10 CTS

Easier to Use
Better for
the Shoes

. 25. 1913

ANTED.
TO DO PLAIN at home, whole or ... work sent any ... Send stamp for ...tional Manufactur...

ALE.
...OTOR, RUSSELL ...ondition; new tires, Cockshutt, Brant...

STATE.
...MESTEADS AND ...arms, $15.00 to $45.00 and Mixed Farm... ...mmissioner, Board ...ask.

...CH MILK"
...s Sometimes Poor.

...ner of milk may ... on the glass of ...n him in the res... and may vaguely ...ge of fat the milk ... Certain stand... fixed by various ...uncipalities, while ...panies and dealers ... below which the ... average test of ...s it is, is not as ...ressive dairyman ...t each cow's milk ...2.9, 3.4, 4.5 or 5.6 ...ds on various fac... ascertained after ...nd testing. Such ...als curious facts. ...d, rich milk" was ...se, was recently ... when cow test... ...ay that her milk ... in the herd. ...he herd is a vital ...man whose milk ...se factory by the ...nportance to both ...nd patron when ...duct of skim-milk ...loaded. wagon for ...r two lots each ...ormal milk ... ...00 pounds of f... ... best for the ... would be "g... ...t of agriculture, ...and cold storage

...LIC
...TELY CURED

...so quickly cure ...n Tablets. They ...ween the stom... ...ry trace of this ...em Mrs. Wm. A. ... writes: "I like ...and always keep ...henever my baby ...ouple of Tablets, ...gain. I know of ...ttle ones to equal ...re sold by medi... ...at 25 cents a ...ms' Medicine Co.,

...G3.
...ler. ...accordioned. ...side-pleated. ...e worn by many. ...he net collar and ...such pleated for ...down the front ...ress. ...manage to look ...them.

...OOT
...ing Shoes
For Everybody
...T SHOE
SPORTS
...ALER.

Escape.
...rail that he ...although he is ...hero in his east ...m his own tell... ...little lads in ...r-year-old boy ...wharf into the ...clothes dripping ...nscious that he ... as his mother ...o go near the ...his mother's lap ...n a policeman ...h how brave a ...nself. William ...had a hug in... ...spondent Pitts... ..., a basin of cold ...soon lower the

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII.—JUNE 22, 1913.

The Blinding Effect of Sin—Temperance Lesson.—Amos 6: 1-8.

Commentary.—I. The folly of false hopes (vs. 1-3). 1. Woe—A word expressive of impending calamity. The woe pronounced in this verse applies to the characters enumerated in the following verses. At ease in Zion —The denunciation is mainly against Israel, but the prophet strengthens his message by referring to his beloved nation and its sacred centre. While the language suggests that a woe is pronounced upon those who are indifferent and inactive with reference to the interests of true religion, the connection indicates a warning to those who are depending for security upon the strength and sacredness of Jerusalem, without making any efforts to secure their own safety. They were insensible to the danger that was threatening their nation. The warning here given may well be construed as an exhortation to obedience, watchfulness and prayer. Trust in the mountain of Samaria—Samaria was the capital of Israel. The nation had enjoyed a season of peace and prosperity. Her borders had been extended so that her territory was nearly as great as it had been in Solomon's time. This period has been called "the Indian summer" of Israel's history. The end was coming in thirty years. Named —"Notable men of." —R. V. Chief of the nations—Judah and Israel considered themselves the principal nations of the earth. With respect to religious privileges, they were the greatest, yet their persistent abuse of their privileges led to their overthrow. To whom the house of Israel came—To the notable men of Judah and Israel, the house of Israel came for counsel. A weighty condemnation is directed toward Israel for their failure to maintain their integrity. The time had been when the nation was morally and materially prosperous, and commanded the respect of her own citizens and surrounding nations, but there had been a sad departure from God, with corresponding weakness and loss. When one who has been eminent for piety falls into sin, the disaster seems terrible; so when a noble nation sinks into worthlessness the ruin is incalculable.

2. Pass ye unto Calneh, and see— A stronghold on the Tigris. It had recently been taken by the Assyrians. Hamath the great—This was a notable stronghold north of Israel on the Orontes, yet it was subjugated by Israel (2 Kings, xiv. 25), and later by Assyria (2 Kings xviii. 34). Gath—Gath had been the capital of Philistia and a strong military centre, but it was conquered by Uzziah (2 Chron. xxvi. 6). Be they better than these kingdoms—The people to whom the prophet delivered his message would not be willing to admit that the kingdoms just named were better than Judah and Israel were to meet the fate of Calneh on the east, Hameth on the north and Gath on the west. Border—territory. 3. Ye that put far away the evil day—Upon these a woe is pronounced. The notion of judgment being far off has always been an incentive to the sinner's recklessness of living, yet that very recklessness brings near the evil day which he puts far off."—J., F. & B. Calvin says, "Ye bring on fever by your intemperance, and yet would put it far off." In trying to believe there was no danger, they left themselves exposed to the calamity which was certain to come. Cause the seat of violence to come near —Their course of presuming that they were secure hastened the oncoming destruction.

