SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII. — June 27, 1915.

David, the Shepherd of Israel—Review.—Psalm 78: 65-72.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: The first Easter day. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus rose from the dead on the third day after his crucifixion. The women sought his body in the tomb to embalm it, but did not find it. They were informed by the angel at the tomb that Christ had risen. They went to tell the disciples and met Jesus. He made an appointment to meet them in Galilee. The women were disappointed at first, but later were filled with great joy because of the assurance that their Lord was alive.

II. Topic: Divine sovereignty. Places: Ramah; Bethlehem. The Lord sent Samuel, the prophet, to Bethlehem to anoint one of Jesse's sons king of Israel in the place of Saul. David, the youngest son, was anointed, being called in from the field, where he was caring for his father's sheep. He was later called to Saul's court to play on the harp to quiet him, for he was troubled with an evil spirit. Saul was unconsciously giving David entrance into the court where later he would be in complete control. David's integrity, bravery, devotion and ability impressed Saul favorably.

III. Topic: Divine fellowship. Place: Palestine. As David was a shepherd, it was natural for him to present the life of the godly under the figure of a sheep in relation to the shepherd. The great shepherd, the Father, Jehovah, provides for his sheep, his people; he protects them; he guides them; he comforts them. This psalm presents a true and striking picture of Oriental life. Amid surroundings where dangers abound the shepherd guards and protects his sheep. He does more than that, for he leads them to places where they have an abundance of food and where they find water. And besides safety and plenty they have true rest. This illustrates God's care for his children.

IV. Topic: Faith demonstrated. Place: The battle was fought in the valley of Elah. The army of the Israelites and of the Philistines were arrayed against each other. Goliath, of the Philistine army, defied any warrior of Israel for forty days. At last David appeared and offered to meet him in battle. He was permitted to do so, and laid Goliath low with his sling and stone. Eliab, an older brother of David's, was not pleased to have David come to the camp and make himself prominent, and he would have sent him away if he had had his way. The Lord had a place for David, however, and a work for him to do.

V. Topic: Attempted violence. Places: Gibeah; Ramah. Jonathan, Saul's son, became a devoted friend to David. Saul became jealous of David because of the honor the people placed upon him. As David was playing before him to quiet him when one of his mad fits was upon him, he hurled his javelin at David in an effort to take his life. David made his escape. Saul heard that David was at Naioth and he sent messengers thither to take him. When they saw the prophets prophesying they also prophesied. Saul heard of it and sent other messengers, who also prophesied when they came near to Naioth. He sent messengers the third time and they, too, prophesied. Later Saul himself went to Laioth and he prophesied, so that people said, "Is Saul also among the prophets?"

VI. Topic: True friendship. Place: Gibeah. David and Jonathan made a solemn covenant to be mutual friends. Jonathan promised to protect David as well as he could, and David pledged to be a friend to him. Jonathan made a plea for David before his father, but it was in vain, so he warned David to flee for his life. Their farewell was affecting.

VII. Topic: A sinner condemned. Place: Hachilah. So eager was Saul to take David's life, that he went in search of him with an army. David had already spared Saul's life in the cave of Engedi; and he went into Saul's camp at Hachilah where he could easily have slain him, but he had no desire to do such a thing. He talked with Saul, and Saul confessed his sin and promised not to injure David. David believed that Saul meant what he said at the time he said it; but he knew him well enough not to place himself in Saul's power, for he could not tell when the evil spirit would gain control of him again.

VIII. Topic: Fidelity rewarded. Place: Hebron. Saul and three of his sons, including Jonathan were slain in battle at Mount Gilboa. David was divinely directed to go to Hebron to be anointed king of Judah. After reigning over this tribe for seven and a half years, he was again anointed, this time being chosen and appointed king over all Israel. He removed his capital to Jerusalem. Saul's son Ishbosheth was accepted for a time as king over the northern tribes, but at his death the people were willing to accept David as king.

IX. Topic: A nation seeking God. Places: Kirjath-jearim; Jerusalem. The ark of the covenant had been many years at Kirjath-jearim, and David prepared a tabernacle for it in Jerusalem. It was moved on a new cart, when it should have been carried by Levites. Uzzah touched it to steady it, and was stricken dead. It was left in the house of Obed-edom three months, and then was taken to Jerusalem with great rejoicing. Psa. 24 was probably used on this occasion.

