

LESSON III.-JULY 21, 1912.

The Growth of the Kingdom.-Mark 4: 26-32; Matt. 13: 33.

Commentary .- I. The seed in the soil (vs. 26-29). 26. So is the kingdom of God—Mark here gives a beautiful sim-ile of our Lord, which is furnished by no other evangelist. It compares the growth of the word in the heart to the growth of the word in the near to the growth of the seed to full maturity and truit.—Whedon, The kingdom is presented in a twofold sense, the work of the gospel in the world at large and in the hearts of men. A man-The sow er is not made prominent in this parable.

Christ is primarily the sower. "Human agency in general may be referred to."

Schaff, Seed—In the parable of the sower the soil was made prominent. showing personal, human responsibility for the reception and the germination of the seed, while in this parable the seed is prominent, showing the inherent principle of life and growth. The seed is the word of God, the truths of the recent This seed is some by various gospel. This seed is sown by vacrious means, as by preaching, teaching, personal testimony, exhortation, the godly living of Christians, and always with the distinct purpose of having it germinate and produce a harvest. The wise farmtherefore he is careful to procure good seed, seed that is of the right kind and that has in it the life principle. The gospel seed is of the right kind. The increase from it is righteousness and all its accompanying fruits, and it has the life principle in it. Into the ground— The sower sows where there is soil, and wil that is capable of affording the conditions essential to growth. The ground represents the human heart. The seed

of the gospel falls into the hearts of those who sincerely hear it. 27. Night and day—When the seed is once entrusted to the soil, the work of sowing is completed, and the sower may pursue his regular course of life. His xemaining on the watch night and day would not hasten the germination of the seed, nor would his sleeping at night and going about his accustomed occupa-tion by day retard it. The seed should spring and grow up—It is the property of the seed that is to engage our atten-tion, the secret energy of its own, the principle of life and growth within it-self, whereby it springs up and grows.— Cam. Bib. As the seed has the germ, the principle of life, in it, and when placed in the soil under proper condi-tions will germinate develop and yield a harvest, so the truths of the gospe have in them an energy that, when they reach the soil of a receptive heart, will produce a fruitage of righteousness, peace and joy. He knoweth not how— He knows what must be done by him in order that the process may take place but the process itself is a secret to him. The plants grow while he sleeps, but if he were awake, nature nevertheless works in secret before his eyes. Whe-

28. The earth bringeth forth fruit of herself. The earth exercises of its own accord its function in the growth of the The farmer can not cause the seed to sprout and grow, but he can leave it undistarbed in the soil and protected that nature can do her part. In the natural world the large the the natural world the laws that are in operation were established by God himself, and the soil, the rain and the sunshine have each a part in the production of the harvest from the seed. God also has set in operation laws in the spiritual realm, and the seed of also is it in reference to spiritual growth.—Maclear. The beginnings of the kingdom in the soul are small, but the nature of the seed is apparent in the blade that springs from it. If this growth is not interrupted by unbelicand other sins, there will result strength and maturity. "The faith and love of soul increase abundantly. It is justified freely through the re shortly to be filled with grain, the outlines of the whole image Then appears the full corn. The soul is purified from all unright counsess, and having escaped the corruption that is in the world, it is made partaker of the divine nature, and led with all the fulness of God."

29. When the fruit is brought forth. etc. The farmer barvests the grain when it is ripe, and appropriates it to his own use. It is the barvest that he his own use. has in view when he sows the seed, and he is not slow in entering upon the fruits of his labors. When the fruits of the kingdom appear in the Christian, they immediately become useful in the Master's service. Those who are fully saved and filled with the Spirit enter into the harvest field to gather lost souls into the kingdom. "God saves men to the uttermost, that they may here perfectly love him, and worthily magnify his name" in setting a good example before their fellow men and in seeking to save those who are in sin. In a secondary sense the Christian himself may be considered the ripened grain, and the harvest it his being brought into his eternal home. A full preparation to the harvest is an un-

speakable blessing.