II. The sins of luxury (vs. 4-6). 4. Lie upon beds of ivory—This was a mark of pride and extravagance. Material prosperity had brought wealth, and wealth led to luxury and extravagance. The beds or couches upon which the rich reclined were costly, being ornamented with ivory inlaid. While there was great wealth among certain classes, many of the people were in poverty. Stretch themselves upon their couches—Lounging upon the couches indicated indolence or idleness, and this is a curse to any individual or nation. Lambs ....calves—To the sins of extravagance and indolence is added that of gluttony. They selected the choicest animals of the flocks and herds to be slaughtered for the gratification of their pampered appetites. 5. That chant to the sound of the viol—"That sing idle songs."—R. V. The picture is that of a people given over to self-gratification with no useful purpose in life. Invent to themselves instruments of musick—They fancy they equal David in musical skill, and defend their luxurious passion for music by his example.—J., F. & B. It was highly unbecoming in those indolent, pleasure-loving, sensual sons of Israel to compare themselves with David, the devoted, active servant of God.

6. That drink wine in bowls—Reference is here made to the large mixing bowls which contained the wine. The people were not satisfied to use ordinary drinking cups, but must drink from large bowls. This expression shows the hold that liquor gains upon those who indulge in it. Anoint themselves with the chief ointments—A mark of luxurious extravagance and degeneracy. The evil day was almost at hand, yet the people were spending their time and money in their own gratification. The wealthy people of Israel were "buying curious ointments for personal use, when they ought to have sat in sackcloth and ashes because of the impending divine wrath." Are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph—The chief tribe of the northern kingdom was Ephraim, whose ancestor was Joseph, hence the use of that name here. The rich were revelling in pleasure, spending great sums upon themselves, and at the same time the nation's poor were suffering for the necessities of life. Their eyes were blinded and their ears stopped to the needs of the afflicted by their pursuit of pleasure. They were disregarding the sufferings of others, and they were likewise disregarding the welfare of the nation.

III. Ruin predicted (vs. 7.8.) 7. Therefore—For the many sins enumerated. Shall they go captive with the first—Warnings, threatenings and pleadings had been in vain (II. Kings 17: 6-23), and there remained only the captivity which had been frequently foretold. This prophecy was fulfilled about thirty years later. Them that stretched themselves—The loungers, the idlers. Shall be removed—From a condition of elegance and luxury, they were soon to go forth to captivity and want, and their trust in Zion and the mountain of Samaria would not save them. 8. Hath sworn by himself—He could swear by no greater (Heb. 6: 13, 17.) I abhor the excellency of Jacob—The nation which he had chosen for himself, and the very religious system that he had given had to such an extent failed to fulfil his purpose that both became displeasing to him. Therefore will I deliver up the city—By withdrawing his protecting hand God permitted the enemies of Israel to carry out his desire in conquering the nation.

Questions.—Who was Amos? In whose reign in Judah did he live? Who was king in Israel when Amos prophesied? Where was the home of Amos, and what was his occupation? What is the nature of his prophecy? Upon whom did the prophet pronounce a woe (v. 1)? Why is reference made to Carneh, Hamath and Gath? What a difference sins are spoken against in the lesson? What is said of the sin of intemperance? What punishment was foretold? What was the material condition of Isreal at this time? How long after this was the kingdom overthrown?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Conditions in Israel.
I. Apathy in religion.
II. Profanity in pleasure.
III. Desolation in prospect.

I. Apathy in religion. Amos, the author of this prophecy, though a native of the kingdom of Judah, was sent with a message to the ten tribes of Israel at the time of their greatest splendor, yet at the crisis of their destiny as they reveled in apparent, but delusive, prosperity. The prophet's spirit was deeply stirred by the knowledge of the sins which were being committed by the people. His keen eye pierced through the glittering cover which wealth had thrown over their corrupt lives. The simplicity which had once characterized their national life had completely passed away, and they were a corrupt, degenerate commonwealth. In defiance of the Mosaic law, a class of rulers had arisen who possessed large estates, and who misused their power to oppress the masses who were brought into a condition of poverty, and even slavery. Notwithstanding the terrible social evils that were practised, they kept up a form of worship; yet they were in a condition opposed to all spiritual improvement. They had no concern for the spiritual interests of Israel. They were agreed not to sacrifice national interests by too scrupulous attention to deligious precepts. Self-denial was not congenial, labor was hateful, conflict against evil repulsive. They persisted in their wicked courses of injustice and oppression on the presumption that they should never be valled to an account for them. They trusted in their fortifications and external advantages, and in their profession of being the people of God, a most delusive confidence. Their case was criminal and ruinous.

