OQUETTES. .

n mashed potatoes. blespoon of butter. milk. Salt and peptir all together and warm. Add the s of two eggs, fold mixture. Form inte aet in a cool place eold and firm roll n in fine cracker e again for half an fat, drain on paper,

onion juice or one d green pepper or one cares for these

Cures Diptheria. es Are Equal.

il the nonsense and died out of the are made up of the d that the prepon-had, weakness or individual, not the fully found themingly confident in they will be just as honest, just as sharp o the underworld as no they will continue with men), but those is character that depen for their talents in up.-Gertrade

George tel ==

OTIO Shopping District. th Private Sathe AMERICAN PLAN M. THOMPSON, mor.

T WAY.

ts Useful at This

essy after wasi.ing the last rinse water ins rub wit dry wit ore washing, or sat-

ther, putting a tum-mt evaporation until

black stains wash pe with a dry cloth; nd warm water to ream soda stains, ream sous transient or chloro-s paper under the mge with tepid wat-lece of flannel until

ing, let the mud dry it off with a stiff not remove the stain in strong alcohol, or or black goods, and or black goods, and disappears. Rubbing w potato, or sponsare also effective. te soap, and then continue bide color, of muriatic acid to

this restores the

GALILEE

s not always calm. liately adjoining it and through their winds are sucked lake, so that andrally out of a blue eoring morning we from liberiae to as not a ripple on n the leaven. But ter of a mile from noticed a band of toward us from lake. In spite of they immediately naking tanernaum, with such frantie ly upset the boat. the land with all A wich excited ur r that we thought But hardly had in a sheltered cove owling down on up and the heavy g along the shore e as we could see. later the Sea of again as level as soft, warm breeze

LOWERS.

arge. ally cubistic. altogether exquis-Iffon and cheaper hats, form tunies, whole dresses, tell a married ess talking and a

smiling waters .-



LESSON II.—JULY 13, 1913.

Moses Prepared For His Work-Exol. 2:11-25; Acts 7:17-20; Heb. 11:23-27

Commentary-I. Moses tries to aid his people (va. 11-14). 11. When Moses old (Acts 7:23). Unto his brethren According to Heb. 11:24-26, he had made his choice to identify himself with his own people. He must have had an inon of his call to be the deliverer of the Hebrews. Looked on their buras As a member of the royal family, he had not come into close contact with the Rebrews groaning under their bur-dens. An Egyptian—Probably one of task-masters. Smiting—The Hebrew was weed without just cause (Acts 7:24). ald appear from the accounts here and in Acts that the smiting resulted in the Mebrew's death. 12. Looked this way and that Not from criminal guilt, but with soldierly wariness. He looked on the war as begun, and himself as the captain in the field.—Whedon. Slew the gyptain He acted as an avenger of lood. He thought the Hebrews would at once join with him in throwing off the oppressive yoke of slavery, but they did not understand his act, nor was the time at hand for their deliverance. Hid him in the sand-Thus he hindered em-

balment, without which the soul of the dead man would never enter the Egyptian heaven.—Geikie. 13. Hebrews strove together—Moses began his work by trying to free his people from bondage, and continued by trying to regulate the affairs of the Hebrews themselves. This was, in fact, the great task before him, but he made the mistake of going at it in the wrong way and at the wron- time. 14. Who made thee a prince—The Hebrews did not underrejected him. II. Moses in Midian (vs. 15-22). 15.

Sought to slay Moses Moses had left Pharsoh's court and joined his own people, and thereby had exposed himself the ill will of the Egyptians. His former relation to the could would not at the call of duty and cast in his lot protect him. Fled. and dwelt in ... with an oppressed and despised people. off the ammonia in the form of vapor. Sinnitic peninsula, a distance of two or three hundred miles from Goshen. It was here that he was to receive a second forty years' training for his great mission. By a well—A place to which the inhabitants of the region must come. 16. Priest of Midian-He was the prineipal man in the tribe, combining in himself the offices of priest and ruler. He was probably a worshiper of the true God. Midian, the founder of the tribe, was the son of Abraham and Keturah. Daughters. . their father's flock It was the duty of the unmarried daughters of the Midianites to care for the flocks. 17. Moses. . helped them-Moses' efforts to aid others in Egypt had been repulsed, but he was aggin ready to defend the weak against injustice. He was more successful in Midian had been in Egypt in his atto give aid. 18. Reuel-Called Raguel. The name means, "friend and "Another name is Jethro (Exod." 3:1). 19. An Egyptian—The shepherd-

