31, 1911

NTED.

DAY FOR OUR
nts' supplies. No
are money-mak-
Limited, 223 Al-

do plain and
home, whole or
work sent any
send stamp for
nal Manufactur-

NTED.

A STUDY OF
sitions convince
ours. You will
don't apply for
Dept., 223 Al-

y Woman
ed and should know
the wonderful
L Whirling Spray
Vaginal Syringe. Best
convenient. It cleanses
instantly. Ask your
druggist for it.

ts for Canada.

ESE
SHOE
POLISH
FOR IC

Diplomacy.

Ryan, of Phila-
keeper, was a
r, and was pos-
Celtic wit and

ndard and the
bined to form
much rivalry
between their
as to which
resentative Ro-
Philadelphia.
ain the official
bishop. On one
yman tried to
nt as to which
he preferred.
my opinion,"
iberately; "it
Standard is far
it is equally
much above
I prefer to
the one which
perior."

es Diphtheria.

'S COURSE.

ence and opera-
is that it has
t of Benin, a
ast of equator-
a mighty eddy
the winds from
ust the coast.
moves to the
theast coast of
ugh the Carib-
n pass into the
after circling
ard to north-
it flows out
into the At-
not all of the
flows out of
er the equator
or a great part
ong the passes
West Indian
enough of it to
nd current im-
igators in our
une.

s Colds, Etc.

N GOWN.

mencement es-
Miss Blanche
N. Y., voca-
y. Wearing a
ly gown, Miss
ting audience.
rd she wrote:
cents a
.....$1.45
cents a
.....50
a yard 25c
a yard 5
.....15
.....$2.50
her address'
her friends,
her dress,
so that the
own from ev-
hundering ap-
this perora-

wo-fifty. How

AITER.

all, apropos of
ay fever, said
Denver:
patient toil,
the patient
fecting of this
Bob Sawyer's

promptly into
There were
there. And
face to an-
said:
? Who's been

said Snip, the
ng his unpaid
ver eighteen

oles
nshine,
ARDS
Grimp
Well-
OARDS
lens as
ds

Sunday School.

LESSON VI.—AUGUST 6, 1911.

Jeremiah Tried and Acquitted.—Jer. 26: 1-24.

Commentary.—I. Warnings given by Jeremiah (vs. 1-6). Jeremiah was the son of Hilkiah, a priest, but probably not the Hilkiah who was high priest in the time of Josiah. His home was at Anathoth, a priestly city a few miles from Jerusalem. He was in a position to be familiar with the religious and political life of the nation. Called in early life to be a prophet (Jer. 1. 6), and being a priest also, weighty responsibilities rested upon him. "In misery and continual peril of death he witnessed the fall of the state and the destruction of Jerusalem; he survived it, but in the silent tomb of an alien land," for he died in Egypt. The prophecies of which which a brief summary are given in the lesson are recorded in chapters 7-10. God directed the prophet to speak these words to the people that they might turn from their evil ways an humble themselves before him, yet they did not heed His words. "The more definite he had become in his warnings, the more he excited the wrath of the false prophets and of those who sided with them; and now that he had explicitly announced (Jer. 25. 11) a seventy years' captivity, their indignation boiled over, and they sought to compass his death."—Streane. The frequency and persistency with which God had sent instructions and warnings to His people, are shown in the prophet's words, "Both rising up early, and sending them." The declaration that the temple would be made like Shiloh expressed the doom that awaited the house of the Lord if the people failed to "hearken." Shiloh was once the seat of Israelitish government and the religious centre, but it had been abandoned and had fallen into decay.

