

July 30, 1916. Word of the Cross.-I. Corinthians 1: 1-2: 5.

mmentary.—I. Paul's salutation (vs. 1-9). Paul declares at the outset in unmistakable terms that he is an apostle of Jesus Christ by divine ap-Sosthenes is associated with him in the writing of this epis-tle. This is possibly the Sosthenes mentioned in Acts 18: 17, having become a Christian, as did Crispus, his successor as chief ruler of the syngegue. Paul addresses his message to the church at Corinth and speaks of them as being sanctified in Christ Jesus and called saints, but he would have it understood that his message was intended for all Christians every where. His desire is that grace peace from God the Father and from the Son may be upon them. The apostle takes occasion to express his thanks to God for the spiritual gifts and graces they enjoy. He lovingly and graces they enjoy. He lovingly commends them for their faith and patience, and is confident that the Lora Jesus will keep them to the end and present them blameless before God. He declares that he who called them into fellowship with the Son Jesus Christ is faithful. This address and salutation express Paul's un-shaken faith in God and the salvation which he preached. He was about to reprove the Christians at Corinth for their shortcomings, but he does not enter upon that reproof until he has commended them for their virtues and

II. Divisions rebuked (vs. 10-17) Paul is intensely interested in the stability and growth of the church in Corinth and exhorts them to be united in heart in the work of the Lord. He had learned from reliable sources that there had come to exist factions in the church, and he knew that divisions in a body of Christians was productive of weakness. They seem to have di-vided up and followed certain leaders. Some called themselves after the name of Paul, others after Apollos, and still others claimed to be followers of Peter, or Cephas. One faction de that they were followers Christ, without claiming special allegiance to any earthly leader. Paul plainly and impressively shows how unbecoming it is for Christians to be thus divided. Their salvation came wholly and only through Jesus Christ, and the apostles were simply the had been instructed and encouraged

III. The excellence of the cross (vs. 18-31.) 18. The preaching of the cross. The preaching that presents the suffering and death of Christ for the sins of the world. To them that perish foolishness-The doctrine of the cross is folly to those who are perish-ing, because they conceive of some inherent excellence in humanity, where as the cross proclaims and justifies God's sentence of death against the human race.-Lias. Unto us which are saved it is the power of God-Those who take advantage of the atonement of Jesus Christ fully realize that there is power divine in the cross. 19. It is written—The quotation is of Isa. 24: 14. Destroy the wisdom of the wise-Human wisdom is of small account in spiritual matters. When God speaks, let worldly maxims perish. 20. Where is the wise—The apostle really de-clares that there is no worldly wisdom that it is at all comparable with word of God. "The wise" mentioned here stands for the philosopher. The scribe—The Jewish scribe, or teacher of the law. The disputer—The the wisdom of this world—True wisdom belongs to God alone and emanates from him. 21. The world by wisdom knew not God—Natural religion falls far short of arriving at the state which God's word requires. God has himself but partially through nature, while by his word and made him known so fully that man comes to know what is required of him and what his privileges are.

22. Jews require a sign-There never was a people in the universe more difficult to be persuaded of the truth than the Jews: and had not their religion been incontestably proved by the most striking and indubitable miracles, they never would have re-ceived it.—Clarke. Greeks seek afit.—Clarke. Greeks wisdom—The Greeks ter wisdom—The Greeks pursued philosophy and tried to arrive at just conclusions through the process of reasoning. 23. But we preach Christ crucified—Passing over the "sign" sought by the Jews, and the "wisdom" which the Greeks boasted, the apostles declared that Christ died for Unto the Jews a stumblingblock—Because they had misinterpreted the scriptures and could not think of the Messiah as being put to Unto the Greeks foolishness The crucifixion of Christ as the ground of individual salvation was so different from their philosophy, that itual power with which its announce it appealed to them as foolishness. 24.

