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wood to preserve for of Budapest arsult by a reversal r he treats the e posts in such a all germ and ina serves as a subdifficult to secure it is called "peris-

advice)-"My boy, that tell." Young gely)—"I know it. rother."—Judge



LESSON III .- JULY 21, 1912.

The Growth of the Kingdom .- Mark 4: 26-32; Matt. 13: 33.

Commentary. I. The seed in the soil (vs. 26-29), 26. So is the kingdom of God-Mark here gives a beautiful simile of our Lord, which is furnished by no other evangelist. It compares the growth of the word in the heart to the growth of the seed to full maturity and fruit.-Whedon, The kingdom is presented in a twofold sense, the work of the gospel in the world at large and in the hearts of men. A man-The sower is not made prominent in this parable. Christ is primarily the sower. "Human agency in general may be referred to." -Schaff. Seed.—In the parable of the sower the soil was made prominent, showing personal, human responsibility for the reception and the germination of the seed, while in this parable the seed is prominent, showing the inherent principle of life and growth. The seed is the word of God, the truths of the gospel. This seed is sown by vacrious means, as by preaching, teaching, pereonal testimony, exhortation, the godly living of Christians, and always with the distinct purpose of having it germinate and produce a harvest. The wise farmer sows that he may have an increase. therefore he is eareful to procure good seed, seed that is of the right kind and that has in it the life principle. The gospel seed is of the right kind. The increase from it is righteoueness and all its accompanying fruits, and it has the life principle in it. Into the ground -The sower sows where there is soil, and soil that is capable of affording the conditions essential to growth. The ground represents the human heart. The seed of the gospel falls into the hearts of those who sincerely hear it.

27. Night and day When the seed is once entrusted to the soil, the work of sowing is completed, and the sower may pursue his regular course of life. His remaining on the watch night and day would not hasten the germination of the seed, nor would his sleeping at night and going about his accustomed occupaspring and grow up—It is the property of the seed that is to engage our attention, the secret energy of its own. the principle of life and growth within itself, whereby it springs up and grows. ation. Cam. Bib. As the seed has the germ, the principle of life, in it, and when placed in the soil under proper condi tions will germinate develop-and yield a harvest, so the truths of the gospei have in them an energy that, when they reach the soil of a receptive heart, will produce a fruitage of righteousness. peace and joy. He knoweth not how— He knows what must be done by him in order that the process may take place but the process itself is a secret to him. The plants grow while he sleeps, but if he were awake, nature, nevertheless works in secret before his eyes. Whe-

28. The earth bringeth forth fruit of herself—The earth exercises of its own II. As compared with other religions seed. The tarmer can not cause the form and imagery this parable is exseed to sprout and grow, but he can | quisitely simple: in principle and meanleave it undisturbed in the soil and ing it is very profound. The idea is disprotected that nature can do her part. | tinct and beautiful The seed once sown truth placed in receptive soil will bring will. It accords with reason, conscience corn in the ear -There is a law of or- makes men upright, loving and Christderly development in natural growth, so like. Spiritual life is an independent, growth.—Maclear. The beginnings of growth, therefore the real test of life the kingdom in the soul are small, but is growth, and growth is for the sake not be in the housing.—Nashville Banthe nature of the seed = apparent in the of fruit. According to this parable the blade that springs from it. If this Christian life is fruitfol, and we may exgrowth is not interrupted by unbelie pect to see fruit. As a result of the and other sins, there will result strength growing comes the ripening, wet the and other sins, there will result strength and other sins, there will result strength and maturity. "The faith and love of waiting for its maturity. The seed condemption that is in Christ. It has the growth. The spiritual life is as much ear which is shortly to be filled with grain, the outlines of the whole image the natural world, is the field of grow. eousness, and having escaped the cor a partaker of the divine nature, and is filled with all the fulness of God."-

Clarke. 29. When the fruit is brought forth. etc. The farmer harvests the grain when it is ripe, and appropriates it to his own use. It is the harvest that he has in view when he sows the seed, and development are invisible and silent. All he is not slow in entering upon the fruits of his labors. When the fruits of the kingdom appear in the Christian. responsible for the laws of spiritual they immediately become useful in the growth. This parable contains lessons Master's service. Those who are fully Master's service. Those who are fully on diligence, reverence and trust.

