SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI.—SEPT. 15, 1912.

...t and Mercy.—Matt. 11: 20-30.

...ry.—I. Woes because of ...s (vs. 20-24). 20. began he ... reprove with grieving ...ities wherein....mighty ...e. The "mighty works" ...this passage have reference to the miracles wrought by the Lord. The Greek word is elsewhere translated signs, wonders. It includes those acts which are clearly supernatural and beyond human power of performance. The region of the cities referred to was the scene of the greater part of the recorded miracles of Jesus. because they repented not—To the people of these cities light had come and opportunity had been given to repent. Their rejection of Christ came through their failure to believe thoroughly and heartily the message that came to them from the lips of Jesus. 21. woe unto three—Jesus is foretelling the destruction that awaits those who reject him. There is nothing vindictive in his world, but rather, pity and grief, as if he would say, "Alas for thee." Chorazin—The location is not positively known, but it is placed at the modern Keraseh, about two miles from Capernaum to the northwest of the Sea of Gololea. Bethsaida—"House of fish," is the meaning of the name. The city stood north of the Sea of Galilea, where the river of Jordan empties into that body of water. It was the birthplace of Andrew, Peter and Philip. We have no particular record that any mighty works were done in those cities, yet there surely must have been, else this statement would not have been made. "Both cities are here mentioned as typical of the busy region in which they lay, a region in which the largest part of his deeds performed."—Ill. Notes. had been done in Tyre and Sidon—Tyre was an ancient Phoenician city on the coast of the Mediterrean Sea and noted for its wealth and commereial enterprise. Sidon was on the same coast forty miles farther north and an important commercial centre. These cities were notoriously wicked and were centres of Baal worship. We have no record that Christ ever entered their gates, but we know that he approached that region. would have repented long ago—They were more receptive to divine truth, and would have been savingly affected by it. in sackcloth and ashes—In the East it was common for mourners to put on a black garment which resembled a sack, with holes for the arms, and to put ashes upon the head.—Lange.

22. More tolerable—Because Tyre and Sidon had less opportunities for knowing the truth. This text, with others, teaches the doctrine of different degrees of retribution, proportioned to the guilt. The clearness of the light against which sin is committed aggravates the guilt.—Whedon. At the day of judgment—The day when all deeds of all men shall be disclosed and passed upon impartially. 23. And thou, Capernaum—The home of Christ during his public ministry. Exalted unto heaven—This city, situated on the northwest coast of the Sea of Galilee, became wealthy and luxurious, but the exaltation here mentioned has reference to the fact that Jesus dwelt there, and preached and wrought many miracles. The revised version, following some ancient manuscripts, renders the passage, "And thou, Capernaum, shalt thou be exalted unto heaven?" The thought herein expressed is that, although the city exalted herself in pride, she would go down to ruin. Shalt be brought down to hell—"Down unto Hades."—R. V. The city shall be destroyed. Hades means the abode of death, not the place of the lost. These cities were utterly destroyed. Mighty works, which have been done in thee—There were many of them recorded, as the healing of the nobleman's son, the paralytic, Peter's wife's mother, raising Jairus' daughter to life, the healing of the woman who touched His garment, the centurion's servant, and many others not specifically noted. In Sodom—Sodom stands for the grossest wickedness, yet it would have been moved to repentance by the ministrations of our Lord. Would have remained until this day—The cities of the plain had been destroyed nearly two thousand years before Christ, because not ten righteous persons could be found there, yet Capernaum with all its privileges went down to utter ruin, so that it is now difficult to determine its exact location. 24. More tolerable for the land of Sodom—Jude tells us (Jude 7) that there people are suffering the vengeance of eternal fire, and yet it will be more tolerable for them at the judgment day that for those who live and die infidels under the gospel.—Clarke.