Are called—Those who have heard the cross of Christ as the central ele the gospel invitation and have accepted it by faith in Jesus. The power of God—Power to deliver God-Power to deliver from the guilt and love of sin. Wisdom God—They who accept salvation and prove to the Jew a stumbling through blood of the cross are able block. At Corinth Paul felt the necessary to understand spiritual things, 25. The foolishness of God-The doctrine of the cross was considered by the Greeks as foolishness, but it was the wiser than any of man's wisdom. The weakness of God—Worldly wisdom would count it weakness in Christ to die, but His death brought to men the possibility of becoming the sons of Ye see your calling — That is, God's calling of you into the kingdom of Christ, implying your acceptance of all its blessed results.— Whedon. Not many wise, etc.—The wise and noble refused God's invitation. 27. To confound

Those who are humble and gracious invitation. trustful receive salvation through the crucified Christ, while the wiser after flesh stager in blindness. 28. ndness. 28. Things which are not Things which by the side of other of higher importance in our human eyes appear to us as nothing. With Paul the cross and salvation Yet these, in the counsels of God, are were indissolubly joined.—T. R. A.

to change places, and more than change places, with things that are highly regarded in the sight of men.

—Cam. Bib. 28. That no flesh should glory in his presence—God works through humble means, yet effectually, and makes it clear that its He, and not the instrument, that accomplishes the result. 30. Wisdom—Christ came to show us the Father and to enlighten our minds regarding and to enlighten our minds regarding spiritual things. Righteousness — Through Christ man is justified or made righteous. Sanctification — Christ in the atonement provided for the cleansing of the heart from all sin in the present life by an act of faith. Redemption—Redemption em-braces Christ's whole work of rescue from sin, even to glorification." 31. Let him glory in the Lord—The Lord alone is to be praised for the plan of salvation

IV. Preaching Christ crucified (2: 1, 2). 1. When I came to you-Paul refers to his labors during his first missionary journey. Not with excellency of speech or of wisdom-The apostle had no thought of appearing as an orator or of presenting findings of the philosophy of the day. The testimony of God—His aim was to declare the message of salvation plainly and impressively. 2. I determined—Paul knew the tendencies of the people and their tastes, both of the Jews and the Greeks, but he had only one purpose, and that was to show them the way of salvation. Save Jesus Christ, and him crucified—Ilis one theme was Jesus the Saviour of

Questions.—Who wrote this epistle? From what place? What was the object in writing it? How does the epistle begin? Why was the cross of Christ a stumbling block to the Jews?
What did Paul determine should be the character of his preaching?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Church Unity.

I. Promoted under gospel fellowship. II. Destroyed by human philosophy. III. Encouraged by apostolic exam-

I. Promoted under gospel feilowship. This lesson presents a splendid example of the way to prepare an offender for well-deserved rebuke. First of all Paul asserted the divine authority of his office. The strength and nobleness of his character rested on the confidence that he was called of God to be and to do the work of an apostle. He stood before the Corinthian church as the appointed representative of their Lord. It was mani festly within his province to point out blemishes in the Corinthian church and to reprove evil-doers. Reserving needed rebuke. Paul first saluted his Corinthian brethren in a manner alto-gether courteous, affectionate, candid and wise. His salutation generously acknowledged spiritual attainments and endowments. Love kept in check apostolic authority and righteous dis rleasure. With heavenly wisdom the apostle filled the minds of the Corrleasure. inthians with thoughts of Christ and of their high calling in him, as sepfrom their former selves to He recognized in their gifts of utterance promise of a rapid and effective propagation of the gos-pel. As inhabitants of one of the most debased cities of the ancient world, the Corinthian church had been saved by the gospel of God's graca They had been called cut of a society where the Greeks sought for wisdom and the Jews for signs, but they had found salvation.
II. Destroyed by human philosophy

The converted Greeks carried their old mental habits into church life. For ages they had identified each shade of opinion in philosophy with the name of an individual teacher. It was natural for them to look at Christianity as an addition to the world's thought which admitted of being treated as other systems. The divisions in the church at Corinth were de precated by Paul as an offense against fundamental principles and laws of Christian fellowship. Such divi-sions exalted the subordinate at the expense of the vital and supreme. They involved the very heart and soul of the community. They arrested their unity which was designed to grow into eprfection. Paul set before them the positive duty of unity as opposed to all partisanship. Through a carnal disposition to exalt his servants they were losing sight of Christ. They were opposing one another which was sadly inconsistent with fellowship with Jesus Christ.