II. The mustard seed (vs. 20-32). Whereunte shall we like the kingdom of God Having considered this aspect of the gostel system, is revealed to the world and operating in the hearts of men, he passes to explain another phase of the kingdom. 31. It is like a grain the prospects of a kingdom worthy of

the people. The mustard plant was well and faculties of the soul and works on

known in the east and was raised by the Jews. Less than all the eeeds—The nustard seed was not the least of all seeds in the world, but of all which the and the "tree," when full grown, was karger than the other herbs in his garden.—Maclear. Jesus did not besitate to admit that his kingdom was small in its beginning. He could look forward through the ages and see its marvellous unfolding and its glorious

consummation. 32. Becometh greater than all herbs Matthew says it "becometh a tree" (13: 32). The mustard of Palestine grows to an enormous size, sometimes reaching a height of fifteen feet. It an herb in nature, but a tree in size. The com-parison between the size of the seed and the full-grown plant was striking and well known to those whom Jesus was addressing. This truth was a revelation to them. They could see simply the sprouting seed, and that not clearly while the magnificent growth which he pictured to them was far in the future. Fowls of the air ... under the shadow—Travellers in the East tell us of the spreading branches of the mustard plant, and of the birds flocking to it in great number, when the seeds are ripe, of which the birds are exceedingly fond. The strength of this plant is fond. The strength of this plant is shown by the words of Rabbi Simeon: "I had a stalk of mustard in my garden up which I climbed as one climbs to the top of a fig tree." The kingdom of heaven has inherent energy. It has heaven has inherent energy. It has never halted, never faltered from the beginning. It is destined to move for-ward until "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." (Rev. 11: 15.)

III.—The Leaven in the Meal (v. 33). 33, like unto leaven—Another feature of the kingdom is presented under a most familiar figure. Leaven was an article found in every home and usually consisted of a lump of dough kept over from a previous baking. Which a woman, . . . hid in three measures of meal—The task of baking devolved upon the women of the East. Three measures of meal would be equal to something more than a bushel. The leaven was placed in the meal, out of sight-till the whole was leavened-A large mass of meal to be transformed by a small amount of leaven, yet the parable is true to nature. This parable sets forth the permeating, pervading, transforming power of the grace of God. The grace of God works a change in the motives. in the desires, in the purposes, in the affections, in the pleasures, in the emo-tions and in the choices. The change thus wrought has its outward manifestation

Questions Name the three parables of this lesson. What is meant by the phrase, "kingdom of heaven"? What is the main teaching in the parable of the seed cast into the ground? What is said about the manner of the growth of does the parable of the mustard seed teach? Give reasons why this is an apt comparison. What is leaven? What aspect of the kingdom is made prominent by the parable of the leaven?

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic. The power and extent of the

As it relates to individual life. II. As compared with other religious 1. As it relates to individual life. It form and imagery this parable is exquisitely simple: in principle and meaning it is very profound. The idea is distinct and beautiful The seed once sown grows according to its own nature. It has an inherent vitality, a power of growth which springs up "we know not how." The mysterious growth covers the interval between seed-time and har-vest. The religion of Christ is a power that holds sway over intellect, heart and the spiritual realm, and the seed of truth placed in receptive soil will bring forth fruit. The blade ... the full corn in the car—There is a law of orderly development in natural growth, so also is it in reference to spiritual growth.—Maclear. The beginnings of the kingdom in the soul are small, but the nature of the seed to apparent in the blade that springs from it. If this blade that springs from it. If this exect to see fruit. As a result of the pect to see fruit. As a result of the growing comes the ripening, yet the seed of divine grace requires patient waiting for its maturity. The seed conthe believing soul increase abundantly.

It is justified freely through the redemption that is in Christ. It has the demption that is in Christ. It has the gray which is shortly to be filled with ind as constantly under God's care as, in the natural world, is the field of grow-ling corn. How the Spirit of God deals with the mind of man; how he creates the new heart and the right spirit; how we have begetten again unto a lively bope, we can not tell. God permits man to co-operate with Him, but the great work is his. Man's work is to make known truth and trust God to make it effective. The eye of God marks what becomes of each grain of seed. The waiting time is the growing time. The earliest processes of germination and development are invisible and silent. All expectation must actually begin and end with the grain that is sown. God is responsible for the laws of spiritual growth. This purable contains lessons