esses judged from his dress and language that he was an Egyptian. 20. lack of courtesy and hospitality toward a stranger. 21. Moses was content-A satisfactory arrangement was made between him and Reuel. Gave Moses Zinnorah-It has been suggested that Moses served for her as Jacob did for Rachael. 22. Gershom-The name. which means, "a stranger there," is indicative of his exile. In a strange land The sceptre that had been almost been within his grasp is exchanged for a shepherd's crook. The learning, luxury and power of Egypt are exchanged for the barbarism, sand and stones of Midian. It was the way of duty, but a wonderfully mysterious way.-Whedon. In the solitude of Midian he had large opportunity for mediation and communion with Jehovah. He was becoming familiar with the territory

through which he was to lead the chil-

dren of Israel to freedom and toward

their permanent inheritance.

III. Israel's affliction (vs. 23-25.) 23, The King of Egypt died-It is quite certain that this was Rameses II., also called Rameses the Great, who reigned sixty-seven years. Sighed by reason of the bendage-The language seems to imply that the Israelites had experienced a' partial relaxation, probably through the influence of Moses' royal patroness; but in the reign of her father's successor the persecution was renewed with increased severity .- J. F. & B. Their cry came up unte God. Their hardships caused them to sigh for relief, and they directed their prayers to God. He inspired those prayers, for he was about to bring the longer-for deliverance. 24. God remembered his covenant-It may have seemed that God was giving no attention to his chosen people, but his heart was set upon them, and in his own time, just the the right time, he reached out his hand for their relief. They had already become a great nation and thus a part of

the covenant was fulfilled. 25. God had respect—"God took knowledge."—R. V. God "saw" them with attention and sympathy, and just at that time his servant in the desert was almost ready to receive his great man, rumors have been prevalent of

for the Jewish council when arreston, and that wires might be stretched increase the speed. Never keep the same for preaching Josus and the resurrection, across the course in front of the racing sit and speed for a long time, for a change of sait is equivalent to a rest. Moses, giving a glimpse of his training are kept going to light up the camps, wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds" (v. 22.) The age at which be left the royal court was forty years. During that time he had become thoroughly familiar with Egypt. its rulers and its policy, but all Egypt, its rulers and its poncy, our all sion appointed to enquire into the use the crumary farms are usually figurer the while he remembered his own people. fence of the Dutch East Indies has than that. This accounts for the small, We note that the language. "It came in- reported in favor of establishing a scrubby lot of horses that are constantly red. They were his people and God's which shall be constantly stationed

Beses took * corne in life that entitled naval militia.

him to be mentioned by the apartles among the heroes of faith. His mother had faith that he would be preserved. He had faith in God and made a choice that meant freedom for his people, and that has inspired men and women in all ages to choose God's will and ways. For a mind and heart like Moses' there was nothing in Egypt; but with God and his people there was everything"

Questions. - Who were Moses' breth ren? What did Moses do when forty years old? How was he received by his brethren? Whither did he flee? Where was Midian? Describe Moses' meeting with Renel, What occupation did he enshom? What change took place in Egypt? What was the condition of the rews? How did God deal with them? On what occasion did Stephen relate the history of Moses? What is said in Hobrews about Moses' choice? PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The chivalry of Moses. I. Was weak through self-reliance.
II. Was disciplined under servitude. I. Was weak through self-reliance Moses counted too much on his own strength and the gratitude of men. Ac-

out to see for himself the real condition of Ismel. A consciousness of his vocation had no doubt been fostered within him, while living at the palace, but it was mixed with pride and ambition and headstrong zeal. As he witnessed an extreme ease of oppression, pity for the victim and hatred for the oppressor surged up in his heart. Acting under impulse, Egyptian, but did no service to the cause he had at heart. He did not take ure. The highest quality will be finish. life as a murderer, but as a patriot. found where everything else possible has

own. He acted as an avenger, having no and otherwise.