Saved and filled with the Spirit enter II.As compared with other religious. into the harvest field to gather lost Real life is that which has in it a prinample before their fellow men and in the smallest of the gospel beginnings In a secondary sense the Christian him- other systems of religion have in them

speakable bleesing. the prospects of a kingdom worthy of the silent growth and the final victory of the name were by no means flattering. It was like a grain of mustard seed in the nature of leaven to make all the nature of leaven to make all the meal like itself, so it is in the nature of the grace of God in the soul. It is smallness, but we must not forget that it was compared to comething that the gospel to transform those who we must not life in it. Sown in the gospel to transform those who we the gospel to transform those who we complete. It grasps all the elements and appliances compelling that money invested in houses and appliances compelling that money invested in houses and appliances compelling the life is secret, gradual and houses and appliances compelling the life is secret, gradual and houses and appliances compelling the silent growth and the final victory is foolish and not common sense at all.

Common sense again, too, would into dicate that any scheme of poultry is foolish and not common sense at all.

Common sense again, too, would into dicate that any scheme of poultry is foolish and not common sense at all.

Common sense again, too, would into dicate that any scheme of poultry is for the gospel to transform those who we have the gospel to transform the gos

known in the east and was raised by the Jews. Less than all the seeds-The mustard seed was not the least of all seeds in the world, but of all which the huehandman was accustomed to sow: and the "tree," when full grown, was larger than the other herbe in his garden. -Maclear. Jesus did not besitate to admit that his kingdom was small in its beginning. He could took forward through the ages and see its marvellous unfolding and its glorious consummation.

32. Becometh greater than all herbs-Matthew says it "becometh a tree" (13: 32). The mustard of Palestine grows to an enormous size, sometimes reaching a height of fifteen feet. It an herb in nature, but a tree in size. The comparison between the size of the seed and the full-grown plant was striking and well known to those whom Jesus was addressing. This truth was a revelation to them. They could see simply the sprouting seed, and that not clearly, while the magnificent growth which he pictured to them was far in the future. Fowls of the air under the sha-dow-Travellers in the East tell us of the spreading branches of the mustard plant, and of the birds flocking to it in great number, when the seeds are ripe, of which the birds are exceedingly fond. The strength of this plant is shown by the words of Rabbi Simeon: "I had a stalk of mustard in my garden up waich I climbed as one climbs to the top of a fig tree." The kingdom of heaven has inherent energy. It has never halted, never faltered from the beginning. It is destined to move forward until "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." (Rev. 11: 15.) III. The Leaven in the Meal (v. 33)

33, like unto leaven-Another feature of the kingdom is presented under a most familiar figure. Leaven was an article found in every home and usually contor chicks, you must watch the tempereisted of a lump of dough kept over from a previous baking. Which a woman. . . hid in three measures of meal. The task of baking devolved upon the women of the East. Three measures of meal would be equal to something more than a bushel. The leaven was placed in the meal, out of sight-till the whole was leavened- A large mass of meal to be transformed by a small amount of leaven, yet the parable is true to nature. This parable sets forth the permeating, pervading, transforming power of the grace of God. The grace of God works a change in the motives, in the desires, in the purposes, in the affections, in the pleasures, in the emotions and in the choices. The change thus wrought has its ontward manifest-

Questions - Name the three parables of this lesson. What is meant by the phrase, "kingdom of heaven"? What is the main teaching in the parable of the seed cast into the ground? What is said about the manner of the growth of the seed? What is the harvest? What does the parable of the mustard seed teach? Give reasons why this is an apt comparison. What is leaven? What aspect of the kingdom is made prominent by the parable of the leaven?