II. The communion of the Son with the Father (vs. 25-27). 25. At that time Jesus answered—In close connection with the woes pronounced upon those who rejected Christ. I thank thee—I fully confess, fully acknowledge the justice of thy doings.—Schaff. Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent—The truths that pertain to Christ's kingdom were not perceived by the scribes and Pharisees, who were considered wise and prudent, because they weer self-righteous and rejected the light. Revealed them unto babes—Babes are representatives of a receptive spirit, perfect trust, openness to impression and freedom from prejudice." 27. All things are delivered unto me—It means that Christ has control over all things. for the God of his church; that the government of the universe is committed to him as Mediator, that he may redeem his people and guide them to glory.—Barns. No man knowth the Son—No man can fully comprehend the mystery of the incarnation, the character and the attributes of the Son, and the great work he has done, and is to do, in saving the world. But the Father—God only can understand himself. Save the Son—No man can understand or comprehend the Father in his nature, his attributes and and his providences, save the Son.

III. Invitation and promise (vs. 28-30.) 28. Come unto me—Although the Worldly-wise will give no heed to the truths of the gospel, yet others will, and one of the most precious invitations of all time is sounded forth. These words imply that man is away from Jesus, that Jesus may be approached, and that there is advantage to man in coming to Jesus. All ye that labor and are heavy laden—Those laboring under a sense of sin and laden with the guilt and remorse of a wicked life—such are invited to Christ: not merely to the Church, but to Christ. I will give you rest—Jesus looked upon the sin-stricken world as being weary. The prophet Isaiah said, "But the wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt" (57: 20.) Jesus makes a positive promise to those who are weary enough of sin. There is rest from the goadings of a guilty conscience. There is great rest from anger, envy, jealousy, greed and all other evil propensities. The peace of God that passeth all understanding enters the soul to abide. There is no other rest that can compare with the rest that Jesus gives. He himself gives it upon the condition that we come to him, leaving our sins by repentance and confession, and believe in him with all our hearts. 29. Take my yoke upon you—Accept the gospel. The individual has a part to perform. The yoke here implies three things: 1. Submission. 2. Service. 3. Fellowship with Jesus. Learn of me—Jesus is the greatest of teachers. meek and lowly in heart—Hence capable of teaching the blessed truths of the kingdom, as humility, obedience, service. 30. For my yoke is easy—With the emphasis on "my." Christ's yoke is not like Satan's, which is galling, heavy and disappointing.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Gospel among men.

I. Rejecter by the worldly-wise.

II. Embraced by the poor in spirit.

III. Extended to the sin-oppressed.

I. Rejected by the worldly-wise. Capernaum was favored above all cities in the height of its spiritual privileges. Every woe of judgment pronounced by Christ was the echo of a woe of pity in his heart. He knows the different degrees of enmity and obduracy which possess the hearts of unbelievers, and he will apportion their punishment accordingly. He will punish righteously at all times, and He will reject none who seek salvation in Him. Guilt will, eventually, work the downfall of the evildoer. Opportunities and circumstances will be taken into account before judgment is passed. There were great moral disqualifications in the "wise and prudent." They were covetous and proud, and prejudiced against Christ and His dispicles. They were among the officials and learned of the Jews. They had the scriptures. They heard the gospel, saw Christ's miracles and had opportunity to know His doctrine. They were blinded by pride and were strangers to the mysteries of the gospel. The "wise" were those who were sought to become acquainted with divine truth by the exercise of their natural faculties. The "prudent" were those who always shaped their course in a way most pleasing to their worldly interests.

II. Embraced by the poor in spirit. From a deep sense of the shadow cast upon Him by that generation, Jesus turned to a solemn thanksgiving to the Father, and to a declaration of His own Majesty, thus revealing the spiritual elevation of His soul. "These things" which were revealed to the believing hearts, marked the difference between the inhabitants of those wicked cities and the humble disciples of Jesus. They were the doctrines which were in a special sense peculiar to the gospel, such as the divinity of Christ, the new birth, the nature and life of faith. All the unction and sweetness and power of truth, and all the operations and exercises of a living faith are hid from the "wise and prudent" and are revealed unto "babes." the poor and unlearned men of limited capacity, despised for their ignorance and inexperience, but humble and teachable as children. It was God who revealed those things unto "babes." unto those who gave themselves up to the divine wisdom to embrace truth as it was revealed.