X. Topic: Effectual reproof. Place: Jerusalem. In the midst of David's prosperous reign he fell into temptation and yielded, and became guilty of the sin of adultery. He later caused the death of Uriah in an effort to shelter himself. The Lord sent the prophet Nathan to him to rebuke him. He used the parable of the little ewe lamb, and uttered the memorable and impressive words: "Thou art the man."

XI. Topic: Doctrine and experience. Place: Jerusalem. Psa. 32 doubtless [illegible] the righteous, and the distress and blessedness of those who are free from condemnation. He shows the blessedness of such of those who cover up their sins and of the relief that comes with confession. He contrasts the condition of the wicked with that of the righteous. The wicked have many sorrows and distresses and have no comfort from the Lord. The righteous are surrounded by God's mercies.

XII. Topic: Comprehensive prayer. Place: Perhaps this psalm was written at Gath. Psa. 141 was written by David during a time of severe affliction, probably when he was fleeing from Saul. He prays that his prayers may be heard. He desires to have divine help that his words may be right that he may be kept from ungodly acts and from the snares of the wicked.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic:—A change of kingship.

I. The time of preparation.

II. The nation reorganized.

III. The abuse of kingly power.

I. The time of preparation. Divine sovereignty declared a vacancy of the throne of Israel. Through the prophet Samuel, Saul was informed that the kingship should not continue in his family, yet he was permitted to hold the throne during his lifetime. During those closing years he had the opportunity to prove conclusively to all Israel his real character and his inability to accomplish for them what they sought when they first demanded a king. In the meantime Samuel was called upon to anoint David to be successor to Saul. Without any declaration to Saul or to Israel of the change instituted or to David of the full meaning of his anointing, events followed preparatory to a change of kingship. Samuel withdrew from association with Saul and devoted himself to the building up a school of prophets, an institution of great value in later times. David's instruction into Saul's court, apparently to employ his musical skill for the comfort of Saul in his seasons of despondency and ill temper, gave the youthful shepherd a glimpse into royal life. He became familiar with public interests and officials of the court. When called to Saul's notice on a second occasion, he was prepared to offer his services in a conflict with the Philistine giant, the issue of which should determine whether Israel or the Philistines were victors. From that period David figured prominently in the wars against the Philistines, gaining favor with the nation and experience as a warrior. Saul's nature being alienated from God, he sought occasion against David's life, rather than in giving thanks to God for victories gained for Israel. The Lord spread a table for David in the presence of his enemy in the friendship of Jonathan, Saul's son—a friendship that was as remarkable in its purity and constancy as Saul's purpose was in envy and malice. The years of exile and flight to avoid the murderous designs of Saul seemed a strange preparation for occupying a throne; yet the marvellous deliverances and the remarkable opportunities afforded to David to prove his loyalty to the Lord's anointed marked the divine providence in sparing his life for a noble purpose.

II. The nation reorganized. The disciplin eof the years had so subdued David's nature that the vacant throne was no attraction to him except as God should direct his course to it. He exhibited true greatness when he consented to reign over Judah alone. It was to him the earnest of the whole kingdom. He could wait God's time and the people's choice. Judah's advance in choosing David confirmed the pre-eminence of that tribe over the others, as the one through which the Messiah should come. Abner, captain of Saul's host, continued the strife for supremacy in Saul's family. Contrary to David's policy, civil war ensued. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, but when the desire cometh, it is the tree of life"; and so it proved when at the end of seven and one-half years Israel called upon David to reign over the whole kingdom. In the spirit of devout patriotism David began reorganization and the establishment of a strong centre of government at Jerusalem, followed by the re-establishment of national religion. Long years of neglect of the laws of Moses with no worship connected with the ark of the covenant had reduced the people to ignorance and impiety. They were made to recognize God's living presence and his strict regard for obedience in their first attempt at removing the ark from its lodgment in the house of Abinadab. Under the strict observance of law amid repeated worship, the ark was placed in the tabernacle which David prepared for it in Jerusalem.