III. Encouraged by apostolic example. Paul had a personal experience of the excellence and power of the doctrine of the cross. The knowledge which he prized he communicated to others. The blessings which he enjoyed he sought for others. He had the comfort of a good conscience as he called to mind the purpose and method of his ministry. Well might he pass by the wisdom of men since he entrusted with the wisdom of God. Paul magnified his office and hum-bled himself. He relied wholly on the grandeur of his theme and the spiritual power with which its announce ment was accompanied. He exalted ment of the gospel. The spirit and manner of fulfilling his office were thoroughly unworldly, so much so as to appear to the Greek as foolishness and prove to the Jew a stumblingsity of adhering to the simplicity of the gospel, disclaiming the wisdom of words, upon which others laid stress The central point of was that he delighted to sum up in the expression, "The cross of Christ." He gloried in it as the distinguishing feature of the good news he proclaim-This evangelical doctrine filled the foremost place in Paul's thought and supplied the chief inspiration of his heroic life. He knew that it would meet the deep, universal needs of hu-manity. He was convinced that the gospel could do for mankind what no other power could effect, bringing par-don, the principle and power of a new life and hope for the future, blessings which God only could bestow. The miracle of grace by which the soul is translated from death to sin to the life of holiness, was exalted by Parlias the mightiest of all wonders.
With Paul the cross and salvation

HOT WEATHER PLANTING.

The home acre can be made all the nore profitable by planting some late vegetables. It is dcubtful if there is a month that offers better returns for labor spent in the small vegetable garden than does the month of July. The experiment is worth trying. The conditions in July are far different than those in April, and it is therefore important that the gardener fully understand them, so as to be able to offered.

The seed sown in July must be placed deep in the soil—as during this month the weather is dry and hot—or the seed will not properly develop. But this does not imply that deep planting means deep covering. Deep planting and deep covering must not be confounded. A good rule to follow in this is "four times the diameter is the depth a seed should be covered." In deep planting the rows should be opened at least four inches, the seed sown on the bottom and covered ightly. As the plants grow earth should be filled in until the ground is

This method, which might be called "trench planting," answers several purposes in hot weather that cannot be obtained in any other way. Being below the level evaporation is retarded in such rows to a considerable degree, and the dews of the night settle more readily in them, supplying the seed with enough moisture

germinate them.

The greatest advantage secured from trench-planting is the fact the young, tender roots are placed far enough away from the surface to prevent langer of a prolonged dry spell.

If the soil on the surface is kept soft and free from weeds, the vege-tables planted in July will make such headway that they will be fit for the table in from six to eight weeks VEGETABLES THAT STAND HEAT.

Bush beans will mature and give a good crop, if planted any time during

The extra early varieties of sw corn will at this season usually be fit for the table in about 50 days from the time the seed was planted.

There is somewhat of a risk in

planting peas. They do not generally thrive in hot weather, and the crop would hardly be worth the use of the land in which is grows.

Beets and carrots sown in July will

give a crop of roots that will be tender winter. But on the approac of frost they must be stored in sand in a cool part of the cellar.

Cutabaga turnip seed can be grown even as late as the first of August, but the earlier in July the seed is put in the soil the better. The seed should be sown thinly in rows about five or six inches apart, putting in the plants at intervals of about seven or eight inches. The dibble should be em ployed when transparent, and the earth should be well firmed around the roots.

Never plant turnlps where cabbage cauliflower. Brussels sprouts or kale has been and vice versa. As a writer once stated: "The family of Brassica is a very secluded one in regard to

July is the proper time for sowing spinach for a winter or early spring crop. The plant must be thinly cov ered with fine litter or straw as soon

as winter weather sets in.

Radishes may be sown up to the middle of August, but this is the time for sowing winter radishes. To have them tender all winter they must be lifted fairly early and planted in dry oil in a cellar where they will not

Planting top onions or multipliers in early August will insure tender, delicious scullions in early spring

NOTES.

