. 26, 1912

ED—FEMALE

TEACHER FOR
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A. G. Moe, Secre-
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RIENCED DINING
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TED—MALE

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII.

Review.—Read James 1: 16-27.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Foundation truths. Place: Jerusalem was the scene of the resurrection. The apostle Paul was granted a vision of Jesus and his resurrection so clear that he wrote the words of the lesson setting forth convincingly the great doctrine of Christ's resurrection. He enumerates six appearances of Christ after his resurrection.

II. Topic: Law interpreted. Place: Capernaum. The enemity of the Jews toward Jesus was taking form so definitely that their leaders were taking great pains to secure evidence against him with reference to his violation of Jewish law. When they accused his disciples of breaking the law of the Sabbath he defended them so ably that their accusers could answer nothing. Jesus declared that the Sabbath was made for man and that he himself was Lord of the Sabbath.

III. Topic: An ordained ministry. Place: Horns of Hattin. The time had come for our Lord to gather about him a permanent band of followers as the nucleus of the great body that was destined to be the kingdom of Christ on earth. He had shown his power by the miracles which he wrought and now appointed twelve of his followers as his apostles. He gave them a clear view of their responsibility.

IV. Topic: Laws of the kingdom. Place: Horns of Hattin. The Beatitudes, nine in number, have ever been looked upon as one of the choice portions of Gord's word. They carry us at once out of the sphere of the natural and selfish into the realm of the supernatural and the spiritual.

V. Topic: Wealth estimated. Place: Horns of Hattin. Riches can not bring happiness to the heart nor can poverty make one miserable. A blessing is pronounced upon the poor, and a woe upon the rich. It is not the riches alone, nor the poverty alone that makes one wretched or happy. It is the attitude of the soul toward God. Those who trust in riches are not blessed. Those who trust God, even though they may be poor, are blessed.

VI. Topic: Gospel principles. Place: Horns of Hattin. The nature of the religion of the New Testament is shown by the commands given by Jesus with regard to loving one's enemies, and expressing that love by good works. Love is shown to be the greatest principle and power in the world.

VII. Topic: Law emphasized. Place: Horns of Hattin. Jesus declared that he did not come to destroy the law, but to fulfil it. He showed that the righteousness that is pleasing to God is of the heart and is, therefore, deeper than that practiced by the Pharisees, who gave attention only to outward observance of the law, and failed even in that.

VIII. Topic: Man's spiritual thermometer. Place: Horns of Hattin. Jesus rebukes the sins of swearing and lying which were common in his time. James in his epistle gives a remarkable description of the power of the tongue and its possibilities for good or evil.

IX. Topic: Genuine and spurious piety. Place; Horns of Hattin. A further lesson is given to show the nature of true religion. There is no merit in outward acts of devotion performed for the sake of being seen by others. Giving, fasting and praying are religious duties and should be performed, not for show, but out of love for God and for our fellow men, and as duties to God. When they are performed in this spirit there will be a reward from the Father.

X. Topic: Character and profession Place: Horns of Hattin. Jesus clearly and strongly reproves the spirit and course of those who, while themselves wrong in heart and life, try to correct the faults of others. The fruit declares the nature of the tree. Those who hear the word and do it are likened to a man who built his house upon the rock and those who hear and do it not are like the man who built his house upon the sand.

XI. Topic: A situation defined. Place—Galilee. John the Baptist from his prison house in Macherus sent two of his disciples to ask Jesus about His Messiaship. Jesus wrought many miracles before them and told them to tell John what they had seen. Jesus then, after sending John's disciples away, gave to the multitudes a most remarkable account of John's character.

XII. Topic: Methods of reproof. Place: The Epistle to the Ephesians was written at Rome. Paul called upon the Ephesians to shun the evil deeds of darkness, to walk wisely, to redeem the time, to be sober, to be filled with the Spirit and to express their joy in singing and in thankegiving.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Law and gospel.

I. Touching doctrine.

II. Touching experience.

III. Touching service.

I. Touching doctrine. At the time of Christ's public ministry, his most bitter opposers were those whose religious profession was above that of all others. These were principally the scribes and Pharisees. They claimed the highest knowledge of the scriptures. They claimed the highest rights as teachers of God's law. They claimed for themselves the highest rank as religious guides. They presumed to set aside all doctrines and all teachers whom they were pleased to pronounce out of harmony with their interpretation of the law. They made themselves spies to watch the progress of Christ's work among the people. Of all the Jews they should have been the first to grasp the spiritual interpretation of the law. They made themselves spies to watch the progress of Christ's work among the people. Of all the Jews they should have been the first to grasp the spiritual interpretation of the law, as set forth in the teachings of Jesus.