III. The abuse of kingly power. Through perils of war, through bitter and undeserved prosecution, through delays of promised promotion, through ridicule and scorn David had proved himself the man after God's own heart. It was when peace and prosperity surrounded him, when his kingdom was established, when he indulged in ease that temptation overcame him, beginning in the lust of his own nature and ending in cruel murder. It is the one recorded sin in his history and for which he earnestly sought pardon, but from which many evil consequences followed during his entire reign.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

39 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

FARM AND GARDEN

GROWING CUCUMBERS FOR MARKET.

Growing cucumbers for pickles requires a medium, light, loamy soil. It is best to plow the land, selected for this crop about May 15 to 20, and spread it with 14 loads of well-rotted stable manure per acre. This should be run over several times with a disk harrow, thoroughly incorporating the manure in the soil. Then mark it out so that the hills are four feet apart each way. Some growers put a handful of good commercial fertilizer in each hill, mixing it with the soil.

Put from six to eight seeds in the hill. This allows for infertile seeds and damage by bugs. In some sections of the country insects are very destructive to cucumber vines. Care should be taken in planting not to get the seed too close to the fertilizer, as it is apt to burn the young plants, especially if the weather is dry.

After the plants appear, cultivate twice a week, keeping the ground loose and moist. Hoe the plants thoroughly until they are about six inches high, when they can be thinned out to four or five good, strong plants in each hill. This insures a good, even growth of vines that bear uniformly. To prevent damage by blight and insects spray with bordeaux mixture as soon as the third leaf appears. Follow this up once a week as long as the plants last. By spraying regularly plants will keep green until frost destroys them.

Picking usually starts six weeks after planting.

A successful grower of cucumbers for a pickle factory says he prepares the land well after heavily manuring, by plowing from two to four weeks before planting time. Then he harrows and plows, shallowly, so as to retain the moisture in the land, for the cucumbers require lots of moisture to make a large crop. He is seldom bothered with the striped bugs, which would be troublesome if he planted earlier.

He generally plants a row of squashes along the outside, for the bugs seem to prefer the squashes to anything else. He lays off the rows north and south, six to seven feet apart, and plants them from 18 to 20 inches apart in the rows, using plenty of seed, so as to insure two or three plants to a hill. He keeps the cultivator going so as to hold all the moisture and not let the weeds get a start. He hoes usually two times by hand, and cultivates almost up to the time they are ready to pick, at the last cultivating having to turn the vines. Then there will be no weeds at picking time.

NOTES.

Rape is an excellent forage crop for upland farms. It can be sown at the last cultivation of the corn, and four or five pounds of seed, costing 15 to 20 cents, is sufficient for an acre. As a forage crop for sheep and hogs rape is not excelled by any other crop.

To destroy injurious insect pests that infest the strawberries after the crop is gathered, some burn off the mow and rake the patch.

trash in case it is dry enough. Others

A Michigan fruit grower with large experience and extensive peach orchards, says he has reached the conclusion that he will never plant a white peach. He favors the St. John for early bearing and the Elberta for late bearing.

To raise grain alone is not farming. It is simply robbing the land of its fertility. Yes, more than that, it is robbing the succeeding generations of their heritage.

Experiments have proven the average milk cow requires about an ounce of salt a day. Heavy milkers should have more.

Every weed you destroy in the orchard or in the garden before it matures seeds is one less to cause you trouble next year. One weed may produce hundreds of thousands of seed to give you trouble next year. It will be seen what it means to let one pest produce seed for next year's trouble. It is worth considerable trouble and expense to keep weeds from producing seeds. Cut them down before they go to seed.

Young pigs will need shade, water and suitable food. If the sows must be kept in pens, see that the piks get out of the pens and have exercise. This will be necessary if the pigs are to make rapid growth and attain the proper development during the first few months of their lives.

The greatest care should be taken in the cultivation of corn late in the season. The corn plant has an extensive root system. Many of the tiny fibrous root often come within a few inches of the surface soil. For this reason no implement should be used in cultivation that would injure the root system of the plants. Shallow cultivation is desirable and the implement used should not run near the plants, where it would occasionally strike the "brace roots" above surface soil.