II. Charges against the prophet (vs. 7-11). 7. Priests.. prophets....people — The words of Jeremiah had engaged the attention of all classes. If, as the Septuagint has it, the prophets were "false prophets," it is easily seen why there was such a hostile feeling against the speaker. 8. Made an end of speaking — The hearers respectfully held their peace until the message was delivered. All the people—A phrase indicating a general agreement among themselves. Took him—"Laid hold on him."—R. V. thou shalt surely die—The ground upon which this penalty was declared was that Jeremiah had prophesied falsely and the punishment according to the law was death (Deut. 18. 20). 9. Why hast thou prophesied—Since the people were unwilling to believe the prophet's message, they persuaded themselves that he was a false prophet. Gathered against—"Gathered unto."—R. V. The trial was about to take place. 10. The princes of Judah—Probably the judicial officers who were about the palace, the germ of the Sanhedrin of later times. They evidently had the power of life and death.—Whedon. Heard these things—Upon hearing the tumult of the people they understood that their services were needed to settle the disturbance. Entry of the new gate— It was probably the gate built by Jotham (2 Kings 15. 35). Trials were usually held at such a place as this. 11. Then spake the priests..unto the princes— A formal accusation was presented against the arrested prophet, and the ground of the accusation. Prophesied against this city—Their unbelief had construed the words of a true prophet into a false prophecy, and they would rather have Jeremiah put to death than accept the message.

III. Jeremiah's defense (vs. 12-15.) 12. Then spake Jeremiah—He was permitted to plead his own cause in the presence of those who had authority in the case and before his accusers. The Lord sent me to prophesy—We can not fail to admire the calm confidence of the prophet. When he delivered the message he was certain it was from the Lord and he was prepared to plead divine authority for the words he had uttered. This was his only defense, but it was sufficient. Their complaint was in reality against God rather than against the prophet. 13. Amend your ways and your doings—From defending himself he turned aside to exhort his accusers. "'Ways' will mean rather the settled habits, 'doings' the separate acts which go to form them."—Cam. Bible. Jeremiah had only the welfare of his people at heart, and he seems to have lost sight of his own danger in considering the danger that threatened the nation. The Lord will repent him of the evil—The destruction which God had foretold was to fall upon the people because of their sins, but if they would humble themselves and seek the Lord, the punishment would be averted. God would change his attitude toward them of they would change their attitude toward him. 14. I am in your hand—His personal safety was of trifling importance in comparison with the welfare of the nation, yet he did not wish them to consider him a false prophet, for in so doing they had warned them. 15. Innocent blood—The prophet was conscious of his own integrity. Of a truth—"Thomas Aquininas points to Jeremiah's words here as an illustration of the firmness of conviction which in the main sustained teh prophets in their trying and dangerous calling."

IV. Jeremiah's acquittal (vs. 16-24.) Not worthy to die—The nobles, reckless and worldly as they were, with a deper sense of justice than his fanatical assailants, solemnly acquitted him.—Stanley. The princes and the people in general were convinced that Jeremiah was a true prophet, even if he brought a message that strongly condemned them, and that he was seeking their highest good. 17. The elders of the land—These represented the assembled congregation, giving voie to the sentiment of the people.—Whedon. The term, elders of Israel, occurs in Exod. 3: 16. Some have supposed that the elders represented the people as the princes represented the king at the trial, and that the elders concurred in the decision of the princes. 18. Micah—One of the minor prophets who prophesied somewhat earlier than Jeremiah. The words which the elders quoted in connection with Jeremiah's acquittal are found in Mic. 3: 12. Zion shall be plowed—Utterly devastated. The words of Micah had been fully fulfilled in the days of Jeremiah, yet no penalty came to him; the people on the other hand humbled themselves and the threatened destruction was turned aside. 19. Beought the Lord—Hezekiah, so far from killing him, was led to "fear the Lord," and pray for remission of the sentence against Judah (2 Chron. 32: 26.) Thus might we procure—"Thus might we commit."—R. V. 20-24. The case of Urijah is cited as a further ground for justifying Jeremiah in the stern message which he brought to the Jews. "It would seem that Jeremiah added this incident in order to perfect the contract between Hezekiah and Jehoiakim, and thus still more perfectly illustrate the difficulties and dangers by which he was environed."—Whedon. The prophet had a faithful friend in the influential Ahikam who effectually protected him from those who sought his life. Jeremiah was preserved from his enemies.

Questions.—When did Jeremiah prophesy? Where does he rank among prophets? What other office did he hold? What prophecy did he utter that angered the people? What effort was made against him? Before whom was Jeremiah brought to trial? Where? What defense did the prophet make? What was the decision of the court? What was his manner durin gthe trial? What did Jeremiah exhort the people to do? What reference has made to Micah? To Urijah? What faithful friend came to the assistance of Jeremiah?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—God's terms with sinners.