They should have been the first to observe the fulfilment of propheey concerning the person and work of Jesus. They should have recognized in John the Elijah of whom the prophet Malachi wrote. On the other hand they used the law and the prophets as a shield and excuse for their rejection of the gospel. They wrested the scriptures to their own destruction. Rather than take a step in advance, they rejected John the Baptist. Rather than humble themselves to accord with the doctrines of Christ, they contended that he set aside the law, and came in too lowly a manner to be the Messiah. Self-sufficiency predominated and blinded their hearts from receiving illumination through Christ's miracles and teachings.

II. Touching experience. In every situation where Jesus met the opposition of the Jews or their false pretence to piety, he held the true model of life before them, and based all his teachings on the scriptures, thus giving them the clearing meaning of the law as it applied to the keeping of it. He put theory into practice. He held up their doctrines and habits of life before the full light of the spiritual interpretation of the law, and made their defects plain before them. He evidenced his love of truth and righteousness by teaching them how to become heirs of the kingdom of heaven. He corrected false methods and set forth true ones. He discounted externalism and self-righteousness, and urged inward piety. He warned against trusting in good works, and called upon men to repent. He discovered false foundations and taught the necessity of building upon everlasting truth.

III. Touching service. The scribes and Pharisees complained of the loving service which Jesus rendered to suffering humanity. They complained of his association with publicans and sinners. They complained because he established himself as a teacher in matters of religion. They did not want him anywhere. His constant service kept them in constant unrest. They were leaving undone all the service they claimed to be most capable of performing, and watched with evil intent all the acts of mercy which Jesus performed. Jesus offered no criticism against having religious teachers and leaders. He chose from the disciples twelve to be apostles, who should preach and teach in his name, the same doctrines and experiences he had set forth. He taught them the proper way to give alms, how to pray and how to fast. All these devotions, which the Pharisees emphasized, Jesus enjoined upon his followers, but he put upon each a meaning far above the pretentious forms of the Pharisees. He led his followers into the service of keeping the law of God in the gospel sense. He taught them how to fulfil the law in faith, experience and practise. T.R.A.

FARM AND GARDEN

How It Happens That Hogs Are Salt Poisoned.

It is an accepted fact that salt is poison to pigs, and pretty deadly, too, if taken in any material quantity. But often deaths are assigned to other than the true cause in cases where salt is the agent. It will be said, perhaps that no brine or salt in any form has been disposed of from the house for a considerable period before deaths may have occurred, and that any mortality may not be attributed to the poison. It, however, often happens in this way: Salt is occasionally carelessly put in the hog tub or maybe brine with salty sediments. The slowly-soluble salt settles at the bottom of the tub, so that it is only when the dregs are taken out that the poisoning takes place. Some tubs and cisterns are not really emptied for months, and this is the time that salt poisoning may occur.

New York State is getting excited over the horse question. There were 500,000 horses on farms in that state in 1910, which is a loss of 38,000 head in ten years. The trouble with horse raising is that the colt does not reach maturity in less than five years; but a beef steer matures in two years and a dairy cow will be giving milk and raising a calf in three years. A horse raised on high-priced land ought to be worth $500 at maturity.

Turnips are valuable food in a ration for dairy cows where no other succulent food is obtainable. One must be careful and not feed too many turnips at first, or they will taint the milk, but if fed in moderation at first and gradually increased, never feeding abnormal amounts, there will be no trouble.

In Nebraska, under dry-land agriculture, investigations prove that cultivation increases the absorptive power of the soil; that evaporation from such cultivated soil extends but little below one foot; that from 5½ to 7 inches more of rainfall are stored on tilled, uncropped land than on similar land growing a crop; that this water may be utilized by crops from a depth of six feet; that deeply-ploughed water is a better protection against drought than moisture near the surface, and that at least half an inch of water must fall upon dry soil before any can be conserved.

The loss in the weight as well as the value of manure as it is handled on the average farm when piled in the barnyard and left until spring or later is shown in an experiment which was made by the Maryland experiment station. Eighty tons of barnyard manure were put in one pile and left for one year. At the end of this time it was found the pile had lost in weight 53 tons, or over 60 per cent., while from the standpoint of fertilizer value it probably lost even more than this.