The farmer having true ideas of aggressive agriculture and not afraid to put them onto practice is a brave, conceited fellow in the eyes of his less aggressive and slipshot neighbors. At first they sneer and shun him—later respect him, honor him and finally proclaim him king.

Little is gained by selecting large, stock trees instead of small, well-developed trees for transplanting. Nurserymen know that small, or medium-sized trees are better than large, overgrown trees, but as so many customers demand the large, they must be catalogued and kept on hand. Smaller trees live better, grow faster and make a more symmetrical tree. This rule holds good with both shade and fruit trees.

It is a true statement that too many farmers know how to produce food supplies, but do not know how to find a market or put them on in an attractive manner.

Every rotation should be planted so that one or more legumes will occupy the land one or more times during four years. The legume will enrich the soil in nitrogen and make it produce a larger crop of non-legumes, such as roots, oats, wheat and grass.

Keep the young calves growing. Give them a little bran every day. A mixture of oats and corn makes good feed, especially so when clover or alfalfa hay is available for rough feed.

The best way to use the garden is to keep it busy producing vegetables all the summer. The way to do this is to plant such as beans, cucumbers, beets, sweet corn, radishes, etc., at intervals of ten days to two weeks, so long as there is sufficient moisture to germinate the seeds and give the plants a start. It will require but a few weeks to produce such vegetables when there is moisture. The hot summer sun hastens maturity, and little cultivation ,as a rule, will be needed. Plant the garden crops.

PIRTES SUNK BRITISH SHIP

Steamer Strathnairn Torpedoed Without Warning.

Captain and Twenty-One of Crew Drowned.

London, Cable.——The British steamer Strathnairn was torpedoed today off the Scilly Islands and sank. Twenty-two members of the crew, including the captain, were drowned. The crew was composed of nine Englishmen and twenty-four Chinese, and of these only one Englishman and ten of the Chinese were saved. These were landed at Milford Haven.

The torpedo struck the steamer amidships and blew up one of her boilers. Four of the ship's boats were hastily launched, but two of them capsized, while another was smashed against the steamer's side. The other boat with the eleven survivors in it was picked up later and the men taken to Milford Haven. The survivors say that after the Strathnairn was torpedoed the periscope of a submarine was seen nearby, but that the underwater boat made no attempt to rescue the drowning men.

The Norwegian mail and passenger steamer Iris, which plies between Newcastle and Bergen, is reported to have been attacked by submarines on two trips. On one occasion she was struck by a torpedo which did not explode, and on the other was missed by a few feet.

A Reuter despatch from Gothenburg says that the Swedish steamer Torsten, of 1,675 tons, from Gothenburg for England, was captured Wednesday morning by a German auxiliary cruiser off the Isle of Vinga. The Torsten was towed southward, presumably to Swinemunde. The steamer is said to have no contraband on board.

Lloyds' reports that three Aberdeen trawlers, the Petrel, Explorer and Japonica, have been sunk by German submarines.

AUTUMN CIRCUIT LISTS

THE HON. THE CHANCELLOR.

Saturday, Sept 18—London, weekly.
Monday, Sept. 20—Peterboro', jury.
Tuesday, Sept. 28—Milton, both.
Tuesday, Oct. 5—Guelph, both.
Monday, Oct. 11—Toronto, weekly.
Monday, Oct. 18—Toronto, jury.
Saturday, Oct. 23—Ottawa, weekly.
Tuesday, Oct. 26—Ottawa, weekly.
Tuesday, Oct. 26—Parry Sound, both.
Monday, Nov. 1—Toronto, non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 16—Chatham, non-jury.
Saturday, Nov. 20—London, weekly.
Tuesday, Nov. 23—St. Thomas, non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 30—Kingston, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 6—
Monday, Dec. 13—Toronto, weekly.
Saturday Dec. 18—Ottawa, weekly.

THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Wednesday, Sept. 15—Toronto, non-jury.
Tuesday, Sept. 21—Barrie, jury.
Tuesday, Sept. 28—Stratford, jury.
Tuesday, Oct. 12—Cayuga, both.
Saturday, Oct. 16—Ottawa, weekly.
Tuesday, Oct. 19—Sudbury, jury.
Monday, Oct. 25—Toronto, weekly.
Monday, Nov. 1—Toronto, jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 9—Belleville, jury.
Saturday, Nov. 13—London, weekly.
Monday, Nov. 15—Toronto, non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov 23—Welland, non-jury.
Tuesday, Dec. 7—St. Catharines, non-jury.
Saturday, Dec. 18—London, weekly.

THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

Wednesday, Sept. 15—Toronto, weekly.
Tuesday, Sept. 21—Goderich, jury.
Tuesday, Sept. 28—Whitby, both.
Saturday, Oct. 2—London, weekly.
Monday, Oct. 4—Toronto, non-jury.
Wednesday, Oct. 13—Fort Frances, both.
Monday, Oct 25—Ottawa, jury.
Saturday, Nov. 6—Ottawa, weekly.
Tuesday, Nov. 9—Walkerton, both.
Monday, Nov. 15—Toronto, weekly.
Monday, Nov. 22—Toronto, jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 30—Stratford, non-jury.
Saturday, Dec. 4—London, weekly.
Monday, Dec. 6—Toronto, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 13—London, non-jury.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BRITTON.

Tuesday, Sept. 14—Chatham, jury.
Teusday, Sept. 21—Brampton, both.
Saturday, Sept. 25—London, weekly.
Monday, Sept. 27—Toronto, weekly.
Tuesday, Oct. 5—Kenora, both.
Tuesday, Oct. 12—Woodstock, both.
Monday, Oct. 18—Toronto, non-jury.
Saturday, Oct. 30—Ottawa, weekly.
Monday, Nov. 1—Haileybury, both.
Tuesday, Nov. 9—Lindsay, both.
Tuesday, Nov. 23—Goderich, non-jury.
Saturday, Nov. 27—London, weekly.
Monday, Nov. 29—Toronto, weekly.
Tuesday, Dec. 7—Belleville, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 13—Hamilton, non-jury.

THE HON MR. JUSTICE CLUTE.

Monday, Sept. 20—Toronto, non-jury.
Tuesday, Sept. 28—Orangeville, both.
Tuesday, Oct. 5—Picton, both.
Saturday, Oct. 9—London, weekly.
Tuesday, Oct. 12—Owen Sound, jury.
Monday, Oct. 18—North Bay, jury.
Tuesday, Oct. 26—Bracebridge, both.
Monday, Nov 1—Toronto, weekly.
Monday, Nov. 8—Toronto, jury.
Saturday, Nov. 13—Ottawa, weekly.
Tuesday, Nov. 16—Berlin, non-jury.
Monday, Nov. 22—Toronto, non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 30—Sudbury, non-jury.
Saturday, Dec. 11—London, weekly.
Monday, Dec. 13—Ottawa, non-jury.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SUTHERLAND.

Tuesday, Sept. 14—Sault Ste. Marie, jury
Tuesday, Sept. 21—Simcoe, both.
Saturday, Sept. 25—Ottawa, weekly.
Monday, Oct. 4—Toronto, weekly.
Monday, Oct. 11—Toronto, jury.
Tuesday Oct. 19—Brockville, jury.
Saturday, Oct. 23—London, weekly.
Monday, Oct. 25—Toronto, non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 2—Cornwall, both.
Tuesday Nov. 9—Cobourg, jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 16—Peterboro', non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 23—Brantford, non-jury.
Saturday, Nov. 27—Ottawa, weekly.
Tuesday, Nov. 30—Owen Sound, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 6—Toronto, weekly.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIDDLETON

Monday, Sept 20—Toronto, weekly.
Tuesday, Sept. 28—Napanee, both.
Saturday, Oct. 2—Ottawa, weekly.
Monday, Oct. 4—Sandwich, jury.
Monday, Oct. 11—Toronto, non-jury.
Tuesday, Oct. 19—Perth, both.
Monday, Oct. 25—Hamilton, jury.
Saturday, Oct. 30—London, weekly.
Monday, Nov. 1—
Tuesday, Nov. 9—Pembroke, both.
Tuesday, Nov. 16—Barrie, non-jury.
Monday, Nov. 22—Toronto, weekly.
Monday, Nov. 29—Toronto, jury.
Saturday, Dec. 4—Ottawa, weekly.
Tuesday, Dec. 7—Sarnia, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 13—Toronto, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 20—Toronto, weekly.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE LENNOX.

