

LESSON II.-JULY 14 1912.

The Seed in the Four Kinds of Soil. -Mark 4: 1-20.

Commentary .- I. Teaching by par able (vs. 1, 2). 1. Again-Jesus had on former occasions taught by the sea, which was a favorite place with Him for speaking to the people. A great mul-titude—Luke says they came "to him out of every city" (8, 4). This was the popular period of Christ's ministry. popular period of Christ's ministry Great numbers listened to every dis course, and the synagogues were crowd ed when he spoke. Doubtless many had ome out from idle curiosity, but large number desired to be benefited by Christ's preaching. Entered into a ship— The fisherman's boat into which He entered was pushed a little distance from the short, so that He could command a full view of His hearers. Sat in the sea Jesus sat in the boat as He addressed

the people. Sitting was the customary posture of the teacher in Christ's time. On the land—The smooth beach along the Sea of Galilee afforded a convenient place of assembly. 2. Taught by parables—A parable is a story or des cription of nature or of actual occur rences, used to teach spiritual truth.

II. The parable of the sower (vs. 3-9) Hearken-Listen. Jesus at the out set invited the close attention of His hearers. Behold—The opening of the parable is vivid and it is more than probable that one or more sowers were actually scattering seed within sight of tually scattering seed within signt the hearers, for the region on either side was rich and adapted to agricul-ture, and it was the season for sowing. which commenced in October. There went out a sower to sow— He was provided with seed and went forth with definite purpose. He went where there was soil prepared to receive the sed. The soil of Palestine was prepared for sowing by being stirred to a depth of four inches. The people lived in villages and literally "went forth" to their fields he country. The sower represents Saviour, who came to teach the the truths of the kingdom, and the apostles, who were taught by him, and all others, who as public or private work-ers scatter the blessed truths of Christ's kingdom. 4. Way side-In Palestine the grain fields are not often fenced, and there are trodden paths extending here and there through the grain. The falling upon these paths would be pecially exposed to the attacks of birds abound in that country. 5. Ston ground-Ground of this sort was doubt less in plain sight of Jesus and His hearers. It was not a soil mingled with stones, but consisted of a slight depth of soil covering an extended layer of rock. It sprang up—The thin layer of soil would be thoroughly warmed by the sun, and the seed would quickly germin-

7. Thorns Thorns, briers and other prickly plants thrive in Palestine and indicate a fertile soil. There are twentytwo words in the Hebrew. Bible that de note thorny or prickly plants. The far mer is accustomed to go through his wheat fields before these noxious plants ripen to cut them out. If this is not done the land becomes overrun with these pests Choked it - The thorns were so thrifty that they grew more rapidly than the grain, robbing the latter of he moisture and substance of the soil. The soil was good and favorable to an abundant harvest of grain, but for the fact that it was preoccupied by seeds of thorns.8. Good ground—The soil was deep, free from weeds and had been pro-

The explanation (vs. 10-20), 10. They...asked of him the parable - The inquirers were not only the twelve disciples, but those who were deeply impressed with the words of Jesus and desired to know the truth more fully. "Parables." R. V. The series of parables here given sets forth different truths of the kingdom. 11. Unto you it is given to know. Those who were asking for further knowledge were pro pared to receive a revelation of the itual nature of Christ's kingdom. That are without - Those who had but a pass Christ's teachings. Are done in parables—A parable will make truth clear er to one who desires the truth, but one who is not interested in spiritua matters the parable stands as a veil to cover the truth the parable is designe to teach. 12. Seeing ... not perceive See Isa. 6:9, 10. Christ desired that al who heard his preaching should receive the truth, but the parable was a test of their sincerity and carnestness. Those who refused to see would remain in spir itual darkness. Lest...they should b converted. They refuse to see and hear lest they should be converted. -13. How then will ye know all parable—The par able of the sower stands at the head of