II. Profanity in pleasure. The people placed their happiness in the gratification of their carnal appetites at a time when God was calling them to weeping and mourning. They indulged themselves in all manner of pleasures and display. They were extravagant, lazy, intemperate, extortionate. They profaned their mirth by using instruments of music which had been devoted to the worship of God, thus dragging sacred things to the level of the sensual. They neglected the true worship of God, forgetting that there is a distinctly spiritual work for man to do. They forgot the "afflictions of Joseph," the real decay of their nation, when such conditions were due to their conduct. They were destitute of true sympathy for the people. They had no true realization of their influence. Distress and decay were disregarded as long as they could live in pleasure, supposing their position would justify them and their gain afford such self-indulgence. They continued to call for strong drink when the judgments of God were ready to break upon them.

III. Desolation in prospect. Those who dwelt in Zion vainly thought that was honor and protection sufficient for them. Disaster seemed unlikely to them, yet by ignoring approaching calamities and by their conduct they hastened their doom. The prophet taught them persistently that God was ever closely watching the doings of nations and men, and that no matter how great or prosperous they might assume to be, he would reward or punish them in accordance with the eternal law of righteousness. Israel had been taught by warning and example how God hated sin; yet the clearest light, the richest mercy, the strongest warnings and threatenings failed to keep Israel free from transgressions. Thus, resisting God, they were to witness his sceptre of mercy turned into the rod of his judgment. They were to prove that there is an equitable correspondence between sin and its consequences; that ease in Zion generates sin that ends in destruction; that the duty of God's children involves the obligation of continued exertion. They were soon to realize that the inner life of a nation determines its destiny; that the real strength of a people consists in righteousness, and the continued renewal of the inner man.—T. R. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

HIGH-GRADE BUTTER MAKING.

Butter-making on the farm is not so extensively carried on now as in former years, owing to the increase of creameries. Yet there are farms in sections so remote from creameries that butter-making can be made quite a profitable affair.

To make high-grade butter calls for scientific methods. As a rule, the farmer's wife has this particular task to perform, and when we find one who understands the principles of good butter-making we find her surrounded with conditions that enable her to make better butter than any creamery butter-maker under creamery conditions.

As the farmer has only his own milk to handle, and has only himself to blame if it is not clean and in otherwise good condition, he receives his milk fresh and is enabled to ripen the cream to his own liking.

Cleanliness is the most important thing in all dairy operations. It is impossible to make high-grade butter from dirty milk. Keeping the barn clean, seeing that the cows are well bedded and curried at least once a day is work that is of untold value.

The good milkman just before milking wipes off the sides and udder with a clean rag. This removes the loose hairs and dirt. A damp towel is then used to more effectually remove what dirt remains. If a damp towel is used in winter care must be taken to dry the teats thoroughly to prevent their cracking.

All of the dairy utensils must be thoroughly clean, which is best done by washing in lukewarm water to which a small amount of good washing powder has been added. Then rinse in scalding water. When well rinsed with scalding water they will dry in a few minutes, and will be much more sanitary than if dried with a cloth.

Probably ripening the cream is the next important step to be taken. It is a common practice to mix all the cream for a week, and churn at the end of that period. Some of this cream is a week old, while often some of it is skimmed just before churning. Good butter cannot be made out of cream a week old, even when one has good cooling facilities.

It is better to churn two or three times a week and, while this will necessitate more work, it is amply repaid by the improved quality of the butter.

It is a mistake to put fresh cream into the cream to be churned within 12 or 18 hours before churning. When each new lot is added the cream should be well stirred. This will insure more even ripening. As soon as skimmed cool the cream to as low a temperature as possible. This will check the growth of bacteria. Before mixing with the old, each fresh lot should be cooled. About 12 to 18 hours before churning warm the cream to 65-70 degrees Fahrenheit, and allow it to ripen or sour at this temperature. The moment the cream thickens cool it down as low as possible until ready to churn.

Just what is the best temperature for churning really cannot be told. For instance cream from cows kept on pasture requires churning at a lower temperature than from cows kept on dry feed. There are various other conditions that affect churning temperature. The temperatures at which best results can be secured will vary from 50 to 60 degrees. F., depending upon conditions. While it is a fact that the lower the temperature the better the quality of butter, it must not be forgotten that it is possible to get the cream so cold that it will be difficult to churn. Butter should be churned at such temperature that it will come in not more than a half hour, and be firm when it is churned. Should the butter come in half that time, and be soft, it is a good indication that the cream was too warm.