III. Extended to the sin-oppressed. "Come . I will give you rest." This is the golden sceptre of the gospel. The Redeemer's condescension and mercy equal His Majesty. He invites the sinner to Him for rest or to a condition in which the powers of the soul are quickened and rendered alive to its capacities, duties and privileges, to a lasting state of peace and strength. There is no burden heavier than the burden of sin on the conscience. The call is to those conscious of sin as a burden, and who groan under it, convinced of the evil of it as it is in themselves, and weary of the service of the world and their danger because of sin. This is necessary to a preparation for the gift of pardon and peace. Christ came to give freedom from the burden and yoke of the ceremonial law, intolerable of itself and made more so by the traditions of the elders. He came to introduce a purer and more spiritual worship, but above all to lift the burden of guilt and power of sin.

—T. R. A.

CROPS NOW SAFE

Western Harvest On---Little Danger From Frost.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—Although the weather continues rather unsettled, reports received from numerous country points show that harvesting is more advanced than is generally supposed.

Particularly good is the progress in Southern Manitoba, and the southeastern districts of Saskatchewan. A bulletin from Arcola, Sask., says that many farmers have finished wheat cutting and quite 80 per cent. of the total wheat of that section is cut. With favorable weather All grains but flax will be cut this week. There has been no damage from frost or rain.

Other reports show that even where not more than fifty per cent. of the wheat crop is cut the balance is so far advanced toward maturity that it is practically safe from serious frost damage. Harvesters are being eagerly snapped up as they come in at big wages.

Harduppe—Why do you make that man pay for his room in advance? Hotel Clerk—Because I don't know him. Harduppe—Then why do you make me pay in advance? Hotel Clerk—Because I know you.

Baby's Rash Became a Mass of Humor

Parents Decided He Could Not Be Cured. "Cuticura" Soon Made His Skin Perfectly Clear.

A Toronto man, Mr. Robert Mann, of 758½ Queen St. East, says: "Our boy was born in Toronto on Oct. 13, 1908, and when three months old a slight rash appeared on his cheek. What appeared to be a water blister would form. When it broke, matter would run out, starting new blisters until his entire face, head and shoulders were a mass of scabs and you could not see a particle of clear skin. We did not know what to do for him and tried about every advertised remedy without avail, indeed some of them only added to his suffering and one in particular, the ——— Remedy, almost put the infant into convulsions. The family doctor prescribed for him. This did not do any good, so we took him to a hospital. He was treated as an out-patient twice a week and he got worse, if anything. We then called in another doctor and inside of a week the boy was, to all appearances, cured and the doctor said his work was done. But the very next day it broke out as bad as ever.

"We decided that it could not be cured and must run its course and so we just kept his arms bandaged to his side to prevent his tearing his flesh. The Cuticura Remedies were recommended. We started using them in May, 1909, and soon the cure was complete. Cuticura made his skin perfectly clear and he is entirely free from the skin disease." (Signed) Robert Mann, May 3, 1910.

In another letter, dated June 29, 1911, he adds: "My boy has never had any more trouble since using Cuticura."

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the most successful treatment for skin and scalp troubles of infants, children and adults. A single set is often sufficient. Although sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on the skin, will be sent free, on application to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 58 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

POULTRY NOTES

POULTRY NOT PAYING.

In the majority of cases where poultry do not pay, it will usually be found that the method of selection of stock, housing or breeding is at fault. Look well into your present methods, this will be found to be the real cause of failure.

The domestic hen is a proven article. It rests with you to use the right hen, in the right place, in the right way. Probably the greatest failures are through late hatching of chickens, you then have nothing coming in from your chickens all winter, just the time when they should pay well.

LIME DRESSING.

