SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII.—SEPT. 22, 1912.

The Feeding of the Five Thousand.—Mark 6: 30-44.

Commentary.—I. Multitudes Seeking Jesus (vs. 30-34). 30. apostles gathered—Following the mission upon which Jesus had sent his disciples, they came together. told him all things—Their report is not recorded as in the case of the seventy sent out later. We can imagine that the twelve told Jesus where they went, the truths they taught, the cases of healing under their ministry and the treatment received from those among whom they labored. It is natural that they should desire to give Jesus an account of their mission. 31. come ye yourselves apart—After the mission with its responsibilities and labors was finished, and the news of the death of John the Baptist had come to the disciples, it seemed best to Jesus to spend a little season alone with his disciples. The only reason here given for this desired retirement is expressed in the words, "And rest a while," but in Matthew 14:13 there is an intimation that the death of John prompted Jesus to withdraw for a time from his public labors, lest Herod might attempt to take his life also. a desert place—An uninhabited region, not necessarily a barren district. many coming and going—The Passover was now nigh at hand (John 6:4) and the pilgrim companies would be on the move toward the holy city.—Cam. Bib. no leisure—The door stood always open, as in Eastern houses generally, for all who chose to come in or leave at their pleasure.—Geikie. The people were anxious to see him, the report of whose works was spread abroad.

32. departed....privately—They went in a northeasterly direction across the Sea of Galilee to Bethsaida-Julias, a place just outside the jurisdiction of Herod Antipas in the tetrarchy of Herod Philip. By crossing the lake Jesus would be alone with his disciples for a short time at least, and it would seem as if the resired retirement might be secured. 33. saw them——knew him—Many had never seen Jesus, while others had heard his teachings and had seen his works, and therefore knew him. ran afoot—As the people saw the boat departing and the direction it was taking, they ran around the head of the lake, perhaps keeping the boat in sight all the way. come together unto him—The eager multitudes from "all cities" were ready to meet Jesus and his disciples as they disembarked. 34. came out—From the boat. moved with compassion—The spiritual needs of the people would appeal to his mercy, and their eagerness to approach him would intensify that appeal. as sheep not having a shepherd—This is an expressive figure when we consider how helpless and exposed to danger was a shepherdless flock in that country. The people had no spiritual help from the priests. Their religious leaders were characterized by our Lord as "blind leaders." began to teach them many things—Luke adds, "Of the kingdom" (9, 14), and Matthew says he "healed their sick" (14:14). The sought-for rest was not realized, but many needy and afflicted persons were relieved.

II. Multitudes hungry (vs. 35-38.) 35. The day was now far spent. This was the first of the two evenings, then recognized, beginning at 3 o'clock. The second evening began at sunset. His disciples ... said—Only a part of the conversation between Christ and his disciples is recorded by Mark. We may suppose that the full account is to be gathered by combining the records of the four evangelists. 36. Send them away—The disciples saw the needs of the people, pitied them and planned for their relief with all the foresight they possessed. In speaking thus to Jesus, his disciples recognized his authority and his ability to command the multitudes. 37. Give ye them to eat—Jesus realized the fact that the people were hungry. Their earnestness had prompted them to neglect their physical needs. He was determined to relieve them and also to teach his disciples, and multitudes and the world a lesson. The disciples were commanded to give what they did not have. but Jesus was about to show them that he could make it possible for them to fulfil his commands. Shall we go and buy—They had not yet seen Jesus feed the multitudes by increasing an insignificant store of provisions, and no other way of providing the amount necessary occurred to them. Two hundred pennyworth—A penny was the Greek "denarius," equivalent to about sixteen cents of our money, and would then buy as much as a dollar or more with us. 38. How many loaves have ye—Jesus was answering their question. They must have been astonished at the suggestion that there was food enough on hand to meet the demands of the hungry multitudes. Five and two fishes—The loaves were circular, flat and about an inch thick. Three loaves would make a meal for one person. These were barley loaves (John vi. 9). the food of the poorest classes. Two hundred pence would buy about five thousand loaves. Andrew brought to Jesus the answer to his question and asked. "But what are they among so many?" (John 6: 9).

