

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII.—SEPT. 29, 1912.

Review.—Read Matt. 11: 2-15.

Introduction.—The events which form the subjects of the lesson of this quarter are roughly included within six months, from the autumn of A. D. 28 to the spring of A. D. 29. This was a period of varied experiences. Our Lord was engaged in teaching the truths of his kingdom and in working miracles, that the needy might be relieved, and that his kingdom might be built up.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Defiant opposition. Place: Capernaum. The merciful and mighty works of Jesus were not to pass unopposed. The leaders of the Jews were bent upon condemning him and accused him of being in league with Satan. Jesus was able to refute their arguments with ease.

II. Topic: Christ's classification of human hearts. Place: By the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum. The parable of the sower shows clear the different kinds of hearts unto which the truth of God comes. It teaches us that we are responsible for the manner in which we receive and cherish the truth.

III. Topic: The power and extent of the gospel. Place: By the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum. The three parables of the lesson teach different phases of the growth of the kingdom. The seed in the soil shows the inherent life principle in the truths of the gospel. The grain of mustard seed shows the progress of Christ's kingdom on the earth.

IV. Topic: World-wide conditions. Place: By the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum. The parable of the tares in the wheat shows clearly that the good and the evil live in the world, and will continue until the end of the world. They may look alike in some respects but are very different in their nature.

V. Topic: The discovery of truth. Place: Capernaum. The excellence of the saving grace of God is strikingly set forth by the parables of the treasure in the field and the merchant seeking godly pearls. He who parts with all he has in order to find salvation makes an infinitely profitable exchange.

VI. Topic: Miraculous deliverances. Place: On the Sea of Galilee, at Gergesa on the east coast of the sea. The divinity as well as the humanity of our Lord is shown in the voyage across the sea. His power over the elements declares his divinity. His sleeping shows his humanity.

VII. Topic: Faith developed. Place: Capernaum. One noticeable thing in the character and life of Jesus is his responsiveness to the cry of need. Jesus sought healing for his daughter. Jesus responded graciously, and even while he was on his way to what he knew was a house of death, he healed the woman who earnestly seeking the healing touch.

VIII. Topic: A day of opportunity. Place: Nazareth. This was the home of Jesus for many years. Upon His visit here He was recognized by the inhabitants, who looked upon Him with distrust. They did not care to accept Him as a great teacher, and insisted upon His doing some great works to satisfy their curiosity. He was unwilling to do this.

IX. Topic: The voice of conscience. Place: Macherus, northeast of the Dead Sea. Herod's troubled conscience led him to declare, when he heard of the works of Jesus, that John the Baptist, whom he had put to death, was risen from the dead. John had been imprisoned for telling Herod the truth, and had met his death through the hatred and plotting of the wicked Herodias, the unlawful wife of Herod.

X. Topic: Qualified missionaries. Place—Galilee. The purpose of Jesus to use human agencies in spreading the gospel is shown by His sending forth the twelve apostles upon their mission of preaching the gospel of the kingdom, of healing the sick and of casting out evil spirits.

XI. Topic: The gospel among men. Place: Galilee. The fact that Jesus condemned the people of the cities where He had labored extensively teaches the truth that punishment is in proportion to the amount of light rejected. We have also a view of the intimate relation existing between the Father and the Son.

XII. Topic: Rest in service. Place—Bethsaida. Upon the return of the twelve from their mission Jesus sought rest for Himself and them, but the eagerness of the people to be near Him prevented this. Jesus saw their need and gave them spiritual instruction and miraculously relieved their physical hunger. This was the first miracle wrought by Jesus in supplying food for a multitude.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Promoting a kingdom.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles.