the series, and is in a sense the four

discourse

dation of the truths presented in the

The sower. This is applicable to Christ and to all his followers who teach the truths of the gospel in sin Satan ... taketh away- Th heart of the wayside hearer is hard and not readily susceptible to the truth. and Satan through his numberless agen-cies snatches away the good seed befor-it settles into the soil of the heart. 10 Receive it with gladness. The stony-ground hearers go farther than the first class: they not only hear, but believe, and receive the truth, and the seed prings up. They take upon themselves profession of religion. The truths of the gospel are attractive. They appeal to the hearts of all wh earnest attention to them. In no root in themselves. There is soil of repentance and true faith, into which the roots of a religious experience could strike. Affliction or persecution ariseth These are sure to come: The scorehing rays of the sun ground soil, as tribulation and persecu-tion to do the superficial of religion, both quickly wither and die. Are of-Stumble, 18. Among thorns-There is a reception of the word and i heart is open to other things, as world-ly anxieties and the love of wealth, so the fruitage of godliness is not real-ed. Unfruitful The seed of the kingany heart till the thorns of victous af- ity-1. R. A.

STOMACH ALWAYS BAULKED HAD CONSTANT INDIGESTION

SHELL OF COOKING MADE HIM SICK -BILIOUS TWO DAYS A WEEK.

Cured by Hamilton's Pills

Mr. Clemmon's experience is not unusual. Nowadays poor stomachs are more the rule than the exception. But the proper treatment is sure to make a quick cure. You can always depend on Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they reach the trouble at once, go right to business, work while you sleep, and have you feeling better if not cured next morning.
"My food seemed to decompose in my stomach," writes Mr. Ralph Clemmons, of Newbridge, P. O. "I had a stomach that failed in some way to perform its work. Digestion seemed more or less arrested, and I grew thin, yellow, nervous. The stomach became distended and impeded apparently the action of the heart, for often at night I would do great stunts. At times I would vomit a mucous mass, and at these times my head ached most terribly. A friend who had been cured of a similar condition, advised me to take Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly, which I did. The result in my case was simply marvellous. Dr. Hamilton's Pills removed the cause strengthened the stomach, excited the liver to normal action, the kidneys were released of excessive work. Health soon glowed within me. I can now eat, sleep and live like a live man.'

Be advised—use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they are sure to do you good. 25c. per box, five for \$1.00, at all druggiets and storekeepers, or by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston Canada

fections and impure desires are plucked up by the roots and burned.—Clarke. 20. Good ground—Those given to God's will. We are responsible for the nature of the soil.

Questions What is a parable? Where Questions—What is a parame; where was Jesus now? Why did he speak in parables? Whom does the sower represent? What is the seed? What is the first soil mentioned? What decoured the second kind of the seed? What is the second kind of soil? Why did the grain with What is the third kind of soil? Who are the wayside hearers? The stony ground hearers? What was the harvest from the good ground?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Christ's classification of hu man hearts.

I. Related to their attitude to truth

II. Applied to all who hear the gospel. I. Related to their attitude to truth In his ministry among men Jesus met with the four classes of people here de-scribed. This parable displays his profound knowledge of human nature. human character and of human histor In it Jesus drew pictures of truth. laid not so much stress upon the char ity of the seed, as upon the nature of the soil, showing that the growth of the seed depends always upon the quality of the soil, thus charging the sinner's con-demnation upon himself. "This parable presents to our view, as its ground work, the nature of the gospel as a re-velation; the contents of the gospel as an instrument of redemption." The words of Christ were the concentration The and embodiment of his own life, just as truly as the seed is the concentration and embodiment of the life of the plant. The gospel is a direct unveiling of truth. It is a revelation of God in Christ. The word of God is truth in its seed form. A seed is a wonderful thing There is life, force and the power of propagation in it. Without the word of God there can be no spiritual life. The sowing of the seed must ever be the first process toward a higher state of velopment of Christian character once, but he did teach that if there was to thrive any real religious life at all. it must carry on simultaneously two It must strike downward and bear fruit upward. In the first class described, we find the wayside class described. hearers whose minds were thorough fares for all sorts of thought. They were heedless, hearing without attend ing to truth, despising and undervaluing the way of life. The stony-ground the way of life. The stony-ground hearers were the light minded and careless, whose life centres remained un changed, and where no principle of reli gion was fixed in the heart. These were but not converted, charmed anged. The thorny-ground but not changed. The thorny-ground hearers had the mind choked with alien interests and pursuits. It will make no difference at the great harvest day