on diligence, reverence and trust.
II.As compared with other rel
Real life is that which has in it r riple of expansion. The mightiest is often the product of what is apparent-ly the feeblest. The parable of the musly the feeblest. The parable of the mus-turd seed exhibits the contrast between the smallest of the gospel beginnings and the greatness of its expansion. Al other systems of religion have in them an element of weakness, which must cause their failure; not so with the religion of the Bible. The kingdom of Christ shall stand together. It is the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, which became a great mountain and filled the whole earth. Redemp plan for man. Jesus taught that the change he meant to effect in the world was not so much of the onaward form of the kingdom. Al. It is like a grain of mustard seed The comparison is appropriate because the kingdom of heaven was apparently insignificant in eits beginnings. As men looked at Him. Jesus was an obscure resident of an un-important village of Galilee, who had gained a few followers from the ranks himself to enable him to live without common people. The multitudes not becoming his followers, and beaven illustrate the small beginnings, opports of a kingdom worthy of the silent growth and the final victory were by no means flattering. of the grace of God in the soul. It the name were by no means flattering.

If was like a grain of mustard seed in

its smallness, but we must not forget

meal like itself, so it is in the nature of that it was compared to something that the gospel to transform those who re-tails a germ of life in it. Sown in the ceive it. The diffusion of the gospel through the life is secret, gradual and are employed to convey the lesson to

An Absolutely Safe 6% Investment

The First Mortgage Bonds of Price Bros. & Company 6 per cent. on the investment...secured by first mortgage on one of the finest paper mills and over four millton acres of the best pulp and timber land in America...insured with Lloyds, of London, Bngland, against fire...offer a most attractive investment. The present net earnings of the Company are sufficient to pay the bond interest twice over. The growing demand for pulpwood is yearly increasing the value of the Company's properties. These bonds have been purchased by the best informed financiers in both Canada and England. At their present price they yield 6 per cent interest. Considering security, earnings, assets, and the likelihood of appreciation in value, Price Bros. & Company bonds constitute an exceptional investment.

ROYAL SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO
TORON R. M. WHITE MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA

all simultaneously. Leaven represents the penetrating power of divine grace and the possibility of man's restoration to the favor of God.—T. R. A.

IN POULTRY WORLD

RAISING INCURATOR CHICKS.

Some people have an idea that incupator chicks are not as hardy as the hen-hatched chicks. When the old hen hen-hatched chicks. When the old hen is sitting she gives the eggs her entire attention; she stirs the eggs, her temperature never gets too hot or too cold, and if you substitute mechanical means of incubation, and desire hardy incubator chicks, you must watch the temper ature in the machine.

There must be moisture in the mach ine, the eggs turned twice a day, the lamps must be kept trimmed and filled, and the lest way to learn is to study the instructions that you get with the incubator and then follow them care-

fully. Soak stale bread in sweet skim-milk, press out the milk as completely as pos-sible and feed the bread to the chicks, also keep coarse sand before them without it the chicks cannot grind their

Feed this brend and milk a little at a Freed this bread and milk a little at a time, every two hours for two days, then add a little hard-boiled egg, shell and all, broken fine, to the bread After a week on this ration add huiled oats and finely cracked wheat.

SUMMER HOUSING

The season is now here when you ex-perience the greatest heat, or at any rate, when you may expect to, and suitable housing for all young stock is of the greatest importance, if all is to go well. Plenty of fresh air, plenty of room, plenty of soft bedding (which should be kept clean) until of sufficient age to patch are all essentials. Overage to perch, are all essentials. Over-crowding and housing of the young stock with the old in stuffy, ill-ventilated sleeping quarters are both com-mon and fatal errors. Chickens grow faster and do better if kept cool at nights during summer, and a pure, coo atmosphere in their sleeping quarters is one of the first things to be looked after if you expect them to do well. To breathe a foul acmosphere during the night time is sure to lead to bodily de-formitles of various kinds to say nothing of colds, croup and other such aliments. When these will soon follow. It is a good plan to have an open-fronted, airy shed, with a well-littered floor for housing the youngsters at night time during the support months. The birds should be summer months. The birds should be separated according to size, and kept in small flocks, which can be done where the house is of sufficient size, by placing wire partitions. Give attention to these points and if anything goes wrong it will not be in the housing.—Nashville Banner.