I. Presented through his prophet.

II. Evaded by misrepresentation.

I. Presented through his prophet. God directed Jeremiah where to speak, when to speak, what to speak and to whom to speak. Neither to please men nor to save himself was Jeremiah permitted to diminish a word. He met the people assembled for their devotions and gave them in God's name a plain, practical, rational and pathetic sermon on repentance and reformation. The law was what God himself had set before them. Those who would not be subject to the commands of God subjected themselves to the curse of God. The message was God's entreaty to the people to repent and also a declaration of what their refusal to do so would bring. Jeremiah declared he was commissioned to God and spoke only the words he gave him. He mingled hope with warning. His prophecy aimed at the real good of the nation, making the morality of the nation as imperative as that of the individual. Jeremiah was candid in warning the people of their punishment. He was prudent in declaring his divine mission. He had charity toward those whom he exhorted to repent. Though he spoke fearlessly he spoke of peace as well as wrath, and assured all men of God's mercy to the penitent. Yet Jeremiah's message gave such offense that he was in danger of losing his life for presenting it. Instead of awaking conviction among the priests it exasperated them.

II. Evaded by misrepresentation. The priests and prophets assumed that the thing which Jeremiah prophesied was absolutely impossible, and proceeded to deal with him as a criminal. He showed them that his motives were good, and if they did not make good use of his message it would be their own fault. He assured them repeatedly that he was God's messenger, and spoke what was appointed unto him to say, and was therefore under divine protection. He warned them against their danger if they proceeded against him. He had no fear of death and having a good conscience in a good cause he was fearless. He exhibited resignation, meekness and cheerfulness under persecution. As a divinely-commissioned prophet Jeremiah was above all human tribunals. They might think that killing the prophet would defeat the prophecy, though it would but add to their guilt and aggravate their ruin. Jeremiah stood firm, and God wonderfully preserved him. He faithfully proclaimed God's message though priests and false prophets spitefully persecuted him. He stood to his doctrine to the letter in the face of his persecutors and God raised up men to protect and deliver him. It was the prudent princes who stilled the excitement and prevented the infuriated people from carrying out their designs upon the life of the defenceless prophet Jeremiah. These men constituted themselves into a court of appeal, before which prophet and people were summoned. Before them Jeremiah made his defence. His plea was ever the same, that he could not but utter the words with which the Lord had sent him. His bold and ingenuous defence turned the situation in his favor. The people recalled former prophecies and saw that Jeremiah was only reaffirming the predictions of Micah delivered in the days of Hezekiah. They pointed to the method of good King Hezekiah as contrasted with the violent measures King Jehoiakim would favor against God's prophets. He was neither pious toward God nor just toward men. This better element among the people prevailed and the hand of violence was stayed and Jeremiah was left to go free. Sinners are the same in all ages, ever ready to execute vengeance upon those who interrupt their carnal security by warning them of impending punishment upon the impenitent. Not daring to challenge God, they presume that the messenger is the offender, the one who is speaking blasphemy against God. In their pretentious righteousness they put their captive under penalty of law. Like Herod with John the Baptist, Jehoiakim would not have scrupled to quench in blood the light that cast such strong condemnation upon his oppressive actions.

T. B. A.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

Washington, July 31.— It is believed here that both the Anglo-American and Franco-American general arbitration treaties can be made ready for signature by Saturday or Monday next.

A few technical adjustments remain to be made in the text of the French treaty, and these are now being wrought out at the State Department, which is in constant cable communication with Paris.

Pretty near next to the Ten Commandments fresh air makes people better.—New York Press.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE HEN, THE HOG AND THE COW.

To the honest, hard-worked farmer
I would give some good advice,
You may take it now or leave it,
But I'll need not tell it twice.
Of all the things upon the farm
That pay best, I'll allow,
Are things not often valued high—
The hen, the hog, the cow.

They help to fertilize the fields,
And eat the surplus grain,
And, whether they are kept or sold
They're always making gain.
The hen and hog gives eggs and meat,
The cow rich milk and cream,
Which by the farmer's wife is made
Into golden butter clean.