When poultry are confined to runs a good dressing of the run with lime followed by two weeks' rest (a month in dry weather is practically essential. Nothing freshens up a stale run so much as growing crop on it, one season's crop will work wonders. The runs become saturated with manure and require freshening. The best method is to divide the run, and let the chickens have the use of each part for a few months at a time. When a poultry yard becomes saturated with manure, sooner, or later, you are in for a disease outbreak, but long before this happens the hens will not turn out the same quantity or quality of eggs, as they would on fresh ground.

BAD EGGS.

If on testing eggs with the light they show any of the following "symptoms" throw them out:

(1) If they are cloudy, opaque or black.

(2) If you cannot distinguish the yolk, owing to the white having become muddy-looking.

(3) If the yolk does not come "right side up" when the egg is moved.

(4) If you see blood spots, veins, or a dark spot in the white near the shell.

(5) If the egg does not show any of these features, but has a musty smell better throw it out, by doing so you will get a better price for the remainder.

A fresh egg shows a bright white, and a yolk in the centre. Every farmer should possess a good egg tester with a powerful "Bull's eye" glass, the whole thing complete in itself. with such a lamp you can see right into the egg, and know for a certainty what class of egg you are handling.

THOROUGHBRED VS. MONGREL.

The mongrel chicken is rarely a paying chicken; apart from having no pedigree to work on, we are troubled by the lack of uniformity in size and condition which counts heavily in a good market.

We mate up a pen of mongrels, but we cannot even guess what the progeny will be like; we have all colors showing up, all sizes and conditions of chickens; they eat as much as a Thoroughbred, and for our season's work we have nothing but mongrels; as stock birds they are useless; they have no power to transmit their good qualities (even if they possess any) to their progeny; only by accident do we get the same color again. Against this take the pedigree Thoroughbred with its uniformity of color, size, markings, shape, with its good features passing on from generation to generation in a straight line. We get something to look at, besides we grasp a "sure thing;" with the mongrel chicken we have to take what we get, not what we ask for. The winter egg crop can only be obtained as a certainty by the man handling pedigree layers. The science of poultry culture is now becoming as true as that of the dairyman; until we thoroughly realize this we are only groping in the dark in the chicken business.

TURKEY RAISING.

The more natural you handle the turkey chick the greater will be your success, but there is always a danger that the turkey mother will stray too far and exhaust the chicks in her hunt for food; these natural runs are the very thing that help the chicks on as soon as they are old enough to stand it; the hunting for natural food gives the exercise required, at the same time we must always provide food. Dame nature is the best teacher, but man has so modified her sphere over the chicken business that in many cases he has knocked out all the maternal sense out of the old birds, therefore he has to keep a watchful eye on the turkey hen with chicks, but the turkey hen is best raised on natural lines. Leave all artificial methods severely alone over the turkey-raising part of your poultry, we cannot improve on nature. Nature's methods are the best, but do not always work quick enough for man's requirements, but, however, artificial your methods of hatching and rearing become, see that your stock birds are reared on natural lines.—T. Uttley, in Canadian Farm.

LEGHORNS BEST MONEY MAKERS.

Most persons raise poultry for money; some do it for pleasure alone, but they are few, and if the fancy was made up of these lone, it would be a mighty small items, says Norman Lindsay. Yes, when one thinks of raising poultry, they think of money first. They invariably want birds that are most popular and will afford remunerative returns. Some want meat and eggs, others enter the business for eggs alone. There is money in raising fowls for the market, too, but there is more money in eggs. Eggs command good prices the entire year and especially froc October until March. The prices for fresh eggs are always good. Prices range from 20 to 50 cents the dozen mostly all year.

Now, some people think they can raise a heavy breed for meat purpose and also collect as many eggs from the heavy fowls as can be secured from white leghorns. Let me say right now that those who labor under this impression are greatly mistaken.