This may be washed out, and it will mot yet understand the art of being still be washed out to a great extent wherand enduring, of waiting and listening ever a manure pile is so carelessly arranged that it is leached at every rainbrilliant worldly prospects, a sphere congenial to him as a man of studious babits, were all voluntarily surrendered oth in spirit and in fact at the call of duty; but Moses discovered that he

was not yet competent to be the leader of his people, nor were the people ready to rise at his call. I. Was disciplined under servitude. In reality Moses had disqualified himself for the office of deliverer. He needed a long course of discipline before he could properly be entrusted with the difficult task which God designed him to accomplish. It was a crisis in Moses' life when he sat down by a well in Midian. His were the meditations of a perplexed soul. Not only was his influence lost, but his opportunity was gone. It was necessary that God should effect a complete and abiding change in Moses' way of thinking that he might learn how sympathy could be made truly serviceable. He needed to be made better acquainted with God. In the desert Moses was under the special tutorage of the Lord. There was much in the solitude Call him, that he may eat bread-Reuel him for devout meditation. From the school of Egypt and the university of nature Moses would complete his training and he reads for his black his training and be ready for his life mission. As production, Anything that is worth doand eyes of the last trainany and upon a ration adapted to milk
pay these prices and purchase stock chase a high-grade stock that will pro-God's servant he needed to be much ing is worth doing well. The care of a and eggs off the best treeders in the alone with him before entering upon his dozen cows involves just about so much country to great profit and advantage. public work, as well as later. In after labor, whether their average producyears there was to come to him the vis- tion is large or small. If the care is to ion which would open to him the mar- be given and the regularly recurring vellous plan and purpose of God. Moses' milking times are to be observed, make training in the labor of Midian was an it worth while by feeding the cowe that

indispensable and effective element in are to be milked liberal quantities of his education. In Egypt he was a student. In Midian he was a laborer. In Cattle that stand in muddy yards, the combination of the two he became creeks or ponds frequently get lame from the accumulation of dirt between the served its ends, when the people on despair of human help, cried to God, Conditions were as Moses had left them, that of the strong and protected perse-

JUST LIKE WARFARE

From the Suffragettes.

London, July 7.—The banks of the Thames, where the oarsmen for the Henley regatta are encamped for the races during the next five days, are the scenes of extensive precautions to prevent any disturbance of the races by the suffragettes. Following the sensational act at the Derby when the King's horse was thrown by a woplots to interfere with some of the im-IV. Stephen's account (Acts 7: 17-29.; portant events of the Henley. There In Stephen's defense, which he made be- are fears that an attempt may be made fore the Jewish council when arrested to destroy or injure some of the boats, is guarding the tents in which the

DUTCH EAST INDIES DEFENCE. The Hague, July 7. - The commis Dutch navy, comprising nine Dread-noughts of 21,000 tons each, five of breeder. people, and he felt that he must do in the indies, the construction of a all in the humas, and becomes available recalled by almost every reader.



FEED THE SOIL: IT PAYS. The fertility of the soil must

maintained if continuously successful farming is to be had. In sections of the country where the virgin soil is special-ly rich it is habitual to believe that it of carefully preserving the manure piles, and applying them to the soil whenever atrong brine in a cool cellar. The general practice for farmers has been to cure a characterism and continue to the continue to

Great trees are often found on much averted

that for years have been growing on insects. tuated by a deep love for his people, he farm products would. This, without a tained while the pig is less than five months of age costs but little actual doubt, is true, but about the beginning months of age costs but little actual of October the trees regularly begin a money, and to make the business profitsystematic manuring of the soil by able it is essential that we secure the gradually shedding their foliage, which eventually rots and fertilizes the soil months of the pig's life. anew. Soil-robbing does not exist under natural conditions.