They furnish money, furnish food,
And pay the mortgage, too,
The "mortgage lifters," they are called,
For this is what they do.
The farmer with his hogs and hens,
And also with his cow,
Need have no fear of debt or want
At produce prices now.

With eggs for breakfast, pork at noon,
For supper milk and cream,
The farmers' fare is equal to
An epicurean dream.
No city fare can equal it,
Nor give such health, I trow.
All honor to the farmer's friends,
The hen, the hog, the cow.

RETURNS PER COW.

(Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division, Ottawa.)

Out of 2,400 cows tested last month in Ontario for members of cow-testing associations, 895 of them, or over one-third of the total number recorded, gave yields of over 1,000 pounds of milk and 33 pounds of butter fat. Many cows gave over 40 pounds of fat. In sharp contrast are some low average yields, from all cows included in three or four associations, of less than 26 pounds of fat. With butter fat valued only at 20 cents per pound, this means that good cows are earning $3 per month more than poor cows. If this average is multiplied by a milking period of ten months, it follows that there is actually a difference in the income from two such cows of as much as $30 in the season.

Those astonishing differences are only brought to light and to the apprehension of owners when they begin to record weights of milk and to take samples for testing. If cows are viewed from a right perspective (a full season's satisfactory production and not a brief, near-sighted glimpse of a record—for a day or a week) not one will be retained in the herd that does not return a good profit; and such common differences as noted above will not be possible in the properly selected dairy herd, each cow selected on the basis of her individual demonstration of profit made. Every dairy farmer will find it advantageous to keep dairy records.

C. F. W.

STANDARD FOOD FOR COWS.

Professor Thomas Shaw thinks certain foods may be looked upon as standard for feeding dairy cows, and that every dairyman can grow them, wherever he may be located. These include as hough-age plants of the clover family; as silage, corn in one or the other of its varieties; and as a grain, a mixture of wheat and oats. Of course, in addition to these, many other foods should be grown, but these are less important than the foods named.

Professor Shaw says that whenever the clover plant can be grown it ought to be used with much freedom. The food furnished for cows represents only one element in its value. The effect on the soil is always helpful, and in many instances greatly so. Usually clover can be best grown in mixtures for dairy cows. This means that two or three varieties may be grown together. It would also seem correct to say that quite a sprinkling of timothy improves a clover ration for dairy cows. It does so by helping to support the clover while it is growing, and by making it easier to cure when the crop is cut. Alfalfa will answer the same purpose as clover. Where neither may be had it may be quite possible to get vetch or cow-pea hay.

Professor Shaw thinks no food can be grown in the United States that will provide so large a proportion of nutrients as corn. But the nutrients furnished do not tell all the story. In addition to nutrition, when cured in the silo, its succulence is beneficial. It is helpful to the digestion. It also favors milk production. These are two advantages it always will have over corn fodder fed in the dry form.

Clover and corn fodder furnish a fodder ration that cannot easily be improved upon for dairy cows. Two factors should be taken into account when determining the amount of grain to feed. One is the extent to which clover or alfalfa is fed, and the second is the production of the cow. The rule with some is to feed one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced. When clover or alfalfa forms a large part the ration it would see unreasonabet to suppose that a less uqantity of grain would suffice than the amounts named.

THE WORK HORSE.

The work horse needs food that is not only concentrated but nutritious. But that is not all. Dr. Alexander says the concentrate should supply to the highest degree, and in the least bulk, the greatest proportion of ingredients most needed for repair of tissue consumed in work, and at the same time provide the necessary amount of force, vigor and heat. Oats have been found to be the best food to meet these requirements, while corn cannot fill the bill, being an incomplete foood. Oats make muscle and at the same time supply vim and vigor, some heat and much force, while a surplus is capable of being stored up in the tissues as fat and nitrogenous matter to be drafts upon her under extra stress. Corn, on the other hand, is in the animal economy mainly for the manufacturing of heat and the surplus of fat to form heat fat.

It also is incomplete as regards mineral matters needed for bone and sinew making, ingredients in which oats is rich. Yet, if properly fed, corn is an excellent food. Yet with all that, for hard-working horses it does not take the place of sound old oats, nor is it perfectly satisfactory as a food in hot weather. Corn is an excellent adjunct to the horse's feed when hard-worked in cool weather, but not as suitable as oats while oats, corn and bran form a splendid ration for the horse in winter. The working horse will require at least one pound of grain for each 100 pounds of live weight daily, and may take a fourth more when the work is extra hard.