I suppose some people will want me to prove why the S. C. white leghorns are the most popular fowls to-day and the biggest money makers of the feathered family. Here are a few proofs: More poultrymen raise white leghorns than any other breed. White leghorns have won every egg-laying contest worth while. They lay large white eggs. Eggs of the white leghorn bring from 2 to 4 cents the dozen more than any other eggs.

They begin laying when four months of age; they never set, therefore, they lay from early fall till next molting season. They soon grow a new coat of feathers, and again are laying before cold weather starts in.

Some people claim the white leghorn is not a good winter layer. I insist that such is not the case. The leghorn is one of our best winter layers. Write any poultry journal, and ask what is the best breed for laying; you will be told that the leghorns are the best layers of the large eggs.

One hundred leghorns can be bred a year on the same amount of feed it takes to feed 50 fowls of the heavier breds.

Then, too, many of our large broiler farms raise only white leghorns for broilers. They will put on two pounds quicker than any of the heavier fowls.

It is known the world over that the S. C. white leghorns are the money-makers of the feathered tribe.

Go to any show or fair and see the large numbers shown. They are many timeh double the quantity of any other breeds shown. They are, indeed, beautiful birds. To those who are now raising S. C. white leghorns I need not mention this, but to the beginner, or to those who do not raise white leghorns and want to get their share of money from poultry, say: Begin now with single comb white leghorns and stick to them and you will make your share of money with poultry. In closing I can only add: Others are doing it and so can you.

CANADA'S BUTTER

Not Enough Produced for Home Market.

Ottawa, Sept. 9. The report of J. A. Ruddick, the dairy and cold storage commissioner, for the year ending March 31, 1912, just issued, contains some interesting remarks on the subject of the home market. After noting that the unfavorable weather of 1911 caused a shortage of butter and cheese, Mr. Ruddick says:

"It became apparent early in the winter that the stock of stored butter in Canada, plus the winter production, would be insufficient to supply the demand until the new season's output would be available. As a result, a large quantity of butter was imported, principally from New Zealand, the total quantity coming from that country to date March 31 being 2,139,844 pounds. There has also been imported during the year 929,318 pounds from the United States."

In explanation of this Mr. Ruddick says that the freight and duty (three cents per pound) on freshly made butter from New Zealand amounts to about the same as the cost of carrying Canadian butter from summer to March. Canada, he says, does not produce enough butter during winter for her current demands, and must either hold some summer butter in storage or import from the southern hemisphere.

"It is not unlikely," he says, "that the Pacific Coast, at any rate, will continue for some years, as in the past, to secure partial supplies from Australasia."

MANITOBA FRUITS

Government May Establish Experimental Farm.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—It is likely that a new experimental farm will be established in Manitoba by the Dominion Government. J. C. Grisdale, superintendent of Dominion Experimental Farms, left for the west on Sunday night. He will meet in Winnipeg, W. McCowan, Dominion Horticulturist, and they will take a trip through Southern Manitoba with a view to selecting a site for a new farm.

There has already been some apple raising on a very small scale in Southern Manitoba, and the new farm will be located with a view to carrying on extensive fruit experiments on apples, pears, cherries and smaller fruits.

At the new farm there will, in addition, be carried on the experiments on wheat, oats and other grains which have been a successful feature of the present Brandon Experimental Farm.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET

Dressed hogs	11 75	12 25
Butter, dairy	0 27	0 30
Eggs, dozen	0 30	0 32
Chickens, lb.	0 17	0 19
do., Spring	0 20	0 22
Ducklings,	0 17	0 19
Potatoes, new, bush	0 80	0 90
Apples, bbl.	1 50	2 50
Celery, doz	0 50	0 00
Cabbage, doz.	0 35	0 45
Beef, forequarters	8 00	9 00
do., forequarters	13 00	14 50
do., choice sides	11 25	11 75
do., medium	8 50	9 50
do., common	7 00	8 00
Mutton, light	8 00	10 00
Veals, common	7 50	9 00
do., prime	11 00	13 00
Spring lambs	12 50	14 00

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated St. Lawrence	$5.05
do., Redpath's	5.05
do., Acadia	5.00
Imperial granulated	4.90
Beaver granulated	4.90
No. 1 yellow	4.60

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

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: The city cattle market started out this morning with a class of good cattle. All prices in cattle are unchanged. Sheep and lambs are also steady.