III. Multitudes fed (vs. 39-44). 39. Sit down by companies—An orderly arrangement was essential on account of the great number to be fed, that there might be no crowding, and that none might be overlooked. Upon the green grass—This expression shows the tendency of Mark to give details. The freshness of the grass indicates that the event took place in the spring. 40. In ranks—In groups. Wyclif's translation is "By parties." By hundreds, and by fifties—Some of the ranks contained one hundred persons and some fifty. It is thought by some that the expression means that there were one hundred groups of fifty persons each or fifty groups of one hundred persons each. 41. blessed—The words, though not given, were probably those of the ordinary grace before meat in use in Israel—Eadius. It was a recognition that the food was the given of the temporal good about to be dispensed to the multitudes. Brake the loaves, and gave them—The tense of the verb "gave," in the Greek denotes a continuous act. He continued to give to his disciples until all the people werye satisfied. 42. Were filled—There was no scantiness in the amount given out. There is no scarcity in the kingdom of grace. God gives abundantly. 43. Twelve baskets full of the fragments—These were the small wicker baskets used by the Jews to carry their food, and were here used by the apostles to carry a supply of provisions for themselves. Although there was an abundant multiplication of the food supply, there must be no waste.. 44. About five thousand men— "Beside women and children" (Matt. 14: 21), who would sit apart from the men. It is reasonable to suppose there were ten thousand persons in all.

Questions.—From what mission did the apostles gather to Jesus? What report did they give him? Where and for what purpose did he call them apart by themselves? By what kind of conveyance did they go? Why could they not secure the rest they desired? How did Jesus regard the people? What did the disciples of Jesus request him to do? What seemingly impossible command did Jesus give to his disciples? What supply of food was brought to Jesus? What did Jesus do before giving out the food? How many were fed? How much food was left over. How were the people affected? (See John 6: 14).

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Rest in Service.

I. When the poor and needy seek Christ.

II. When Christ displays his mighty power.

I. When the poor and needy seek Christ. "Come...and rest." There were two classes to whom the invitation was given, those mourning at the death of John the Baptist, and the apostles who had just returned from a difficult mission and desired to make full report of their teaching and work. Christ himself was deeply affected by John's death. He had been a faithful herald, giving his life to magnify Christ. Rest was recognized by Christ as a necessity for man. It is intended to exercise a wholesome influence on the character. It is needed for the nurture of mind and spirit, as well as body. The mind must at times look away from things, as well as at them if it is to discern clearly and soundly. The rest to which Jesus led them was to prepare them for further work. They needed to come into closer conserse with the Master. Retirement is issential to the growth of true piety, and yet not alone by solitary meditations or raptures of silent communion with Christ can spiritual life be strong and deep, but by earnest work for him in the world. As the Master and His disciples were interrupted by the multitude a new feature of work necessary to the development of the disciples opened before them. Christ's mourning for the dead was changed into compassion for the living. He always took the broad and inclusive view, and steadily held to his work, so that individual intances of affliction did not deject or hinder him. The multitude saw Jesus, knew him and ran to reach him. He saw them and pitied them. His compassion was real, deep and operative. Christ honored the imperfect zeal and confused notions which the people held concerning him. They were seeking him in preference to earthly comfort, and evidenced a confidence in him which he did not disappoint. When the people were in trouble or in need. Jesus never raised the question as to race or religion. His compassion never spent itself on good advice.

II. When Christ displays his mighty power. Jesus "was moved with compassion toward them and he began to teach them many things." The people had intruded, yet Jesus was not disappointed or annoyed. He endured the world pressure of surrounding humanity in all its phases. In the people we see a striking representation of the moral condition of the human family. In the provision for their hunger we see an exhibition of the blessings of the gospel. In the distribution of food we see the nature of the office of the Christian ministry. In the abundance of remaining fragments we see the boundlessness of gospel supplies. The miracle as a whole is a type of gospel provisions for the souls of men, an emblem of the work of the church in this world. All races, all ages, from the gray-haired to innocent of childhood, may find in Christ food for their souls. Nor shall the supply fail until all nations have been refreshed. The power was in the hands of Jesus. The food though supernaturally provided, was carried to the hungry by ordinary means. The disciples had to learn the absolute disproportionate between the means at their command and the need of the crowd. It is when the power of man is confessedly inadequate that Christ interposes. The disciples brought to Christ the result of their efforts, the five loaves and two fishes, and in his hands they multiplied exceedingly. Jesus here manifestd himself as the sustainer of life, but he employed men to minister to men, thereby teaching our dependence upon one another. He taught respect for his ministers as they act on his behalf. The miracle as to time and place encourages confidence in Christ in the most trying and destitute situations.