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic. The power and extent of the

gospel. I. As it relates to individual life. forth fruit. The blade ... the full and the deepest craving of the soul. It also is it in reference to spiritue! mysterious, constant and progressive and as constantly under God's care as, in known truth and trust God to make it effective. The eye of God marks what waiting time is the growing time. The earliest processes of germination and with the grain that is sown. God is

souls into the kingdom. "God saves ciple of expansion. The mightiest is men to the uttermost, that they may often the product of what is apparenthere perfectly love him, and worthing by the feeblest. The parable of the musmagnify his name" in setting a good ex tard seed exhibits the contrast between seeking to save those who are in sin. and the greatness of its expansion. All self may be considered the ripened an element of weakness, which must grain, and the barvest it his being cause their failure; not so with the relibrought into his eternal home. A full gion of the Bible. The kingdom of regular hour and system of feeding. prought into the harvest is an un- Christ shall stand together. It is the The system and hour of feeding stone cut out of the mountain without H. The nustand seed (vs. 30.32). 30. hands, which became a great mountain then as carefully adhered to. Feed-Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom and filled the whole earth. Redempof God- Having considered this aspect tion through Jesus is God's greatest lessness and discontent in a flock, of the gospel spetem, as revealed to the plan for man. Jesus taught that the world and operating in the hearts of change he meant to effect in the world men, he passes to explain another phase was not so much of the ourward form. of the kingdom. 31. It is like a grain as of the spirit and character, of all of mustard seed The comparison is things. The gospel has proved itself to appropriate because the kingdom of be a benign and elevating power wherheaven was apparently insignificant in ever it has been introduced. It is the its beginnings. As men looked at Him. refuge and strength and the hope of the Jesus was an obscure resident of an un- world. It contains a life-giving power. important village of Galilee, who had Man must have something outside of gained a few followers from the ranks himself to enable him to live without of the common people. The multitules sin. The grain of mustard seed and the were not becoming his followers, and leaven illustrate the small beginnings, the prospects of a kingdom worthy of the silent growth and the final victory

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LONDON (ENG.)

IN POULTRY **WORLD**

to the favor of God .-- T. R. A.

RAISING INCUBATOR CHICKS. Some people have an idea that incubator chicks are not as hardy as the hen-hatched chicks. When the old hen is sitting she gives the eggs her entire ing into factory methods. attention: she stirs the eggs, her temperature never gets too hot or too cold,

ature in the machine. There must be moisture in the machine, the eggs turned twice a day, the lamps must be kept trimmed and filled, and the best way to learn is to study the instructions that you get with the

neubator and then follow them care-Soak stele bread in sweet skim-milk. press out the milk as completely as possible and feed the bread to the chicks, also keep coarse sand before them; without it the chicks cannot grind their

Feed this bread and milk a little at a time, every two hours for two days, then add a little hard-boiled egg, shell and all, broken fine, to the bread After a week on this ration add hurled oats and finely cracked wheat.

SUMMER HOUSING

The season is now here when you ex-

perience the greatest heat, or at any rate, when you may expect to, and suitable housing for all young stock is of the greatest importance, if all is to go well. Plenty of fresh air, plenty of room, plenty of soft bedding (which should be kept clean) until of sufficient age to perch, are all essentials. Overcrowding and housing of the young stock with the old in stuffy, ill-ventilated sleeping quarters are both common and fatal errors. Chickens grow faster and do better if kept cool at ghts during summer, and a pure, cool accord its function in the growth of the | 1. As it relates to individual life. Is atmosphere in their sleeping quarters is one of the first things to be looked after if you expect them to do well. To breathe a foul atmosphere during the night time is sure to lead to bodily de-In the natural world the laws that are grows according to its own nature. It formities of various kinds to say nothing in operation were established by God has an inherent vitality, a power of of colds, croup and other such ailments. himself, and the soil, the rain and the growth which springs up "we know not | When these evils befall the flock no end sunshine have each a part in the pro- how." The mysterious growth covers of trouble will soon follow. It is a good duction of the harvest from the seed. the interval between seed time and har- plan to have an open-fronted, airy shed, God also has set in operation laws in vest. The religion of Christ is a power | with a well-littered floor for housing the the spiritual realm, and the seed of that holds sway over intellect, heart and youngsters at night time during the summer months. The birds should be separated according to size, and kept in small flocks, which can be done where the house is of sufficient size, by placing wire partitions. Give attention to these points and if anything goes wrong it will