Many who do not keep accounts do not realize the cost of keeping farm animals. It may be stated as a con-servative estimate that a cow will eat servative estimate that a cow will eat \$30 worth of feed a year, perhaps more if it is available; the east of feed for a horse is variously estimated at from \$50 to \$75 a year. This is in addition to the labor, shelter and attention required for the animal's comfort. It has been estimated that it requires an average of one acre in five to feed the horses used in farming. Whether much of the feed is raised or consid erable bought, the cost is to be com sidered, as feeds have value. This would suggest that we reduce the cost of raising and feeding animals and inthe value of the animal sand

animal products.

Many cows highly recommended have been a disappointment to the purchaser and the cause of much hard feeling. In many cases good feeding would have brought satisfaction all

Make any needed repairs as soon as they are found. It will cost you more to neglect such repairs than to make them at once. A thoughtful, alert farm manager is always looking for needed repairs, and such men save expense in farm operation.

Take care of the small things on the farm and the larger ones will take care of themselves. Let nothing that is produced go to waste if it is possible to use it at all. Be fair with the farm and conserve its natural resources and the crops it produces. This will be for those who are to occupy

the farm after you.

Do not neglect the shade trees. If the weather should become extremely dry it would probably save some of them to water them occasionally. In-sects and diseases should be watched and care taken to prevent trouble if

Every farmer that has a few acres of pasture might produce his own pork and bacon. One sow on a few acres of pasture and with grain enough for s maintenance ration, will produce en ough pork in one year for an average family of five adviduals. With age family of five adividuals, skimmed milk, slops and a little grain skimmed milk, slops a skim the pigs can be very cheaply raised I guess he manages to keep his head and they will save the bacon bill. Get above water.

a bred gilt now and begin to raise Your ewn meat.

That the silo is almost indispensable to live stock and dairy farms is the conclusion of the Ohio College of Agriculture. As to some of the benefits of the silo the college authorities say:

of the silo the college authorities say: Practical dairymen who are silo users say that the silo on the farm means a saving of from eight to ten cents a pound in the cost of producing butterfat. Beef feeders say that enslage saves from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds in producing beef. Feeding experiments bear out these statements. On this basis enslage under normal conditions is worth \$4 per ton. With an increase of 50 per cent. in feed prices it is worth \$6 per ton. Reports from farmers over the State show an average cost of \$2.75 a ton for corn enslinge, including all factors incident to its production. The inadvisability of doing without a silo seems to be more important than the question of whether to build one. ther to build one.

### PUNTA ARENAS.

### Southernmost City of the World a Great Wool Centre.

If asked to name the city closest to the south pole, doubtless many people would need to consult a school geo graphy or an atlas before answering And yet, it is one of the greatest woo exporting ports in the world, located on the Strait of Magellan, and is comparatively well known by the name of Punta Arenas. How the Spaniards came to found a settlement in this remote section of the world, now it passed out of existence, how it was extred in the nineteenth century by the Chilians, and how it has thrived prospered and grown rich since ther is all brought out in an article by Edward Albes in the current number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.
In tracing the dark and romantic

history of the Strait of Magellan from the time of its discovery by the famous Portuguest navigator, Fernando de Magalhaes, in 1520, the writer tells of the practical abandonment of route by the Spaniards until 1578, when the intrepid Sir Francis Drake sailed through its treacherous chanrels and pursued his way up on the coast of the Americas even as far as California. It was this feat that really caused the first attempt to found a colony in this bleak and inhospitable

