37. 1913

NTED.

HAND IN WOOL-
, working on raw
This is a good
young man. Ap-
anufacturing Co.,
o.

TO DO PLAIN
at home, whole
work sent any
send stamp for
ula. Manufactur-

of Glass.
been made in
months in the
ass. Its discovery
endous need, for
s in the world,
the mercy of that
highwayman who
ards at night,
of jewelry stores
the valuables.
urglar proof glass
rocess, though, of
that thickness is
tal. It is from
hick and is able
aimed by a strong
iron handle. Of
ve been shattered
than one tenth as

om this invention
hicago Tribune.

r sale everywhere

tband.

it's often lace.
has a thin band

e embroidered in

tirely alters the
kirt.

ES COMING?
that wears tight
are relieved quick-
Extractor. No
re. That's Put-
r, 25 cents, at all

All Extinct.
was being investi-
testified that she
he legs of the table
across a bridge
m her home three
child's illness she
one who brought
allow any one to
ite of this solicit-
ld died in a few

r perform all this
she took her sick
er, who told her
bewitched, and the
d would drive out
wful instance of
ccur in Asia or
a of the South Sea,
n to us from the
cured in Reading,
and the mother's
at a Corner's in-
Record.

he most disag
flesh is Kill
tter taste in the
dizziness — these
fe a burden. The
d liver—the cure
Root Pills. They
oot of the trouble,
cleanse the Stom-
ar the tongue and
r taste from the
t sign of bilious

orse's
oot Pills

ures Seen
short and in the

iece suits, mostly

sses show blending

draperies in the
t front or sides—
with long coats
and with contrast-

Cures Dandruff.

ress Silks.

Stockings.

WELL'S
SPEED
MPION
itself—the easiest
substantially built,
ctory washer, ever
worked with crank
well as top lever—and
here the whole top
der to show you the
her.
Churn is the world's
best churn. Write
for catalogue.
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
ST. MARY'S, ONT.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI.
Sept. 14, 1913.
The Ten Commandments, II.—Exod. 20: 12-21.

Commentary.—I. Duties toward parents (v. 12). 12. honor thy father and thy mother—This commandment stands in a sense between the two tables and partakes of the nature of each, for parents stand in somewhat the same relation to their children that God does to us; therefore, children who honor their parents in the scriptural sense, at the same time honor God. To honor one's parents is to obey, love, cherish, revere, protect and support them. He who does not esteem his parents and provide for them as need may require, is ungrateful and impious. The father and mother are placed on an equal footing in this commandment, in sharp contract to the degraded position assigned to women in heathen religions, that thy days may be long—This is the first commandment to which God has annexed a promise (Eph. 6:2), and therefore we learn in some measure how important the duty is in the sight of God. In Deut. 5:16 it is said, "That it may go well with thee;" and we therefore conclude that it will go ill with the disobedient, and there is no doubt that the untimely deaths of many young persons are the judicial consequences of disobedience to parents.—Clarke. which the Lord thy God giveth thee—The promise is two-fold: it includes long life and a prominent country. The Israelites were on their way to Canaan, the land which God had promised them, and if they should keep this commandment in its entirety, the nation would have perpetual ownership of that land, and the people would be blest with long life. Nations in which the family life and government are ideal have promise of stability and prosperity; while nations in which the home is an unknown thing are weak and inferior. Children who obey this commandment lay the foundation for a good character, and give promise of becoming good citizens. They also are more likely to submit to God and become converted than those who are disobedient to their parents. The tendency towards disregard for parents on the part of children is apparent in the present time. The number of homes where the spirit and letter of this commandment are strictly carried out is far too small. Such homes are refreshing to look upon and to enter. The well ordered Christian home is a strength to the church and to the nation. Parents can see to it that their children are respectful and obedient, if they will.