tentive. Theirs is effectual hearing They hear, they receive and bring forth ruit. Spiritual wealth is restired II. Applied to all who hear the gos pel. It was not for one age only, but for all time that Christ spoke in parables. His parables have been called "The salt of Christianity to preserve it from corruption and extinction." Jesus chose that form of teaching which brought his hearers face to face with nature and human life, because in mat ters of religion, those whom he had to touch had departed for from truth and touch had departed at from that and were following the traditions of men. He turned their minds in the direction in which they could somest gorrect and overcome their errors, and be prepared to receive his truth. A parable became light or darkness to them according to their spiritual attitude. The parable of the sower is a solemn lesson and warning and also a description of what is actually taking place in the world. As Jesus at the seashore surveyed the vast company before him, he utter this parable as a prophecy of the futu of his truth among men. Jesus called upon his disciples to take heed to the truth and to the prospect which stretched out before them as his ministers through whom he would sow the seed of the gospel among men. tood in the place of great privilege

whether the failure of the crop be ow

ing to undue care or excessive pleasures. Everything that hinders the reception

nd supremacy of the truth becomes

thorn to pierce and choke. The good soil hearers are the attentive and re

For Farmers

MAKING THE MOST OF THE SOIL

Farming in France-Interesting Letter From "Canadian Farm' 'Reader.

A subscriber to Canadian Farm, who is spending his summer abroad, sends the following interesting account of how agriculture in some parts of France is carried on. While the French farmer's methods are primitive as compared with those followed on this side of the Atlantic, he endeavors to utilize every por-tion of the land. There are no waste places around the fences. Every particle of land is cultivated and made to produce its quota, thus leaving no room for weeds to grow and take nourishment out of the soil that should go exclusively for plant food:

"The Province of Touraine is known as the garden of France, and the beautiful valley of the Indre, where I have been staying, is the richest agricultural region in the Republic as far as the variety and abundance of its product goes, rivalling even Burgundy in its vineyards. The day-worker ,who cares for the vines and superintends the picking of the grapes by the women and children cents a day. but he carries with him to his work a couple of juicy lamb cutlets or even a roast chicken, so one may judge from this that his pay is suffi-cient for his needs in this land of

"The French farmers reside in towns and set forth every morning to their work, so that the rolling valleys are seen for miles without a house, but every inch of the ground is cultivated and checkered with fields of yellow grain and blue vineyards. I do not take an artistic license in saying 'blue' for the vines are all sprinkled with copper sulphate to destroy the butterfly eggs. The cultidestroy the butterfly eggs. The culti-vators are also burning nicotine around

the vines.
"At all the horticulturists I saw 'Am erican Vines' advertised, and asked a French farmer the meaning of this. He told me that good and bad things come from America; that some years ago a worm known as the 'phyloxera' had been brought into the country from America and had eaten the roots of the vines throughout France, and that now grape cultivators were grafting the American wild grapes on to their vines in order to strengthen their roots. "In the field one sees the harvesters

cutting the grain with scythes, followed by women who tie it in bundles, and after the grain has been tied into twowheeled one-horse carts, the gleaners come and pick up little bunches of grain that the reapers have qverlooked. reaping macnine of ancient date was out to me with great pride by one of the peasants, for it is quite a novelty in this part of the country.

"All the southern fruits, except the olive, are found here, and the French farmer is particularly ciever in econom izing space; he trains his graps vines up alove a stone wall, and forces trees to grow vinelike along the sunny wall below. His flowers are planted round about his vegetable garden, with hedges of roses and daisies, so that the whole place is both beautiful and useful. He takes infinite time, spends infinite pains and produces a finer fruit than we do in a smaller quantity.