"Peru was at peace, when for our sins some English pirates pressed through the Strait of the Mother God, formerly called the Strait of Magellan into the South Sea, under commond of Francisco Drac, a native of Plymouth, man of low condition, but a skillful sesman and a vallant pirate," is the way, according to this article, that the old Spanish chronicler put it, and "wherefore, Spain, in order to protect her rich ports on the Pacific coast to South America from the depredations of this marauding 'Drac' and similar piratically inclined gentry, determined to found a settlement which at the same time would serve as a protecting fortress at some convenient point on the strait. An expedition was fitted out and under the leadership of the Spanish navigator, Pedro Sarmiento, the first colony was established not far from the present site of Punta Arenas. What with hostile Indians, cold and starvation, the little settle ment was soon wiped out of existence and the shores of the strait again became uninhabited by civilized man, and thus remained for many years." In 1843 the Republic of Chili established a penal colony near the same site, which, about eight years later was completely burned down by the

prisoners, who mutinied and killed the governor, guards and many foreigners. This rebellion was quelled built on its present site and given the name of Punta Arenas (Spanish for Sandy Point). It would seem that sheep-raising is the foundation upon which the little city's growth prosperity depends to a great extent. and in this connection the writer states:

"The cold climate of Terra del Fuego the strait region generally beculiarly adapted to sheep raising. to protect them from the in order rigors of the low temperature nature provides the sheep with unusually thick and heavy coats of wool; the special qualities are that it washes very white and will take the most delicate dyes exceptionally well. Thus Punta Arenas has become one of the wool-exporting port of the something over 20,000,000 world, something over 20,000,000 pounds being shipped from there annually. It is estimated that there are now 2,000,000 sheep in the territory where 35 years ago there were but 195 head all told. At the time of the writer's visit there was one company caritalized at \$7,300,000, which owned over 1,800,000 acres of land on which maintained 1,253,000 sheep, 25,000 head of cattle and 9,183 horses. one year the production of this company amounted to nearly 9,500,000 pounds of wool, shorn from 1,190,683 sheep, thus averaging 7.91 pounds of

wool per animal. "The little city boasts of about 13. inhabitants, and their prosperity is indicated when an examination of the credit information books of the bank reveals the fact that among them are 79 fortunes that exceed \$100,000; 31 of more than \$400,000, and there are several that range from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,00. Incidentally the reports of the banks also show that there are 2,800 accounts in the savings departments that exceed \$200 a remarkable showing for a town of 13,000 people—a showing that perhaps few small cities in the United States or Europe can equal. But that's the kind of a town Punta Arenas is—the southernmost city in the world."

EXPLAINED.

(St. Thomas Journal)

Burlington has abandoned the daylightsaving scheme. Is it that the attractions
of Hamilton keep the folks uo too late
at night to rise with the birds?

Wigg-How is Bjones making out



LOSS AND GAIN.

When I compare What I have lost with what I have gained, What I have missed with what attained, Little room do I find for pride.

I am aware How many days have been ildy spent. How like an arrow the good intent Has fallen short or been turned aside

But who shall dare neasure loss and gain in this wise? Defeat may be victory in disguise; The lowest ebb is the turn of tide.

BE STRONG IN THE LORD. My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made persect in weak-ness. Most gladly therefore will 1 rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me. Therefore, I take pleasure in infirmities, in persecutions, in dis-tresses for Christ's sake; for when I am weak, then am 1 strong. I will go in the strength of the Lord God; I will make mention of thy righteous-ness, even of thine only. The gospel of Christ .... is the power of God un-

to salvation. to salvation.

I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me. I also labor, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily. We have this treasure in earthen ve that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.

The Joy of the Lord is strength. Strengthened with all might, according to his glorious pow-er, unto all patience and long suffering with loyousness.

HABIT.

Fifty years ago we travelled exten-sively in Scotland, and we enjoyed the hospitality of not a few. We tarthe home of a devout man, who took care to say grace at every meal. One sentence was always in evidence. "Take away all our sins." evidence. "Take away all our sins."
To the family this came as a matter of course, but to a stranger it suggested that this good and devout man took care to accumulate fresh sins, in order that he might have them taken

away at the next meal.

