

LESSON II.-JULY 13, 1913.

Moses Prepared For His Work-Exod. 2:11-25; Acts 7:17-29; Heb. 11:23-27

Commentary—I. Moses tries to aid his people (vs. 11-14). 11. When Moses was grown—He was then forty years eld (Acts 7:23). Unto his brethren—According to Heb. 11:24-26, he had made his choice to identify himself with his own people. He must have had an intimation of his call to be the delivered of the Hebrews. Looked on their bur-dens—As a member of the royal family he had not come into close contact with the Hebrews groaning under their bur-dens. An Egyptian—Probably one of taskmasters. Smiting—The Hebrew was scourged without just cause (Acts 7:24). It would appear from the accounts here and in Acts that the smiting resulted in the Hebrew's death. 12. Looked this way and that—Not from criminal guilt, but with soldierly wariness. He looked on the war as begun, and himself as the captain in the field.—Whedon. Slew the Egyptain-He acted as an avenger He thought the Hebrews would blood. He thought the Hebrews would at once join with him in throwing off the oppressive yoke of slavery, but they did not understand his act, nor was the time at hand for their deliverance. Hid him in the sand—Thus he hindered empty of the sand the san balment, without which the soul of the dead man would never enter the Egyptian heaven.—Geikie. 13. Hebrews strove together—Moses began his work by trying to free his people from bondage, and continued by trying to regulate the affairs of the Hebraws themselves. This was, in fact, the great task before him, but he made the mistake of going at it in the wrong way and at the wron time. 14. Who made thee a prince—The Hebrews did not under stand Moses' efforts in their behalf and rejected him.

Sought to slay Moses—Moses had left Pharaoh's court and joined his own people, and thereby had exposed himself the ill will of the Egyptians. former relation to the could would not at the call of duty and cast in his protect him. Fled...and dwelt in... with an oppressed and despised per Midian-Flight was his only safety. went to the southeastern part of the Sinaitic peninsula, a distance of two or three hundred miles from Goshen. It was here that he was to receive a sec-ond forty years' training for his great mission. By a well—A place to which the inhabitants of the region must come.

16. Priest of Midian—He was the principal man in the tribe, combining himself the offices of priest and ruler. He was probably a worshiper of the true God. Midian, the founder of the tribe, was the son of Abraham and Keturah. Daughters, their father's flock—It was the duty of the unmarried daughters of the Midianites to care for the flocks. 17. Moses helped them— Moses' efforts to aid others in Egypt had been repulsed, but he was aagin ready to defend the weak against injus-He was more successful in Midian than he had been in Egypt in his at tempts to give aid. 18. Reuel-Called The name means, "friend also Raguel. Another name is Jethro (Exod. of too. Another all the shepherdesses judged from his dress and language that he was an Egyptian. 20. Call him that he may eat bread—Reuel Call him, that he may eat bread Reuel mildly rebuked his daughters for their mindly reduked his daughters for their lack of courtesy and hospitality toward a stranger. 21. Moses was content—A satisfactory arrangement was made between him and Reuel. Gave Moses Zinnorah-It has been suggested that Moses served for her as Jacob did for Rachael. 22. Gershom-The name, which means, "a stranger there," is in dicative of his exile. In a

The sceptre that had In a strange land had been almost

is grasp is exchanged for rook. The learning, luxa shepherd's crook. The learning, lux-ury and power of Egypt are exchanged for the barbarism, sand and stones of Midian. It was the way of duty, but Midian. It was the way of ditty, but a wonderfully mysterious way. Whe don. In the solitude of Midian he had large opportunity for mediation and communion with Jehovah. He was becoming familiar with the territory through which he was to lead the children of Israel to freedom and toward of Israel to freedom and toward their permanent inheritance.

III. Israel's affliction (vs. 23-25.) 23.

the King of Egypt died—It is quite certain that this was Rameses IL. also called Rameses the Great, who reigned sixty-seven years. Sighed by reason of the bendage -- The language seems to imply that the Israelites had experimed a pry mat the iscentice and expert med a partial relaxation, probably through the influence of Moses' royal patroness; but in the reign of her father's successor the persecution was renewed with increased severity. -J., F. & B. Their cry came up unto God. Their hardships caus 4 them to sigh for relief, and they directed their prayers to God. He inspired those prayers, for he was about to bring the longer-for deliverance. 24. God remem-bered his covenant - It may have seemed nered his coverant. It may have seemed that God was giving no attention to his chosen people, but his heart was set upon them, and in his own time, just the the right time, he reached out his hand for their relief. They had already for their relief. They had already be

for their relief. They had always become a great nation and thus a part of the covenant was fulfilled.