T. R. A.

THE WORKMEN

Case Before Courts Adjourned for Two Weeks.

Toronto despatch: The struggle in the courts over the proposed readjustment of the rates in the A. O. U. W. was adjourned for two weeks by Mr. Justice Middleton at Osgoode Hall this morning. In the interval affidavits will be presented in reply to those already on hand from dissatisfied members of the order. His Lordship did not grant any interim injunction restraining the order from putting the new rates into effect on October 1st, and the solicitor for the order would not say that they would not be enforced. The present action is launched by members of the order in Guelph, who have made affidavit to the effect that the decision to increase the rates was not legally passed by the Grand Lodge and that a ballot of the members present was asked for and refused by the Grand Master Workman.

The line of least resistance demonstrates that the people who yield to temptation are generally looking for it.

Eczema Always Burning and Itching

Mr. N. Ostiguy.

Used Box of Cuticura Ointment and It Completely Disappeared.

"I have suffered from eczema for two years. The trouble began on one arm where there appeared a red spot of about a five-cent size, and it always widened, all the time itching and burning. The first days I didn't care, but seeing that it gained in size, I tried —— Ointment and —— Ointment, but both without success. It was always burning and itching. Having seen in the newspaper the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies, I tried a little, and seeing that it improved, I bought a box of the Cuticura Ointment. After having used one box, my eczema completely disappeared. The Cuticura Ointment should be kept in every home." (Signed) N. Ostiguy, Marieville, Que., Jan. 14, 1911.

A Generation of Success

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for itching, burning, scaly and bleeding skin and scalp humors, of young and old. A single set is often sufficient. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, post-free with 32-p. book on skin eruptions, send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., 6S Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH AUTUMN SOWN CROPS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO.

Three hundred and twenty-eight farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from this one of the counties of the Province. The average results of the carefully conducted experiments with autumn sown crops are here presented in a very concise form.

Winter wheat—Five varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average yields per acre of straw and of grain are as follows: Imperial Amber, 1.5 tons, 24.3 bushels; American Wonder, 1.5 tons, 21.8 bushels; Crimean Red, 1.9 tons, 21.5 bushels; Banatka, 1.4 tons, 21.2 bushels; and Tasmania Red, 1.8 tons, 21.0 bushels.

It will be seen that the Imperial Amber has again given good results throughout Ontario, as well as at the Ontario Agricultural College. The American Wonder, which gave an average of 2½ bushels per acre less than the Imperial Amber, is a white grained variety resembling very closely the Dawson's Golden Chaff. The Crimean Red winter wheat has been grown at the College for ten years, and is one which yields very well, indeed. It possesses wheat of excellent quality, but the straw is somewhat weak. The Banatka produces grain of excellent quality for bread production.

Winter rye—Two varieties of winter rye were distributed in the autumn of 1911. The results show that the Mammoth White Variety came at the head of the list in yield of grain, with an average of 23.9 bushels per acre. In experiments throughout Ontario for the last six years, the Mammoth White surpassed the common rye by an annual average of fully four bushels per acre.

Fertilizers with winter wheat—In the co-operative experiments with different fertilizers applied in the autumn to winter wheat, the average yields of grain per acre for eight years are as follows: Mixed Fertilizer, 23.5 bushels; Nitrate of Soda, 22.5 bushels; Muriate of Potash, 21.5 bushels; and Superphosphate 21.2 bushels. On similar land, cow manure, at the rate of twenty tons per acre, gave an average yield of 25.9 bushels per acre, and the land which received neither fertilizers nor manure gave an average of 18.1 bushels per acre. The superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 lbs. and the muriate of potash and the nitrate of soda each 160 lbs. per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers, as used in this experiment, is between four and five dollars per acre.

In another experiment it was found that nitrate of soda applied in the spring gave 1.3 bushels per acre more than when applied in the autumn. Nitrate of soda increased the yield of wheat more than common salt when applied either in the autumn or in the spring.

Winter emmer and winter barley—A comparative test of winter emmer and winter barley was made throughout Ontario in each of the past three years. The average results for the three years show that the winter emmer gave 1,830 and the winter barley 1,812 pounds of grain per acre. Satisfactory results from this experiment were received from only four farms in 1912, and according to each of those reports the winter emmer surpassed the winter barley in yield of grain per acre.