Nothing of the kind! This was a
pure-living man, of high repute. He simply copied words from his father and doubt doubtless continued to the end of

Habits are ties and chains. We con tract them imperceptibly; we cannot break them without pain. It is certain that we act because we have acted, we continue because we have begun, we attach ourselves to our work because it is our own. We must leve truth supremely, and in order to judge of it correctly we must separate it from habit. Nay, a truth may become an error, when, being consecrated by habit, it opposeth other truths; or when, being only relative, it claims to be absolute. Absolute truth itself should never become pure habit; it would grow old and die within—us, if it were not every day and every hour born there anew. Nothing can last in this world except on the condition of its renewing it-

Christianity is radical in the highest degree. It uproots one life and plants another; it breaks the shell of habit and says: "Be ye enlarged." It does not add virtue to virtue till the frame be full; but it throws into man's heart a new principle of life and action the love of God; a nature at once mysterious and profoundly in agreement with our moral wants. Here is the only lever which enters deeply enough into the soul, to shake, move, and displace old life and hab

its, and bring in a larger life.

What is given is Life! And this life is renewed "day by day." This life is moving, it is not stationary; it is not like a tree. This life is ever coming, and becoming. It bursts the bark, it breaks the shell, it is here not to reach certain limits, but to curpass all limits.

The world is old enough to have

some old religions, and what are they, and where? They are tottering structures, dving and dead and woit ing to be buried; nay, some are out

"Bel boweth down, Nebo stoopeth." Let us beware of habits; the mode, the manner, the way, the style, are not Life. We repeat again: "I am come that ye might have life; and that ye might have it more abundantly."

H. T. Miller.

### Gagadig Gigadab. There was a quaint old man in Man-

chester, England who for many years went by the unique name of Gagadig Gigadab. His original name was John Smith, and for many years he brooded over the possibilities of mistaken iden. tity involved in it. The name figured frequently in criminal records, and he became abnormally apprehensive lest he might be confused with some of the bad John Smiths. At last what he feared so much actually happened. One morning the papers reported the arrest of an accountant in a bank for embezzlement, and through some blunder of the reporter the identity of the embezzler was confused with the sub-ject of this article, who was also a bank accountant. Then and there he determined to assume a name like unto no other ever borne by mortal And in Gagadig Gigadab most will agree that he succeeded in so doing.

# AN UNDESERVED HONOR.

(Montreal Star) Canada's chief weather man got a knighthood, on Saturday. If intended as a bribe with the object of securing something better in the line of weather we have been getting for the last six weeks we offer no objection. But if it was given for value received, then it's one honor which obviously went astray.

TORONTO MAR	KETS
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Spring lambs 20 00	
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Butcher cows, choice     7 00     7 7       do. do. medium.     6 50     7 0       do. do. canners     4 25     5 0       do. bulls     5 75     7 7       Feeding steers     7 00     8 0       Stockerse, choice     7 00     7 0       do. light     # 50     7 0       Milkers, choice, each     65 00     85 0       Springers     65 00     85 0       Scothesters     65 00     85 0	10. do. common 6 75 7 25
do. do. medium.         650         7 %           do. do. canners         4 25         5 %           do. bulls         5 75         7 %         7 %           Feeding steers         7 00         7 %         8 %           Stockerse, choice         7 00         7 %         7 %           do. light         # 50         7 %         7 %           Milkers, choice, each         65 %         85 %         85 %	itcher cows, choice 7 00 7 75
do. do. canners     425     50       do. bulls     575     77       Feeding steers     700     80       Stockerse, choice     700     75       do. light     850     85       Milkers, choice, each     6500     85       Springers     85     00       85     00     85	10. do. medium 650 700
Feeding steers 700 80 Stockerse, choice 700 75 do. light 550 70 Milkers, choice, each 6500 850 Springers 8500 850	10. do. canners 4 25 5 00
## Stockerse, choice	10. bulls 5 75 7 75
do. light	eding steers 700 800
Springers 65 00 85 0	ockerse, choice 7 00 7 50
Springers 65 00 85 0	10. light
Sheep, ewes 750 80	ringers, choice, each 65 00 85 00
Rucke and culle e	66b eves 65 00 85 00
	icks and culls 6 400 675
Lambs enring 19 50 14 9	mbs, spring 13 50 14 25
	ogs, fed and watered 11 25 11 40
Calves 5 25 12 2	lves 5 25 12 25

# OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS. July ... 0 44¼ 0 44¼ 0 43¼ 0 43¼ 0 43¼ 0 41% 6 41% 0 41½ 0 41½ 0 41½ 0 41½ 0 41½ 0 41½ 0 41½ 0 41½ 1 171½ 1 63½ 1 63½ 1 63½ 1 63½ 1 72½ 1 72½ 1 72½ 1 70½ 1 70½ MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET Minneapolis.—Wheat—July, \$1.15 September, \$1.15 1-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.22 No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 1-4 to \$1.17 1-4; 2 Northern, \$1.12 1-4 to \$1.16 1-4. Col No. 3 yellow, \$2 1-2 to 88 1-2c. Oa No. 3 white, 38 to 38 1-4c. Flour changed; shipments, 79,244, bbls. Bi \$17.50 to \$18.90. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—On track, No. 1 hard, \$1.18 1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.16 1-4 to \$1.17 1-2; No. 2 Northern, to arrive, \$1.03 -4; No. 3 Northern, on track, \$1.09 3-4 to \$1.09 3-4. Linseed—On track, \$1.92 1-2 to \$1.09 3-4. Linseed—On track, \$1.92 12 2 12 to \$1.09 5.00 to arrive, \$1.92 1-2; July, \$1.92 bld; December, \$1.92 1-2 asked; October, \$1.90 1-2 asked; November, \$1.90 bid; December, \$1.89 asked.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—A moderate selection amount—

London.—A moderate selection amounting to 8,200 bales was offered at the wool auction sales to-day. In demand was quieter owing to dear money, and prices were occasionally in buyers favor, except for the finest clips, which were firm.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Peterboro.—The Peterboro Cheese
Board this morning boarded 2,607 cheese,
and the majority of the factories sold
at 16 1-2c, the others at 18 3-8c.

Woodstock.—Nine hundred boxes boarded; highest bid 16 1-8c. All sold.

Madoc.—At the rekular cheese board
meeting held here to-day offerings were
440 colored; sold at 15 7-8c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle re-ceipts 400, slow and steady. Veal—Receipts 100, active and steady, \$4.50 to \$13.

steady, \$4.50 to \$13.

Hogs, receipts 2,000, active, heavy and mixed, \$10.35 to \$10.40; yorkers, \$9.75 to \$10.35; pigs, \$9.75; roughs, \$8.85 to \$9; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.50.
Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; active; lambs, \$7 to \$10.75; others unchanged.

Cattle, receipts 14,00c. Market weak, Market weak.

Beeves, native 690

Stockers and feeders 525

Cows and helfers 325

Calves 525

Liogs, receipts 24,000.

Market slow. 

 Bulk of sales
 9 55

 Sheep, receipts 14,000.

 Market weak.

 Native wethers
 6 75

 Lambs, native
 7 00

 LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot steady.

No. 1 Manitoba—1.8, 5d.

No. 2 Manitoba—1.8, 5d.

Corn, spot quiet.

American mixed, new—10s, 2d.

Flour, winter patents—4/8.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—14 15s, tf. 5, 15s.

at 15, 15s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—91s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—
50s, 6d.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—52s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—55s.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—
57s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.— 55s, Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs.—81s, Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—66s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new 2s; old—73s. American, refined—73s, 6d.

Putter, finest U. S. in boxes—72s.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white,

98s.
Colored—86s.
Australian in London—49s, 3d.
Turpentine, spirits—42s, 6d.
Resin, common—20s.
Petroleum, refined—is, 1 1-4d.
Lingeed Oil—39s. 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—66s.

# Long Days on Uranus.

Uranus can be claimed for a British planet. It was discovered at Bath in 1781 by the elder Sir William Herschel, the musician who became private astronomer to George III. Uranus is so distant from us and has an atmosphere so dense that little is known about the rotation, position of the axis or number of the satellites. But the inhabitants, if they exist, may console themselves for living in a temper-ature approaching zero with the fact that they can seldom be dunned for income tax, because their year contains more than 30,000 days. —London Mail.

Articles should touch each other as little as possible while frying