COMMON SENSE NEEDED FOR

FOWLS. Common sense in the way many the believing soul increase abundantly. Waiting for its maturity. The seed con-tains in itself the years of all the future but in the way they actually keeping the justified freely through the rehandle poultry. Take the matter of the much heralded intensive poultry keeping and the large profits so exgrain, the outlines of the whole image ing corn. How the Spirit of God deals tensively advertised. It seems almost of God. Then appears the full corn. with the mind of man; how he creates impossible that any thinking man or the new heart and the right spirit: how | woman can reason out the former or eousness, and having escaped the cor we are begotten again auto a lively swallow the latter. The hastiness, ruption that is in the world, it is made hope, we can not tell. God permits man; too, with which many poultry keepto co-operate with Him, but the great ers jump at conclusions does not have work is his. Man's work is to make common sense to recommend it. Within the month these lines are penned the writer has come across becomes of each grain of seed. The several instances of this, let alone the hundreds of instances that have come directly under his observation. Common sense is not only lacking in many expectation must actually begin and end individual poultry operations, but there are practices in poultry keeping in this State that are almost universal that have nothing like good sense to recommend them.

Regularity all the time is one of the imperative things in poultry keeping. The work is never very hard, but what work there is is work that needs to be done with clock-like regularity. There are no Sundays and no holidays in poultry keeping. The Sunday work can be so arranged that the minimum need be done on that day and yet there is some work that must be done as on all other days.

The most important of this is the should be carefully considered and ing at irregular intervals causes restdisturbs digestion and egg laying. Poultry quickly learns to carry the time and if the feeding is always at exactly the same time they will not lose much time fretting for the feed. hour, but spend their time in activity

along natural inclinations. Feeding and caring for poultry at regular hours and after an established system trends strongly toward success and profit. There are many conditions over which we have no control and to do the usual thing at the usual time under unusual conditions

all simultaneously. Leaven represents such an inverse hatio will be eventuthe penetrating power of divine grace ally wasted. And wher anyone atand the possibility of man's restoration tempts to apply such a system of poultry keeping on a large scale as is frequently done of late in various degrees, he is face to face with conditions tersely summed up in Farm Poultry a year or two ago:

The man cannot stand it. The stock cannot stand it.

The land cannot stand it. If anyone who is thinking of building a long, continuous poultry house, with a small, narrow yards in front, style of plant or of establishing a large plant on a small plot of ground. will thoroughly study the above three lines he will save himself a lot off money and a lot of disappointment. Poultry won't stand being converted into factory hands and poultry keep-

and if you substitute mechanical means BIGH COURT OF JUSTICE-FALL SITTINGS AND WINTER ASSIZES.

The Hon. the Chancellor.

1. Toronto (Civil Jury), first week, Monday, September 30; 2. L'Orignal (Jury Monday, September 30; 2. L'Orignal (Jury and Non-Jury), Tuesday, October 8; 3. Stratford (Jury), Tuesday, October 15; 4. Brockville (Jury) Tuesday, October 23; 5. Berlin (Non-Jury), Tuesday, November 5; 6. Pembroke (Jury and Non-Jury), Tuesday, November 12; 7. Gueiph (Non-Jury), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 26; 8. Toronto (Non-Jury), Tuesday, No The Hon. the Chief Justice of the

King's Bench.

1. Toronto (Chvil Jury), second week, Monday, October 7: 2. Walkerton (Jury), Monday, October 21: 3. Simcoe (Jury), Monday, October 28: 4. Napanee (Jury), Monday, November 4: 5. Cornwall (Non-Jury), Tuesday, November 19: 6. Toronto (Non-Jury), tenth week, Monday, November 25: 7 Port Arthur (Non-Jury), Monday, December 2. The Hon, the Chief Justice of the Ex-

chequer Division.

chequer Division.