25. God had respect "God took knowledge." "R. V. God "saw" them with attention and sympathy, and just at that time his servant in the desert was almost ready to receive his great

IV. Stephen's account (Acts 7: 17 29.) In Stephen's defense, which he made be-fore the Jewish council when arrested for preaching Jesus and the resurrection, he showed that the Jows had put Christ to death. In the course of his argument he recounted the well-known history of Moses, giving a glimpse of his training and ability. He "was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds" (v. 22.) The age at which be left the royal court The age at which he left the royal court was forty years. During that time he had becomed thoroughly familiar with Egypt, its rulers and its policy, but all the while he remembered his own people. We note that the language, "It came into his heart," shows that he had love, compassion and asympthy for his light. compassion and sympathy for his kind-red. They were his people and God's reople, and he felt that he must do

Nomes choice (Heb. 11: 23-27.) Moses took a course in life that entitled naval militia.

him to be mentioned by the apostles among the heroes of faith. His mother had faith that he would be preserved. He had faith in God and made a choice that meant freedom for his people, and that has inspired men and women in all ages to choose 'fod's will and ways. For a mind and heart like Moses' there was nothing in Egypt; but with God and his people there was everything."

Questions.— Who were Moses' breth-

ren? What did Moses do when forty years old? How was he received by his brethren? Whither did he flee? Where was Midian? Describe Moses' meeting with Reuel. What occupation did he ter in Midian? Who was Zipporah? Gershom? What change took place in Egypt? What was the condition of the wa? How did God deal with them? On what occasion said Stephen relate the history of Moses? What is said in Hebrews about Moses' choice?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-The chivalry of Moses.

I. Was weak through self-reliance.

II. Was disciplined under servitude.

I. Was weak through self-reliance.

Moses counted too much on his own strength and the gratitude of men. Actuated by a deep love for his people, he withdrew from the court of Pharach, resigned his bright prospects, determined to cast his lot with his nation, and went out to see for himself the real condition of Israel. A consciousness of his vocation had no doubt been fostered within him while living at the palace, but it was mixed with pride and ambition and headstrong zeal. As he witnessed an exneadstrong zeal. As ne witnessed an ea-treme case of oppression, pity for the victim and hatred for the oppressor surg-ed up in his heart. Acting under impulse, Moses struck the blow which killed the Egyptian, but did no service to the cause he had at heart. He did not take life as a murderer, but as a patriot. Moses felt the sorrows of Israel as his own. He acted as an avenger, having no authority from God or man. He did not yet understand the art of being still not yet understand the art of being sun and enduring, of waiting and listening for direction from God. He possessed the fiery zeal of youth, but not the circum-spection, the patience of age. He was sincere in his undertaking, but sadly II. Moses in Midian (vs. 15-22). 15. wanting in humility. He lacked the disci pline which follows faith. It had been no small victory over the allurements of his position for Moses to renounce all with an oppressed and despised people. Wealth and position, case and luxury, brilliant worldly prospects, a sphere congenial to him as a man of studious babits, were all voluntarily surrendered oth in spirit and in fact at the call of duty; but Moses discovered that he was not yet competent to be the leader of his people, nor were the people ready to rise at his call.

Was disciplined under servitude. In reality Moses had disqualified himself for the office of deliverer. He needed a long course of discipline before he could properly be entrusted with the difficult task which God designed him to accomtask which God designed him to accomplish. It was a crisis in Moses' life when he sat down by a well in Midian. His were the meditations of a perplex-ed soul. Not only was his influence lost but his opportunity was gone. that God should effect a complete and abiding change in Moses' way of thinking that he might learn how sympathy could be made truly service-able. He needed to be made better ac-quainted with God. In the desert Moses was under the special tutorage of the was under the special tutoring of his control of his shepherd life that would prepare him for devout meditation. From the school of Egypt and the university of the control nature Moses would complete his training and be ready for his life mission. As God's servant he needed to be much alone with him before entering upon his public work, as well as later. In after years there was to come to him the viswhich would open to him the martraining in the labor of Midian was an indispensable and effective element in his education. In Egypt he was a stu-dent. In Midian he was a laborer. In the combination of the two he became man of wonderful heroism and high executive power. Forty years clapsed during which his great undertaking was in absyance, without any evidence that he should renew it. During that time, God waited for Israel's humiliation, their aversion to Egypt, and their fervent prayers for deliverance. At last the hour of help came when bondage had served its ends, when the people on de-spair of human help, cried to God. Conspair or numan neep, cried to God, Con-ditions were as Moses had left them, that of the strong and protected perse-cuting the weak and defenceless. The same need of heroism and devotion to Israel's cause was needed, but Moses was a prepared man and the people were prepared to be led. Egypt was to be lealt with, but all was to be done under