"A great many women work in the

fields, and instead of using a whole herd of cows, you will meet a bent old woman leading a single cow along the roadside, where it crops the grass that grows by the way, or a little girl in wooden shoes taking care of a couple of goats. Horses too are scarce, and sometimes a dog is harnessed to a push cart to help his master take the vege tables to marker, but most of the farmers own donkeys, and it is quite a pretty eight to see the little donkeys with their with cabbages, carrots and cauliflowers while a fresh-faced peasant woman in a white cap and red apron walks beside.
"Altogether a more picturesque sight than ours, but far less agreeable.

The Age of the Sire.

(The Farmers' Advocate.)

If a bull is properly cared for proiding he is healthy and sound constitutionally, he ought to be in better condition and more vigorous at four year of age than he is at one year or eighteen months. Many a bull has lived to be ten or twelve or fifteen years of age, and was vigorous during his entire life. Some of the best bulls of every breed have lived to be that age. As a mat-ter of fact, the value of a bull is not ter of fact, the value of a bull is not known until he is four years old. There is no way of judging accurately the val-ue of a dairy sire until his heifers become cows. That would be when the are at least two years old, and this will make the bull four years old. A man would be foolish, after he had paid a would be foolish, after he may paid a good price for a promising sire, a good individual, and one well bred, to dispose of him before his heifers become cows, because that is the only only way in which to judge him. Above all, we want a sire that will transmit individuality and performance to his female offspring, and how can the breeder tell about this and how can the breeder tell about thi and now can the breeds to be judg-ed at the milk pail? No promising dairy sire ought to be disposed of until he is four years old. Then, if he does he is four years old. Then, it he does not prove to be what one desires, the sooner he is disposed of the better. On the other hand, if he does prove to be a valuable sire, the longer he can be kept the better for the herd, providing he is safe-tempered and inbreeding is avoided Australian beef and mutton sold in Great Britain to-cay represent a very substantial profit to the graziers of the Commonwealth. One hundred years ago the Australian sheep had a covering which was described as being more like hair than wool. The average fleece then weighed 3½ pounds. To-day the wool of the Commonwealth has no rival for its quality. It tops the market of all countries. And while this advance in quality has being going forward, the average weight of the fleece has been increased from 3½ pounds to nearly 8 pounds. In other words, in the course of a century the sheep have increased from 4,0000 to 100,000,000, the weight of fleece has been doubled, and the quality of the wool has been improved beyond recognition.

One way to cut expenses is your friends.

6% INTEREST AND SAFETY

¶ Price Bros. and Company Bonds pay 6 per cent on the investment. They offer the strong security of first mortgage on 6,000 square miles of pulp and timber lands—which are insured at Lloyds against fire. The earnings of the Company at present approximate twice the bond interest. The new pulp mill in Company at present approximate twice the bond interest. The new pulp min in course of construction will double this earning power. Purchased at their present price they pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The best posted investors in Canada and England have purchased these bonds. Owing to the security and increasing demand of the products of the Company, these bonds will unquestionably increase in reliable.

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In the Poultry World

THE MOTHER HEN AND BROOD The first requisite in dealing with the

mother hen and her brood is patience and a love of pets. The box chosen for a nest and the hen herself must be free from lice and dirt. Old boxes, no matter if they have frozen all winter, should be literally drenched with kerosene in every crack and crevice, for the joints between the boards and old nail holes make ideal nesting places for mites to winter in. The oil should have time to evaporate before putting in the straw for the least contact of oil with the egg kills the germ. The hen can be thoroughly dusted with sulphur or insect powder and special pains should b taken to dust her head well, unless she has been well greased several days fore setting. When the chiefs to hatched the first thing to do is to grease each little head and neck thor

ughly with sweet lard. Remove the hen to a warm, dry coop, with a floor and door to prevent rats entering. An old shoe box or other goods box, with a top covered with tarted paper is good, provided there is a door covered with wire netting to admit air. Feed bread and milk, chick feed and clean water the first few days, then wet one part bran with two parts corn meal, with raw eggs for one feed a day for a while, gradual ly increasing to two meals of the cor meal and bran, and wetting it with milk or water as they grow older. The bran makes the corn meal ration per feetly safe, as it prevents caking in trop, and forms a good bone growth as