Tuesday, Sept. 14—Berlin, jury.
Saturday, Sept. 18—Ottawa, weekly.
Tuesday, Sept. 28—Welland, jury.
Tuesday, Oct. 5—Kingston, jury.
Saturday, Oct. 16—London, weekly.
Monday, Oct. 18—Toronto, weekly.
Monday, Oct. 25—Toronto, jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 2—L'Orignal, both.
Monday, Nov. 8—Toronto, non-jury.
Monday, Nov. 15—Port Arthur, non-jury.
Saturday, Nov. 20—Ottawa, weekly.
Tuesday, Nov. 23—Brockville, non-jury.
Monday, Nov. 29—Sandwich, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 6—North Bay, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 13——Sault Ste. Marie, non-jury.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE—

Monday, Sept. 20—Port Arthur, jury.
Monday, Sept. 27—Toronto, non-jury.
Tuesday, Oct. 5—St. Catharines, jury.
Saturday, Oct. 9—Ottawa, weekly.
Tuesday, Oct. 12—St. Thomas, jury.
Tuesday Oct. 19—Brantford, jury.
Monday, Oct. 25—London, jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 2—Sarnia, jury.
Saturday, Nov. 6—London, weekly.
Monday, Nov. 8—Toronto, weekly.
Monday, Nov. 15—Toronto, jury.
Monday, Nov. 29—Toronto, non-jury.
Tuesday, Dec. 7—Cobourg, non-jury.
Saturday, Dec. 11—Ottawa, weekly.
Monday, Dec. 29—Toronto, non-jury.

REAL AMERICAN.

(Toronto Star.)

It is announced that there will be published in New York "a real American newspaper," one that will be "absolutely impartial as regards the war, and stand for justice for all." Those behind the enterprise are Messrs. Schwettzer, Kipper, Weiss and Steeler.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, choice, dairy	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Spring chickens, dressed	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Chickens, yearlings, dressed, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Turkeys, dressed	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Apples, Can., bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, Bermudas, case	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., American	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Strawberries, box	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]

MEATS — WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	14 [illegible]	15 [illegible]
Do., choice sides	12 [illegible]	13 [illegible]
Do., common, cwt.	9 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	7 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Do., prime	12 [illegible]	14 [illegible]
Shop hogs	12 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Do., heavy	10 25	11 [illegible]
Spring lambs	20 [illegible]	22 [illegible]
Mutton, light	12 [illegible]	14 [illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted as follows:

	per cwt.
Extra granulated, Redpath's	[illegible] 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	[illegible]
Do., St. Lawrence	[illegible] 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	[illegible]
Lantic, granulated, 100's	6 71
Do., 50 2-lb. cartons	7 [illegible]
Do., 20 5-lb. cartons	7 [illegible]
Do., 10 10's, gunnies	6 [illegible]
Do., 5 20's, gunnies	6 [illegible]
Do., brilliant yellow	6 [illegible]
St. Lawrence No. 1 yellow	6 [illegible]
Acadia	6 [illegible]
Dominion crystals, 100 lbs.	6 [illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—190 cattle; 156 calves; 1,594 hogs; 190 sheep.

Butcher cattle, choice	8 00	to	8 40
Do., medium	725	to	7 60
Do., common	6 75	to	7 25
Butcher cows, choice	7 00	to	7 40
Do., medium	6 00	to	6 [illegible]
Do., canners	400	to	4 [illegible]
Do., bulls	7 00	to	7 50
Feeding steers	7 25	to	7 [illegible]
Stockers, choice	6 75	to	7 [illegible]
Do., light	6 00	to	6 [illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	65 00	to	90 00
Springers	50 00	to	85 00
Sheep, ewes	6 00	to	6 [illegible]
Bucks and culls	4 00	to	5 00
Lambs	12 00	to	14 00
Hogs, fed and watered	9 25		
Hogs, f. o. b.	8 90		
Calves	8 00	to	10 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat —	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
July	1 20¾	1 20¾	1 17¼	1 19¾
Oct.	1 02½	1 02⅝	1 00⅛	1 02⅝
Dec.	1 01⅞	1 02½	1 00⅛	1 02⅝
Oats—				
July	0 55½	0 55½	0 54⅛	0 54⅝
Oct.	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44
Flax—				
July	1 56	1 56	1 54½	1 55⅛
Oct.	1 60⅝	1 60⅝	1 59¼	1 60