JUST LIKE WARFARE

divine direction.

Guarding Henley Boats From the Suffragettes.

London, July 7 .- The banks of the Thames, where the earsmen for the Henley regatta are encamped for the races during the next five days, are the scenes of extensive precautions to prevent any disturbance of the races by the suffragettes. Following the sensational act at the Derby when the sensational act at the Derby when the King's horse was thrown by a wo-man, rumors have been prevalent of plots to interfere with some of the im-portant events of the Henley. There are fears that an attempt may be made to destroy or injure some of the boats, and that wires might be stretched across the course in front of the racing crews. A strong force of ing crews. A strong force of police is guarding the tents in which the boats are housed, and at night fires are kept going to light up the camps, which are surrounded by barbed wire entanglements

DUTCH EAST INDIES DEFENCE.

The Hague, July 7. — The commission appointed to enquire into the defence of the Dutch East Indies has reported in favor of establishing a Dutch navy, comprising nine Dreadnoughts of 21,000 tons each, five of which shall be constantly stationed in the Indies, the construction of a nevel base and three forts at Janjongprick, and the organization of a naval militia.



The fertility of the soil must be maintained if continuously successful farming is to be had. In sections of the country where the virgin soil is specially rich it is habitual to believe that it will hold out indefinitely and continue to yield good crops without the trouble of carefully preserving the manure piles, and applying them to the soil whenever needed with as much discretion and thereuses are other work on the

thoroughness as any other work on the farm is done. Great trees are often found on much of our best land of natural Clear and cultivate such land and make

it produce crops regularly, and, although the conditions remain the same, gradual deterioration of the soil cannot averted. It might be argued that the trees that for years have been growing on that land drew more heavil you the soil for their sustenance than the growing

anything better can be found than the old fashioned fertilizer which consists of barnyard manure properly composted and rotted. The quality of the manure adds greatly to its value. There can be high-grade and very low-grade manure. The highest quality will be found where everything else possible has been done to retain the ammonia, liquid and otherwise.

and otherwise.

This may be washed out, and it will be washed out to a great extent wher-ever a manure pile is so carelessly ar-ranged that it is leached at every rain-Another source of loss is the evaporating of ammonia, and it is one of very common occurrence. It occurs where manure fresh from the barns (es-It occurs pecially horse manure) is piled deep within a small circumference, when it should be spread over a wider area so as to keep it from heating and giving off the ammonia in the form of vapor. There is great loss in careless handling

A convincing way to look at this is to note the difference between the crops raised on farms which are well and re-gularly manured, and those yielded by farms where there is no system of fer tilizing pursued—where the whole trend is toward soil robbing. The farmer who s determined to succeed will find well-ordered manure pile is a bank paying interest and compound interest, and upon which he can draw in times of adversity as well as in times of prosper ity. The grass will grow a deeper gr or blue, as well as more and more lux-uriously; the corn, potatoes and beets will be a much greater crop with than vithout this home-made fertilizer. and farming in general will be more remuner-ative if such a valuable aid is not allowed to flow freely to every creek, instead of being carefully distributed by a manure spreader on the farm, not only to retain the virgin strength of the soil, but, if possible, to improve it in instances far beyond its natural condi-

tion and value. If it is worth while to keep cows at all, it is worth while to feed them liberally and upon a ration adapted to milk production. Anything that is worth do-ing is worth doing well. The care of a dozen cows involves just about so much whether their average produc tion is large or small. If the care is to be given and the regularly recurring milking times are to be observed, make it worth while by feeding the cows that are to be milked liberal quantities of the right kind of food.