COMMON SENSE NEEDED FOR FOWLS.

Common sense in the way many people not only view poultry keeping but in the way they actually keep and handle poultry. Take the matter of the much heralded intensive poultry keeping and the large profits so ex-tensively advertised. It seems almost impossible that any thinking man or woman can reason out the former or swallow the latter. The hastiness too, with which many poultry keep-ers jump at conclusions does not have common sense to recommend it.
Within the month these lines are
penned the writer has come across
several instances of this, let alone the hundreds of instances that have come directly under his observation. Com-mon sense is not only lacking in many Individual poultry operations, but there are practices in poultry keep-ing in this State that are almost universal that have nothing like good

sense to recommend them. Regularity all the time is one of Regularity and the that the imperative things in poultry keep The work is never very but what work there is is work that needs to be done with clock-like regu-larity. There are no Sundays and no holidays in poultry keeping. The holidays in poultry keeping. The Sunday work can be so arranged that the minimum need be done on that day and yet there is some work that must be done as on all other days. The most important of this is the

regular hour and system of feeding. The system and hour of feeding should be carefully considered and then as carefully adhered to. Feeding at irregular intervals causes rest-lessness and discontent in a flock, disturbs digestion and egg laying. Poultry quickly learns to carry the time and if the feeding is always at exactly the same time they will not lose much time fretting for the feed. hour, but spend their time in activity

along natural inclinations. ding and caring for poultry at regular hours and after an established system trends strongly toward suc cess and profit. There are many conditions over which we have no control and to do the usual thing at the usual time under unusual conditions is foolish and not common sense at

Common sense again, too, would indicate that any scheme of poultry keeping that involves \$10 worth of labor to get \$1 worth of chickens is not likely to apepal to anyone very long and that money invested in in wees and appliances compelling

such an inverse hatio will be eventuwasted. And wher anyone attempts to apply such a system of poultry keeping on a large scale as is frequently done of late in various degrees, he is face to face with condi-tions tersely summed up in Farm Poultry a year or two ago:

man cannot stand ft. The stock cannot stand it.

If anyone who is thinking of building a long, continuous poultry house, with a small, narrow yards in front style of plant or of establishing a large plant on a small plot of ground, will thoroughly study the above three lines he will save himself a lot of money and a lot of disappointment. Poultry won't stand being converted into factory hands and poultry keeping into factory methods.

BIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—FALL SITTINGS AND WINTER ASSIZES.

The Hon, the Chancellor.

Ine Hon. the Chancestor.

1. Toronto (Civil Jury), fürst week, Monday, Saptember 30; 2, L'Orignal (Jury and Non-Jury), Tuesday, October 8; 3, Stratford (Jury), Tuesday, October 16; 4, Brockville (Jury) Tuesday, October 16; 5, Berlin (Non-Jury), Tuesday, November 5; 6, Pershroke (Jury and Non-Jury), Tuesday, November 12; 7, Guelph (Non-Jury), Tuesday, November 26; 8, Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, December 2; 9, London (Winter), Tuesday, November 3; 1, Toronto (Non-Jury, first week, Monday, Jasuary 7, 1913. The Hon. the Chief Justice of the

King's Bench. 1. Toronto (Civil Jury), second, week, Monday, October 7; 2. Walkerton (Jury), Monday, October 22; 4. Naganee (Jury), Monday, October 22; 4. Naganee (Jury), Monday, November 4; 5. Cornwall (Non-Jury), Tuesday, November 18; 6. Toronto (Non-Jury), tenth week, Monday, November 2; 7 Port Arthur (Non-Jury), Monday, December 2.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division.

chequer Division.

1, Goderich (Jury), Monday, September 26; 2, Woodsteek (Jury), Monday, September 22; 3, Toronto (Civil Jury), throwesk, Monday, October 41; 4 Lindsay, (Jury), Manday, October 21; 5, Toronto (Crunina), first week, Monday, November 11; 6, Toronto (Non-Jury), ninth week, Monday, November 18; 7, Stratford (Non-Jury), Tuesday, November 28; 8, Peterborough (Non-Jury), Monday, December 29; 9, Walkerton (Non-Jury), Monday, December 18; 10, Octawa (Winter), Tuesday, January 7, 1912.