been done to retain the ammonia, liquid

stand Moses' efforts in their behalf and fiery zeal of youth, but not the circumspection, the patience of age. He was porating of ammonia, and it is one of sincere in his undertaking, but sadly very common occurrence. It occurs wanting in humility. He lacked the disci-pline which follows faith. It had been no pecially horse manure) is piled deep within a small circumference, when it should be spread over a wider area so There is great loss in careless handling of manure. A convincing way to look at this is to

note the difference between the crops raised on farms which are well and regularly manured, and those yielded by farms where there is no system of fertilizing pursued-where the whole trend is toward soil robbing. The farmer who is determined to succeed will find that a well-ordered manure pile is a bank paying interest and compound interest, and upon which he can draw in times of adversity as well as in times of presperity. The grass will grow a deeper green or blue, as well as more and more luxuriously; the corn, potatoes and beets will be a much greater crop with than without this home-made fertilizer, and farming in general will be more remunerative if such a valuable aid is not allowed to flow freely to every creek, in-

executive power. Forty years elapsed toes, which when it dries and hardens during which his great undertaking was sets up an irritation between the toes in abeyance, without any evidence that which frequently extends to other parts he should renew it. During that time, of the foot, causing extreme lameness. God waited for Israel's humiliation, their Thie condition is known as "foul in the aversion to Egypt, and their fervent foot." Treatment consists in thocoughly prayers for deliverance . At last the cleansing the foot with warm water, and wetting the affected parts once a day with a solution of carbolic seid in the proportion of one ounce of carbolic seid to a pint of water.

Israel's cause was needed, but Moses was ton to raise and store silage. There is smaller advertisements are inserted most a prepared man and the people were usually no sale for silage, so that the of them at a cost approximating one prepared to be led. Egypt was to be price will have to be established accord- or more dollars per issue, and every dealt with, but all was to be done under ing to the conditions. Roughly, ensilage one brings the advertiser a dozen or is figured to weigh 40 pounds per cubic more inquiries. These inquiries are easfoot, but this naturally varies with the depth of the eilo.

A Canadian authority says the best time to purchase the ewes for a farm Guarding Henley Boats have been weaned. We can purchase them as cheanly then as at any time and flock is in August, just after the lambs can make the best selection in chosing ewes that have raised lambs, as their milking qualities and strength can be ascertained. Besides we will have them in good condition for the next crop of

If a little grain be feet the ewes for about four weeks before they lamburged pound per head each day of mixed outs and bran is good—they will be in good condition when lambing time comes. Protein that is grown upon the farm

is often more valuable than that which s purchased in concentrated form, and it is also cheaper.

Drive slowly when the horse is full of food and water, but after the muscles

change of gait is equivalent to a rest. The breeding of heavy draft horses in which are surrounded by barbed wire the importance of size in a draft horse when put on the market, either in public or private sale. A horse that weighs less than 1,500 pounds is not considered a draft horse in any of the horse markets of the country, yet the mares kept on

lime and manner should not be applied at the same time. Heavy applications to lands rich in human may have a similar effect, but in this case the ammonia is converted into nitrates in the usual way. Corn or silage should be plowed only one way. The corn should be drilled in the row and thinned to one stalk to the foot. A small-sized stalk and ear is much more preferable for silage than the large stalk and ear that navelly nearly proper value to all his customars. We stalk and ear that usually results where the corn is cultivated for seed.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

There is no place where meat can be kept better and more safely than in a and then try to save it some way. Great trees are often found on much of our best land of natural richness. It will not get any more salty in their own pens, or fearing the risk of it produce crops regularly, and, although the conditions remain the same, grad-Leave it where it is eafe, that is in good eured meata as are desired can be fresh-ened by soaking in water, then let drip until thoroughly dry and smoked. In good stock. It might be argued that the trees and yet be mellow and free from this way meat can be smoked to suit stock—first, because it can be obtained stock—first, because it can be obtained

For fertilizing effect it is doubtful if market, start them on a little grain just anything better can be found than the as soon as they will learn to eat it, and old fashioned fertilizer which consists feed grain continuously with good pasof barnyard manure properly composted ture until they go to the block. Prime Moses struck the blow which killed the adds greatly to its value. There can grass and grain. They must be pushed be high-grade and very low-grade man- to lay on fat from the start to the

> Potatoes can be fed to liogs with good results, but they should be cooked first. In experiments it has been found that four pounds of cooked potatoes are equal to one pound of grain feed. The potatoes form an unbalanced ration. The grain fed should not be cooked, as the raw grain is most digestible.