When the granules of butter are about the size of grains of wheat the churn should be stopped. It is a mistake to churn into a solid mass. Over-churning in this way retains a large quantity of buttermilk which it is impossible to wash out, besides it destroys the grain of the butter, thus injuring both the appearance and the keeping quality.

As soon as the butter is churned to the size of wheatgrains the buttermilk must be drawn off, and as much wasif water added as there was buttermilk. Wash the butter by giving the churn eight or ten revolutions. Should the water come out white, wash again with an equal amount of water. The temperature of the wash water should be at least five degrees colder than the churning temperature of the cream.

When treated in this way the butter should come in granular form from the wash water. Do not work any before salting. Salt at the rate of three-fourths to one ounce of salt per pound of unworked butter. A fine grained dairy or table salt should be used.

Butter must not be overworked, as it destroys the grain and makes a salty butter. The salt should be evenly distributed. If the butter is starting to soften it should be set in a cool place to harden up and to allow the salt to dissolve. Then work again to more evenly distribute the salt, and to remove the excess of water. After the butter is worked the broken surface should appear granular.

In other words, churning should cease as soon as the granules are the size of wheat: all buttermilk should be washed out with one or more washings in water equal in quantity to the buttermilk removed, and at a tempertura not less than 5 degrees Fahrenheit below the churning temperature of the cream. Salt at the rate of three-fourths to one ounce of solt per pound of unworked butter. Work the salt evenly through the butter, care to be taken that it is not overworked.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Last year the annual husbandry section of the Iowa Experiment Station pastured on the average 16.5 hogs, averaging 90 pounds, for a period of 150 days upon an acre. They received in conjunction with the alfalfa four pounds of grain per 100 pounds of live-weight daily. The grain ration consisted of corn, plus one-twentieth of meat meal (60 per cent. protein). These hogs made a total gain of 3,109 pounds, and an outlay of practically 10,000 pounds of meat meal. Counting the production cost of the crop at $19.75 an acre, the corn at 50 cents a bushel and meat meal at $2.75 per hundredweight, the net profit with hogs selling at $6, was $97.09. The $6 hogs, after all expenses were paid, netted $1.03 for every bushel of corn fed upon the alfalfa pasture.

Where there are crops and animals to market at intervals during the year difficulties are not met in keeping up the cash expenditures of the home. Diversified crops with animal husbandry is the safest and best plan for profitable farming.

A cabbage grower says that fresh powdered hellebore, mixed with water at the rate of one ounce to 12 quarts, makes a spray for cabbage that will keep it free from worms.

A writer some years ago truthfully said that more is lost to the producer of dressed poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables and fruit, through sending them to market in improper condition, than would be required to pay the national debt.

By mixing a little alfalfa seed with the clover and timothy every time one seeds down to grass it will be possible to soon have the whole farm inoculated with alfalfa bacteria.

The ewes that have not recuperated and become strong and hearty by mating time would better be left out of the breeding calculations for the season, for they are sure to drop late lambs that will be uneven and thriftless and a disappointment.

Foul foot in cattle is caused by standing in mud, and it may become serious. To cure, cleanse the space between the toes by drawing a small rope through, then apply sulphate of zinc, one dram in a half pint of water.

Bowel troubles in calves are sometimes caused by milk that is excessively rich. Milk that is moderate or low in butter fat is usuallly better for young calves. Indignation in older calves is usually due to unclean milk or feed, unclean vessels, close confinement in dark, unsanitary stalls and irregular or excessive feeding. In some cases it appears to be due mainly to sheer weakness and inability to digest.

Clubfoot on cabbages and cauliflower has been successfully treated with lime, the amount applied parying accordingly to the acidity of the soil, but it is safe to put on a heavy coating of lime at the time of plowing and work it into the soil.

Timothy hay is a very poor roughage for dairy cows, and should be used only when legume hay cannot be had. No dairyman should produce timothy hay for this purpose.

LIGHTNING MADE CHILD WALK.

New York, June 16.—That Thomas William Brown, jun., is walking this week for the first time in his life, although he is over four years old, is credited b yhis parents to a bolt of lightning which struck near their home at Jamaica, Long Island, last Saturday. The little boy had always had a pair of very normal legs, but no amount of coaxing would induce hi mto use them as other children of his age did. During Saturday's storm he sat by the door of his father's grocery store when lightning struck nearby, and a deafening crash of thunder came. Mrs. Brown herself was hysterical with fright and then with joy, when she saw her little boy running around the store for the first time.

THE POULTRY WORLD

A COLUMN OF NOTES.

Any poultry raiser who has spare ground should grow alfalfa, the best green feed that grows, containing 7.4 ash or mineral matter and 11 per cent. protein in dry form. In its green state the percentage is much higher. Alfalfa can be grown almost anywhere if certain rules are followed.