The Hon, Mr. Jurtice Britton

The Hon. Mr. Justice Britton. The Hon. Mr. Justice Britton.
1. Cobourg (Jury), Monday, September
22: 2, Sandwich (Jury), Monday, September
50: 3 Sault Ste. Marie (Jury and NonJury), Monday, October 2: 4, Toronto
(Civid Jury), Fourth week, Monday, October 2: 6, Picton (Jury and Non-Jury),
Monday, October 28: 6, Toronto (NonJury), esgath week, Monday, November
11: 7, Welkand (Non-Jury), Monday, November
12: 8, Kingston (Non-Jury), Monday,
Jury), Monday, December 26: 9, Chatham (NonJury), Monday, December 2: 10, Hamsiton (Winter), Tuesday, January 7, 1913.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel.
1 Octawa (Jury), Monday, September

The Hon. Mr. Justice Teetxel.

1 Ottawa (Jury), Monday, September

20: 2. London (Jury), Monday, October

7; Kemora (Jury and Non-Jury), Tueeday,
October 15: 4. Fort Frances (Jury and
Non-Jury), Reventi, week, Monday, November 4: 6. St. Cadaiarines (Non-Jury),
Monday, November 11: 7. Sarnia (NonJury), Monday, November 18: 8. Sandwich (Non-Jury), Monday, December 2:
9. Cayuga (Jury and Non-Jury), Tueeday,
Dec. 17: 10. Connwall (Winter), Tueeday,
January 7. 1913: 11. Toronto (Winter),
Monday January 20, 1818.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Clute.

1, Peterbore' (Juny), Monday, September 23; 2, Sudbury (Juny), Monday, September 39; 3, Tyronto (Non-Jury), sixth week, Monday, October 29; 4, Hamilton (Non-Jury), Monday, November 28; 6, North Bay (Non-Jury), Monday, November 25; 6, North Bay (Non-Jury), Monday, December 9; 7, Barrie (Non-Jury), Monday, December 36; 8, Simcoe (Non-Jury), December 36; 8, Simcoe (Non-Jury), December 36; 8, Simcoe (Non-Jury), December 36.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell. The Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell.

1 Brantford (Jury), Monday, September 23; 2, Welland Jury), Monday, September 20; 3. Orangeville (Jury and Non-Jury), Monday, October 11; 4. Toronto (Non-Jury), fifth week, Monday, October 21; 5 Toronto (Civil Jury), sixth week, Monday, November 4; 6. Se. Thomas (Non-Jury), Monday, November 18; 7, Cobourg (Non-Jury) Monday, November 18; 7, Sadbury (Non-Jury) Monday, December 2; 8, Sadbury (Non-Jury) Monday, December 18; 9, Toronto (Whiter), first week, Tuesday, January 7, 1912.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Laterford

The Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford. The Hon. Mr. Justice Latenford.

J. St. Thomas (Jury), Monday. September 16; 2 Kingston (Jury), Tuesday, October 1; 3, Waithy (Jury and Non-Jury) Monday. October 7; 4, Toronto (Non-Jury) fourth week, Monday, October 18; 5, Toronto (Civil Jury), fifth week, Monday, October 28; 6, Brampton (Jury and Non-Jury), Monday, November 11; 7, London (Non-Jury), Monday, November 12; 8, Milton (Jury and Non-Jury), Monday, Docember 2; 8, Milton (Jury and Non-Jury), Monday, Docember 2; 8, Toronto (Winter), fourth week, Monday, January, 27, 1913.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Sutherland. The Hon. Mr. Justice Sutherland.

1 St. Catharines (Jury), Monday, September 50: 2, Toronto (Non-Jury) fidid week), Monday, October 7: 3, Parry Scund Glury and Non-Jury), Monday, October 21: 4, Woodstock (Non-Jury), Monday, November 25: 4, Woodstock (Non-Jury), Monday, November 25: 7, Nagoree (Non-Jury), Monday, December 6: 7, Nagoree (Non-Jury), Monday, December 6: 8 Toronto (Winter), second week, January 13, 1913.