Hairy vetches and winter rye for fodder—Three good reports have been received from farmers who tested hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. In each instance, the hairy vetches gave a considerably larger yield of green crop per acre than the winter rye, the average for the hairy vetches being about 25 tons of green crop. This large yield is due principally to the comparatively wet, cool summer.

Distribution of material for experiments in 1912—As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge, in the order in which the applications are received. from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of winter wheat; 2, two varieties of winter rye; 3, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5, winter emmer and winter rye; 6, hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express and that for the others by mail.

C. A. Zavitz.

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

IN POULTRY WORLD

We, poultry folks, need a lot of courage to meet the misfortunes that come to us every year. My place on the Advocate brings me daily letters of woe, says Dr. Sanborn in Poultry Advocate. If a man is getting along nicely with his hens and chicks, he never pours out his good luck to me. On the contrary, let his birds fall ill, let the fertility run low, let the chicks die before three weeks old, and he at once sits down and writes me a four-page letter. Judging by the mail that comes to me it's sure failure handling poultry. As a physician sees the dark side of common life so the poultry expert hears the hard side of raising chicks and handling hens.

This year there seems to be a certain few troubles that are common to our readers. These difficulties are not the same year after year, but vary from season to season. What are some of the hard things that are reported me this spring

First, and most important I would say: Bacillary white diarrhoea. I have heard of more failures in rearing chicks this year because of this serious illness than in any three years past. It looks as though what was rare five years ago is becoming widespread. It is a serious illness that can take 95 out of every 100 chicks hatched. 'Tis failure in chicken work to hatch 1,500 chicks and have 1,200 die when less than four weeks old of white diarrhoea.

Second, I would put, poor hatches and weak chicks. It seems to be true that low fertility means a poor hatch as well as weak chicks. This does not always follow, but may be kept in mind. If those weak chicks would only die in the shell we would be saved a lot of time and some expenditure of cash. If all white diarrhoea chicks never left the shell it would be a simple matter to wipe out future trouble. But the weak chicks hatch, the white diarrhoea chick spreads its droppings on the bottom of the incubator, or in the litter of the brooder, to infect the chicks that pick at whatever attracts their attention.

Third, I would say was: High cost of feeding hens and chicks. Too many farmers are selling their one and two-year-old hens this month to save buying high-priced grain. Others are raising fewer chicks than usual because they wonder where the profit is coming in.

What about there complains? To meet them you have got to get back to the A. B. C's of poultry keeping. It takes thought and knowledge to be a success with poultry to-day. One hundred years ago it was dead easy to grow potatoes and apples, corn and grain, hatch chicks and get summer eggs! To-day the farmer has to know his business as never before, meet insect pests never heard of thirty years ago, spray his apples, soak his potato seed to kill scab, kill brown-tail moths. The poultryman has to learn his lesson in some way, and too often it is through the hard knocks of experience. The poultryman must not laugh at his diarrhoea ailment of chickenhood. It is a serious matter and will be found so when it at last gets into the flock. Better learn its method of attack and be forewarned.

More careful handling of breeding and laying stock through the winter will help get more fertile eggs, more lively chicks, more sturdy pullets and cockerels.

High cost of feeding must be met. We must adjust our rations to what the prices suggest as desirable. It may be more green food, more variety, more home-raised grain and roots.

There is left a profit in handling poultry, even though things are as I have indicated. Whether the profit be small or large depends on how the poultryman meets his difficulties. Foresight is farbetter than hindsight, and the person who wants to keep in the game has got to take every opportunity to gain facts.

FIFTEEN WEEKS TO PERCH.

There is a difference of opinion on this. Many poultry keepers who let their birds stay on the ground for fear of "crooked breasts," are letting themselves in for the more serious trouble of "no progress." Chicks may safely be allowed to perch when fifteen weeks old. The perches should be two inches wide, quite flat on the surface, and only about a foot high from the floor—a most important point. If the chicks are housed in flocks from twenty-five to thirty, the birds will all crowd together in one corner of the house. When they do this there will in each lot be several which suffer by making no progress for weeks. By letting the birds have wide perches they spread well over these, and overcrowding in one part of the house will be avoided.

SULPHUR FOR POULTRY.

One of the most useful substances that can be kept on a poultry farm is sulphur. The many properties that it possesses render it a most useful adjunct to the other remedies kept on hand. The two chief features are its power as an insecticide and its value as a healer of any wound. For many years past I have used nothing but flowers of sulphur to rid the birds of vermin, and very effective it has proved. The skin and feathers are dampened with warm water at the root of the tail, the neck hackles, and under the wings, and the sulphur powder is then rubbed in.