II. Duties toward others (vs. 13-17). 13. Thou shalt not kill—Thou shalt do no murder. Human life is carefully safeguarded, for it is a sacred thing. God alone gives life, and man has no right to destroy it, unless in exceptional cases the good of the community demands it, as in capital punishment for the most serious crimes. This commandment forbids the wanton or premeditated taking of human life. It forbids those things that tend to shorten life, such as drunkenness and sensuality. These sins are likely to cause injury to others, as well as to those who indulge in them. The drunkard and the drunkard-maker are both guilty of violating this command. This law does not forbid risking one's life to save other lives, or expose one's self to danger for the sake of carrying the gospel to the lost. 14. Thou shalt not commit adultery—Next to the criminal blood-guiltiness of him who assaults God's image by destroying human life is that of him or her who violates the sacredness of the marriage bond.—Whedon. The integrity of the home is strongly threatened, if not destroyed, by the unfaithfulness of the husband or the wife. The seventh commandment forbids all impure acts, thoughts and words, and all books and pictures that would arouse impure desires. The numerous divorces sought and obtained in modern times declare the repeated violation of this commandment, and the ratio of divorces to the number of marriages is rapidly increasing. Many divorces have the sanction of the law, while, in fact, divine law is being ruthlessly trampled under foot. Homes are sacred and the tender relation of parent to child is treated in the most heartless and indifferent manner.

15. Thou shalt not steal—One of the prominent rights of man is that of property, and is violated when one takes that which belongs to another without his consent. The desire to own property is lawful, but the act of acquiring it without giving value for it is wrong, unless it is received as a gift. Dishonesty in trade by misrepresentation or extortion is a violation of the eighth commandment. The crime of theft is despicable. "It is selfishness incarnate." It attempts to profit by the loss of another. 16. Thou shalt not bear false witness—It is a prohibition of slander, or of careless speech, affecting the good name of one's fellow man. This is not, as many have supposed, a mere injunction to truthful speech on all occasions. —Trumbull. It includes all deception by words and signs, and even silence. It forbids perjury, misrepresentation and every act that is prompted by a desire to deceive. It forbids evil-speaking and every practice that might affect injuriously the character of another. There is no form of injury so base as that which invents a lie and distributes it with malicious intention. The goods of which a thief deprives one may be replaced, but reputation can hardly be replaced, except by long years and keen suffering. We have no right to speak of others in such a way as to cause injury to them or theirs."—Meyer. In some circles the declaration is made that one can not tell the truth and succeed in business, and many declare that the Ten Commandments have no place in modern commercialism. This command was given for all time, and modern methods do not justify one in violating it. In the religious world, in the social world and in the commercial world, truthfulness is in place and is demanded. The rights of others demand it, and the individual conscience demands it. God desires truth in the inward parts.

17. Thou shalt not covet—This is a unique commandment. Search all the laws of all the world, and you will not find one which resembles it. The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth commandments you will find in all codes, though only as prohibitions of crimes amenable to judicial punishment. The tenth commandment is the complement of all the rest. It shows that God requires of us not only outward virtue, but inward holiness; that He demands in us the sacrifice of the will, from which wicked actions spring; that sinful imaginations are a crime against him, as well as wicked acts.—Farrar. Covetousness tends to lead one to violate the preceding four commandments. Those who obey the tenth commandment will not be guilty of the violation of these. They are safeguarded by the last. Emphasis is placed upon the necessity of a right inward state. The soul that desires God as the supreme good, will not go out in desire for that which belongs to another, in the sense of wishing to possess it to the loss or detriment of the owner. The desire for property is strong in human heart, but he who obeys fully this commandment will have no disposition to injure another that he may satisfy his own desires. Love for another will safeguard another's interests. Covetousness runs into idolatry. It is a sin that not only displeases God, but is looked upon with disfavor by men.

III. The effect upon Israel (vs. 18-21). 18. Saw—"Perceived."—R. V. Stood afar off—Such a manifestation of God inspired the people with awe. They knew that these sights and sounds were not mere natural phenomena. 19. Lest we die—They believed they could endure the voice of Moses, and they virtually promised to heed what he would say; they were afraid that, if God Himself should speak to them, death would ensue (Deut. 5. 25, 26). 20. Fear not—Words of encouragement from one who had been in conversation with God. To prove you—By this manifestation God would put their loyalty and obedience to the test, for they had just promised to do all that he had commanded. That ye sin not—They were to understand that divine authority was back of the commands given them, and they were to be inspired by a wholesome fear of sinning against God. 21. Thick darkness—God is invisible. What the Hebrews had perceived were only manifestations of his presence.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—God's golden rule.