Horseradish is commonly grown from sets and not from seed. Some claim they have best success in growing it as a second crop after early cabbage, beets, etc. The crop is dug in the fall, the small roots removed and cut into sets four to six inches long. The top end is cut square and the bottom end slanting, so as to make no mistake in planting. These are tied in bundles and kept over winter in sand. In spring, after the cabbages are set out, a row of horseradish is planted between the cabbage rows. Small holes are made with a light crowbar or long stick, and the sets dropped in and covered two or three inches deep, so that they do not come up until July 1. The roots are dug very late in the fall. Any deep, rich, well-drained soil will answer for horseradish.

"Well, Tommy," said the father of a 6-year-old youngster, "how are you getting along at school?" "Bully," rejoined Tommy. "Guess the teacher is going to promote me." "What makes you think so?" "She said to-day that if I kept on at the rate I was going I'd soon be in the criminal class." explained Tommy.—Chicago News.

BONDS PAYING 6% INTEREST

¶ The First Mortgage Bonds of Price Bros. & Company at their present price pay 6 per cent interest. The security they offer is first mortgage on 6,000 square miles of pulp and timber lands scattered throughout the Province of Quebec. The timber is insured with Lloyds of England against loss from fire. The earnings at present are sufficient to pay bond interest twice over, and when the mill now in course of construction is in operation, earnings will be enormously increased. These bonds can be quickly converted into cash, as there is a ready market for them.

¶ From standpoints of interest return and security, these bonds constitute an investment of exceptionally high order. There is every reason to believe these bonds will considerably increase in value.

We will be glad to send you literature further describing these bonds.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING . . . YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS TORONTO

R. M. WHITE, Manager

MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA LONDON (ENG.)

In the Poultry World

FIRELESS BROODERS ARE MUCH USED.

The principal feature in all fireless brooders is the conservation of the bodily heat of the chicks ,so that when a sufficient number are put together each will contribute his mite toward providing warmth for all. The idea is by no means new, but it was Philo who saw in it certain possibilities, bought a few quarts of printers' ink to be used in connection with various periodicals, put a price on his "system" of $1 per, and his name and fortune were made.

The broodes is 18 inches wide, and 36 inches long ,inside measurement, with wall nine inches high at the rear and 12 inches high in front, and stands on legs six inches from the ground. This gives a place for the chicks to find shelter from sun and storm.

The roof is not nailed on, but made in one piece, and can be removed to clean the interior. It may be fastened in place with hooks, but we merely put a stone on the top to prevent the wind from blowing it off.

The hover consists of a frame 18 inches square, to which a square of soft cloth is tacked to one side of the frame to drop to the floor. This hoover is placed in the back part of the brooder, with the drop curtain in front, and rests on nails driven into the sides of the brooder just five inches from the floor.

A nest of chaff, cut clover or alfalfa is made under the hover and built deep enough for the blanket to rest on the backs of the chicks. This is an important feature, for if the blanket does not come in contact with the chicks they will become chilled and pile on top of one another. For cold weather small quilts about 16 inches square, are made of cloth and cotton batting to lay on top of the blanket.

As the front half of the brooder is for an exercising and feeding room one or more small windows are put in this part, about four inches above the floor, so the chicks will not crowd in their efforts to look out. If only one window is provided it is covered with wire fly screen, but if more than one the others are fitted with glass so there will be no draft.

The roof is made of light boards covered with roofing felt, with molding along the sides and ends to keep it from sliding off. The material for these brooders costs us about $1.25 each.

When the chicks are taken from the incubator they are placed under the hover and a board put in front of it to keep them in. Until they are 48 hours old they are not molested, for what the newly hatched chick needs more than anything else is warmth and quiet. When they are two days old they are given their first feed, usually commercial chick feed, and as soon as possible are taught to scratch for it in the litter in front port of the brooder. After each meal they are put back under the hover and fastened in. It takes several days for them to learn that they must go there to get warm, and great care must be taken, particularly when the weather is at all cool, to see that they do not stay out long enough to become chilled.