FARMING PAYS.

The Secret of Success Told by David Rankin.

When David Rankin, the world's largest farmer, was asked to tell the secret of his success (he began by borrowing $6 and died worth $5,000,000, all made in farming), he answered promptly: "Success in farming consists in making every minute, every cent and every seed count. A good workman is cheap at most any price and a shiftless, careless man is dear if he works for nothing."

Not long before he died Mr. Rankin amplified his views. "To make a profit the farmer, just as any other manufacturer, must reduce the cost of production," he said. "I saw this long ago and when I saved a hand's wages by the use of a new piece of machinery I felt pretty good; that was making money for me. We farmers must not only keep eternally at reducing the cost of production, but plan a way to get the most out of our product. Use your head as well as your hands, for it is the little savings that make up the profits at the end of the year. It takes sharpening of wits all the time."

The fertilizer problem is one of the most serious confronting the farmer today. Shall he open up his fields to the commercial article or shall he husband his own resources and retain the band his own resources and maintain the fertility of the soil by returning to it the elements of which it was robbed in producing a crop? The answer is simple. A ton of average fresh manure contains ten pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid and ten pounds of potash. At the prices which these elements of plant food would cost in commercial fertilizers the value of manure would be $2.50 a ton. This does not take into account the value of the organic matter furnished, which may be greater than that of the plant food. That this theoretical valuation is very conservative is shown by the result of many field experiments, by various experiment stations and by practical farmers. The value as shown by the increased crops has equalled and often exceeded this theoretical valuation.

An experiment conducted in Jasper county, Missouri, resulted in an acre which had been treated with eight tons of manure yielding sixty-five bushels of corn, while an acre immediately adjoining—which had not been treated with natural fertilizer—yielding only twenty-nine and a half bushels. Experiments conducted at Columbia, in the same State, resulted as follows: A tract on which corn had been grown continuously for twenty years yielded only three bushels to the acre. Immediately adjoining a tract planted to corn for twenty years, but which had been liberally manured, yielded thirty bushels to the acre. Another tract, likewise adjoining, on which corn had been rotated with oats and clover, yielded forty-nine bushels to the acre. Still a fourth tract, immediately adjoining, on which scientific management had been practiced to the extent of both rotating crops and manuring the field, yielded sixty bushels to the acre.—From "Efficiency on the Farm," in August Technical World Magazine.

ONTARIO PLOWMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The object of the Ontario Plowmen's Association is to advance the interests of Agriculture:

(a) By encouraging its members to give greater attention to thorough cultivation of the soil.

(b) By establishing branch associations throughout the Province.

(c) By disseminating useful information with regard to the fertilization and cultivation of the soil.

(d) By interesting farmers' sons to become first-class plowmen, thereby largely increasing the yield and quality of the field crops of Ontario.

(e) By encouraging annual Provincial, county and township plowing matches.

(f) By awarding premiums at such competitions.

(g) And by such other means as may be desirable.

1. This organization shall be known as the Ontario Plowmen's Association.

2. Any person may become a member of the association by the payment of one dollar per annum, payable in advance, and a single payment of ten dollars shall constitute a member for life. Life members shall not be entitled to rerpesentation on the board of directors, but shall be entitled to vote at the annual meeting.

The object of the branch associations shall be those set forth in the preamble of the Ontario Plowmen's Association. A branch association may be formed in any township in Ontario.

LAW OF SEPARATION.

Lisbon, July 31.—The Government has delivered to the representatives of the powers copies of the promised amendments to the law of separation, exempting the foreign churches from the payment of one-third of their revenues for charities and removing them from the dominion of the fiscal authorities of the Portuguese churches.

FOUND CHILD'S REMAINS.