I. Relating to self-culture.

II. Touching social life.

I. Relating to self-culture. The second table of the law relates to morals, and brings to view God's standard for individual character. There are two ideals by which men mould their lives. One makes God the centre of all things; the other makes self the centre. The second table of the law in uttering prohibitive commands implies the necessity of "truth in the inward parts," a going to the root of matters, not content with restraint from evil acts and words, but from evil feelings, from which words and acts proceed. God seeks not only a blameless life, but a pure heart in which lust and hate and envy hate no place. Man's life is God's gift, an emanation from the Deity. God would have him make it ideal for himself and others. Selfishness is the parents of other sins. Love is that divine affection which alone has power to expel all selfishness. Love alone can purify the heart, guard the thoughts, and discipline the desires. Love in practice is keeping the golden rule. From the conception of love due to father and mother, as called for in the fifth commandment, man rises to the conception of the love due to God and of love which he extends to his children. The relationship between parent and child is made the symbol of man's relationship to God. The fifth commandment is the centre, the heart of the whole law and belongs to both tables. God joins duties to man indissolubly with duties to himself. Reverent, loving subjection to parents is obedience to the deepest instincts of the heart. In the mysterious law of life the link between the child and God is the parent. In Israel much depended upon the parent in teaching diligently to the family the strict requirements of Jehovah. Family religion began with the nation. Parental authority was the divinely appointed educator for citizenship. Loyalty to parental law prepared the way for loyalty to civic law. Both religion and morality have the foundations laid in the home life of children, where they are taught self-control and obedience to law, and submission to rightly constituted authority, as a principle of action.

II. Touching social life. We now come to the commandments which refer exclusively to man's duty to his neighbor. His first duty is to respect his life. Sin makes men natural enemies of one another. Thus the sixth commandment requires that man shall hold sacred the life of his neighbor, not only his bodily life, but his spiritual life, avoiding carefully all those things in conduct or influence which would tend to destroy the body or soul. Men's second prescribed duty to his neighbor is to respect the bond on which the family is based. It is the divine Lawgiver's ordinance guarding the sanctity of the home, the happiness of the household, the preservation of society and the upbuilding of mankind. The sixth and seventh commandments are closely related. One guards the life of the individual, the other the life of the family. The eighth commandment guards the right of property and comes in order as man's third duty to his neighbor. The ninth commandment forbids anything which may tend to the disparagement of man's neighbor. This commandment is designed to govern the tongue, the heart, the ears. All forms of wilful misrepresentations, or guilty silence that does the work of open slander, belong to this category. Great importance is attached to being truthful in character and speech. The tenth commandment touches the characteristic precept of the new law, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The violation of this commandment embitters life. The laws of man may govern actions, but God's law holds sway over the affections, the thoughts, the desires. The wisdom of God set this commandment last as a guardto all the rest. The covetous man breaks all the ten commandments, for all are embodied in the first and the last.

T.R.A.

To strain fruit juice for jelly use a steam kettle. Put the fruie in the strainer to drain. Then strain juice through a cheese cloth. An aluminum kettle is preferred.

THE POULTRY WORLD

SELL ONLY THE GOOD EGGS.

"Say, there is a nest with seventeen eggs in it in those weeds just at the back of the hen house." How often is just such an expression heard during this season of the year. The natural instinct in the hen is to reproduce her kind and to this end she hides her nest away in a secluded place where she hopes to be able to lay her setting, and incubate them undisturbed by the thrifty housewife, anxious to find every egg, to aid in supplying household necessities. Even if the hen lays every day seventeen eggs means seventeen days, gut a month often passes in producing this number. Imagine the condition of these eggs, especially when the male bird has been allowed to run with the flock, and the eggs are fertile, and perhaps the sun strikes directly upon them for several hours each day. They are surely not fit for human consumption. It would be far better to allow the old hen to hatch and raise her flock than to sell the eggs, and injure the egg trade, even though the season is very late for hatching chickens. Perhaps the best thing to do is to feed the eggs to the pigs. Experience has always proven that in the end it pays to market goods in the best possible condition.