The maintenance of good digestion is important. By feeding a coarse and unnutritions ration, especially to old horses, digestion may be so badly deranged when spring arrives that they cannot maintain strength and proper condition even when fed with a more generous ration. 1000000000000000000000

THE POULTRY WORLD

PUBLICITY BOOMS POULTRY PROFITS.

The poultry industry has certainly received a tremendous impetus within the past year. Never before have conditions been anything like they are at the present time. The prosperity and continued ers are still at work and the loss amsuccess that the poultry man is enjoystead of being earefully distributed by a ing at the present time throughout this manure spreader on the farm, not only great country are something entirely to retain the virgin strength of the soil, unprecedented. The fancy breeder who stock as cheap as possible, and ofttimes they are not in a position to pay much stock as cheap as possible, and ofttimes they are not in a position to pay much stock. instances far beyond its natural condi-If it is worth while to keep cows at business that he is doing to-day. Prices The prices asked in most cases are none too high, considering the fact that the progeny derived from the eggs and stock are always saleable at the increased valuation. When a man pays \$5 or

more for a setting of eggs such as he buys from a breeder of known reputation he well knows that he is not taking any chances and that he will hatch and rear to maturity a sufficient per centage to enable him to more than get his money back. These breeders of reputation are not charging a whit too much for their wares. They are under a heavy running expense and an enormous advertising cost, so that the net profit to them is not so great as the lay mind would think. Still they are all making money-every one of them. It does not take much discernment to

notice that the small breeder is also euting the wesk and defenceless. The to feed when timothy hav is worth \$7 pick up the daily paper and see the same need of heroism and devotion to per ton, It costs about \$1.75 to \$2 per amount of advertising being carried. The

ily turned into a profit by a careful poultryman, and we find small breeders throughout the country advertising in this manner, month in and month out, of Canada. As far as it affects Eastern them as cheaply then as at any time, and giving their customers a square deal. have built up a splendid business in It makes no difference what size the advertisement is, as long as the inquiry resulting therefrom is properly taken care of. We have known these small ads to bring about far greater results the boundary. The prairies will always when persisted in systematically than the large ad spreadengle advertisements that appear only once.

The same same round that

think of displaying their propositions in any other manner than with a small ad., steadily used. These fanciers can drive down to their post office almost any day and find in their letter boxes many impuiries for their stock and eggs. It is safe to say that fully 40 per cent. of these are from old customone of the most profitable branches of ens. And we have in mind now a certain breeder who never advertises otherwise than with a small one-inch display ad. This ad has been the same year after year, and we know for a certainty that this man receives upward of 50 letters a day during the egg season in answer to his little advertisement. Such a breeder as this is certainly getting the advertising proposition figured down to the lowest possible net cost per inquiry and his ad., with the

proper value to all his customers. We could enumerate scores of little advertisements which have been run in the press for the past 15 or 20 years to big profits for the advertiser.

GOOD STOCK PAYS BEST.

Each year a number who wish to start in poultry purchase stock instead of hatching eggs or day-old chicks, feeling that they will have a better chance to raise chicks from the eggs produced rection for good results if he purchases

cheaper, from the fact that the average breeder breaks up the breeding pens in June, and to make room for the grow-ing stock will sell at a figure less than he would have a few months later.

Again, the breeder does not care to hold over breeding birds after they have been used for the purpose of hatching to feed them for one or two extra

The beginner that goes to the open market and purchases hens as they come in from the different plants makes a mistake, for in almost all cases they are the commercial birds, that were used in the pens for egg production only, and not the high grade breeders, which but few poultry raisers are forced to sell on the open market, especially alive.

