7d; greasy, 71.2d to 1s 21.2d,
Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 900
bales—Scoured, 1s 4d to 1s 10d; greasy,

8d to 1s 1-2d. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Beves. ... 7 15 to 9 30 Texas steers. 5 30 to 6 25

Western steers.
Stockers and feeders.
Cows and helfers.
Calves.
Hors receipts.
Market strong.
Light
Mixed.
Hieavy.
Hough Market strong:

Light 8.40 to

Mixed 8.35 to

Heavy 8.20 to

Hough 8.20 to

Hough 8.20 to

Pigs 670 to

Bulk of sales 8.50 to

Sheep, receipts 18000

Market steady 575 to

Yearlings 700 to

Lambs, native 775 to

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffel downton Cettle at

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle steady.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle steady. Veals—Receipts 100, active and steady, \$4.00 to \$12.00.

Hogs—Receipts 2,600; active and 10c to 15c higher; mixed, \$9.10 to \$9.25; yorkers and pigs, \$9.20 to \$9.25; roughs, \$3.10 to \$8.25; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25; dairies, \$9.00 to \$9.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,000; active, 10c to 25c higher; lambs, \$6.00 to \$9.35; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$8.50; wethers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; sheep, mixed, \$5.00 to \$6.75.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady. No. 2 Manitoba	
No. 2 Manitoba 7	61/2
No. 3 Manitoba 7	51/2
Futures, steady March 7	612
May 7	3%
May Corn, spot steady July 7	236
American mixed 4	101/2
Futures old	
Futures new Via. Gal 5	7%
Futures firm, March 4	101/8
May	13%
riour, whiter patents.	6
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs 67	6
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs	
68	10
Short ribs. 16 to 24 lbs 68	
Clear beliles, it to 16 66	
Long clear middles, light 28 to 24 lbs	
Long clear middles, heavy, 45 to 40 4	
Long clear middles, heavy, 45 to 194	DS.
Short clear backs, 16 to 30 ibs 61	3
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 ibs 57	6
Lard, prime western, in tierces 55	. 0
American, refined 57	6
Cheese, Canadian, finest white. 63	6
Colored 64	0
Tallow, prime city 32	
Australian in London 36	3
Turpentine, spirits 31	9
Rosin, common 18	
Petroleum' refined	9%
Linseed Oll 27	6
Cottonseed Oil, Hull rfd. spot 28	1114
	/2
	Links



GAME AND FISH

The Annual Ontario Report Warns Water Polluters.

Torento, March 10.—The sixth annual report of the Game and Fisheries Department of Ontario, just issued, has some interesting remarks on the subject of enforcement of the gamelaws, and of the need for greater care in the conservation of the supply of

fish in the Province.

Pollution of public waters is dear with, and the fact that a strong public sentiment is growing up against this eugers well for the future. It is stated that unrestricted sewage has already destroyed many of the Dest spawning grounds in the Great Lakes and rivers, and the report goes on to say that this will continue until it is made too expensive for individuals to thus endanger the public welfare Suggestions as to a remedy are also

In discussing the question of conservation of game the suggestion is made that licenses be required for all per-sons killing any kind of game, also for Persons killing insectivortrappers ous birds or collecting their eggs should also buy permits.

The report makes a strong plea for

the establishment and enforcement of a close season for fish, the practical extermination which has taken place in certain lakes and rivers to the south being a warning which should be taken by Ontario.

Moose, deer, ducks and the common fur bearing animals, such as beaver, ofter muskrat, mink, etc., are all reported as holding their own, and in some cases increasing.

Bass hatching has been placed upon

a satisfactory basis, and it is expected that next year very substantial stock-ing of the various waters will be pos-

SHIOH COUGHS CURES **MAWSON REPORTS**

Antarctic Explorer Gives Details of Hardships,

Sydney, N.S.W., March 10. —Details of the tragic ending of Licat, B. E. Signey—No. 2, 53 to 56c.
Bran—St7.50 to \$18.
Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.
Duluth—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$3.3-4 to \$6.1-4c; No. 1 northern, \$4.3-4c to \$5.14c; No. 2 do., \$0.34c to \$8.1-4c; hard, \$4.5c to \$5.14c; No. 2 do., \$0.34c to \$8.1-4c; hard, \$6.3-4c bid; July, \$8.3-8c asked; \$6.3-4c bid; Jul Sydney, N.S.W., March 10. - Details

The wireless message received from r. Mawson, who is now in Adelic

Land, says: "On Dec. 4, 1911, while we were explor ing a new coast line 300 miles to southeast of our winter quarters, Lieut Ninnis, with a dog team and with almost all our food, disappeared in an unfathom

able crevaese. "Dr. Mertz and myself, with an in adequate supply of provisions and with six starving dogs, then started over the plateau for our hut. Bad weather retarded our progress and we subsisted

chiefly on dogs.
"On Jan. 15, 1912, Dr. Meitz died the cause of his death arising from mal

nutrition "On Feb. 7 I arrived at the but alone having traveled through snow and for and having miraculously been guided by Providence through the heav av cre

vacced areas.

"The steamer Aurora waited at the base until the weather conditions made it no longer safe. She left a few hours before my arrival at the hut. Six ener were left there by the Aurora to pro-secute a search for the members of our