Our apple growers have found out that to hold a coveted place in the market their apples must be first-class, of the grade stamped on the package. Just so with eggs. If the best prices are to be obtained for eggs they must be first-class eggs. Eggs which have reposed in the blazing sun for two, three, and even four weeks, with the temperature at least part of the time high enough to commence incubation, are far from first class. Good eggs find a ready market at high prices, and it is only the fact that so many of inferior quality have been finding their way into the market that prices in the past have not been higher. The price of good eggs has been lower to enable the dealer to break even or make a living profit on the inferior eggs which he was compelled to handle, and which had to be destroyed or sold at a loss. In some sections eggs are now bought on a loss-off basis, which is the only just method. Case count can never prove satisfactory to the producer who markets nothing but strictly high-class uniformly fresh eggs. It will always pay to discard the dozen or so of eggs of questionable age and quality found in the stolen nest. The loss of all these is as nothing compared to the several cents per dozen extra price reckoned on the hundreds of dozen produced by the flock during the year, the increased price being due to the fact that all the eggs are positively guaranteed fresh as shown by the stamp they bear of the date of being produced. Buying eggs on the loss-off basis encourages better hen houses, better flocks, more careful management, and a finer quality of eggs for which the producer invariably receives higher prices. Always remove the male birds from the glock as soon as the breeding season closes. Try to have the chickens all hatched early in the season to hasten this removal, as well as to get greater profits from the birds hatched. Gather the eggs regularly once, and, if possible, twice daily during the very hot weather. Prepare cool suitable nesting places for the hens to prevent as far as possible hiding away of nests and consequent loss. Search diligently each day all probable places of nesting. Discard all eggs about which there is any reason for suspicion as to age. Carefully grade each lot marketed as to size and color and ultimately increase the price of eggs and the profits from the poultry on the farm.—Farmers' Advocate.

NOTES.

There is a closer bond growing ach year between the fancier and the utility breeder. The latter is commencing to realize that the fancier has done much to make the poultry of to-day what it is. It was the good breeder that by the use of trap nests has increased the egg production of the twentieth century fowls. In the majority of cases the standard qualifications for shape have made a profitable fowl. The advancement of our present-day breeds never came from the farm flock, or from the haphazard breeder who ignored all standard qualifications, but claimed a chicken is a chicken. It is to be admitted that some fanciers in their eagerness fod feathers neglected the utility qualities in their strains, but in many other cases both went hand in hand. The great egg-laying qualities of the White Wyandotte was made possible by the many breedrs who have worked for egg production, and some strains are on a par with any breed or variety in the world. The same can be said of other breeds whose owners have worked along the lines of utility as well as fancy. More than ever is the so-called fancier striving not only for feather, but for productiveness in their fowls, realizing that the American people demand fowls of utility value, as well as beauty.

Poultry raisers are going to seek knowledge o nthe handling of breeders more in the future. The incubator and boroder, while not perfect, have been blamed for many poor hatches, when the sin was in the breeding yard. The way many fowls are raised and cared for it is a wonder the artificial hatcher does as well as it has in the past. There is still very much to learn in the handling of breeders.

Much good advice is given the beginner in poultry from time to time in the poultry press, but from the appearance and methods of many poultry keepers the advice is either forgotten or not heeded.

Do not forget the green food these August days. Poultry will not do as well if this important feed is neglected. It pays to purchase cabbage or beets, if no grass is obtainable.

Plant some peach or plum trees in the poultry yards this fall or spring. The poultry will be better for the shade, and the trees benefitted by the poultry: Fowls protected from the hot rays of the sun during summer grow better and will repay their owners for the extra cost of a few trees.

Poultry and eggs are commanding a fair price and the poultry raiser who is in the commercial end has no complaint to make. The fancy trade has been a little dull, but with the tail fairs at hand a demand for stock should soon result.

With the many additional poultry exhibits this year and next many of the young judges will have a chance to gain experience. The old-line judges have already booked for coming shows, poultry associations realizing to obtain the experienced judges they must be engaged early.

Utility first in any breed is what should be the aim of every poultry breeder, especially those who expect to make a living from poultry, and the wise breeders are making every effort to reach the mark of having both a good looking fowl that also has a utility value.

Potato Canker Danger

Potato canker should not be allowed to gain a foothold in Canada. It is a disease that makes slow progress, but where once broken out it has defied every known means of control. With the approach of the potato harvest all growers are particularly requested to examine their potatoes for signs of canker. A case of potato canker escaping detection forms a source of future infection.

The appearance of this disease has been well illustrated by the Farmers' Circular No. 3, obtainable free of charge from the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Potato canker, owing to its serious nature has been made subject to certain legislative measures under the Dominion Destructive Insect and Pest Act. In order to familiarize the farmer with the requirements of the Act their attention is called to the following extracts; and other information concerning the necessary steps to be taken in case potato canker is discovered in any locality.