When they become thoroughly at home in the brooder an outside run is provided for them, five feet long and two feet wide, with a slat or wire cover to keep other chickens out. At this time they should know enough to go under the hover to get warm, and the board which was used to confine them there is tacked to the front legs of the brooder to keep them from running under it, otherwise they will be likely to mistake this for their home. After a few days they will have learned to climb their little stairway and the board can be taken away, giving them this much more room to run it.

The brooder is moved every two or three days to provide fresh range for the chicks, and when they are three or four weeks old it is placed in a grassy yard about a rod square, where the chicks remain until they go into small colony coops.

THEY LAY WHEN IT IS COLD.

(By William Everhard.)

It is indeed to be regretted that so many fine birds were frosted this winter. I attended many of the larger shows this season and I noticed that the birds of very few breeders escaped. I have been quite fortunate myself. Am wintering over 200 Buff Leghorn pullets and four or five male birds and only one of these has shown the effects of cold weather. The temperature here for more than three weeks averaged a little over ten degrees below zero, ranging from eight degreees down to 20 degrees. birds are in a continuous house built on the Wood's plan, excepting that it is a two-storey affair. It is located at the top of a piece of ground sloping to the south. The first story is concrete with gravel floors. The second storey is built strongly with house siding and I have used a heavy litter of straw on the floor. This house is large and roomy. In order to keep the birds from suffering at night I have constructed a hood over each of the roosts, which are upstairs. The building is lighted by electricity, and the eggs are gathered from a hallway in the rear. I find that giving the Leghorns two floors to work on is a vast improvement over any other methods I have tried. They are constantly running from one to another, and the production of eggs this winter has been marvelous. Pen No. 3 in this house showed the highest record of the winter Feb. 21st. 27 pullets laying 24 eggs dropping down on the 22nd to 15.

ANCONAS A VALUABLE BREED.

Anconas, a breed that is attracting a great deal of attention at the shows this season, and though the exhibits are usually small compared with others, owing perhaps to the fact that they are new and scarce in most every locality, they do not fail to draw crowds of admirers and inquirers to their section at the shows. And they do certainly present a striking appearance with their greenish-black spangled with white plumage, red wattles and white ear lobes; their erect carriage and quick, alert movement characteristic of the Mediterraneans.

They take their name from Ancona—a city in Italy—therefore, are not hybrids, and pure strains are imported from there every year.

They are heavier in weight than Leghorns, are hardy and prolific layers; the pullets developing at five months. They give excellent satisfaction in any climate, particularly in the south, where the climate is similar to that of Italy.

My three years' experience with a 256 egg strain (Sheppards) has led me to believe that as winter layers they are without a peer.

Owing to their plump bodies and yellow or slightly mottled legs, they are suitable for "dressed" poultry market which is an important consideration. They can be recommended for stocking large egg farms where the other birds must be disposed of as "dressed," for after the third year all hens are destined to the slaughter room.

Crop Bulletin

Ottawa despatch: A bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office issued today reports as folows:

Throughout the greater part of Canada the spring this year has been cold, wet and backward. Continuous rains, especially in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, have greatly interfered with the spring seeding, and at the end of May large areas in these three provinces, particularly on low-lying lands, were still unseeded. It is impossible, therefore, to base upon the data at present available complete estimates of the areas sown to this year's principal field crops, and the following are consequently preliminary figures subject to revision at the end of June, when fresh returns after completion of the seeding will be made by correspondents of the office. The area under fall wheat, deducting that which was winter killed in Ontario and Alberta, is placed at 781,000 acres. Spring wheat occupies 9,145,000 acres, and the total wheat area amounts, therefore, to 9,926,000 acres. Rye, peas and mixed grains have a total arceage of 894,000, and the area of hay and clover is 7,904,000 acres. Alfalfa is sown to 112,000 acres. Condition at the end of May, as measured against a standard of 100, representing the promise of a full crop, is high for al the products reported on, excepting fall wheat, the per cent. condition of which, viz., 71.46, is lower than that of any of the three previous years at the same date. This crop suffered from the exceptionally severe winter in Ontario, and from the lack of sufficient snow protection in Alberta, whilst the cold, wet spring has been adverse to recovery and good growth. The condition of spring wheat is 94.21 against 96.69 last year, oats 91.67 against 94.76, barley 91.08 against 93.49, rye 87.24 against 90.26, peas 83.85 against 92.15, mixed grains 87.72 against 93.84. The condition of hay and clover is 96.10, compared with 74.63 at the end of April and 91.45 at the end of May, 1911. Alfalfa, where grown, shows this year an average condition of 90.65. For the three Northwest provinces the areas are, as estimated at May 31, wheat 9,122,000 acres, oats 5,097,000 and barley 837,00 acres.