The Indian Runner duck is in popular favor now, and those breeding true Runners are reaping a rich harvest. There is a brisk demand for hatching eggs and stock, although good stock is not to be had in large quantities, as the breeders are using them to produce hatching eggs to meet the demand of the trade. A good dry feed for young chicks from five days of age to maturity is 100 pounds bran, 100 pound middlings, 100 pounds mealed alfalfa, 100 pounds ground oats and 50 pounds of fine ground beef scraps. Cornmeal in the above is omitted, as the chicks secure all they need in the scratch feed.

Avoid chilling the chicks when taking them from the incubator to the brooder. They are very tender at this age and any chilling will cause trouble. Start the brooder lamps a few days before the chicks are to be put in, so that it is thoroughly warmed. From 90 to 95 degrees is about right at the start.

Do not feed for at least 48 hours after incubation or chicks hatched under hens. Feeding too soon has caused many a loss. Nature has provided food for that length of time. For the first few days the young chick needs rest and warmth.

Well-raised chicks are a source of pride and profit, but this cannot be obtained if haphazard methods are used. Too many try to raise chicks in a careless manner, and with always poor results.

There is money in bantams. They eat little and require but small space, and bring a relatively higher price than larger fowls. Many lay well, although their eggs are small.

Incubator hatched chicks, properly incubated, are as strong as hen hatched. The trouble is that many are not properly incubated. Even some experienced fanciers claim that their best show birds are hen hatched and raised, but with others who have mastered the art of incubation their fowls win at the Garden and Boston. It all lies in the management. Too much heat, too little and a few other things have caused some to discard the incubator and brooder for the hen.

Don't crowd. Be on the safe side, and do not put more than 50 in a brooder. Overcrowding causes loss. This has been one of the cries against brooder chicks, the operator crowding, poor ventilation and the result was chicks that, while they lived, were stunted and reached maturity under standard weight.

It pays to purchase good chick feed. There are several good grades of feeds which in many cases are full of on the market with not over 15 to 25 per cent. of corn. Beware of cheap trash more harmful than good. Cheap chick feeds are on the market because of the large demand for cheap feeds. It is wise to purchase the best, getting results by a low death rate and thriving chicks.

Keep the chicks close to the brooder the first week. At this age they need warmth. Make them hustle the second week, when they are stronger and past the danger period. If hatched with hens always confine hen to the coop until chicks are strong.

Dry bran placed before the chicks at the fifth day is a good feed and prepares them for the heavier dry mash which should start around the seventh to tenth day, when the chicks are ready to stand a feed that is heavier in ash and protien.

Poultry house construction plays an important part in successful poultry. Many poultry raisers still seem shy in trying fresh air, and the majority of houses throughout the country are still closed too tight. Plenty of fresh air without draughts will give one healthy fowls, old or young.

Poultry and fruit make a great combination. The poultry help the trees and the trees help the fowls. Fowls need shade to make their best development. Many poultry raisers aim to make their fowls comfortable in winter, but their fowls have no shade to shelter them from the hot rays of the summer sun. Artificial shade is better than none, but does not have the natural air drainage that natural shade will give. Plant some peach and apple trees in the runs or range for future shade. It will pay—both in better fruit and better poultry.

Too many beginners blame the incubator for poor hatches, the brooders for faulty construction, when the real fault lies with the eggs that are placed in the machine and those that are hatched being weak. The best brooder made could not raise them, or mother hen either. Good, hatchable eggs are only obtained from good, strong breeding stock, fed in a good manner, and they should be housed in a well-ventilated house. Strong breeders play a very important part in poultry from a profit standpoint.

One of the best feeds—the first feed of the younger chick—is rolled oats, following with a good high-grade chick feed. Dry feeding is safest and it can best be fed in a dry mash, composed of bran, middlings, alfalfa meal, ground oats and beef scraps. This feed is high in ash or mineral matter and protein.

The majority of poultry feeders feed too much corn. Corn is a good feed in its place, but it is never in place to feed over 50 per cent. as is fed in many cases. More wheat and oats will give better results.

The large brooder stove has come to stay. It gives plenty of heat, and, at the same time, plenty of ventilation, a thing that has not been fully developed before in many of our brooders.