The receipts in the forenoon market show 27 cars, 244 cattle, 986 sheep, 340 hogs, 172 calves.

Export cattle, choice	$ 7.00	$ 7.10
Export cattle, medium	6.75	6.90
Export, bushel	5.50	6.00
Butcher cattle, choice	6.60	7.00
Butcher cattle, medium	5.00	6.00
Butcher cattle, common	4.00	5.00
Butcher cows, choice	5.00	5.50
Butcher cows, medium	3.50	4.25
Butcher cows, canners	1.50	2.50
Butcher bulls	3.00	3.75
Feeding steers	5.00	5.50
Stockers, choice	4.50	5.25
Stockers, light	3.50	4.00
Milkers, choice, each	40.00	80.00
Springers	40.00	60.00
Sheep, ewes	4.50	5.00
Bucks and culls	2.50	3.50
Lambs	7.00	7.25
Hogs, fed and watered		8.60
Hogs, f.o.b.		8.35
Calves	3.50	9.00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	88⅜s	88⅜	87⅝	87⅝b
Oct.	92s	92⅛s	91	91b
May	93⅝	93⅝s	92⅞	92⅞b
Oats—				
October				36⅜b
December				33⅜b

MINNEOPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis—Close—Wheat—

Sept.—96 1-8c.

Dec.—89c.

May—93 7-8c.

No. 1 hard—89c.

No. 1 northern—87c to $8 1-2c.

No. 2 northern—82 1-2c to 86 1-2c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75c to 76c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 30c to 30 1-2c.

Rye—No. 2 63c to 63 1-2c.

Bran—$19.50 to $20.

Flour—

First patents—$4.45 to $4.65.

Second patents—$4.20 to $4.45.

First clears—$3.20 to $3.50.

Second clears—$2.30 to $2.80.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

Duluth, Minn—Wheat—

No. 1 northern—88 3-4c.

No. 2 northern—86 3-4c.

Sept.—88 3-4c to 88 7-8c asked.

Dec.—89 1-8c.

May—91 7-8.

CHEESE MARKETS

Vankleek Hill—There were 1274 boxes of cheese boarded and sold on Vankleek Hill Cheese Board here to-day. The price offered was 13 11-16c, both colored and white selling at that price. Five buyers were present.

Kingston—At the cheese board here to-day 1250 boxes of cheese were offered. One hundred and fifty-eight sold at 13 11-16c, couple hundred white at 13 5-8c.

Brockville—At to-day's market 2275 boxes colored and 1202 boxes white were boarded. Sales on the board were 900 at 13 5-8c. Total sales 6000 boxes.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts 4,000; market steady to 10 cents higher.

Beeves	$5 75	$10 70
Texas steers	4 75	6 50
Western steers	5 85	9 15
Stockers and feeders	4 25	9 15
Cows and heifers	3 00	8 10
Calves	8 00	11 75

Hog receipts, 17,000; market slow to 5 cents lower.

Light	8 25	8 95
Mixed	7 85	8.95
Heavy	7 60	8 65
Rough	7 60	7 80
Pigs	5 25	8 15
Bulk of sales	8 00	8 60

Sheep receipts, 16,000; market strong to 10 cents higher.

Native	3 40	4 65
Western	3 50	4 75
Yearlings	4 60	5 65
Lambs, native	4 70	7 20
Western	4 75	7 30

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Steady, No. 1 Manitoba 8s 6d. No. 2 Man., 8s 4½d. No. 3, Man., 8s 3d; futures firm. Oct. 7s 7 5-8d. Dec. 7s 4¾d.