The condition of these cereals in the Northwest provinces is over 95 per cent. of the standard, except for fall wheat in Alberta, wheer it is 76.62 per cent. In Saskatchewan the area under fall wheat is estimated at 53,000 acres, and its per cent. condition on May 31 was 93.28.

Archibald Blue, Chief Officer.

COSTLY BEEF.

New York, June 24.—The highest price according to dealers ever paid for food cattle in this part of the country was paid to-day for a cartload of five beeves, sixteen in all, at the stock yard in Jersey City. A slaughterer paid for the lot at the rate of $9.50 per hundred pounds, live weight, just as the cattle stood in the cars. The animals had been grown in the west and fatted at Lancaster, Pa.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Winnipeg, Man., June 24.—In the closing session of the Manitoba Methodist Conference last night, the conference declared its determination to do its utmost to destroy the "white slave traffic" and the Dominion Government will be memorialised to make procurers and procuresses subject to life imprisonment.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$11 50	$12 00
Butter, dairy	0 24	0 27
Eggs, dozen	0 25	0 28
Chickens, lb.	0 16	0 18
Do, Spring	0 40	0 45
Turkeys, lb.	0 18	0 21
Apples, bbl.	3 00	4 50
Potatoes, bag	1 65	1 75
Beef, hindquarters	13 50	15 50
Do., forequarters	9 00	10 50
Do., choice, carcase	14 50	15 50
Do., medium, carcase	10 00	11 00
Veal, prime	11 00	13 00
Mutton, prime	11 00	13 00
Lamb	15 50	17 00
Spring lamb, per pound	0 20	0 22

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Canadian strawberries are offering freely, with prices ruling at 10c to 15c per box.

Oranges, navels	$ 3 00	$ 3 50
Lemons, case	3 25	4 00
Bananas, bunch	1 75	2 00
Pineapples, case	3 00	0 00
Potatoes, new	2 75	0 00
Onions, Egyptian, sack	2 50	0 00
Strawberries, yuart	0 10	0 15
Cabbage, new, crate	2 50	2 00
Asparagus, dozen	0 75	0 00
Tomatoes, Florida	3 00	4 00
Spinach	0 75	1 00
Green beans, hamper	2 50	0 00
Watermelons, each	0 45	0 60

SEEDS.

The merchants are selling to the trade on the bushel basis, as follows:

No. 1 reclaimed red clover		
Government standard	$15 00	$16 00
Do., No. 2	15 50	16 00
Timothy, No. 1	9 00	9 50
Do., No. 2	8 50	9 00
Alfalfa, No. 1	12 00	15 00
Do. ,No. 2	10 50	11 00
Corn—		
Flint sorts	$ 1 75	
Dent sorts, white cap	1 35	
Imp. Leeming	1 25	
Giant white	1 25	
Fodder	1 20	

SUGAR MARKETS

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

Extra granulated, St Lawrence	$ 5 25
Do, Redpath's	5 20
Do., Acadia	5 10
Imperial granulated	5 10
Beaver granulated	5 10
No. 1 yellow	5 10

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

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: The city cattle market was very quiet early this morning, prices holding steady in all classes. Receipts were 97 cars, containing 940 cattle, 1,167 sheep, 900 hogs and 450 calves.

To-day's quotations:

Export cattle, choice	$ 8 00	$ 8 40
Do., medium	8 00	8 25
Do., bulls	6 00	8 00
Butcher cattle, choice	7 75	8 20
Do., medium	7 00	7 50
Do., common	6 75	7 25
Butcher cows, choice	6 00	6 60
Do., medium	4 50	5 50
Do., canners	3 00	4 00
Do., bulls	5 50	6 00
Feeding steers	5 50	6 50
Stockers, choice	5 75	6 50
Do., light	3 50	4 50
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	90 00
Springers	40 00	60 00
Sheep, ewes	4 00	5 50
Bucks and culls	3 00	4 00
Lambs, spring	9 00	11 00
Hogs, fed and watered	8 60	....
Hogs, f.o.b.	8 25	....
Calves	5 00	9 00
Hoggs, off cars	8 75	....