St. Catharines despatch; John Williams, a colored man, excavating on a lot on Wiley street this afternoon, unearthed the remains of a child, which had evidently lived three or four years. The find caused considerable stir in the vicinity, the lot being crowded with curious men and women all evening, until Chief Gaskie arrived and took the bones away. There is no explanation as to how the child came to be buried in such a place.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$10 25	$10 75
Butter, choice, dairy	0 23	0 26
Do., inferior	0 19	0 21
Eggs, dozen	0 25	0 28
Chickens, spring, lb.	0 18	0 02
Fowl, lb.	0 15	0 16
Ducks, spring, lb.	0 18	0 20
Turkeys, lb.	0 18	0 20
Apples, bbl.	4 00	6 00
Potatoes, bush.	1 50	1 75
Beef, hinquarters	11 00	12 50
Do., forequarters	6 50	7 50
Do., medium, carcase	7 75	8 50
Do., choice, carcase	9 00	9 50
Mutton, prime	8 00	9 00
Veal, prime	10 00	12 00
Lamb	11 50	12 50
Spring lamb, lb	0 13	0 15

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of fruit and vegetables were fairly large to-day, with the demand good and prices irregular.

Oranges, Valencias	$ 4 25	$ 4 75
Lemons, case	5 25	5 50
Bananas, bunch	1 75	2 00
Pineapples, case	3 00	3 50
Apples, basket	30	50
Cherries, eating bkt.	1 25	1 35
Do., cooking bkt.	1 10	1 25
Raspberries, box	14	15
Lawtons, box	13	15
Thimbleberries, box	14	15
Blueberries, bkt.	1 50	0 00
Currants, red, 11 qts.	1 75	0 00
Do., black	2 00	2 25
Gooseberries, large bkt.	1 50	0 00
Plums, bkt.	70	1 00
Pears, bkt.	75	00
Asparagus, dozen	1 75	2 00
Tomatoes, bkt.	1 25	1 50
Wax beans, bkt.	50	60
Cucumbers bkt.	30	40
Cauliflower, dozen	1 50	0 00
Potatoes, bbl.	4 75	5 00
Watermelons	40	50

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's	5 05
do. St. Lawrence	5 05
do. Acadia	5 00
Imperial granulated	4 90
Beaver granulated	4 90
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's	4 65
do. St. Lawrence	4 65

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto despatch: There are no export cattle at the city yards this morning. Butchers are unchanged at yesterday's quotations. Light stockers have taken a little jump, being now $4.30 to $4.65. Calves and lambs ar eunchanged. Hogs are $7.35 f.o.b. fed and watered at the city yards, and $7.85 fed and watered at the Union Stock Yards.

Three prominent men in the city yards together with the Harris Co., are forcing prices on calves and hogs. Hogs are expected to drop 25 cents in a week.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

	Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—					
July	96¾	..	..	..	96
Oct	92⅝	92	92⅝	92	92⅝
Dec.	91½	91⅛	91⅞	91⅛	..
Oats—					
July	36⅝	..	..	..	36⅝
Oct.	37⅞	..	..	..	37¼
Dec.	36⅞	..	..	..	37

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

New York.—Beeves—Receipts 12,000 head; no trading; feeling steady. Calves—Receipts 379 head; market dull and unchanged; veals, $6 to $8.75; culls, $5; grassers and buttermilks, $3.50 to $4.50; Western calves, 6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 8,740 head; market steady; sheep, $3 to $4; culls, $1.50; lambs, $4.50 to $7.25; culls, $4; Hogs — Receipts 895 head; market firm to $5c higher; State and Pennsylvania hogs, $6.90 to $7.25.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—A sale of sheepskins was held here to-day. There were 9,900 bales offered, but the demand was poor and withdrawals were frequent. Full wooled skins were unchanged to 5 per cent. lower and short wooled and faulty grades declined from 5 to 7½ per cent. Following are the sales and prices paid for clothing and combing: New South Wales, 700 bales at 2½d to 8¼d; Queensland, 400 bales at 2¾d to 8½d; Victoria, 2,500 bales at 3¼d to 8⅛d; South Australia, 500 bales at 2½d to 8⅛d; West Australia, 1,400 bales at 2¼d to 8¾d; Tasmania, 300 bales at 3¼d to 8⅛d; New Zealand, 2,200 bales at 2d to 8¾d; Punta Arenas, 1,900 bales at 3d to 7¾d.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston.—Cheese brought 12 cents on the Frontenac board this afternoon. There were boarded 745 boxes of colored and 221 of white.