Cattle that stand in muddy yards, creeks or ponds frequently get lame from the accumulation of dirt between the toes, which when it dries and hardens sets up an irritation between the toes which frequently extends to other parts of the foot, causing extreme lameness. This condition is known as "foul in the foot." Treatment consists in thoroughly alconomy the foot with warm water, and deansing the foot with warm water, and wetting the affected parts once a day with a solution of carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce of carbolic acid to a pint of water.

Good silage is worth about \$3 per ton to feed when timothy hay is worth \$7 per ton. It costs about \$1.75 to \$2 per ton to raise and store silage. There is usually no sale for silage, so that the price will have to be established according to the conditions. Roughly, ensilage is figured to weigh 40 pounds per cubic foot, but this naturally varies with the

depth of the silo.

A Canadian authority says the best time to purchase the ewes for a farm flock is in August, just after the lambs have been weaned. We can purchase them as cheaply then as at any time, and can make the best selection in chosing ewes that have raised lambs, as their milking qualities and strength can be ewes that have raised lambs, as their milking qualities and strength can be ascertained. Besides we will have them in good condition for the next crop of lambs.

If a little grain be fed the ewes for

If a little grain be red the ewes nor about four weeks before they lambound per head each day of mixed onto and bran is good—they will be in good condition when lambing time comes.

Protein that is grown upon the farm is often more valuable than that which is purchased in concentrated form, and it is also cheaper.

Drive slowly when the horse is full of

Drive slowly when the horse is full of food and water, but after the muscles are limbered and the system emptied increase the speed. Never keep the same gait and speed for a long time, for a change of gait is equivalent to a rest. The breeding of heavy draft horses is one of the most profitable branches of live stock farming. Few farmers realize the investment of size in a draft horse lone of the most profitable branches of live stock farming. Few farmers realize the importance of size in a draft horse when put on the market, either in public or private sale. A horse that weighs less than 1,500 pounds is not considered a draft horse in any of the horse markets of the country, yet the mares kept on the ordinary farma are usually lighter than that. This accounts for the small, scrubby lot of horses that are constantly being put on the market at a loss to the being put on the market at a loss to the breeder.

breeder.

The nitrogen of the soil is practically all in the humus, and becomes available as the humus decomposes. When caustic lime is mixed with maure, ammonia is learning to the lime is mixed with maure, ammonia is learning to the lime is mixed with maure, ammonia is learning to the lime is mixed with its almost untold. People of which is almost untold. liberated; and, for this reason, caustic value of which is almost untold. Peo- ered shortly.

lime and manure should not be applied at the same time. Heavy applications to lands rich in humus may have a similar effect, but in this case the ammonia is converted into nitrates in the usual way. Corn or silage should be plowed only one way. The corn should be drilled in the row and thinned to one stalk to the oot. A small-sized stalk and ear is much more preferable for silage than the large stalk and ear that usually results where

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

the corn is cultivated for seed.

There is no place where meat can be kept better and more safely than in strong brine in a cool cellar. The genera practice for farmers has been to cure a lot of meat, smoke it all at one time and then try to save it some way. Leave it where it is safe, that is in good pickle. It will not get any more salty. It will absorb only a given quantity, and that is all. From time to time such and that is all. From time to time such cured meats as are desired can be freshened by soaking in water, then let drip until thoroughly dry and smoked. In this way meat can be smoked to suit and get be mellow and free from

A large proportion of the growth obtained while the pig is less than five months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profitable it is essential that we secure the for their sustenance than the growing farm products would. This, without a doubt, is true, but about the beginning of October the trees regularly begin a systematic manuring of the soil by gradually shedding their foliage, which eventually rots and fertilizes the soil anew. Soil-robbing does not exist under natural conditions.

A large proportion of the growing A large proportion of the growing and which the pig is less than five months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profitted with the pig is less than five months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit with the pig is less than five months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit more than five months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit more months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the business profit months of age costs but little actual money, and to make the bus

Potatoes can be fed to logs with good results, but they should be cooked first. In experiments it has been found that four pounds of cooked potatoes are equal to one pound of grain feed. The potatoes form an unbalanced ration. The grain feed should not be cooked to the cooked to th fed should not be cook grain is most digestible. cooked, as the raw

The maintenance of good digestion is important. By feeding a coarse and unnutritious ration, especially to old horses, digestion may be so badly deranged when spring arrives that they cannot maintain strength and proper condition even when fed with a more

THE POULTRY WORLD

PUBLICITY BOOMS POULTRY PROFITS.