Brooder chicks should be carefully handled the first ten days. With many poultry raisers all that are bright, with no ills at ten days of age, are on a fair road to reaching maturity in good shape. Safe and sane feeding and a warm brooder, with good ventilation, will do much toward making brooder-hatched chicks a success.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy	$12 25	$12 50
Do., light	13 00	13 50
Butter, dairy, lb.	0 25	0 28
Eggs, dozen	0 25	0 27
Spring chickens, lb.	0 40	0 00
Hens, lb.	0 21	0 22
Turkeys, lb.	0 22	0 25
Apples, bbl.	2 50	3 50
Potatoes, bag	1 10	1 20
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	8 50	9 25
Do., hindquarters, cwt.	12 00	13 50
Do., choice sides, cwt.	10 75	11 25
Do., medium, cwt.	8 75	10 50
Do., common, cwt.	7 00	8 50
Mutton, light	10 00	12 00
Veal, common, cwt.	9 00	11 00
Do., prime, cwt.	11 00	14 00
Spring lambs	6 00	8 00

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$4 40
Do. Do. Redpath's	4 40
Do. Do. Acadia	4 35
Imperial, granulated	4 25
No. 1 yellow	4 00

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

LIVE STOCK.

Expert cattle, choice	$6 75	$7 00
Butchers' cattle, choice	6 60	7 05
Do., medium	6 00	6 30
Do., common	4 75	5 25
Butchers' cows, choice	5 25	5 75
Do., medium	4 25	5 00
Do., canners	3 00	3 50
Do., bulls	3 00	6 00
Feeding steers	5 00	6 25
Stockers, choice	3 00	6 00
Do., light	2 00	2 50
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	75 00
Springers	35 00	75 00
Sheep, ewes	5 75	6 25
Bucks and culls	4 50	5 00
Lambs	7 50	8 50
Hogs, fed and watered	9 75	....
Hogs, f.o.b.	9 55	....
Calves	8 50	9 25
Hogs, off cars	10 10	....

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	0 99⅝	1 00	0 99⅝	1 00
Oct.	0 93⅝	0 94⅜	0 93⅝	0 94⅜
Oats—				
July	0 35¾	0 36¼	0 35¾	0 36¼
Oct.	0 37½	0 38	0 37½	0 38

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Close: Wheat, July 91 3-8c; Sept., 93 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 93 7-8c; No. 1 northern, 92 3-8c to 93 3-8c; No. 2, do., 90 3-8c to 91 3-8c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 57c to 57 1-2c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 37c to 37 1-2c.

Rye—No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Bran and flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 94 3-8c; No. 1 northern, 93 3-8c; July, 91 7-8c bid; Sept., 94 1-4c.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Vankleek Hill.—To-day 1,300 boxes of white and 278 boxes of colored cheese were boarded and sold here at 11 1-2c.

Kingston, Ont.—At Frontenac cheese board to-day 360 boxes white and 471 boxes colored offered. 731 boxes sold at 11 5-8c.

Brockville.—At to-day's cheese board meeting 855 colored and 325 white sold at 11 5-8c; balance refused; offerings were 3,080 colored and 2,285 white.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle — Receipts 50 head; steady.

Veals, receipts 75 head, active and 25c lower; $6.00 to $10.75.

Hogs, receipts 4,000, active and 10c lower; heavy, $9.00 to $9.05; mixed, $9.05 to $9.10; yorkers, $9.00 to $9.10; pigs $8.90 to $9.00; roughs, $7.80 to $8.00; stags, $6.50 to $7.25; dairies, $8.75 to $9.05.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 600 head; handy lambs and sheep active, yearlings, 25c higher; lambs $5.50 to $9.50; yearlings, $4.50 to $8.00.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady; No. 1 Manitoba, 7s 9d.
No. 2 Manitoba—7s 6 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—7s 4 1-2d.
Futures—Firm; July, 7s 5 3-4d.
October—7s 4 1-4d.
December—7s 4 3-8d.
Corn—Spot, steady.
New—5s 1 1-4d.
New, kiln dried—5s 3 1-2d.
Old, 6s; old, via Gal., 5s 8d.
Futures—Steady.
July Laplata—4s 10 7-8d.
September Laplata—4s 11 3-4d.
Flour, winter patents—29s 6d.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4 10s to £5 10s.
Beef—Extra India mess, nominal.
Pork, prime mess, western, nominal
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—76s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—67s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—66s 6d.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—72s.
Long, clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—71s 6d.
Short, clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—67s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—57s 6d.
Lard, prime western, in tierces—55s 6d.
American, refined—56s 6d.
Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 58s; old, 63s.
Colored—New, 58s; old, 63s.
Tallow, prime city—31s 9d.
Australian, in London—36s 4 1-2d.
Turpentine, spirits—29s 6d.
Resin, common—12s.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.
Linseed oil—25s 9d.
Cotton seed oil, Hull, refined, spot, 29s 6d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal Despatch—East end market—Cattle—Receipts about 700; milch cows and springers, 100; calves, 1,600; sheep and lambs, 550; hogs, 865.

Trade was slow, with no change in the prices of cattle, but sheep and hogs were lower.