of Christ's church and its development among the nations. It needs no support, but rather affords a shelter to all who seek it as a resort from the storms of life and the power of sin. Third, the leaven, a figure so apt and plain, portrays the manner in which the vital spirit of the gospel silently makes its progress, gradually changing the character of the individual into whose heart regenerating grace finds an entrance. Lesson four declares the existence of tares among the wheat, illustrating the position of Christ's kingdom relative to Satan's kingdom and showing the secret growth of corruption regardless of the existence of good. Lesson five contains three parables, first, the five tares, illustrating the inestimable value of Christ's kingdom and the attitude of the individual in relation to the saving grace of God; second, the pearl of great price resembles the hid treasure, as it relates to salvation, only here the merchant represents one seeking definitely a higher experience in the things of God; third, the net furnishes an illustration of the mission of the church in the world, of its influence extending to all classes, and the compassion of Christians toward the vilest sinners.

II. By example in miracles. The miracles of Jesus were not merely wonders, but signs; signs, not only of His power, but of the nature of His ministry and of His divine nature. They were designed to instruct and lead into the kingdom those who witnessed them. They were symbolical of spiritual needs which Jesus came to supply. His love was as manifest as His power in His miracles. The rebellious and those hardened by sin remained as untouched by his miracles as they were untouched by His parables. Their accusations and evil surmises reflected upon their professed knowledge of the scriptures, as well as upon their profession of piety. This is seen in lesson one, where divine power was attributed to satanic power, and again in lesson eight, where He was rejected by His own neighbors at Nazareth. They despised His lowly station in life and with murderous hatred would have ended His life.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"Sell on good ground" (Mark 4: 8).

Two important truths are declared by the parable of the sower. 1. A comparatively small portion of the gospel sown produces a harvest of Christian character. 2. We, as individuals, are responsible as to how we receive the truths of the gospel. The ability inheres in every accountable being to receive savingly the seed of the gospel.

"When Jesus taught in Samaria, the seed fell on good ground," and many believed (John 4: 41, 42). A minister worthy to his appointment on a very stormy evening. His congregation consisted of one man, to whom he preached the gospel. That man was converted. The good seed, the good ground and a good harvest were represented in that little meeting. The good ground is represented by those who hear the word of the Lord and do it (Matt. 7: 24).

"The blade of the ear," the ear of the full, an advancing kingdom. Christian kingdom is an advancement. One does not attain to maturity of Christian character at the beginning of his Christian experience. When he is converted, he has the witness of the spirit that he is a child of God, but there is much knowledge of God's ways for him to obtain. He must increase his heart in the fruits of the spirit. Even when his heart is cleansed from all sin (1 John 1: 7), there is an unequalled opportunity for growth in grace. Mature Christian experience can only be attracted through full and constant submission to the will of God, ready obedience to all his requirements, activity in his service to the measure of one's ability, and a steady faith in him.

"Selleth all... and buyeth that field" (Matt. 13: 44). He is wise who has a just appreciation of spiritual values. The worldly-wise recognize material values and strive to acquire the objects they consider valuable. He who is in the highest sense wise, lets go every treasure that hinders him from possessing the treasure of eternal life. Jesus gives us instruction as to values. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" (Matt. 6: 33); "I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich" (Rev. 3: 18); "Trust him out of the city" (Luke 4: 29). The attitude of the multitudes is one of hostility to Jesus. Early in his ministry he encountered opposition, and that opposition has been perpetuated. Truth and error, holiness and sin, the Spirit and the flesh are antagonistic. The people of Nazareth thrust Jesus out of the city to their own irreparable loss. Those who put Jesus away are doing themselves untold injury. A young man in bloom of physical vigor was deeply convicted of his need of salvation. He heard the message of the gospel eagerly, and seemed much inclined to seek the Lord. During the series of revival services he was earnestly entreated to yield, but he put it off night after night. Soon he was stricken with brain fever, was delirious until the end came, and passed Jesus away, and went out of life without him. To trust Jesus away, it is so not necessary to become blasphemous or profane. It is simply to refuse his gracious invitations or neglect the provisions he has made.

CANADIANS WIN

Poultry Prizes Captured at New York Fair.