The poultry industry has certainly re eived a tremendous impetus within the past year. Never before have conditions been anything like they are at the present time. The prosperity and continued success that the poultry man is enjoying at the present time throughout this great country are something entirely unprecedented. The fancy breeder who sells eggs for hatching or thoroughbred fowls for the show room never did the manness that he is doing to-day, Prices high class stock have and the poultry man finds that he can pay these prices and purchase stock and eggs off the best breeders in the country to great profit and advantage

The prices asked in most cases are none too high, considering the fact that the progeny derived from the eggs and stock are always saleable at the increased valuation. When a man pays \$5 or more for a setting of eggs such as he buys from a breeder of known reputation he well knows that he is not takng any chances and that he and rear to maturity a sufficient per centage to enable him to more than get his money back. These breeders of repu tation are not charging a whit too muc for their wares. They are under a heavy running expense and an enormous advertising cost, so that the net profit to them is not so great as the lay mind would think. Still they are all making

money—every one of them.

It-does not take much discernment to notice that the small breeder is also making good. All one has to do is to pick up the daily paper and see the amount of advertising being carried. The maller advertisements are inserted most smaller advertisements are inserted most of them at a cost approximating one or more dollars per issue, and every one brings the advertiser a dozen or more inquiries. These inquiries are easily turned into a profit by a careful poultryman, and we find small breeders throughout the country advertising in this manner, month in and month year after year. The majority of these have built up a splendid business in giving their customers a square deal. It makes no difference what size the advertisement is, as long as the inquiry resulting therefrom is properly taken care of. We have known these small ads to bring about far greater results when persisted in systematically than the large ad spreadcagle advertisements

The same becare has found that everything depends upon taking care of his sussemment, and his customer in the proper manner, and throughout the many States may be found thousands of poultry raisers who cover think of displaying their propositions is any other manner than with a small ad, steadily used. These fanciers are the statement of their nest office alcan drive down to their post office al-most any day and find in their letter boxes many inquiries for their stock and eggs. It is saie to say that fully 40 eggs. It is sale to say that fully 40 per cent, of these are from old customers. And we have in mind now a certain breeder who never advertises otherwise than with a small one-inch display ad. This ad has been the same vear after year, and we know for a cer tainty that this man receives upward of 50 letters a day during the egg season in answer to his little advertisement. Such a breeder as this is certainly getting the advertising proposition figured down to the lowest possible net cost per inquiry and his ad., with the picture of the hen alongside of it to the left-hand margin, can doubtless be recalled by almost every reader.

ple who have never dealt with this man before have almost implicit confidence in him by reason of seeing the self same in him by reason of seeing the self same ad. so many, many times in all the different papers carrying poultry advertising. Every one must certainly figure that a man like this could never continue doing business along the same lines for so many years without giving proper value to all his customers. We could enumerate scores of little advertisements which have been run in the press for the past 15 or 20 years to big press for the past 15 or 20 years to big profits for the advertiser.

GOOD STOCK PAYS BEST.

Each year a number who wish to Each year a number who wish to start in poultry purchase stock instead of hatching eggs or day-old chicks, feel-ing that they will have a better chance to raise chicks from the eggs produced to raise chicks from the eggs produced in their own pens, or fearing the risk of shipped hatching eggs. In purchasing stock for future breeding operations the beginner is moving in the right direction for good results if he purchases

rection for good results if he purchases good stock.

Now is the time to purchase this stock—first, because it can be obtained cheaper, from the fact that the average breeder breaks up the breeding pens in June, and to make room for the growing stock will sell at a figure less than he would have a few months later. Again, the breeder does not care to hold over breeding birds after they have been used for the purpose of hatching to feed them for one or two extra months.