Prime beeves, 7 to 7 1-2; medium, 5 to 6 3-4; common, 3 3-4 to 5.

Cows, $3 0to $70 each.

Calves, 3c to 6 1-2c.

Sheep, 5 to 5 1-2c; spring lambs, $4 to $6 each.

Hogs—10 1-4 to 10 1-2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts 4,000.
Market—Strong.

Beeves	$7 25	$9 00
Texas steers	7 00	8 10
Stockers and feeders	6 35	8 25
Cows and heifers	3 90	8 40
Calves	7 75	10 50
Hogs—Receipts 22,000.		
Light	8 65	8 92½
Mixed	8 55	8 90
Heavy	8 30	8 85
Rough	8 30	8 45
Pigs	6 75	8 45
Bulk of sales	8 75	8 85
Sheep—Receipts 12,000.		
Market—Strong.		
Native	5 10	6 25
Yearlings	5 75	6 90
Lambs, native	5 75	7 90
Spring lambs	5 75	8 75

CIRCUIT LISTS, AUTUMN, 1913.

Hon. The Chancellor.

1. Tuesday, Sept. 16, Belleville, non-jury; 2, Saturday, Sept. 20, Ottawa, weekly court; 3, Tuesday, Sept. 23, Cayuga, both; 4, Tuesday, Oct. 7, Berlin, jury; 5, Monday, Oct. 13, Toronto, weekly court; 6, Tuesday, Oct. 21, St. Thomas, jury; 7, Saturday, Oct. 25, London, weekly court; 8, Monday, Oct. 27, Toronto, non-jury; 9, Tuesday, Nov. 4, Welland, jury; 10, Tuesday, Nov. 11, Stratford, jury; 11, Tuesday, Nov. 18, Kingston, non-jury; 12, Tuesday, Nov. 25, Barrie, non-jury; 13, Monday, December 1, Toronto, non-jury; 14, Saturday, Dec. 6, Ottawa, weekly court; 15, Saturday, Dec. 20 Ottawa, weekly court.

Hon. The Chief Justice of King's Bench.

1. Tuesday, Sept. 16, Cobourg, non-jury; 2, Tuesday, Sept. 26, Simcoe, jury; 3, Saturday, Sept. 27, London, weekly court; 4, Tuesday, Sept. 30, Port Arthur, non-jury; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 7, Sudbury, jury; 6, Tuesday, Oct. 14, Guelph, jury; 7, Tuesday Oct. 20, Guelph, jury; 8, Monday, November 3, Toronto, weekly court; 9, Saturday, Nov. 8, London, weekly court; 10, Monday, Nov. 10, Toronto, non-jury; 11, Tuesday, Nov. 18, Owen Sound, jury; 12, Tuesday, Nov. 25, Napanee, jury; 13, Saturday, Nov. 29, Ottawa, weekly court; 14, Tuesday, Dec. 2, St. Catharines, non-jury; 15, Monday, Dec. 15, Hamilton, non-jury.

Hon. The Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

1, Tuesday, Sept. 16, Brantford, non-jury; 2, Saturday, Sept. 20, London, weekly court; 3, Tuesday, Sept. 23, Sandwich, non-jury; 4, Monday, Sept. 29, Toronto, jury; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 7, Chatham, jury; 6, Monday, Oct. 20, Toronto, non-jury; 7, Saturday, Oct. 25, Ottawa, weekly court; 8, Monday, Nov. 3, Ottawa, non-jury; 9, Saturday, Nov. 3, Ottawa, weekly court; 10, Monday, Nov. 10, London, non-jury; 11, Monday, Nov. 17, Toronto, weekly court; 12, Tuesday, Nov. 25, Guelph, non-jury; 13, Tuesday, Dec. 2, St. Thomas, weekly court; 14, Saturday, Dec. 6, London, weekly court; 15, Tuesday, Dec. 16, Chatham, non-jury.

Hon. Mr. Justice Britton.

1, Tuesday, Sept. 16, Bracebridge, both; 2, Tuesday, Sept. 23, Cornwall, jury; 3, Saturday, Sept. 27, Ottawa weekly court; 4, Tuesday, Sept. 30, Lindsay, jury; 5, Monday, Sept. 13, Toronto, non-jury; 6, Monday, Sept. 20, Toronto, weekly court; 7, Tuesday, Sept. 28, Walkerton, jury; 8, Saturday, Nov. 1, London, weekly court; 9, Tuesday, Nov. 4, Whitby, both; 10, Tuesday, Nov. 11, Orangeville, both; 11, Tuesday, Nov. 18, Lindsay, non-jury; 12, Tuesday, Nov. 25, Goderich, jury; 13, Saturday, Nov. 29, London, weekly court; 14, Tuesday, Dec. 2, Port Arthur, jury; 15, Tuesday, Dec. 9, North Bay, non-jury.

Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel.

1, Tuesday, Sept. 16, Napanee non-jury; 2, Tuesday, Sept. 23, Stratford non-jury; 3, Monday, Sept. 29, Ottawa, jury; 4, Saturday, Oct. 4, Ottawa weekly court; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 7, Kingston, jury; 6, Monday, Oct. 13, Toronto, jury; 7, Tuesday, Oct. 21, Perth, both; 8, Tuesday, Oct. 28, Parry Sound, both; 9, Monday, Nov. 3, Gore Bay, both; 10, Tuesday, Nov. 11, Simcoe, non-jury; 1, Saturday, Nov. 15, London, weekly court; 12, Monday, Nov. 17, Toronto, non-jury; 13, Monday, Nov. 24, Toronto, weekly court; 14, Tuesday, Dec. 2, Walkerton, non-jury; 15, Monday, Dec. 15, Toronto weekly court.

Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford.

1, Tuesday, Sept. 16, Owen Sound, non-jury; 2, Monday, Sept. 22, Toronto weekly court; 3, Monday, Sept. 29, Toronto, non-jury; 4, Monday, Oct. 6, London, jury; 5, Saturday, Oct. 11, London, weekly court; 6, Tuesday, Oct. 14, North Bay, jury; 7, Tuesday, Oct. 21, Pembroke, both; 8, Tuesday, Oct. 28, Haileybury, both; 10, Monday, Nov. 10, Toronto weekly court; 11, Saturday, Nov. 15, Ottawa, weekly court; 12, Tuesday, Nov. 18, Sandwich, jury; 13, Tuesday, Nov. 25, Toronto, non-jury; 14, Monday, Dec. 1, Toronto, weekly court; 15, Tuesday, Dec. 16, Welland, non-jury.

Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton.

1, Tuesday, Sept. 16, Sault Ste Marie, both; 2, Tuesday, Sept. 23, Kenora, both; 3, Monday, Sept. 29, Toronto, weekly court; 4, Monday, Oct. 6, Toronto, jury; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 14, Peterboro, jury; 6, Saturday, Oct. 18, Ottawa, weekly court; 7, Monday, Oct. 20, Hamilton, jury; 8, Monday, Oct. 27, Hamilton, jury; 9, Tuesday, No. 4, Milton, both; 10, Saturday, Nov. 22, London, weekly court; 11, Tuesday, Nov. 25, Peterboro, non-jury; 12, Tuesday, Dec 2, Sarnia, non-jury; 13, Monday, Dec. 8, Toronto, non-jury; 14, Saturday, Dec. 13, London, weekly court; 15, Tuesday, Dec. 16, Woodstock, non-jury.

Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly.

1, Monday, Sept. 15, Toronto, weekly court; 2, Tuesday, Sept. 30, Brockville, non-jury; 3, Monday, Oct. 6, Toronto, non-jury; 4, Saturday, Oct. 11, Ottawa, weekly court; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 14, St. Catharines, jury; 6, Tuesday, Oct. 21, Picton, both; 7, Tuesday, Oct. 29, L'Original, both; 8, Saturday, Nov. 1, Ottawa, weekly court; 9, Tuesday, Nov. 4, Woodstock, jury; 10, Tuesday, Nov. 11, Brantford, jury; 11, Tuesday, Nov. 18, Brampton, both; 12, Tuesday, Dec. 2, Fort Frances, both; 13, Tuesday, Dec. 9, Sudbury, non-jury; 14, Tuesday, Dec. 16, Berlin, non-jury; 15, Saturday, Dec. 20, London, weekly court.

Hon. Mr. Justice Lennox.

1, Tuesday, Sept. 23, Barrie, jury; 2, Tuesday, Sept. 30, Goderich, non-jury; 3, Saturday, Oct. 4, London, weekly court; 4, Monday, Oct. 6, Toronto weekly court; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 14, Sarnia, jury; 6, Saturday, Oct. 18, London, weekly court; 7, Monday, Oct. 20, Toronto, jury; 8, Monday, Oct. 27, Toronto, weekly court; 9, Monday, Noc. 3, Toronto, non-jury; 10, Tuesday, Nov. 11, Cobourg, jury; 11, Tuesday, Nov. 18, Cornwall, non-jury; 12, Saturday, Nov. 22, Ottawa, weekly court; 13, Tuesday, Nov. 25, Brockville, jury; 14, Monday, Dec. 8, Toronto, weekly court; 15, Saturday, Dec. 13, Ottawa, weekly court; 16, Monday, Dec. 15, Ottawa, weekly court; 17, Monday, Dec. 15, Toronto, non-jury.