Canadian poultry breeders made a great sweep of the prizes at the New York State Fair last week in nearly all the popular breeds.

J. W. Clark, Canisville, Ont., took three firsts in Buff Orpingtons; James McCormack, Brantford, won several prizes in White Leghorns; Col. Cohoe, Welland, was a winner in several of the White Orpington classes. Newton Cosh, Nananoch, N. Y., formerly of London, won all the firsts in Banded Plymouth Rocks and five firsts in Black Minorcas. Major H. A. Rose, Welland, Ont., took all the firsts in Black Orpingtons, three firsts in Buff Orpingtons, and a number of firsts in other classes. Fred. A. Andrews, London, Ont., received five out of six firsts in White Plymouth Rocks and two firsts in White Orpingtons. John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., got all firsts in White Wyandottes and Hawesley Poultry Farm, London, two firsts in White Orpingtons.

IN POULTRY WORLD

That the advantages of line breeding are enormous, and that in fact all progress along genetic and utility lines is dependent on it, is well recognized by all successful breeders of live stock. Many ignorant people condemn it and especially ignorant poultry raisers.

But in other lines of live-stock breeding, among horses, cowmen etc., it is well established as a keynote to all progress. A chance mating may occasionally produce a good specimen, some chance matings have produced phenomenally good individual, but as a rule they have been merely ephemeral successes, and their excellence is totally lost in the second or third generations.

To say that line breeding is dangerous to the health, vitality, etc., of one's stock is only a partial statement of the dangers in the unwise use of the method.

However, line breeding, unless intelligently managed, will and surely result in disaster as that two and two are four. There are dangers all along the route, that must be watched for, and avoided, if there is any hope of gain.

Many of these dangers, in fact, the greater part of them, lie right at the commencement of operations, the germs of failure are generally contained in the first individual or pair, if they are contained anywhere. The wise selection of the first pair is half the balance; after that, constant vigilance to preserve and augment whatever gain is made.

One of the greatest dangers, and it is peculiarly dangerous because it is a hidden one, is the unknown breeding tendencies of the initial pair. If like breeds like, the matter would be simple.

As one proceeds with one's line breeding, the tendency of like to produce like is constantly strengthened, and the problem, therefore, gets simpler. But at the beginning these tendencies are absolutely hidden from one, and the only way they can be determined is to try the mating and see what are the results.

Sometimes from knowing the ancestry of a bird we can make a pretty shrewd guess as to what these breeding tendencies will be. Sometimes we can count on them with reasonable certainty.

To take an extra case, suppose in breeding white Wyandottes we get in a single pair occasionally through this variation. This single comb bird, if he is larger than Wyandottes usually are, and by chance has a longer back and generally a more rangy conformation, is a good Plymouth Rock, and if one should come by chance on such a bird we would call him a Plymouth Rock.

He would pass for one in the show room if entered there. The judge would score him as a Rock and no one would be the wiser. A few years ago a white Orpington that had yellow legs and yellow skin was exhibited. As he was a trifle small no one who was ignorant of his parentage would have doubted that he was a white rock, yet suppose one of these birds had been mated with a white rock hen not knowing the contents of her nest, what would be the result? The Orpington would in all probability breed many white legged and white skinned chickens and those he did breed with yellow legs and yellow skins would in all probabilities have been so pale and washed out that they would have been worthless. The single comb Wyandotte would have been worse off. He would have been a rose comb chick and many of them would undoubtedly have had Wyandotte rather than Rock shape and still again it is possible that the crossing of the two varieties would have resulted in many fantastic and unlooked for variations, which would be absolutely unaccountable.

Even when two individuals of the same variety are crossed, these breeding tendencies, while not so extremely variant (as where sports are crossed), are still present in unknown quantity. A short fowl under the usual practice of crossing and promiscuous breeding may have resulted from long backed ancestors, and his progeny may all have long backs.