If chicks have free range, as they should have, the corn meal and bran will be their main diet until they can eat whole wheat and cracked corn, after which these two should be kept before them all the time, with a mast feed at night in addition, and cut green bone at least once a week. We raised 800 thrifty chicks on this ration the past year, and they grew to broiler size very rapidly, and were in just the right condition to kill at any time, with lots of breast meat. were premained the best broilers ever used by the dealers to whom we sold them. Pullets began laying five months old, and they were the least trouble of any lot of chicks we ever had, while a fine proportion developed into show birds.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

A little extra care of your hens and a bit of choice feed will pay in eggs many times. Don't be afraid of doing too much. Inly be careful that what

When a hen, brings off her chicks, dust her with fresh msect powder, and grease her shanks with coal oil and lard. Study to prevent disease more than If disease enters your flock, remove the cause and the ailing birds at

Buy a good poultry guide and study your business thoroughly at night and on wet days. Also read a good poultry ournal.

To specced in your work you must love it: but at the same time make it harmonize with what the world de-

mands of it. To keep chickens from eating with your young ducks, feed the latter on a platform in the pond, level with the sur-

To break hens from sitting, tie two of them together about one or two feet apart and place them where they can't

art themselves. Have good, roomy houses for your fowls; they need not bε expensive. They should be well ventilated and kept

Don't neglect poultry on the farm. It should be one of your best paying crops, especially during the present period of

igh prices.

Don't forget that newly-hatched chicks should not be fed before they are 48 to 60 hours old. Then give a little hard-

boiled eggs.
Go out from the city and where is there a farm without some sort of poultry? Many of the city people themclves raise poultry, and find it pleasant and profitable.

To get fertile eggs the hens must have plenty of insects and worms in free range, or else be fed with beef scraps and cut bone. In fact, such is necessary to get many eggs at all.

If you want eggs don't allow the hens to be frightened or chased by dogs. Give them plenty of exercise and fresh air. Also the premises must be kept in a santary condition.
You can start in poultry without any

capital at all, or at least with none to beak of. Again you may start with housands; but the chances of success are in favor of the poor man. The farmer need not take much time for poultry from his regular work. His wife and children can do most of the

lighter details under his direction-o

heir own, if they study the business When you are selling eggs in the general market for table purposes, you don't care whether there is a rooster in the yard or not, but for hatching there laid daily.

BUMBLE FOOT.

"I have a hen that has a swelling un der her foot, writes a subscriber. "In the centre of the swelling is a large scab. She seems to be in good condition otherwise, but walks very lame. Please tell me how to treat it."

Your hen has bumble foot, which is a tender, inflamed condition of the bottom of the foot, and is usually accompanied by the formation of pus or mat-ter. It is usually the result of a bruise. In early stages there is a thickening of the sole of the foot, with some tenderess of the layers.

If such is the case the cure can be effected by washing the foot in strong vinegar, or painting the thickening skin with tincture of iodine. If pus has formed, the pus cavity should be opened with a clean, thin knife, making an incision in the shape of an X, and removing the pus Wash the wound with carbolized water and keep it perfectly clean.

The entire surface of the cavity can be painted with a solution of nitrate of silver-ten grains to one ounce of rain water. Birds that undergo this treatment should be kept by themselves on clean dry straw until sufficiently recovered. Dirt and fifth should not be allowed to enter the wound. Oftentimes bumble foot cases are neglected until they become chronic, when they are hard to relieve

The disorder is usually caused by flying from high roosts, and to prevent any trouble have the roosts lower—two feet from the ground is plenty high.

WANTS A COTTAGE

Duchess of Sutherland's Remarkable Speech.

New York, July 8 .- A London cable "The day is coming when no one will

be grateful for the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," said the Duchess of Satherland yesterday at a

meeting of the North Staffordshire Cor-respondents' Society.