The Hon Mr. Juntice Middleton

The Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton. 1, Sarnia (Jury), Thursday, September 2; 2, Toronto (Non-Jury), second week, Monday, November 39; 3, Port Arthur Monday, November 30; 3, Port Arthur, flury), Monday, October 7; 4, Ower Sound (Jury), Monday, October 4; 5, Goderich (Non-Jury), Thesday, December 23; 7, Toronto (Non-Jury), Monday, De-cember 23; 8, Toronto (Winter), fifth week, Pel-mary 8, 1213.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly. 1, Barrie (Jury). Monday, September 16: 2 Toronto (Non-Jury first week), Monday, September 23: 3, Hamilton (Jury), Monday, October 7; 4, Bracebridge (Jury and Non-Jury), Monday, October 21; 5, North Pay (Jury), Monday, October 21; 6, Belleville (Non-Jury), Monday, November 1: 7, Ottawa (Non-Jury), Monday, December 2: S Toronto (Non-Jury), seventeenth week, Monday, December 15.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lennox. The Hon. Mr. Justice Lennox.

1. Belleville (Jury). Monday. September 16: 2. Berlin (Jury). Monday. September 23: 3 Chatham (Jury). Monday. October 18: 5. Guelph (Jury). Monday. October 18: 5. Guelph (Jury). Monday. October 21: 6. Toronto (Criminal). second week, Monday. November 18: 7. Toronto (Non-Jury). twelfth week). Monday. December 9: 8. Owen Sound (Non-Jury). Monday. December 18: 8. Principle (Winter). shall week, February 2. June 19: 8. Secondary 19: 8.



TORONTO MARKETS. FARM MARKET

Chickens, 1b	0 16	0 18	
Do., Spring	0 30	0 35	9
Turkevs. lb	0 18	0 21	
Potatoes bag	1 55	1 65	
Beef, hindquarters	18 50	15 00	
Do., forequarters	9 00	10 00 1	
Do., choice, carcase	11 60	12 00	
Do., medium, carcase	10 00	11 00	
Veal, prime	11 00	12 00	
Mutton, prime	10 00	12 00	
Lamb	15 00	17 00	
			ı
THE FRUIT MARK	TAL		
There was a good trade at	this m	narket	ı
to-day, with prices generally	ates	dv.	ı
Oranges, navels	2 00	8 3 50	ł
		4 25	l
Lemons, case	4 95	6 60	ı
Demons, case	1 75	2 00	ł
Strawberries	0 10	0 12	ı
Raspherries, box	0 18	0 20	ı
Currants, red, box	0 10	0 00	ł
Cherries, eating, bkt	1 95	1 50	ł
Do., sour, bkt	0 75	0.85	ı
			ł
Pineapples, case	2 25	3 50	1
Pineappies, case	9 76	0 00	ł
Apples, bush	2 50	0 00	I
Potatoes, new, but	1 60	0 00	ı
Onions, Bermuda, box	0 98	2 80	ı
Cabbage, new, crate	1 95	1 75	۱
Tomatoes, basket	2 50	0 00	ı
	2 00		1

Green beans, namper ... 2 80
Watermelons, each 0 45
Canteloupes, case 4 00
Green peas, basket ... 0 75 SUGAR MARKET Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, er cwt., as follows: atra granulated, St. Lawrence....\$ 5 15 Buggers at 600cws:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence... \$ 5 15
Do., Redpath's 5 15
Do., Acadia 5 10
Deaver granulated 5 00
Beaver granulated 5 00
No. 1 yellow 4 70
In barrels, to per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: Receipts at the City Cattle Market up to the early forenoon were 47 cars, containing 407 cattle, 874 sheep, 1,100 hogs, 276 calves. There was a fair class of cattle offering and trade was active, with prices well maintained. W. Dunn bought 200 lambs at 81-2c, 75 sheep at 41-2c, 100

calves at 6c.
Export cattle, choice\$ 8.00 \$ 8.10 Expirt cattle, choice
Export bulls
Butcher cattle, choice ... 6.50 Butcher cattle, medium ... Butcher cattle, common ... 7.00 6.00 Butcher cows, choice Butcher cows. medium ... 5.00 4.00 Butcher cows, canners .. 6.50 Stockers, choice 8.50

 Hogs. f.o.b.
 7.50

 Calves
 4.00

 Hogs delivered
 8.10

OTHER MARKETS.