(1) On discovery of any signs of potato canker farmers should immediately notify the Dominion Botanist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, of the outbreak, at the same time submitting specimens, when an inspector will be sent to assist and advise the farmer as regards the treatment to be given.

(2) Unless prompt action is taken and the authorities are notfied without delay the whole crop of potatoes, whether "apparently" sound or diseased is liable to destruction under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act." Regulations 7 and 8, reading: "(7). If, on inspection, nursery stock or other vegetation or vegetable matter is found to be infected with any of the insects, pests or disease hereinafter specified, it shall be destroyed to the extent deemed necessary by the inspector and in his presence. All cases, packages and packing in which such stock has been contained shall also be destroyed in the same manner. (8) Any inspector entering any lands, nursery or other premises where there ts reason to believe that any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified are or may be present, shall give instructions for the treatment or destruction of any tree, bush, crop or any vegetation or vegetable mater or the containers thereof, which may be found or suspected to be infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified, and such instructions shall be carried out by the owner or lessee of the infected or suspected vegetation, vegetable matter, or containers therof, and such remedial treatment shall be carried out and continued until the insect, pest or disease shall be deemed by the inspector to have been exterminated."

(3) Cut off and burn all potato tops or stalks without removing them from the infested area.

(4) Dig at once all potatoes on your farm, carefully hand pick them, and those already dug, and separate the diseased tubers from those "apparently" sound tubers may be stored in the usual way, but none must be used for any purpose whatsoever until the inspector has given permission.

(7) Allow no tubers to remain in the ground, nor any animal to have access to an infected field. The organism causing the disease is liable to be spread through the excreta of animals having eaten infected potatoes in a raw condition.

(8). No, raw potatoes whether diseased, "apparently," or perfectly sound, must be used for any purpose whatever. After they have been examined by the inspector they may be boiled. Boiling will absolutely destroy the disease germ. All potato parings must be burned immediately.

(9). Under no circumstances may you dispose of, sell, receive or give away any potatoes resulting from a diseased crop, however slightly that crop may have been affected. Note regulations 10 under the "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act" reading: "It shall be illegal to sell, offer for sale or in any way dispose of or to receive any trees, shrubs or other plants, vegetable matter or portions of the same, if the same are infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified."

(10). If the quantity of potatoes permitted by the inspector to be used, is considerable, you are strongly advised to keep a number of pigs and use a quantity of boiled potatoes among their usual food.

(11). The use for seed of any potatoes resulting from an infected crop, no matter how sound they may appear, is strictly prohibited, as the disease is entirely propogated by the use of infected seed.

(12). The land on which a diseased crop has been raised is useless for the cultivation of potatoes for an indefinite number of years. It may, however, be used for the growing of any other kind of crop, except potatoes.

(13). All tools, implements, etc., used on infected land must be carefully cleaned by washing with an antiseptic solution (crude carbolic acid, sheep dips, etc., etc.) before removing them from such infected land. Any soil left adhering to them or to the boots of persons working in the field, is liable to contain disease germs, and in this way may be responsible for carrying the disease to clean land.

In conclusion I must caution you to carefully carry out all these instructions. They have been devised to protect your own and the country's interests. Also kindly note paragraph 8 of "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," reading:

(8). "Every person who contravenes any provision of this Act, or any regulation made thereunder, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, etc. Further note paragraph 7 of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act:

(7). "The Minister, upon the report of any inspector setting forth a reasonable belief of the existence of any insect, pest or disease in any area defined in such report, may prohibit the removal from such area or the movement therein of any vegetation, vegetable or other matter which, in his opinion is likely to result in the spread of such insect, pest or disease."

Memo: The potato disease referred as hereinafter specified" in the "Act" or "regulations" is potato canker, chrysophlyctis endobiotica, Schilb. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Potonist, Central Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

N. B.—Letters and parcels of enquiry below 5 lbs. in weight are carried free by mail if addressed Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

TRADES CONGRESS

Canadian Labor Man Addresses British Gathering.

Manchester, Eng., Sept. 8.—Delegates representing Canada and the United States took a prominent part at to-day's session of the Trades Union Congress, in which the British delegates represent two and a quarter million workmen. The foreign delegates to-day were given their first opportunity of addressing the assembly.