1. Goderich (Jury), Monday, September 16; 2. Woodstock (Jury), Monday, September 20; 3. Toronto (Civil Jury), third week, Monday, October 16; 4. Lindsay, (Jury), Manday, October 16; 4. Lindsay, (Jury), Manday, October 16; 5. Toronto (Criminal), fast week, Monday, November 11; 6, Toronto (Non-Jury), Junth week, Monday, November 18; 7, Stratford (Non-Jury), Tuesday, November 26; 8, Peterborough (Non-Jury), Monday, December 19; 9, Walkerton (Non-Jury), Monday, December 16; 10, Octawa (Winter), Tuesday, January 7, 1912.

The Han, Mir. Justice Britton.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Britton. 1, Cobourg (Jury), Monday, September 22; 2 Sandwich (Jury), Monday, September 30; 3 Sank Ste, Marie (Jury and Non-Jury), Monday, Occiden 7:14, Toronto Jury), Monday, October 71: 4, Toronto (Civil Jury), fourth week, Monday, October 21: 6, Picton Gury and Non-Jury), Monday, October 25: 6, Toronto (Non-Jury), eighth week, Monday, November 11: 7, Welland (Non-Jury), Monday, November 18; 8, Kingston (Non-Jury), Mon-day, November 25; 9, Chetham (Non-Jury), Monday, December 2; 10, Hamil-

tor (Winter). Tuesday, January 7, 1913. The Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel.

1 Ottawa (Jury), Monday, September 30; 2, London Chary), Monday, October 7; Kenora (Jury and Non-Jury), Thesday, October 15; 4, Fort Frances (Jury and October 16: 4, Fort Frances thirty and Non-Jury), Tuesday, Netober 12: 5, Toronto Non-Jury), seventh week, Monday, November 4: 6, St. Cafficarines (Non-Jury), Monday, November 11: 7, Samila (Non-Jury), Monday, November 18: 8, Sand-Jury), Monday, November 18: 8, Sandwith (Non-Jury), Monday, December 2: 9, Caynga (Jury and Non-Jury), Thesiay, Dec. 17: 10. Cornwall (Winter), Thesday, January 7, 1912; 11. Toronto (Winter), Monday January 20, 1913.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Clute.

1. Peterboro' (Jury), Monday, September 23; 2. Sudbury (Jury), Monday, September 30; 2. Toronto (Non-Jury), sixth week; Monday, October 28; 4. Hamilton (Non-Jury), Monday, November 18; 5. Brantford (Non-Jury), Monday, November 25; 6 North Bay (Non-Jury), Monday, December 9: 7. Earrie (Non-Jury), Monday, December 16; 8. Simcoe (Non-Jury), December 23.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell. 1 Brantford (Jury), Monday, September 23; 2, Welland (Jury), Monday, September 30; 3, Orangeville (Jury and Non-Jury, Monday, October 14; 4, Toronto (Nonber 30; 3,Orangeville (Jury and Non-Jury, Monday, October 14; 4. Toronto (Non-Jury), flath week, Monday, October 21; 5 Toronto (Civil Jury), sixth week, Monday, November 4; 6. St. Thomas (Non-Jury), Monday, November 18; 7, Cobourg (Non-Jury) Monday, December 2; 8, Sudbury (Non-Jury) Monday, December 16; 9, Toronto (Winter), first week, Tuesday, Jameiry 7, 1912. day, January 7, 1913

The Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford. 1. St. Thomes (Jury), Monday September 16; 2 Kingeton (Mary), Tuesday, October 1; 3, Whithy (July and Non-Jury), Monday, October 7, 4, Toronto (Non-

Jury) fourth week, Monday, October 14: 5, Toronto (Civil Jury), fifth week, Monday, October 28: 6, Erampton (Jury and Non-Jury), Monday, November II; 7.
London (Non-Jury), Monday, November 25; 8, Milton (Jury and Non-Jury) Monday, December 2; 9, Toronto (Winter), fourth week, Monday, January 27, 1913. The Hon. Mr. Justice Sutherland.