The beginner that goes to the open market and purchases hens as they come in from the different plants makes a nistake, for in almost all cases they are the commercial birds, that were used in the pens for egg production only, and not the high grade breeders, which but few poultry raisers are forced to sell on the open market, especially

Breeders, while they should always be free from disqualifications, are not always show birds, but birds of standard type, according to the breed, and near standard weight when in condi-tion. Blood lines will tell the tale alfrom good breeders, whether it be for egg production or the showroom, or both, which a number of good breaders. have realized by years of careful breed

The purchase of a few good breed ers will enable the beginner to get a the early spring. The birds, properly cared for, will lay well in the early spring, and quite a few chicks can be hatched during the first spring from a dozen good breeders. Again, the beginner, and ofttimes the experienced poultry raiser, will have hens with cranky natures who will destroy some eggs and then some chicks after they are hatched. The only loss here is time, as the breeders will keep shelling good hatching eggs, whereas if the beginner had paid \$5 or more for the eggs it had paid so or more for the eggs he would prove a loss not easily replaced. Again, in the case of incubation from a number of heus' eggs, the machine might go wrong, or the operator make an error in the management of the same, or the brooder heat go too high or low and the chicks die. The breed ers are still at work and the loss an ounts to but the time, money in oil and

ounts to but the time, indice in our and the market price of eggs.

It is natural that the average person starting in poultry should purchase stock as cheap as possible, and offtimes they are not in a position to pay much over the market price. In almost every case they will receive full value for what they pay for and no more; and if they continue long enough in the business they will realize that it pays to pur-chase a high-grade stock that will pro-

duce above the average.

The day of haphazard breeding—from anything that is a chicken is gradually on the wane, and if the writings of those who know in the poultry press are heeded less discouraging results will be heard from. The ills and losses in many departments in poultry can traced to the breeding pen, which is the real foundation of successful poul-

LAND AND APPLES

Chance For Ontario to Boom Fruit Trade.

Secretary C. F. Roland, of the Canada

Land & Apple Show, which is to be held this year Oct. 10-18, at Winnipeg, has already received some hundreds of letters from Easterners, fruit growers and secretaries of fruit growing associations, secretaries of fruit growing associations, indicating the interest, that is being taken in this show. It is the first National Land & Apple Show to be held in Canada. It will provide opportunity for complete displays of the products of the orchard, the land, the forest and waters of Canada. As far as it affects Eastern Canada this Land & Apple Show is unique, in that it offers the East an excellent opportunity to increase its marcellent opportunity to increase its mar-ket in the West for its fruit. At present the prairies are importing fremend-our quantities of apples and other fruit from the Pacific Coast on both sides of the boundary. The prairies will alwaybe a huge importer of fruit. The Can-ada Land & Apple Show will lety the East exhibit its fruit and will prove of enormous value in advertising the East's fruit to the entire prairie area. It is to be borne in mind that this is a show of the products of the land-not of land itself. The show is not a private rand issued to the control of the co tablishment of scholarships in Provincial Agricultural Colleges. Some of the big cash prizes will include a \$250 prize for the best two bushels of wheat, with for the best two bushels of wheat, with a second prize of \$150, and a third \$100; for oats, \$100 as a first prize, \$75 second, and \$50 for third, and for barley the same prizes will be given. In the apple competition there will be awarded \$200 for the best two boxes, \$100 for the second, and \$50 for the third. A cash prize of \$100 is also to be offered for the best swap of alfalfa. best sheaf of alfalfa.

WELLAND CANAL TENDERS.

Ottawa despatch: Tenters for the third and main section of the Welland Canal will be called for within a few days. This section will have four locks, three flight locks and one isolated. Tenders for the first section have already been called for, and will be considered shortly.



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Dressed hogs, heavy 12 25	12 50
Do., light 13 00	13 50
Butter, dairy, lb 0 25	0 28
Eggs, dozen 0 27	0 30
Spring chickens, lb 0 30	0 35
Hens, lb 0 20	0 21
Spring ducks, lb 0 25	0 30
Turkeys, lb 0 22	0 25
Apples, bbl 2 50	3 50
Potatoes, new, bushel 0 75	0 90
Beef, forequarters, cwt 8 50	. 9 25
Do., hindquarters, cwt. 11 75	13 25
Do., choice sides, cwt 10 75	11 25
Do., medium, cwt 8 75	10 25
Do., common, cwt 7 25	9 00
Mutton, light 9 00	11 00
Veal, common, cwt 9 00	11 00
Do., prime, cwt 11 00	14 00
Lamb, cwt 17 00	19 00
SUCAD MARKET	

SUGAR MARKET Sugars are quoted in London, in bags, per owt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. \$ 4 40 do. Redpath's 4 25 To 1 vellow LIVE STOCK.