Brockville.—Four thousand and sixty-five boxes of cheese, 2,880 of which were colored, were offered on the cheese board to-day. Prices took another jump, the bidding starting at 11 7-8c. First sales were recorded at 12 1-8c, but the ruling was practically cleared. Including curb sales, the day's transactions amounted to about 8,000.

Winchester, Ont.—Three hundred and sixty colored and 654 white cheese were boarded to-night; 85 white sold at 12c.

MONTREAL PRODUCE.

Montreal.—Business in all lines of grain for export account was quiet, but there was a fair demand from local buyers for oats, and sales amounting to 20,000 bushels of No. 2 C. W. were made at 42c per bushel afloat. The foreign demand for spring wheat flour was quiet, but there was a fair enquiry for new crop winter wheat grades, and as prices bid were 3d per sack higher, sales of 3,000 sacks were made. The local market is steady, with a fair trade passing. Bran and shorts are scarce and wanted. The trade in cheese, butter, eggs and provisions is good. All grades of sugar advanced 10c per cwt. Standard granulated is now $5.10. Dressed hogs (abattoir), $10.25 to $10.50 per 100 lbs. Beef—Plate, half barrels, 100 lbs., $7.50; barrels, 200 lbs., $14.50; tierces, 375 lbs., 9 1-2c; boxes, 50 lbs. net (pachment lined), 9 5-8c; tubs, 50 lbs. net, grained, two handles, 9 3-4c; tin pails, 20 lbs. gross, 9 1-4c. Pork—Heavy Canada short cut mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, $22.50; half barrels, $11.50; Canada short cut and back pork, 45 to 55 pieces, barrels, $22.50; Canada clear pork barrels, 30 to 35 pieces, $21; bean pork, small pieces, half bbl. barrels, $19. Oats—Canadian western No. 2, 42 1-2 to 43c, car lots ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 42 to 42 1-2c; No. 3 C. W., 41 1-2 to 42c; No. 2 local white, 41c; No. 3 local white, 40c; No. 4 local white, 39c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.30; seconds, $4.80; winter wheat patents, $4.50 to $4.75; strong bakers', $4.60; straight rollers, $4 to $4.10; do., in bags, $1.75 to $1.85. Rolled oats—Per barrel, $4.75; bag of 90 lbs., $2.25. Corn—American, No. 3 yellow, 69 to 69 1-2c. Millfeed, bran, Ontario, $21 to $22; Manitoba, $20 to $21; midllings, Ontario, $24 to $25; shorts, Manitoba, $23; mouillie, $25 to $31. Eggs—Selected, 21 1-2c; do., fresh, 17 1-2c; do., No 1 stock, 16 1-2c. Cheese—Westerns, 11 3-4 to 12 1-4c; easterns, 11 1-2 to 12c. Butter—Choicest, 22 3-4 to 23 1-4c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market this morning the offerings of live stock were 500 cattle, 625 sheep and lambs, 1,525 hogs, and 500 calves. Owing to the more seasonable weather and the small supply of cattle offered a rather firmer feeling prevailed in the market, but price showed no change as compared with those of Monday. The demand was better, and a fairly good trade was done, but really good to choice cattle were rather scarce. Choice steers sold at 6 to 6 1-4c, good at 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c, fairly good at 5 to 5 1-2c, fair at 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c, and common at 4 to 4 1-4c per pound. There were a number of cows on the market, which brought from 3 1-2 to 4 3-4c, and bulls from 3 to 5c per pound, as to quality. The tone of the market for small meats was very firm, but prices show no actual change. The demand was good, and, as supplies were not large, an active trade was done. Sheep sold at $4.50 to $6; lambs at $3.75 to $5, and calves at $3 to $6 each, as to quality. There was no change in the condition of the market for hogs, prices being firmly maintained under a good demand from packers, and sales of mixed lots were made at $7.25 to $7.50, and heavy weights at $6 to $6.50 per cwt., weighed off cars. At the Montreal Stock Yards, West-end Market, there were offered for sale 200 cattle, 350 sheep and lambs, 675 hogs, and 500 calves. The condition of this market was much the same as the one above, and the prices realized for cattle, sheep, lambs and calves show no change. The demand for hogs was good, and prices ruled firm, with sales of selected lots at $7.85, and mixed lots at $7.25 to $7.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool Despatch:—Closing wheat—Spot, steady; No. 1 Manitoba, 7s 7d; No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 5 1-2d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 4d; futures, easy: July, 6s 11 7-8d; Oct., 8s 9 3-4d; Dec., 6s 10 7-8d.