The results achieved by using it in the way indicated are found to be most satisfactory. The second use to which it may be put is for the healing of wounds. When fattening in the spring of the year, it is frequently found that the birds peck at each other's backs until they draw blood, and it has been my practice to take these birds when in such condition and sprinkle a quantity of sulphur over the open part. The effect of this treatment is to dry up the wound, and in the course of two or three days the birds will recover.

STOP! READ! AND CONSIDER!!

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 arrangemnts 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 Wagg.

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 Strtet 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.

TALKS ABOUT BABY

Booklet Issued by Provincial Health Board.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Chief Officer of Health, has appointed himself godfather to every little baby in the Province. His latest venture on behalf of the infant population is a booklet of "Little Talks About the Baby," written by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, and what it does not tell about looking after the wee ones is not worth the telling. The booklet has been published in large numbers, and they will be furnished free to all proud parents who ask for them.

Another journalistic effort of Dr. McCullough is directed at the mosquitoes. It contains many valuable hints on extermining the pest, and if the Chief Officer of Health keeps them under cover until mosquitoes appear again next spring they will, when the information contained has been thoroughly digested, make excellent swatters.

A pamphlet dealing with sewerage systems for suburban residences is also being circulated by the Provincial Board. It contains sketches and descriptions of a simple but effective method of disposing of sewage.

SALMON CANNERS

Fear Operation of Proposed French Law.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.— British Columbia salmon canners are confronted with the possible embarrassment of their operations in France as the result of a bill now pending before the French Parliament. Some years ago the sardine industry in France suffered severely from imitation, such fish as pilchards, sprats and small herrings being tinned in the same manner. In 1906 a law was passed directing that in the case of sardines, tinned vegetables and tinned plums, the name of the country or origin should be stamped on the bottom of the receptacle in letters at least four millimetres (about one-sixth of an inch) high.

A bill now is pending in the French Chamber, put forward by Deputy Brard and backed by a number of deputies, mostly from Brittany, extending the law of 1906 to "all foreign fish preserves" entering France. It was at first proposed to include lobsters in this enactment, but this has been dropped. The British Columbia canners take the ground that it would be impracticable so to mark their cans; their trade with France amounts to only some 6 per cent. of their total output.

No accusation is made in France against the quality of Canadian salmon. It is understood that the French authorities take the ground that it would be impossible to discriminate in favor of Canada against other countries.

TEXAS HORSE DISEASE.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 16.—Nearly a hundred Nebraska veterinaries, with a few from the neighboring States, met here yesterday and discussed the epidemic which is killing hundreds of horses in this State and Kansas.

Scores of suggestions have come to Governor Aldrich, among them this cable from a London, England, veterinary surgeon:

"The same epidemic was in South Africa a year ago, just as it now ravaging Nebraska. It can be cured and prevented by not using grain and by feeding only alfalfa or wild hay grown in an altitude of more than 3,000 feet. The germ lives only in a damp climate, and enters the horse's system through the nose."

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle — Receipts, 100 head; steady.

Veals—Receipts, 75 head; active and 25c higher, $4 to $11.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,900 head; slow and 10 to 25c. lower; heavy, $9 to $9.15; mixed, $9.25 to $9.30; yorkers, $9.15 to $9.30; pigs, $9 to $9.15; roughs, $7.85 to $8; dairies, $8.60 to $9.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; active, mixed, sheep, 10c, and lambs 25c higher; lambs, $6.60 to $8.25; yearlings, $5 to $6; ewes, $2 to $6.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$12 00	12 50
Butter, dairy	0 27	0 22
Eggs, dozen	0 30	0 33
Chickens, lb.	0 17	0 18
Do, Spring	0 20	0 22
Ducklings	0 17	0 20
Potatoes, bag	1 00	1 10
Appies, bbl.	1 50	2 50
Celery, dozen	0 50	0 60
Cabbage, dozen	0 35	0 45
Beef, forequarters	8 00	9 00
Do, hindquarters, cwt.	13 00	14 50
Do., choice sides, cwt.	11 25	11 75
Do, medium, cwt.	8 50	9 50
Do., common, cwt.	7 00	8 00
Mutton, light, cwt.	8 00	10 00
Veals, common, cwt.	7 50	9 00
Do., prime, cwt.	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 pe cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: The city cattle market seems to be holding its own with the competition of the Union Stock Yards at West Toronto, where the biggest buyers have transferred their business. There were 12 cars on hand this morning, consisting of 141 cattle, 145 sheep and lambs, 51 hogs and 18 calves. There was a notable increase in the number of small buyers, and the market was decidely brisk. Ruling prices were:

Export cattle, choice	$ 7.00	$ 8.00
Export cattle, medium	6.75	6.90
Export bulls	5.50	6.00
Butcher cattle, choice	6.60	6.75
Butcher cattle, medium	5.50	6.00
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	3.35
Feeding steers	5.00	5.50
Stockers, choice	5.00	5.40
Stockers, light	3.50	4.00
Milkers choice, each	40.00	80.00
Springers	40.00	60.00
Sheep, ewes	4.50	4.75
Bucks and culls	2.50	3.50
Lambs	6.50	6.75
Hogs, fed and watered		8.75
Hogs, f.o.b.		8.35
Calves	3.50	9.00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open	Hi gh.	Low.	Close.
December	85⅛	85⅛	85	85⅛
October	88⅝	88⅝ b	88⅛	88⅝ b
May	90¾	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
Oats —				
October				38⅝ a
December				32⅝ b

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis — Close — Wheat — September, 86 3-8c to 85 1-2c; Dec., 88 1-8c to 88 1-4c; May, 92 3-4c to 92 7-8c; No. 1 hard, 89 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 87c to 88c; No. 2 northern, 83 1-2c to 86 1-2c.

Corn—No. 3 yelow, 32c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 30 1-2c to 30 3-4c.

Rye—No. 2, 60c to 62 1-2c.

Bran—$20.

Flour—First patents, $4.35 to $4.45, second patents, $4.20 to $4.65, first clears, $3.20 to $3.50, second clears, $2.30 to $2.60.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

Duluth—Wheat, new No. 1 hard, 89 5-8c; No. 1 northern, 88 5-8c; No. 2 do., 86 5-8c; Sept., 87 5-8c; Dec., 87 3-4c bid; May, 92 7-8c asked.

CHEESE MARKETS

Brockville—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 2015 colored and 1,615 white, 13c offered. No sales.

Kingston—At the Frontenac Cheese Board here to-day 284 boxes of colored sold at 13 1-16c and 457 white at 13 1-8c.

Vankleek Hill—There were 1,351 boxes of cheese boarded here to-day. There were 548 boxes sold for 13 3-16c, balance unsold. There were five buyers present.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts 55,000. Market slow. Steady to shade lower.

Beeves	$5 75	$10 70
Texas steers	4 75	6 40
Western steers	5 75	9 30
Stockers and feeders	4 25	7 00
Cows and heifers	3 00	7 75
Calves	8 50	12 00

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000. Market steady to shade lower.

Light	8 35	9 00
Mixed	8 05	9 00
Heavy	7 85	8 80
Rough	7 85	8 05
Pigs	5 50	8 25
Bulk of sales	8 25	8 75

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000. Market steady to strong.

Native	3 50	4 75
Western	3 60	4 70
Yearlings	4 70	5 80
Lambs, native	4 85	7 65
Western	5 00	7 70

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Steady; No. 2 Manitoba, 8s 6d; No. 3 Manitoba, 8s 2 1-2d; futures firm; Oct., 7s 8 1-4d; Dec., 7s 5d.

Corn—Quiet; new American kiln dried, 7s 2 1-2d; old, no stock; futures firm; Sept. 5s 4 5-8d; Dec., 5s 1 1-2d.

Flour—29s 6d.

Hops—In London—Pacific Coast, £6 15s to £7 10s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 142s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 103s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 66s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 67s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., nominal; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 63s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 70s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 63s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 56s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 51s 6d; American refined, in pails, 58s.

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

Tallow—Prime city, 30s 9d.

Turpentine spirits—30s 9d.

Resin—16s 3d.

Petroleum—9 3-8d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal despatch: East end market—Cattle receipts about 800; milch cows and springers 50; calves 600; sheep and lambs 1,400; hogs, 1,700.

Trade was fair, with the prices of cattle higher than on last Wednesday's market, but sheep were lower.

Prime beeves about 6¾c; medium 4¾ to 6½c; common 3 to 4½c; milch cows $30 to $70 each; salves 3 to 6½c.

Sheep about 4c; lambs about 6c.

Hogs 8⅛ to 8¾c.