DULUTH WHEAT DULIGITH WHIGHT
Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.0%; No. 1 Northern, \$1.0%; No. 2 Northern \$1.0%; 10; \$1.08 bid; September, \$1.00 bid; Dec., \$1.02 nominal.
CHRESE MARKETS

CHEESE MARKETS
the orderings totalized 4,870 boxes, 2,80 colored and 1,430 white. The sales were 1,230 white and 2,045 colored at 12% cents, the days sales amounted to nearly ten thousand boxes at that figure.

Vankleek Hill, Ont.—There were 1,51 boxes of cheese boarded and sold here to-day. White sold at 12 7-16 cents and colored at 12% cents.

Kingsten—At Pronienac Cheese Board first to-day 125 boxes of colored sold at 12 13-16 cents and 123 to-day white sold to boxed on the 12 to-day 125 boxes of colored sold at 12 13-16 cents and 170 boxes of white at 12% cents.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET Minneapolis—Close—Wheat—July, \$1,06%;

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET
Minneapolis—Chose—Wheat—July, \$1.06%;
Sept., \$1.01% to \$1.01%; Dec., \$1.07% to
\$1.02; No. 1 hard, \$1.08%; No. 1 northern,
\$1.06 to \$1.09%; No. 2 do., \$1.07% to \$1.07%.
Conn—No. 2 yellow, 7hr to 72c.
Outs—No. 3 white, 4hr to 47%c.
Rys—No. 2, 88c to 70c.
Bran—\$20 to \$21.

Bran-\$00 to \$21. Flour-First patents, \$6.20 to \$5.45; second patents, \$4.90 to \$5.10; first clears, \$2.90 to \$5.50; second clears, \$2.50 to \$2.80. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Prev. Open. High. Low. Close. Close. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo report: Cattle—Receipts, 260 head, slow and stendy. Veals—Receipts 75 head, active and 25c higher, 4 to \$10.

Hogs—Receipts 1,600 head, active and stendy and 5c lower. Pigs 25c lower, heavy and mixed, \$8.15 to \$2.0. Yorkers \$6.75 to \$7. Stags \$5 to \$8. Roughs \$6.75 to \$7. Stags \$5 to \$6. datries, \$7.85 to \$8.10. \$10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 200 head, active, steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady.
No. 2, Manitoba, 8s 1 1-2d.
No. 3, Manitoba, 7s 10 1-2d
Futures firm.
July 7s 6 1-4d.
Oct., 7s 2 7-8d.
Dec. 7s 2 1-8d. Corn-spot steady.
American mixed, old, 6s H i Ed.
New, 6s 10d.
Futures strong. July 4s 10 1-2d.
Sept. 4s 9 1-8d.
Flour-Winter patents-27s fd.
Hens in London, (Leafle, Co.

Beef, extra India mess 130s. Pork, prime mess, western, 95s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., a Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 t prime mess, western, 95s. s, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 53s. on, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb Bacon, Cumberiand cut, 25 to 30 soc. 58s 6d.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 60s.
Clear ballies, 14 to 16 lbs. 68s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., long clear middles, heavy, \$5 to 40 lbs., 57s 6d. 578 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 54s.
Shoulders, equare, 11 to 13 lbs., 48s 6d.
L ard, prime western in therces, 63s.
Amelcan refined, 54s 3d.
Cheese, Canadian finest white, new 62s
6d. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Texas steers
Western Steers
Stockers and feeders
Cows and helfers Calves
Hogs—Receipts 2,400.
Market dull, 5c lower.
Light. 7 15
Mixed.
Heavy 7 00
Pirs | Market dull, 5c lower | Light | 7 .62 1-2 |
Mixed	7 06 7 65		
Heavy	7 00 7 .62 1-2		
Pigs	5 00 7 30		
Bulk of sales	7 30 7 60		
Sheep-receipts	15,000		
Market	best	grades	steady
others			

C. P. R. PURCHASE

Native	3 25
Native	3 25
Western	3 26
Yearlings	4 76
Lambs, native	4 50
Western	4 76

A Nineteen Million Dollar Order and What it Means.