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.20¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.20¾ to $1.29¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.16¼ to $1.25¾; July, $1.18¾. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72 to 72¼c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45¾ to 46¼c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.25¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.21¼ to $1.24¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.15¼ to $.21¼; July, $1.18¼. Linseed, cash and July, $1.77.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Vankleek—There were 1,389 white and 194 boxes colored cheese boarded and sold on Vankleek Hill Cheese Board here to-day, price being 15½c.

Kingston—At the Frontenac Cheese Board here to-day, 127 boxes white and 501 boxes colored offered; all sold at 15 7-16c.

Brockville—At to-day's Cheese Board meeting, the offerings were 2,990 white and 2,065 colored. The sales were 1,095 white and 1,660 colored at 15⅝c, and 300 white and 50 colored at 15 11-16c. Sales on street at same prices.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson and Batchelor report short supplies and slower trade for all classes. Scotch steers, 12½c to 15c; Irish, 12 to 13½c; bulls, 11c to 12½c, live weight.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle receipts, 3,000.
Market strong.

Steers, native	6 80	to	9 80
Western steers	6 80	to	8 10
Cows and heifers	3 25	to	9 40
Calves	7 25	to	10 25

Hogs receipts, 13,000.
Market strong.

Light	7 40	to	7 70
Mixed	7 15	to	7 [illegible]
Heavy	6 65	to	7 55
Rough	6 55	to	7 00
Pigs	6 00	to	7 [illegible]
Bulk of sales	7 25	to	7 [illegible]

Sheep receipts, 9,000.
Market weak.

Native	5 50	to	6 40
Lambs, native	6 75	to	9 [illegible]
Spring lambs	6 25	to	9 90

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 250 head; steady.

Veals, receipts 75 head; slow, $4.50 to $10.00.

Hogs, receipts 3,200 head; active; heavy $7.90 to $8.00; mixed $8.00; yorkers $7.90 to $8.00; pigs $7.75; roughs $6.50 to $6.65; stags $5.0 to $5.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 100 head; slow; lambs $7.00 to $1.00 ;yearlings $6.00 to $9.00; western $6.25 to $6.50; ewes $3.0 to $6.00; sheep, mixed, $5.75 to $6.00.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, Northumberland—11s.
No. 1 Manitoba—11s. 6d.
No. 2 Manitoba—11s. 2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—11s. 2d.
Corn, spot—Quiet.
American mixed—8s.
Flour, winter patents—45s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£3s 10s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4, 15s.
Beef, extra India mess—115s.
Pork prime mess, western—105s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—71s. 6d.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—75s.
Short ribs 16 to 24 lbs.—Nominal.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—69s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—72s. 6d.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—72s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—63s. 6d.
Suholders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—64s. 6d.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—48s. 9d.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, old—49s. 9d.
American refined—50s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, 56-lb. boxes—89s.
Tallow, prime city—32s.
Turpentine, spirits—37s.
Rosin, common—11s.
Petroleum, refined—9d.
Linseed Oil—32s.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—30s. 6d.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Receipts were Cattle 300; calves 1,000; cows and springers, 78; sheep and lambs, 400; hogs, 900.

Prime beeves 8 1-4 to 8 1-2; medium 6 1-4 to 8; common 5 to 6 1-4.

Calves, 5 to 8 1-2.

Sheep, 5 to 7.

Spring lambs, 10 to 12 1-2.

Hogs, 9 3-4 to 10.

BAN WOMEN TRAM DRIVERS.

Birmingham, Eng., Cable.——The proposed employment of women as bus and tram car conductors has been abandoned here, the men having refused either to teach the women their duties or to move the vehicles on which they were engaged. The committee in charge of the movement therefore has decided to employ youths under 18 years of age and men over the military age as conductors.