OTHER MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis — Close — Wheat — July, $1.10 1-2; September, $1.04 7-8; December, $1.04 3-8 to $1.04 1-2; No. 1 hard, $1.10; No. 1 northern, $1.12 1-2; No. 2 northern, $1.11; No. 3 yellow corn, 72 1-2c to 73c; No. 3 white oats, 48 1-2c to 49c. No. 2 rye, 76c. Bran, $20 to $20.50. Flour—First patents, $5.40 to $5.65; second patents, $5.10 to $5.30; first clears, $5.30 to $4.50; second clears, $2.70 to $3.

DULUTH WHEAT.

Duluth — Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.15 1-2; No. 1 northern, $1.12 1-2; No. 2 northern, $1.09 1-2 to $1.10 1-2; July, $1.11 1-2 bid; September, $1.08 7- Sasked.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Wheat—					
July	103⅞	104⅜	103⅜	103⅞	103⅝
Oct.	98⅝	99⅛	98⅜	98⅝	97⅝
				To-day.	Yest.
Oats—					
July				44½	44⅜
Ex. No. 1 feed				44½	44⅜

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Alexandria—At the Cheese Board meeting to-night 954 cheese were offered; all white; all sold at 12 5-16c. Usual buyers.

Kingston—At the Frontenac Cheese Board here to-day, 675 boxes white, and 240 colored were sold at 12 5-16c.

Vankleek Hill—There were 1,669 boxes of cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill Cheese Board to-day. All sold at 12 25-16c. Five buyers present.

Woodstock—Offerings, 1,500 boxes. Offer on board, 12 1-2c. No sales. Selling on street at 12 9-16c.

Brockville—There was a further decline and business was slow, only 500 boxes being sold. 190 white at 12 5-16c, and 310 colored at 12 5-8c. On the street the decline in prices on the Cheese Board to-day, after price took the beginning and most registrations. Total public offerings were 7,690 white and 3,080 colored.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific Livestock Market the receipts of live stock for the week ending June 15 were 500 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 1,200 hogs and 1,600 calves. The offerings on the market this morning for sale were 6.6 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs, 1,300 hogs and 1,500 calves.

The demand for cattle was good, and an active trade was done; in consequence the undertone to the market was firm, and prices showed no important change, except for choice butchers' cows, which advanced 1-2c per lb. on account of the increased demand for them, and owing to the very high prices ruling for steers. There was really no extra choice steers on the market, and top prices realized for the best was $8.25, while good lots sold at $7.75 to $8, and the lower grades from that down to $6.50 per cwt. The trade in cows was more active than usual, and sales of choice lots were made at $5.25 to $5.50, and good at $5.75 to $7.00, and the commoner ones down as low as $4.50 per cwt. There was no top quality bulls offered, and the best stock sold at $7.25, with lowed grades down to $4.50 per cwt.

An active trade was done in all lines of small meats, of which the supply was larger than it has been of late, and the demand good. Old sheep sold at $5 to $6, and Spring lambs at $3 to $5 each, while calves brought from $8 to $10 each, as to size anc quality. The tone of the market for hogs was firm under a good demand, and sales of selected lots were made at $9 to $9.25, and mixed lots at $8.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts estimated at 4,000.

Market—Steady.

Beeves	$ 6 10	$ 9 30
Texas steers	6 40	8 00
Western steers	6 50	8 10
Stockers and feeders	4 75	6 75
Cows and heifers	70	8 00
Calves	5 50	8 00

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 15,000.

Market, 10 cents above yesterday's.

Light	7 15	7 55
Mixed	7 10	7 60
Heavy	7 05	7 67½
Rough	7 15	7 25
Pigs	5 25	7 00
Bulk of sales	7 45	7 60

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 10,000.

Market—Strong, 10c higher.

Native	3 50	5 00
Western	3 60	5 15
Yearlings	4 75	7 10
Lambs, native	4 25	8 10
Western	4 50	8 10
Spring Lambs	5 50	9 00

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Firm, No. 2 red western winter, 8s 4 1-2d; No. 2 Manitoba, 8s 3d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 11 1-2d; futures,easier; July, 7s 9 1-8d; Oct., 7s 9 1-8d; Dec., 7s 5 1-d.

Corn—Steady; American, old, 7s; new, 6s 10d; Futures, easier; July, 5s 3 3-8d; Sept., 5s 1-2d.

Hops—In London, Pacific Coast, £19 5s to £12.