P. M. Draper, a Canadian delegate, was greeted with approving cheers when he declared that the time had arrived for the establishment of an international labor bureau to regulate the tide of emigrants and to instruct them as to the real condition of affairs in the countries to which they purposed going.

Louis Kemper, of Cincinnati, in his address, urged the importance of fewer trades unions and more unionists. He deplored the fact that the United States was not so lucky as to possess a separate labor party, but trade unionists there, he said, did the next best thing by obtaining pledges from candidates at the elections for Congress.

C. L. Baine, of Boston, referred to the Dublin strike troubles, and declared that if similar circumstances had arisen in the United States the American Federation of Labor would have hastened to act as the Trades Union Congress had acted, in demanding protection for the right of free speech. He added: "We stand for law and order, and will always fight for the right of legitimate free speech."

STOLE RADIUM

Thief Was Fearful and Returned Treasure.

Vancouver despatch: The tiny particle of radium, worth about $3,500, which was stolen from the offices of Dr. G. L. Deverteuil recently, was returned through the mail this morning. It is thought that the thief, having read of the deadly effects of radium in inexperienced hands, became frightened and decided to return the metal.

RADIUM $87,500 A GRAMME.

Berlin, Sept. 8.—The Prussian Government has bought a gramme of radium for $87,500 for hospital and scientific use. Professor Hys is making an appeal to the nation to subscribe to the fund for the purchase of radium, which has already reached $200,000.

THE MASONS' GIFT

British Grand Lodge to Arthur of Connaught.

London, Eng., Sept. 8.—The Grand Freemasons' Lodge of England, under the presidency of Pro Grand Master, Lord Ampthill, last night adopted a motion that the sum of $300 be given and devoted for the purpose of presenting a suitable gift to Prince Arthur of Connaught, on the occasion of his marriage with H. R. H. the Duchess of Fife.

No ceremonial programme for the Royal wedding has yet been prepared. Precedent will very largely govern the ctremony, which will be on the lines of the King and Queen.

The Duke of Connaught has visited London almost daily since his return from Sweden, but the Duchess who is very much better has not yet come up from Bagshot.

PREVENT PUTUMAYO HORRORS

London, Sept. 8.—As a result of the report of the special Parliamentary Committee which investigated the Putamayo atrocities, a private bill is to be introduced in the House of Commons making the directors of companies not operating but registered in Great Britain responsible for the actions of their agents as far as these affect labor conditions.

The bill will be submitted to the foremost authorities on colonial matters, such as Lord Cromer, Earl Grey and Sir Harry Johnstone.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy	12 50	12 76
Do., light	13 25	13 75
Butter, dairy, lb.	0 27	0 30
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 28	0 32
Chickens, lb.	0 22	0 25
Fowl, lb.	0 17	0 20
Ducks, lb.	0 18	0 22
Turkeys, lb.	0 19	0 21
Apples, bbl.	2 75	3 75
Potatoes, new, bag	1 00	1 10
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	11 00	12 50
Do., choice sides, cwt.	10 50	11 00
Do., medium, cwt.	8 00	8 50
Do., common, cwt	6 50	8 00
Mutton, light	9 00	11 00
Veal, common, cwt	9 00	10 00
Do., prime, cwt.	11 00	13 00
Lamb, cwt.	13 00	14 00

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$4 60
Do. do. Redpath's	4 60
Do. do. Acadia	4 53
Beaver granulated	4 45
No. 1 yellow	4 20

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

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—Cattle 1,283, calves 359; sheep 1,474, and hogs 2,079.

Export cattle, choice	6 75	to	7 30
do do medium	6 35	to	6 75
do bulls	6 00	to	6 50
Butchers cattle, choice	6 25	to	6 75
do do medium	5 00	to	5 75
do do common	4 00	to	5 00
Butcher cows, choice	5 25	to	5 75
do do medium	4 00	to	5 00
do do canners	1 00	to	2 00
Feeding steers	5 00	to	5 40
Stockers, choice	4 75	to	5 25
do light	2 50	to	3 75
Milkersh, choice, each	55 00	to	70 00
Springers	55 00	to	70 00
Sheep, ewes	4 00	to	5 00
Bucks and culls	2 50	to	4 00
Lambs	6 50	to	7 00
Hogs, fed and watered	9 90		
Hogs, f. o. b.	9 55		
Calves	3 50	to	10 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	88⅝s	88⅝	87⅞	88⅝b
Dec.	87s	87½	86½	87½a
May	92½s	92⅞a	92	92⅝b
Oats—				
Oct.	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅞b
Dec	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅞b
May	40⅝	41	40⅛	41s

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close: Wheat—Sept. 87-5-8c; Dec., 90 5-8c to 90 3-4c; May, 96-34c; No. 1 hard, 91 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 89 1-8c to 90 5-8c; No. 2 do., 87-1-8c to 88 5-8c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 73c to 73 1-2c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 31 1-4c to 31 3-4c.