Combs may vary in unexpected ways, on this account, and in general what we hoped to obtain and what we do get from any cross mating may be so unaccountable as to be unaccountable, except as coming from the inherent tendency of the bird to breed back to its unknown ancestors.

Sometimes these breeding tendencies are such that they make utterly impossible the starting of a line from the individuals we have selected for this purpose.

A few years ago we remember using a particularly nice female. She was of so great merit that it was decided to breed a line from her. She was accordingly mated with a male that was thought suited to her.

The chicks were fair specimens, not quite so good as the dam, but that was disappointing. A son was picked from them and mated back to the dam. The result was a better crop of chicks.

The long backs began to be too frequent. The next year a grandson was as short a back as practicable was mated to the original female, and while the chicks were in most respects a still further improvement on what was already secured, the long backs were so pronounced and generally present that we were forced to abandon the line on this account.

This female must evidently have had an ancestor or ancestors with this peculiarity of long, straight backs, and while she only showed it in a slight degree, in fact, not so much as to be even a fault, still that tendency to breed long backs was so firmly fixed in her that line breeding accentuated an increase and strengthened it to such an extent that the line was impossible. We should say roughly that three or four generations are necessary in line breeding before it can be said with reasonable certainty that these tendencies are sufficiently known to be taken into calculation in one's matings.

After this length of time one may begin to count on having the tendency sufficiently exposed as to be able to value it at its correct efficiency, and from

that time the problem is much more simple. A tendency to weak constitutions is one of the most insidious of these.

Many a fowl is individually the perfection of rugged strength, whose parents on one side, or both, were physically weak. "Going light" may be common in the family, just as the tendency to consumption is prevalent in some human families.

If this is present, line breeding is impossible. In the third of fourth generation it will be so intensified and bred back upon itself that the line will run out. This is where much of the popular condemnation of inbreeding arises.

The birds inbred had some constitutional defect of this sort, which was not visible in the first ones, but which gradually increased as the inbreeding progressed, until the flock finally ran out, and new blood seemed to be required.

This proposition to introduce new blood is about as thoughtful a mistake as is possible. A flock that is run down, run out, degenerated, ought to be discarded entirely. A man who will attempt to build up such a flock is only making trouble for himself, literally without excuse.

New blood may be added one year, and the result will be an increased vitality over that of the flock generally. But the increased vitality of the chicks will probably be betwixt and between that of the old stock and the new. Why not get new stock, out and out, and thus save the trouble of building up the old flock.

New blood will have to be added a second year, and then a third and fourth year, and by the time the vitality is nearly restored there is so much new blood that there is hardly any of the old blood left, so why not add new blood on both sides for a beginning, and thus obtain results the first year that count.

If the parent stock is constitutionally healthy, vitally strong, free from hidden disease and tendency, hereditarily bred will not run it out. On the other hand, it will strengthen and intensify this vitality, rugged constitution and vigor.

The rule works alike on both health and weakness, intensifying, adding to them, adding strength to strength, weakness to weakness. What a man sows that shall he also reap; to him that hath shall be given, but to him that hath not shall be taken away, even that he hath.

Begin right. No amount of care can cure a bad start. You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; one cannot breed strong stock from sickly ancestors, or sickly ancestors from vigorous ancestors, unless you abuse them by lack of attention, insanitary surroundings, or some other violation of nature's laws. So start right, the right start often means either failure or success.

STOP! READ! AND CONSIDER!!

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

388 Broadway, Winnipeg, Man.

Meers, The Sano! Manufacturing Co.,

Gentlemen,—For some years past I had suffered with my kidneys and acute inflammation of these organs, when I was ordered to bed by the medical man attending me. I received considerable relief, but after a few weeks the trouble started again. It was then that I decided to try "Sano!"

After taking two bottles I felt very much better, and my condition rapidly improved. I had acute rheumatism, the contents of eight bottles I felt better than I had done for some years, for my kidney had entirely healed.

It is now about three months since I finished with the medicine and I am enjoying the best of health.