Corn—Quiet. American, old, 7s 3 1-2d, new kiln dried, 7s 2 1-2d, futures strong. Sept., 5s. 3 5-8d. Dec. 5s 1-8d.

Flour—29s 6d.

Hops—Pacific coast, in London, £6, 15s to £7 10s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 140s.

Pork—Prime mess, 101s 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 60s.

Bacon—Camberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 66s, short ribs, 10 to 24 lbs., 71s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 63s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 70s; long, clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 68s. 6d., short clear backs, 63s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, 56s.

Lard—Prime western in tierces, 56s 9d. American refined in pails, 57s 6d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white new, 66s 6d, do., colored, new, 67s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city, 32s 6d.

Turpentine spirits, 31s.

Resin, 16s 3d.

Petroleum—9⅜d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch—Cattle — Receipts 100 head.

Veals—Receipts 125 head, active to 50c higher, $4.00 to $12.00.

Hogs—Receipts 3,000 head; slow, 10 to 15c lower; heavy, $9.15 to $9.25; mixed, $9.35 to $9.40; yorkers, $9.00 to $9.40; pigs, $5.00 to $7.50; roughs, $8.00 to $8.15; stags, $5.50 to $7.50; dairies, $8.74 to $9.25.

Shep and lambs—Receipts 12,000 head; active, sheep steady, lambs 25c higher; lambs $4.50 to $7.50.

STOP! HEAR! AND REMEMBER!!

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

388 Broadway, Winnipeg, Man., June 6th, 1912.

Messrs., The Sanol Manufacturing Co.,

Gentlemen,—For some years past I had suffered with my kidneys. About eighteen months ago I had acute inflammation of these organs, when I was ordered to bed by the medical man attending me. I received considerable relief, but after a few weeks the trouble started again. It was then that I decided to try "Sanol," of which I had both read and heard. After taking two bottles I felt very much better, and my condition rapidly improved. When I had taken the contents of eight bottles I felt better than I had done for some years, for my kidney trouble had entirely left me.

It is now about three months since I finished with the medicine and I am enjoying the best of health.

I intend to visit you in the course of a few days to make arrangements for sending eight or ten bottles to my brother in England, who is anxious to benefit by your wonderful remedy.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours truly,

G. Henry Wake.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 17th, 1912.

The Sanol Manufacturing Co.,

Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—

Your Sanol has cured my husband and son. I might tell you one of our best doctors in our city had prepared him for an operation, so I thought I would see what Sanol would do it. I had no faith in it, but to our surprise it made a well man of him. I am sure we had ten doctors to see him; all gave him treatments, with no result, but our doctor said the operation was the only thing which he would not stand.

Thanking you for your patience and trouble with him, and I will always stand for Sanol. I might tell you my husband is in his eightieth year.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Wilson, 141 Main Sirtet East,

Hamilton, Ont.

SANOL

is the positive cure for Gall Stones, Kidney and Bladder Stones, Kidney Trouble, Gravel, Lumbago, Ailments of Uric Acid origin. Over 1,100 complete cures reported in six months. Price, $1.50 per bottle, from druggists. Booklet free to sufferers. The Sanol Manufacturing Co., of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

Another sure cure is Sanol's Anti-Diabetes for Diabetes.

FARM NEWS

ALFALFA FOR HORSES.

Much is said about alfalfa for dairy cows, young cattle, hogs and sheep, but few have regarded it seriously as a horse feed. There is no doubt but that well-cured alfalfa makes one of the best hays for winter feeding of farm horses. A recent issue of Wallace's Farmer contains the following, taken from an Illinois Farmers' Institute circular:

"In Western Kansas farm horses have been winterd on a daily rotation of ten pounds of alfalfa hay and some stover, and thin horses fattened on alfalfa hay and a little corn. It has been found that horses do not need a heavy ration of alfalaf hay. Fed with grain, probably ten or fifteen pounds of it is equal to a mangeful of other hay. Alfalfa has a nutritive ratio of one to four. An ordinary 1,000-pound horse, if given all he will eat of it, will eat from thirty to forty pounds in twenty-four hours. The alfalfa contains about 11 per cent. of easily-digested protein, and the horse will take into his system nearly four and one-half pounds of protein, whereas about two and one-half pounds of digestible protein is all that an ordinary horse of 1,000 pounds weight, when at work, can utilize. If a horse is allowed to eat such quantities, half of it is wasted, moreover, it is likely to injure him by making him soft and easily sweated when suddenly put to work.