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, Receipts-409 cattle, 179 calves, f,488 hogs, 5 00 to 5 50 5 00 to 5 50 2 00 to 3 00 8 50 to 9 00 9 35 9 60 7 50 to 9 00 OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG	GRAIN EXCHANGE.			
	Open. High. Low. Close.			
Wheat-				
July	971/4b	975%	971/4	971/3h
Oct	931/ab	935/8	933/8	93%b
Dec	92b	921/48	917/8	91%b
Oats-				
July	351/48	351/4	347/8	351/Ab
Oct	375/8	38	37%	37340
Flax -				
July	.120%	1231/4	120%	1228
Oct	.125b	1271/29	125	1276

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis — Wheat —Close— July 901/4c; Sept., 92 3-4c; Dec., 95 1-8 to 95 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 94c; No. 1 northern, 95 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 1 norderin, 92½ to 93½c; No. 2 do., 90½ to 9½c; No. 2 hard Montana, 89½ to 90½c; No. 3 wheat, 88½ to 89½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 85½ to 58 3-4c; No. 3 white oats, 39½ to 40c; No. 2 rye, 56 to 58c.

Flour—Unchanged.

Bran—Unchanged.

Bran-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth-Wheat-Gose-No. 1 hard, 93 1-4c; No. 1 northern, 92 1-4c; No. 2 do., 89 3-4 to 90 1-4c; July, 91 1-4c ask-ed Sept., 93 5-8c asked; Dec., 95 1-8c nominal.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London-The offerings at the auction sales to-day amounted to 11,542 bales. Good wools were active and firm, but inferiors were irregular. A fine assortment of greasy merinos was readily sold, principally to the home trade, the best grades bringing ls 31/4d to 1s 51/2d. American purchases limited. The sales follow-New Wales-2,000 bales; scoured, 1s to 1s 9d; greasy, 61/2d Victoria-1,500 bales; scoured, 111/2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal-500 bales; greasy, 61/2d to 91/2d.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. 5,310 boxes were offered, and of that number, 1,550 white and 2,300 colored readily brought 13 1-4c, and three cool cured factories in Wilson combination, totalling 330 boxed, were disposed of at 13 3-8c.

Kingston Frontenac cheese board to day boarded 995 boxes; 795 colored sold at 13 5-16c, and 100 white sold at 13-

4c. Kingston-Frontenac cheese board o-day boarded 905 boxes; 795 colto-day boarded 905 boxes; 795 colored sold at 13 5-16c, and 100 white sold at 13 1-4c.

Vankleek Hill Boarded here to day, 1,324 boxes white and 210 boxes colored cheese; price offered was

13 5-16c, and both colore	d a	und		W1	ut
went at that figure.					
CHICAGO LIVE S	200	CH			
CHICAGO LEVE	310	Ch			
Cattle, receipts 1,000.					
Market slow.					
Beeves			to		
Texas steers	. 3	90	to		
Stockers and feeders	. 5	75	to	8	00
Cows and heifers	. 3	80	FO	8	20
Calves	. 3	80	Lu	9	50
Hogs, receipts 13,000.					
Market strong					H.
Light	S	70	to	9	02
Miyad	. 8	60	10	8	39
Rough	S	40	to	8	60
Bulk of sales		8 8	t w	0	3
Sheep, receipts 13,000.					
Market steady.					na
Native		450	to	5	30
Yearlings		40	to	6	65
Lamb, native		. 9()	10		80
MONTREAL LIVE	S	LOC	UK.		
Cattle-Receipts abo	ut.	80	0.	m	ile
cows 40, calves 1,000, sk	00	2 7	nd	la	mb
	cel	, 4	11.0	idi	***
700 hogs 8 30.					

700, hogs 8.30.

Trade was slow, with no material change in the prices of all kinds of stock. Prime beeves sold at \$7 to \$7.40 per hundred pounds; common 3½ to 63.

to 4%; medium 5 to 6%.
Cows \$30 to \$65 each.

Calves 3 to 6.
Sheep about 4½.
Lambs \$4 to \$6 each. Hogs 101/4 to 101/2. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle — Re-eipts, 400 head; slow and easy. Veal receipts, 115 head; active and 50

cents higher; \$6 to \$10.50.

Hog receipts, 2.500; active and strong.
Heavy, mixed and yorkers, \$9.10 to
\$9.20; pigs, \$9 to \$9.10 roughs, \$7.90 to \$8; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25 dairies, \$8.85 to

Sheep and lamb receipts, 1,200 head; active; yearlings 25 cents higher. Lambs, \$5.50 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$4 to \$6.75; wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.75.