1 St. Catharines (Jury), Monday, September 30; 2, Toronto (Non-Jury) third week), Monday, October 7; 3, Parry Scund (Jury and Non-Jury), Monday, October 21; 4, Woodstock (Non-Jury), Monday, November 18; 5, Parth (Jury), October 21; 4, Woodstock (Nen-Jury), Monday, November 18; 5, Perth (Jury and Non-Jury), Monday, November 25; 6, Lindsay (Non-Jury), Monday, December 9; 7, Napanee (Non-Jury), Monday, De-cember 16; 8 Toronto (Wanter), second week, Jamary 13, 1913.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton. 1, Sarnia (Jury). Thursday, September 19; 2, Toronto (Non-Jury), second week, Monday, November 30; 3, Port Arthur (Jury), Monday, October 7; 4, Owen Sound (Jury), Monday, October 4; 5, Goderich (Non-Jury), Thesday, December 2; 7, Toronto (Non-Jury), Monday, December 23; 8, Toronto (Winter), fifth week February 3, 1915

week, February 3, 1913. The Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly.

1, Barrie (Jury), Monday, September 16; 2 Toronto (Non-Jury first week), Monday, September 23; 3, Hamilton (Jury), Monday, October 7; 4, Bracebridgo (Jury) and Non-Jury), Monday, October 21; 6, North Bay (Jury), Monday, October 28; 6, Belleville (Non-Jury), Monday, November 21; 7, October 28; Monday, Monday, November 21; 7, October 28; Monday, Monday, November 28; Monday, Mon ber 1: 7, Ottawa (Non-Jury), Monday, December 2: 8 Toronto (Non-Jury), seventeenth week, Monday, December 18.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lennox.



TORONTO MARKETS.

FARM MARKET

| PARM MARKET | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Dressed hogs 11 00 | 11 50 |
| Butter, dairy 0 2 | |
| Eggs, dozen 0 27 | 0 30 |
| Chickens, Ib 0 15 | 0 18 1 |
| Do., Spring 0.30 | 0 35 |
| Turkeye lb 0 1 | 8 0 21 |
| Potatoes, bag 15 | 1 05 |
| Beef, hindquarters 18 5 | 15 00 |
| Do., forequarters 90 | 0 10 00 |
| Do., choice, carcase Il 5 | 0 12 00 |
| Do., medium, carcase 10 0 | 0 11 00 |
| Veal. prime 11 0 | 0 12 00 |
| Mutton, prime 10 0 | 0 12 00 |
| Lamb 15 0 | 0 17 00 1 |
| 1 | |
| THE FRUIT MARKET | , |
| There was a good trade at this | market |
| to-day, with prices generally st | eady. |
| Oranges navels \$300 | 8 3 50 |
| do., late Valencias 4 00 | 4 25 |
| Lenions, case 4 25 | 6 Gi) |
| Bananas, bunch 173 | 2 00 |
| Strawberries 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Raspberries, box 0 16 | 0 20 |
| Currants, red, box 0 16 | |
| Cherries, eating, bkt 12 | 1 50 |
| Do., sour, bkt 0 75 | 0 85 |
| Gooseherries, 11-ut. bkt 0 8 | |
| Pineapples, case 2 7 | 8 50 |
| Apples bush 27 | |
| Potatoes, new, bbl 35 | 0 00 |
| Onione, Bermuda, box 19 | 0 00 |
| Cabbage, new, crate, 2 2 | 5 2 50 |
| Tomatoes, basket 12 | 5 . 178 |
| Green beans, hamper 25 | |
| Watermelons, each 0 4 | |
| Canteloupes, case 40 | |
| Green peas, basket 0 7 | 0 00 |
| | |

| SUGAR MARKET |
|--|
| Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags |
| per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence\$ 5 !! |
| Do., Redpath's 5 1 |
| Do., Acadia 5 l |
| Imperial granulated 50 |
| Beaver granulated |
| No. 1 yellow 4.7 |
| In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots |
| 5c less. |
| LIVE STOCK |

Toronto despatch: Receipts at the

City Cattle Market up to the early forencen were 47 cars, containing 407 There was a fair class of cattle offering Expirt cattle, choice 5.75 6.50 Butcher cattle. medium .. 7.00 Butcher cattle. common .. 6.25 Butcher cows, choice 5.50 Butcher cows. medium ... 4.00 Butcher cows, canners .. 2.00 Stockers, light 3.50 Milkers, choice, each 5.00 4.50 Hogs. f.o.b. 7.50
Calves 4.00
Hogs delivered 8.10

OTHER MARKETS.