"Years ago you called me 'Meddle-some Millie.' As far as a miserable duchess could be an agitator I strove to be one, but what changes there have been since those days. The very man-sion at Treutham, in which I nursed my ideals, is razed to the ground and the place is open to the public. I live in a cottage in peace and independence as a friend among the workers for whom I strove many years ago." The Duchess also said: "All want something they have not got. I want a cottage; another person wants a castle.

STRANGE STORY

Kept Her Dead Sister's Body for a Year.

London, July 8 .- A weird, gruesom story of two aged sisters who wished not to be parted in death comes to day from Gateshead, where an old lady was found at the point of death beside the corpse of her long dead sister.

The sisters were named Neil!. Both were over seventy, and were retired dressmakers. At one time they conduct ed a fiourishing basiness and employed many assistants. As they became compensation dwindied, and they went to live in a small house. their few relatives, who had not heard terday to see the eisters, and failed to

get a reply to a knock at the door.

The door was broken down, and the younger sister was found in a state of collapse, unable to speak, beside the nummified corpse of the elder woman. he was attired only in her nightdress doctor, who was called in, declared that the elder woman had been dead at least a year.

SWALLOWED FISH HOOK.

Prescett, Ont., despatch-Timely ork with a pair of pincers probably the life of George Taylor, an Alexandria Bay lad, who yesterday swallowed a fish book which had adhered to some chocolate drops he was ing. The hook stuck in the boy's throat and Dr. Persythe, who was call ed, managed to extract it with a pair of pincers he borrowed.

NITRIC ACID PLANT.

Toronto despateli - As result of a favorable report by Dr. A. R. Pyne, Do-minion analyist, on the Island method of treating sulphide cres and of manufacturing nitric acid from the atmos phere presented vesterday to the board of directors of the Island Smelt-& Refining Co., a meeting of the shareholders of the company will be called in the near future to consider the advisability of establishing a permanent plant. It is expected that a plant will be erected soon in Toronto

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Prev.
Wheat-WheetJuly 108% \$ 1084 107% 107% 107% 103%
Oct. 29% 99% 99% 99% 99% 99% To-day. Yest. 421/s 431/s

Ex-No. 1 feed 42%

TORONTO MARKETS.

Dress
Butte
Eggs,
Chick
Do.,
Turke
Potat
Beef,
Do.,
Do.,
Veal,
Mutte

FARMERS' MARKET.	
ed hogs \$11 00	811 50
r, dairy 0 25	0 28
dozen 0 27	0 30
ens, lb 0 16	0 18
Spring 0 30	0 35
ys, lb 0 18	0 21
oes, bag 165	1 75
hindquarters 13 50	15 00
forequarters 9 00	10 50
choice, carcase 11 60	12 50
medium, carcase 10 00	11 00
prime 11 00	13 00
n, prime 10 00	12 00
15 00	17 00
THE FRUIT MARKET.	

The market was quiet to-day and prices renerally steady. Strawberries less plen-

Oranges, navels \$350 Bananas, bunch... Bananas, bunch.
Strawberries cherries, eating, basket
Do., sour, basket
Lio., sour, basket
Cooseberries, quart, basket
Pineapples, case...
Onlone, Bermuda, box...
Cabbage, new, crate...
Tomatoes, Southern... Watermelons, each...... Cantaloupes, case...... Green Peas, basket.....

SUGAR MARKET. SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt. as follows
Extra granusated, St. Lawrence ... \$ 5 15
Do., Redpath's ... 5 16
Do., Acadis ... 5 10
Imperial granulated ... 5 00
Beaver granulated ... 5 00
No. 1 yellow ... 4 70
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