Beef—Extra India mess, 125s.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 96s 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 57s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 59s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s; long celar middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 58s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 57s 6d; short clear backs, 53s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 47s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 53s 3d; American refined, in pails, 54s 9d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 65s 6d; do., colored, new, 65s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city, 32s 3d.

Turpentine spirits—34s 6d.

Resin—17s 3d.

Petroleum—9 3-8d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle — Receipts, 200 head; slow.

Veals—Receipts, 75 head; active and 75c higher, $4.50 to $9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; slow and 10c to 15c higher; heavy, $7.35 to $8; mixed, $7.75 to $7.85; yorkers, $7.25 to $7.80; pigs, $7.15 to $7.25; roughs, $6.75 to $6.85; stags, $5 to $6; dairies, $7.50 to $7.70.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,600 head; active; lambs and yearlings, steady; others, 15c to 25c higher; lambs, $5 to $9.25; yearlings, $7.75 to $8; wethers, $6.25 to $6.50; ewes, $4.25 to $4.75; sheep, mixed, $1.50 to $6.

SCHOOLS UNDERTAKING WORK IN AGRICULTURE, 1912.

G.—Schools which have given notice of intention to qualify for grants.

C.—Teachers who are certificated in elementary agriculture and horticulture.

S.—Teachers who attend one summer session at O. A. C.

Haldimand.

3. Walpole—Mr. Thos. J. Hicks (S), Selkirk.

Lincoln.

1. Clinton (G)—Miss Essie Sann (C), Beamsville.

3. Gainsboro (G)—Miss Lena M. Field (C), Silverdale.

2. Grantham—Miss Bertha A. Shields (C), St. Catharines.

1. Louth (G)—Miss Mary Eberhardt (C) Port Dalhousie.

5. Niagara (G)—Mr. Bernard C. Baldwin, St. Davids.

Public School—Mr. H. M. Gayman (S) St. Catharines.

Norfolk.

12 Charlotteville—Miss Mabel Boyce, Simcoe.

3. Houghton—Miss A. P. O'Brien, Clear Creek.

9. Houghton—Miss Armitage, Clear Creek.

3. Windham (G)—Miss Millicent Freeman (C), Lynnville.

12. Windham—Miss M. G. Hamilton, Brandy Creek.

Public School—Mr. W. H. Smith, Port Dover.

Welland.

7. Crowland—Miss Ruth A. Tate (C), Crowland.

Wentworth.

8. Beverly—Miss Alice Tennant, Rockton.

9. Saltfleet (G)—Miss Clara E. Horning, Stoney Creek.

Charlton Ave. School—Miss Hilda Savage (C), Hamilton.

MAD DOGS.

Another Outbreak of Rabies in Goderich Township.

Goderich despatch: Another serious outbreak of rabies has developed in Goderich township, here cattle have been infected and died with great agony. Some two weeks ago a steer on the farm of Mrs. Joseph came home acting most peculiarly, as if affected with some form of paralysis. A local veterinary was immediately summoned, but did not consider the trouble serious. However, the affliction of two more of the cattle a day or so following last grave fears that something serious was wrong. Government veterinaries from Toronto and Ottawa were summoned, who, on investigation, pronounced the disease as rabies. Some six cattle on the farm have since suffered most agonizing deaths. Two rushed to the lake and were killed as they hurled themselves over the bank.

Two sons and a daughter of Mrs. Sall Held, who had assisted in treating the cattle, have gone to Toronto for the Pasteur treatment. Farther east in the county Reginald Sturdy, aged eighteen, was attacked by a dog yesterday, and, in attempting to fight it, received several bites, the flesh of one hand and arm being literally torn off. The dog escaped, and several search parties have failed to locate it.

The Board of Health has issued a a proclamation that all dogs must be chained up or muzzled for thirty days.

YOU DON'T SAY!

Catholic Priest Celebrates Mass in Orange Hall.

Montreal, June 24. A happy exchange of courtesies between Orangemen and Roman Catholics has been unearthed at Waterville, Que. The Catholic Church was burned down and the Orangemen then offered the use of their hall to the local priest for services. The offer was gladly accepted and mase was celebrated there for a considerable period.

The incident was related by William Galbraith, Past Provincial Grand Master of the Orange Order, who was jollied by friends after he had been seen walking down the street in cordial conversation with Rev. Father Choquette, the priest at Waterville.