Breeders, while they should always be free from disqualifications, are not always show birds, but birds of standard type, according to the breed, and near standard weight when in condition. Blood lines will tell the tale always in the chicks hatched and raised from good breeders, whether it be for egg production or the shewroom, or both, which a number of good breeders have realized by years of careful breed-

The purchase of a few good breeders will enable the beginner to get a good start for his foundation stock in the early spring. The birds, properly cared for, will lay well in the early spring, and quite a few chicks can be hatched during the first spring from a dozen good breeders. Again, the beginner, and ofttimes the experienced poultry raiser, will have hens with cranky natures who will destroy some eggs. and then some chicks after they are hatched. The only loss here is time, as the breeders will keep shelling good hatching eggs, whereas if the beginner had paid so or more for the eggs it would prove a loss not easily replaced. Again, in the case of incubation from a number of hens' eggs, the machine might go wrong, or the operator make an error in the management of the same, or the brooder heat go too high or low and the chicks die. The breedounts to but the time, money in oil and

over the market price. In almost every case they will receive full value for what they pay for and no more, and if they continue long enough in the business duce above the average.

The day of haphazard breeding-from anything that is a chicken-is gradually on the wane, and if the writings of those who know in the poultry press are heeded less discouraging results will be heard from. The ills and losses in many departments in poultry can be traced to the breeding pen, which is the real foundation of successful poul-

LAND AND APPLES

Chance For Ontario to totalling Boom Fruit Trade.

Secretary C. F. Roland, of the Canada 14c. Land & Apple Show, which is to be held to-day boarded 905 boxes; 795 colalready received some hundreds of let- at 13 1-4c. ters from Easterners, fruit growers and secretaries of fruit growing associations. tional Land & Apple Show to be held in went at that figure. Canada. It will provide opportunity for complete displays of the products of the orchard, the land, the forest and waters Canada this Land & Apple Show is unique, in that it offers the East an excellent opportunity to increase its market in the West for its fruit. At present the prairies are importing tremendour quantities of apples and other fruit from the Pacific Coast on both sides of ada Land & Apple Show will let the East exhibit its fruit and will prove of enormous value in advertising the East's everything depends upon taking care of fruit to the entire prairie area. It is to his customers in the proper manner, and be borne in mind that this is a show of throughout the many States may be the products of the land-not of the found thousands of poultry raisers who land itself. The show is not a private enterprise, nor will any individual organization make profit by it. If a surplus is earned, it will be devoted to the eatablishment of scholarships in Provincial Agricultural Colleges. Some of the big cash prizes will include a \$250 prize for the best two bushels of wheat, with a second prize of \$150, and a third \$100; for cats, \$100 as a first prize, \$75 second, and \$50 for third, and for barley the same prizes will be given. In the apple competition there will be awarded \$200 for the best two boxes, \$100 for the second, and \$50 for the third. A cash prize of \$100 is also to be offered for the best sheaf of alfalfa.

WELLAND CANAL TENDERS.

Ottawa despatch: Tenters for the which shall be constantly stationed in the indies, the construction of a nevel base and three forts at Jan jongprick, and the organization of a naval militia.

The nitrogen of the soil is practically all in the humus, and becomes available recalled by almost every reader.

Such persistency in advertising has the humus decomposes. When caustic liberated; and, for this reason, caustic value of which is almost untold. Peo

The nitrogen of the soil is practically the left-hand margin, can doubtless be days. This section will have four locks, three flight locks and one isolated.

Such persistency in advertising has ready been called for, and will be considered to \$2.50 to \$2.50; wether, \$5.50 to \$2.50; wether, \$5.50 to \$2.50; where, \$2.50 to \$2.50; wher



TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET.

med hogs, heavy 12 25 12 50 Do., light 13 00 13 50 Butter, dairy, lb. ... 0 25 0 28 Eggs, dozen 0 27
Spring chickens, lb. 0 30
Hens, lb. 0 26
Spring ducks, lb. 0 25
Turkeys, lb. 0 22 Apples, bbl. 2 50 Potatoes, new, bushel . 0 75 Beef, forequarters, cwt... 8 50 Do., hindquarters, cwt. 11 75 Do., choice sides, cwt.. 10 75 11 25 Do., medium, cwt. . . . 8 75 10 25 Do., common, cwt. ... 7 25 9 00 Mutton, light 9 00 11 00 Veal, common, cwt. . . . 9 00 11 00 Do., prime, cwt. . . . 11 00 14 00.