In these days of big things, people talk of millions, where grandfathers spoke of thousands, fact that the Canadian Pacific way Company has ordered 12,500 additional freight cars and 300 more locomotives may not attract more than mere passing attention, except amongst railway men. And yet this order involves an expenditure of the immense sum of \$19,000,000—the freight cars costing \$14,000,000 and the locomotives \$5,000,000. This is a pretty big amount for any railway—even one like the C. P. R.—to spend at one time in additional equipment, especially when costly sleepers and diners or passenger coaches of any description whatever are

not included. If figures are seldom amusing, they are sometimes entertaining, and this latest purchase of the C. P. R. furnishes a few facts that are of more than ordinary interest. Here are some of them. The length of a freight car from buffer to buffer is 39 feet, its weight 37,000 pounds, and its carrying capacity 80,000 pounds. The length of these locomotives from pilot to buffer of the tender is about 69 feet, and of the tender is about 09 reet, and its weight, in working order, 175 tons. Each tender carries 5,000 gallons of water and 13 tons of coal. Each locomotive is of 15,000 horse power, and can haul on the level at least 75 cars. or on an average of 50 cars over the whole system. String these cars in one long line and they would reach a distance of 92 miles—from Montreal more than half-way to Quebec.

The 12,500 freight cars would make up 250 trains, and if they were to start, say from Calgary, at intervals start, say from Calgary, at intervals
of one hour, running on a regular
schedule of 20 miles an hour, nearly
ten days and a half would clapse between the dispatching of the first and
of the last train. When the last train
left Calgary, there would be a grand
procession from the Rockies to the Atlantic and 2,000 miles out on its depths
—if it were possible to extend the rails
on the ocean—and that is two-thirds on the ocean—and that is two-thirds of the watery way to the old country. The 5,000 mile parade would practically reach around one-fifth of the globe. The distance from Calgary the globe. The distance from Ca to Montreal is 2,251 miles, and run would occupy four and a quarter days. If the cars were unloaded promptly, the first train could reach Calgary, on the return trip, two days before the last one had been dispatched

east. Each car carrying 40 tons, the total capacity of the new cars would be half a million tons, more than enough cargo for 50 ships of the largest cargocarrying type in the world, which have a capacity of 10,000 tons.

The motive power of the 300 new

locomotives aggregates 450,000 h.p.enough to run 64 Angus shops, the largest of their kind in Canada, or the machinery of factories that would keep nearly four hundred thousand persons employed. The trains themselves,

"runs" averaging, say, 125 miles, be-tween divisional points would require crews of five men each, between Calgary and Montreal, a total men, and the 250 trains would need an army of trainmen, 21,250 strong, if each crew were to only make a single

And this is but one purchase of the C. P. R. When one enters upon calculations about this year's entire freight equipment, some 65,000 cars, on a similar basis as that mentioned a 20mile-an-hour train hourly - a good deal of arithmetic has to be indulged in. They would make up into 1300 trains, and it would occupy nearly eight weeks was the first and the last of them from a given point. They would stretch out 26,000 miles, and encircle the globe at 26,000 miles, and encircle the globe at the equator, where Mother Earth swells out to her largest circumference — 25,000 miles. They would reach across the continent of North America, from Halifax to Vancouver, over seven times. And they would have a carrying capacity of 27,000,000 tons, on the one trip, and with last year's equipment over twenty-two and a half millions of tons were carried during half millions of tons were carried during the year.

All of this shows that the C. P. R's. equipment is something colosml, and that its \$19,000,000 purchase means a great deal more than appears on the face of it.

BEEF HIGHER.

London, July 15.—The price of home killed beef rose \$7.50 a carcass in London yesterday on account of the foot and mouth disease which prevails among cattle. Two fresh cases were discovered near London. Iraliand exported 121 cattle last week compared with 28,290 in the same Court) 18 15#