Flour—Winter patents, 27s 6d.

Hops—In London, Pacific Coast, £7 to £7 15s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 73s 9d.

Pork—Prime mess western, 72s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 72s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 54s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 55s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 54s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 54s; do., heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 54s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 47s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 48s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 41s 6d. American refined, in pails, 42s 9d.

Canadian cheese—Finest, white, new, 57s 6d; do, colored, new 58s 6d.

Turpentine spirits—Steady, 38s 6d.

Resin—Common, 15s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined, 6 1-2d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago Report:—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 5,000; market, steady to strong; beeves, $5.10 to $8.25; Texas steers, $4.40 to $6.10; western steers, $4 to $6.10; stockers and feeders, $3 to $5.40; cows and heifers, $2.10 to $6.85; calves, $5.50 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 16,000; market, 5c higher than yesterday's average; light, $6.60 to $7.10; mixed, $6.60 to $7.10; heavy, $6.30 to $7.02 1-2; roughs, $6.30 to $6.55; good to choice, heavy, $6.55 to $7.02 1-2; pigs, $5.30 to $6.70; bulk of sales, $6.70 to $7.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 19,000; market slow at yesterday's close; natives, $2.50 to $4.25; western, $2.50 to $4.25; $3.75 to $7.15; western, $4.50 to $7.25.

MACDONALD HALL

Results of the Examinations Held Last June.

Guelph, July 31.—The following are the results of the MacDonald Hall examinations, held at the end of June:

Junior Normal Class—1st class — Misses Job, Davis, Coggs, McKim, Jones. 2nd class—Misses Shaw, Taylor, Alley, Farncomb, Pinal, Corrigan, Dougall, Dobson, Craig.

Senior Normal class (two-year course)—1st class—Miss MacAdams. 2nd class— Misses Sutherland, Staebler, Ross, E. Cooke, Carpenter, Hales, MacTavish, Burke, Seaborn, Lampkin, M. Coke, Powell, Bickford.

Senior Normal Class (One-year course)—1st class—Misses Perkins, Wright, Burns. 2nd class — Misses Boggs, Walsh.

Junior Housekeeper Class—1st class—Miss Pringle. 2nd class—Misses Fearman, Hardy, Wright, Boughner, Doerring, Hamilton, Black, Cole. Conditioned—Miss Gibson.

Senior Housekeeper Class—1st class—Miss Elliot. 2nd class—Misses Frank, Gardiner, McGie, Carrick, McLellan, Dunlop, Howell, Comfort.

Homemaker Class—1st class—Misses Douglas, Farmer, Dickie, H. Smith. 2nd class—Miss A. Greig, Mallory, Herrington, N. Carrick, Beard, Martin, Proctor, Whittaker, McKay, McGiffin, Scott, Cober, Young, Rutherford, Ware, Crawford, Gregory, J. Greig, Baines, Snelling, Greenfield, Lighthourne, Buchan, D. Walker, Dutton, Bell, Brown. Conditioned—Misses Richardson, Jackson.

NORTHWEST CROPS

Wheat Rapidly Ripening—A Thousand Harvesters Arrive.

Winnipeg, July 31.—The warm, dry weather prevails throughout the Prairie Provinces, and wheat is rapidly ripening. Oat cutting is general throughout Manitoba, and the yield is unusually heavy. The condition of wheat could not be better. The first excursion, bringing harvest hands, arrived from Ontario to-day with 1,600 men aboard. They were distributed chiefly in Manitoba to-day. Another excursion will arrive to-night and be sent through to Southern Manitoba, where harvest will be on first.

The farmers are anxiously watching the effect o fh ten dollar rate made from Ontario for a large number from that St. Paul to the Prairie Provinces, as usual.