Rye—No. 2, 62c to 64c.

Flour and bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 1 northern, 90c; No. 2 do., 86c to 86½c; Sept., 89c asked; Dec., 91c bid; May, 96 1-4c asked.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston—At the Frontenac cheese board here to-day 671 boxes colored were boarded and sold at 13 3,16c.

Brockville—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 2,641 colored and 805 white. The sales were 1,325 colored and 395 white at 13 3-8c, 35 white and 96 colored at 13 7-16c.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow.—Average supplies offered, top quality was scarce; Scotch steers, 15 to 16 1-4c; Irish, 13 1-2 to 15c; best bulls, 12 1-2 to 13 1-2c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 4,500.

Market slow.

Beeves	6 90	to	9 25
Texas steers	6 75	to	7 75
Stockers and feeders	5 50	to	8 00
Cows and heifers	3 70	to	8 00
Calves	9 00	to	12 35

Hogs, receipts 14,000.

Market slow.

Light	8 20	to	8 85
Mixed	7 40	to	8 85
Heavy	7 25	to	8 50
Rough	7 25	to	7 55
Pigs	3 50	to	8 20
Bulk of sales	7 65	to	8 25

Sheep, receipts 20,000.

Market steady.

Native	3 50	to	4 70
Yearlings	4 85	to	5 85
Lambs, native	5 50	to	7 65

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. despatch—Cattle receipts 50; steady.

Veals, receipts 75; active and strong; 6.00 to 12.00 a few at 12.75.

Hogs, receipts 2,500; active and 15 to 25 cents higher; heavy 9.05 to 9.20; mixed 9.25 to 9.35; yorkers 9.00 to 9.35; pigs 8.50 to 8.75; roughs 7.60 to 7.75; dairies 8.85 to 9.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,000; active; shep steady; lambs 15 cents higher; lambs 5.50 to 7.90.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, steady, No. 1 Manitoba—2s. 8d.

No. 2 Manitoba—7s. 5 1-2d.

No. 3 Manitoba—7s. 2 1-2d.

Futures strong Oct.—7s. 2. 1-4d.

Dec. 7s. 2. 1-8d. Man—7s. 3 1-4d.

Corn, spot, steady new kiln dried—4s. 9d.

American mixed, old—7s.

Futures strong, Sept. Laplata—5s. 2 3-4d

Oct.—5s. 4 1-8d.

Flour, winter patent—28s. 9d.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£5. 5s. to £6.

Beef, extra India mess—122s. 6d.

Pork, prime mess, western—113s. 9d.

Hams short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—72s. 6d.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—69s. 6d.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—74s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 28 to 34 lbs.—73s. 9d.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—72s. 6d.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—68s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—56s. 6d.

Lard, prime western, in tierces—57s. 9d.

American, refined—57s.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white—65s. 9d.

Colored—66s.

Tallow, prime city—31s. 9d.

Australian in London—38s. 6d.

Turpentine, spirits—30s. 6d.

Resin, common—10s 9d.

Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.

Cottonseed Oil Hull, refined, spot—35s.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal Despatch—East end market—Cattle, receipts about 1,000, milch cows 70, calves 450, sheep and lambs 950, hogs 1,900.

Trade was good, there being an active demand for small butcher stockers and large grass fed calves for shipment to the United States markets. The prices paid for the bulls were from 3.14 to 3 3-4 cents per pound, for stockers and grass fed calves 3 1-2 to 4 1-4.

Prime beeves 6 1-4 to 6 3-4, medium 4 1-2 to 6 and common 3 to 4 1-2.

Cows $30 to $65 each.

Calves 3 to 6 1-2.

Sheep about 4 cents, lambs about 6 1-4.

Hogs 10 1-2.