SEEDS. | SEEDS. | The merchants are selling to the trade on the bushel basis, as follows | No. 1 reclaimed red clover, | Government standard | \$15.00 | \$16.00 | Do., No. 2 | 15.50 | 0.00 | Do., No. 2 | 8.50 | 9.00 | Do., No. 2 | 8.50 | 9.00 | Do., No. 2 | 8.50 | 9.00 | Do., No. 2 | 10.50 | 15.50 | Do., No. 2 | 10.50 | 11.00 | Corn— | 10.50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 Fodder 120 Millet seed (scarce), \$2.50; Hurgarian grass, \$2.25 to \$2.50; buckwheat (scarce), \$1.50 to \$1.60; dwarf Essex rape seed, So to 10c a pound.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto report: There weer receipts of 65 cars, containing 588 cattle, 1.035 sheep, 1,200 hogs and 386 calves, at the city cattle market to start business on this morning. The class of cattle offered was very fair, and prices were firm and trade inclined to be lively. W. Dunn bought 125 sheep at \$4.35, 300 lambs at \$8.25, and 75 calves at 74c. McCurdy bought one load of cattle, weighing from nine to ten hundred, at \$7 to \$7.30.

Export cattle, choice \$8 10 \$8 20 6 50 Do., light...... 3 50 Milkers, choice, each 50 00 45 (0)

Caives 4 00 Hogs, delivered 8 25 OTHER MARKETS.

LONDON WOOT, SALES LONDON WOOL SALES.
London-The offerings at the wool suction sales to-day were 9,838 bales. The selection was good and competition was pritted for most all grades. Cape of Good Flope and Nats! sold 5 to 7 1-2 per cest. higher, with the home trade and the continent eager buyers. Americans bought medium fine crossbreds. Following is

thent eager buyers. Americans bought medium fine crossbreds. Following 'is the sale in detail; New South Wales—1,400 bales; scoured, Is Id to Is 10-1-20; greasy, 7-3-4d to st 1-2d, Queensland—700 bales; scoured, Is Id to 23; greasy, Ild to Is 11-2d. Victoria—1,400 bales; scoured, Is 1-2d to Is 10d; greasy, 8d to Is 2d. South Australia—1,600 bales; scoured, Is Ito Is 6d; greasy, 6d to Is 2d.

CHEESSE MARKETS.

Alexandria, Ont.—At the miseting tonignt 963 packages of cheese were offered; all writte; all sold at 12 3-8c. Vanideek Hill—There were 1,825 boxes of cheese boarded and sold on Vankleek Hill Cheese Board heer to-day, writte selling for 12-1-2c, and colored at 25-8c; five buyers were present.

Kingston—There were 465 boxes of white and 238 boxes of colored cheese hoarded here to-day at the Frontenac Cheese Board. One hundred and fifty-three boxes of colored and 176 boxes of white at 12-3-8c; the balance was refused at the same rate.

three boxes of colored sold at 12 3-495 and 15 boxes of white at 12 3-85; the balance was refused at the same rate. Brockville-At to-day's Cheese Board meeting the offerings were 3,651 boxes of colored and 2,300 boxes of white. The sales were 615-boxes of colored and 530 boxes of white at 12 1-15c.

MINNEAPOLES GRAIN

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis — Wheat closed — July, \$1.01; September, \$1.03 3-4 to \$1.03 7-8; The cember, \$1.04 1-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.12 3-4; No. 1 northern, \$1.12 to \$1.10 1-4; No. 2 northern, \$1.10 to \$1.10 1-2 to \$1.10 2-4; No. 3 wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.00; No. 3 vellow corn, 72c to 75c; No. 3 white oats, 40 1-2c; No. 2 rye, 70c; hearn, in 106-pound sacks, \$21 to \$2.50; hearn, in 106-pound sacks, \$21 to \$2.50; isour, first patents, \$5.40 to \$5.51; second patents, \$5.10 to \$5.52; first clears, \$5.80 to \$4.00; second clears, \$2.70 to \$2.

Dull'THI GRAIN.

Duluth—Wheat — No. 1 hard, \$1.12 7-5; MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Duluth—Wheat F No. 1 hard, \$1.12 1-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.11 1-8; No. 2 morthern, \$1.08 7-8 to \$1.09 1-8; July, \$1.10 7-y askee; September, \$1.04 5-4 asked.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.