DULUTH WHEAT Driuth-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.00%; No. \$1.06% to \$1.07%; July, \$1.08 bid; September, \$1.02 bid; Dec., \$1.02 nominal.

CHEESE MARKETS Brockville—At to-day's cheese board the offerings totalled 4.879 boxes, 2.19 colored and 1.450 white. The sales were 1.220 white and 2.055 colored at 12% cents. the days sales amounted to nearly ten thousand boxes at that figure.

Vankleek Hill, Ont.—There were 1.51 boxes of Cleese boarded and sold here procession from the Rockies to the At-Kingston At Frontenac Cheese Board

123g cents. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis—Close—Wheat—July, \$1.06%:
Sept., \$1.01% to \$1.01%: Dec., \$1.01% to
\$1.02 No. 1 hard, \$1.09%; No. 1 northern.
\$1.02 to \$1.03%; No. 2 do., \$1.07% to \$1.01%.

Corn—No. 3 yeñow, 7tc to 72c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 47c to 47%c.

Hye. No. 3 white, 47c to 47%c. Hye-No. 2, 68e to 70c.

Rye-No. 2, 6% to 70c. Bran-420 to \$21. Flour-First patents, \$5.20 to \$5.45; second patents, \$4.20 to \$5.10; first clears, \$3.60 to \$5.%; second clears, \$2,50 to \$2.80. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Open, High, Low, Close, Close Wheat—
July 107% 108 107% 107% 107% 107% cargo for 50 ships of the largest cargoOct. 95% 95% 95 95% 65% carrying type in the world, which have
Octs—
To-day, Yester, a capacity of 10,000 tons. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market, the receipts of five stock for the week ending July 6, were 1.350 for the week ending July 6, were 1.350 nogs and \$1,760 calves. The offerings on the market to-day for sale amounted to 760 cattle, 1.400 sheep and lambs, \$1,550 hogs and 1,760 calves. The offerings on the market to-day for sale amounted to 760 cattle, 1.400 sheep and lambs, 1.550 hogs and 1,760 calves. The offerings on the market to-day for sale amounted to 760 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 960 hogs and 760 calves. Owing to the continued exceeding hot weather prevailing the trade in cattle to-day was slow, as buyers showed no obsposition to operate treely consequently the market was dull, with an easier uncertone as the supply was far in excess of the demand for the balance of the week and a number were left unsold. The top price realized for the best steers was \$7 and the lower grades sold from that down to \$500 per owt. The demand for butchers' cows was slow, and prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$5.50 per owt. The quality of the buils offered was generally common, and sales of such similar basis as that mentioned a 20-

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

higher, \$4 to \$10.

Hogs-Receipts 1,600 head, active and steady and 5c lower. Pigs 20c lower, heavy and mixed, \$8.15 to \$20. Vorkers \$8.10 to \$8.20. Pigs, \$7.50 to \$8. Roughs \$6.75 to \$7. Stags \$5 to \$6 dairies, \$7.85 to

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 200 head, active, steady and unchanged. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot steady. No. 2, Manitoba, 8s 1 1-2d. No. 3, Manitoba, 7s 10 1-2d.

Corn—spot steady.
American mixed, old, 6s II 1-2d.
New; 6s 10d.
Futures strong.

Futures firm.

Beef, extra India mess 130s.
Pork, prime mess, western, 85s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 ibs., 58s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 fiss.
58s 6d.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 ibs., 60s.
Clear belies, 14 to 16 ibs. 58s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 fbs., 58s 6d.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 67s 6d. 578 5d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 54s.
Shoulders, equare, 11 to 13 lbs., 48s 6d.
L a.d. prime western in tierces, 53s.
Ameican refined, 54s 3d.
Cheese, Canadian finest white, new 6

6d Colored new 63s 6d. Tallow, prime city, 32s. Turpentine spirits, 33s 9d. Resin, common, 17s. Linseed Oil, 42s 6d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts 2,500.