"It has been rumored that feeding alfalfa to horses produces kidney trouble. The foundation for this rumor is the fact that, when alfalfa is fed to a horse the first time, it does stimulate his kidneys so that there is a noticeable increase in the amount of urine voided, but the symptoms disappear in a short time. If alfalfa is fed in moderation, it is not likely it will ever so affect him.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Many of the farmers of Ontario are not aware that the Hessian Fly has been attacking their wheat and causing much destruction. They have noticed numerous broken-down straws in the fields when cutting the grain, but have attributed them to other causes than the real one. In some fields this year 50 per cent. of the crop has been destroyed by this the worst insect enemy of wheat. Some of these who have suffered severely the last few years are thinking of dropping winter wheat out of their rotation until the Hessian fly ceases to be a menace. The life-history of the insect and the best means of control will, therefore, be of interest to farmers.

Life-History.—The adult fly resembles closely a mosquito, but is a little smaller and darker. It is seldom noticed at this stage, but has three other stages, viz., egg, maggot and pupa or flaxseed stages. At the date of writing, August 20, the insect is in the pupal stage in the wheat fields. These pupae look very like flaxseeds, and are to be found in the wheat stems near the ground. Remove the sheath from the stem just above the first or second joint from the ground, and these reddish brown pupae will be seen. Sometimes as many as twenty are clustered together on a single, badly-attacked stem. In a few weeks these pupae will change into the black, mosquito-like adult, in fact, some have already done so in my rearing cages; these flies live a few days and lay their eggs on the wheat plants that spring up in stubble fields or in early sown fields. Soon little legless maggots hatch from the eggs and feed on the young plants at the crown, frequently doing much damage and causing the wheat fields to look a sickly yellow color late in fall. Before winter, most of the maggots are full grown and have changed to the flaxseed stage. Next spring, about June these transform into the adult flies. These now lay their eggs on the lower wheat leaves, and the maggots, on hatching, work usually just above either the first or second joint between the leaf and the stem, causing the latter to become weak and bend over, or not infrequently to break off. The feeding of maggots deprives the head of its proper supply of food and thus injures the grain. In some cases a plant is so badly attacked that it is unable to head out at all.

Means of Control.—The best means of control is to prepare the seed-bed with extra care, so that it will be in excellent shape when sown, to select food, large, plump, unsprouted seed (small grains can be removed by the fanning mill), and not to sow any wheat before the 5th of September. In the warmer parts of the Province, the 10th or 15th would be preferable. If the seed-bed is in proper condition this late-sewn grain should grow rapidly and produce good vigorous plants before winter. The better it grows, the less injury it is likely to receive from the fly. The object of late sowing is to wait until the flies have laid their eggs elsewhere, or died before the new crop appears above ground. Plowing down or burning over wheat stubble as soon as the grain has been hauled in, or, on the other hand, running a cultivator or disk over the field to start the wheat growing, and induce the flies to lay eggs in, and then plowing it under just before seeding the whole field, are each helpful methods of control wherever they can be applied. But the main remedies are those first mentioned. Late sowing is likely to be very effective this year, because the showers we are getting in August will hasten the appearance of the flies more than dry weather would, and, therefore, they are likely to lay their eggs considerably earlier.

Several kinds of parasites are attacking the maggots and pupae of the Hessian fly. Some have already emerged in my rearing cages, but it is not safe to depend upon them to keep it under control.—O. A. C., Guelph, in Farmers' Advocate.