Lamb, cwt. 17 00 SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in London, in bags,

per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. \$ 4 40 Do. do. Redpath's 44 Do. do. Acadia 4 36 Imperial, granulated 4 25

LIVE STOCK

Receipts-400 cattle, 179 caives, 1,488 hogs, 515 sheep. Export cattle, choice..... 6 25 to 658 Export cattle, choice. 6 25 to 6 50 Butchers cattle, choice. 6 60 to 6 50 do do medium. 5 75 to 6 60 do do medium. 5 75 to 6 60 do do common 4 75 to 5 60 do do medium. 4 75 to 5 60 do do medium. 4 75 to 5 25 do do do canners. 2 50 to 4 25 do bulls. 4 00 to 5 50 to 5 50 Stockers, choice. 3 00 to 6 50 do light. 2 00 to 3 50 Milkers, choice, each. 40 00 to 75 00 Springers. 35 60 to 75 00 Springers. Springers. 35 09 to Sheep, ewes 500 to Bucks and cluus. 2 00 to

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Open. High. Low. Close, Wileat—
July 97½b 97¾ 97¾ 97¾h
Oet. 93½b 93¾ 93¾ 93¾b Dec. 92b 92% 91% 91% b Oats-July 351/48 351/4 347/4 351/4b Oct. 371/6 38 371/4 377/4b Flax -July 1207 1231, 120% 1229 Oet. 125b 1271/20 125 1270

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis - Wheat -Close July 901/2e; Sept., 92 3-4e; Dec., 95 1-8 to 95 1-4e; No. 1 hard, 94e; No. 1 northern, 921/2 to 931/4e; No .2 do., 901/2 to 91/4e; No. 2 hard Montana, 801/2 to 901/20: No. 3 wheat, 881/2 to 891/2c; No. 3 yellow corn, 851/2 to 58 3-4c; No. 3 white oats, 394/2 to 40e; No. 2 rye, 56 to 58c.

Flour-Unchanged. Bran-Unchanged.

DULUTA GRAIN MARKET. It is natural that the average person | 93 1-4c; No. 1 rorthern, 92 1-4c; No. 2

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London-The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 11,-542 bales, Good wools were active and firm, but inferiors were irregular. A fine assortment of greasy merinos was readily sold, principally to the home trade, the best grades bringing la 31/4" to la 51/2d. American purchases were limited. The sales follow-New South Wales 2.000 bales; secured, Is to la 9d; gressy, 61/4d Victoria-1,500 bales; scoured, 1112d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal 500 bales; greasy, 61/2d to 91/2d.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Brockville-At to-day's cheese board, 5.310 boxes were offered, and of that number, 1,550 white and 2,300 colored readily brought 13 1-4c, and three cock eured factories in Wilson combination, totalling 330 boxed, were disposed of at

Kingston-Frontenac cheese board today boarded 905 boxes; 795 colored sold at 13 5-16c, and 100 white sold at 12

this year Oct. 10-18, at Winnipeg, has ored sold at 13 5-16c, and 100 white sold

Vankleek Hill-Boarded and sold here to-day, 1,324 boxes white and 210 indicating the interest that is being boxes colored cheese; price offered was taken in this show. It is the first Na- 13 5-16c, and both colored and white

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 1,000. Market, slow. Mixed. 8 79 to 9 02%

Mixed. 8 90 to 8 96

Heavy 8 40 to 3 96

2 40 to 8 96 Rough

MUNTREAL LIVE STUCK. Cattle-Receipts about 800, milch cows 40, calves 1,000, sheep and lambs 700, hogs 8.30.

Trade was slow, with no material change in the prices of all kinds of stock. Prime beeves sold at 47 to \$7.40 per hundred pounds; common 31/2 to 4%; medium 5 to 6%. Cows \$30 to \$65 each.

Calves 3 to 6. Sheep about 41/2. Lambs \$4 to \$6 each.

Hogs 10% to 10%. BUFFALO LAVE STOCK East Buffalo despatch: Cattin - Re-Veal receipts, 115 head; active and 50 . cents higher: \$6 to \$10.50.

Hog receipts, 2,500; active and attong Heavy, mixed and yorkers, \$9.10 to \$9.20; pigs, \$9 to \$9,10 roughs, \$7.90 to