C. P. R. PURCHASE

A Nineteen Million Dollar Order and What it Means.

In these days of big things, when people talk of millions, where their grandfathers spoke of thousands, the tact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has ordered 12,500 additional freight cars and 300 more locomotives may not attract more than mere passing attention, except amongst railway men. And vet this enttle, 874 sheep, 1,100 hogs, 276 calves, order involves an expenditure of the immense sum of \$19,000,000-the freight cars costing \$14,000,000 and the locomotives \$5,000 000. This is a pretty big amount for any railway-even one like the C. P. R .- to spend at one time in additional equipment, especially when costly sleepers and diners or passenger coaches of any description whatever are not included.

If figures are seldom amusing, they are sometimes entertaining, and this latest purchase of the C. P. R. furnishes a few facts that are of more than ordinary interest. Here are some of them. The length of a freight car from buffer to buffer is 39 feet, its weight 37,000 pounds, and its carrying capacity 30,000 pounds. The length these locamotives from pilot to buffer of the tender is about 69 feet, and its weight, in working order, 175 tons. Each tender carries 5,000 gallons of water and 13 tons of coal. Each locomotive is of 15,000 horse power. and can haul on the level at least 75 cars, or on an average of 50 cars over the whole system. String these cars in one long line and they would reach a distance of 92 miles -from Montreal more than half-way to Quebec.

up 250 trains, and if they start, say from Calgary, at intervals of one hour, running on a regular schedule of 20 miles an hour, nearly ten days and a half would elapse between the dispatching of the first and a-day. Wifte sold at 12 7-16 cents and lantic and 2,000 miles out on its deaths -if it were possible to extend the rais on the ocean-and that is two-thirds here to-day 125 boxes of colored sold at of the ocean—and that is two-thirds 12 13-16 cents and 170 boxes of white at of the watery way to the old courtry. The 5,000 mile parade would practically reach around one-fifth of the globe. The distance from Calgary to Montreal is 2,251 miles, and the

The 12,500 freight cars would make

before the last one had been dispatched east. Each car carrying 40 tons, the total capacity of the new cars would be half a million tons, more than enough cargo for 50 ships of the largest cargo-

run would occupy four and a quarter

days. If the cars were unloaded

promptly, the first train could reach

Calgary, on the return trip, two days

231.25 2912 The motive power of the 300 new locomotives aggregates 450,000 5.p.

and prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. The quality of the bulls offered was generally common, and sales of such were made at \$5 to \$0.50 per cwt.

A fair trade was done in sheep and lambs and as the supply was not as large as it has been of late a firmer feeling prevailed in the market, and better prices were realied, with sales of sheep at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt., and lambs at \$6 to \$5.25 each. The demand for calves was fair and sales were made at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 each as to size and \$6000 miles and encircle the globe at fair and sales were made at process and ing from \$3 to \$10 each as to saze and quality. The tone of the market for quality. The tone of the market for the equator, where Mother Earth hogs was steady, owing to the smaller offerings, and sales of selected lots were made at \$3.40 to \$8.65, and mixed lots as low as \$8.25 per cwt., weighted off cars. America, from Halifax to Vancouver. East Buffalo report: Cattle-Receipts, over seven times. And they would Veals—Receipts 75 head, active and 25c have a carrying capacity of 27,000,000 tons, on the one trip, and with has year's equipment over twenty two and a half millions of tons were carried during the year.

All of this shows that the C. P. R's. equipment is something colossal, and that its \$19,000,000 purchase means & great deal more than appears on the face of it.

____ BEEF HIGHER.

London, July 15.- The price of home killed beef rose \$7.50 a carcase in London yesterday on account of the foot and mouth disease which prevails among cattle. Two fresh cases Sept. 4s 9 1-8d.

Plour Winter patents—23s 9d.

Hope in London, (Pacific Coast) # Me

to #9 5s.

Were discovered near London. Ireland exported 121 cattle last week
compared with 36,290 in the same land exported 121 cattle last weeks