I intend to visit you in the course of a few days to make arrangements for sending Ireland or ten bottles to my brother in England, who is anxious to benefit by your wonderful remedy.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours truly,

G. Henry Wagg.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 17th, 1912.

The Sano! Manufacturing Co.,

Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—

Your Sano! has cured my husband and son. I might tell you one of our best doctors in this city had prepared him for an operation, so I thought I would see what Sano! would do. I had no faith in it, but to my surprise I had a well earned cure. I am sure we had ten doctors to see him, all gave him treatments, with Ireland or ten bottles to my brother in England, who is anxious to benefit by your wonderful remedy.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Wilson, 141 Main Street East,

Hamilton, Ont.

SANO!

is the positive cure for Gall Stones, Kidney and Bladder Stones, Gland Stones, Gravel, Lumbago, Albumen of Urine, Acid origin. Over 1,000 complete cures reported in six months. Price, \$1.50 per bottle from Sano! Brokers, Free to sufferers. The Sano! Manufacturing Co., of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

Another sure cure is Sano!'s Anti-Diabetic for Diabetics.

POTATO CANKER

Government Adopts Plans to Check Its Spread.

Ottawa, Ont., Despatch.—An order-in-Council has been passed amending those sections of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, which deals with the potato canker, by the substitution of a clause prohibiting the importation of all potatoes from Europe in addition to Newfoundland, and other points mentioned.

Potato canker is a virulent fungus disease which has done tremendous destruction in Europe during some years past. Until last year importation of potatoes from Great Britain and Ireland and other European points had not been heavy either to this country or the United States, but the failure of the crop last year and the high prices led to heavy importation.

As the potato canker is a disease which not only absolutely destroys the tubers, but is very hard to eradicate, and will remain in the soil for seven or eight years, the most strenuous precautions are justified. In Great Britain a great deal of very costly work is being undertaken in regard to this pest. The United States have recently taken action by passing an Act prohibiting the importation of potatoes from Great Britain and Ireland and several countries in continental Europe and Australia.

Blobs.—The average woman does not use her head. Slobs—Oh, yes, she does. She uses it to display her hats.

FARM GARDEN

THE DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS.

(Farmer's Advocate.)

In dealing with crops suitable for irrigation farms, the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1911 gives the following on diversification of crops, which is applicable on any soil where general farming is carried on.

Diversification of crops is essential to a permanent and prosperous agriculture, and this diversification should exist on the individual farm, as well as in the community as a whole. The importance of diversification is recognized and practiced in every community that has been long established, even where the products of other sections are easily obtainable. Where a community is isolated, diversification is still more important because of the high cost of transportation. The greatest economies in agricultural production are secured not where specialization is practiced, but where diversification of crops permits the most uniform and continuous employment of labor, and where the larger proportion of needed food supplies is produced at home. It is a deplorable fact that many new agricultural regions that a large proportion of the food supply is imported, when it could be produced much more cheaply.

A high degree of specialization in farming is economically more feasible when a community is well established, and where facilities for an exchange of products and a shifting of labor are highly perfected. In a new and isolated community, it is at a deplorable fact that most rational development is secured where a sufficient diversity of industries is practiced to supply the majority of the home requirements to keep labor continuously and effectively employed, and to insure a revenue from some of the crops when others fail.

Unfortunately, much of the exploitation of agricultural land in new regions is done on the basis of a single crop. Not infrequently, investment in soil, and most rational development is secured where a sufficient diversity of industries is practiced to supply the majority of the home requirements to keep labor continuously and effectively employed, and to insure a revenue from some of the crops when others fail.

Under ordinary conditions, farming should not be looked upon primarily as a money-making occupation, but rather as a means of a fairly certain livelihood and an opportunity of home-making. As a general thing, investment opportunities in agriculture are to be found in the increase of land values, and are therefore of a speculative nature. Under favorable conditions, farming may be expected to afford all of the necessities and some of the luxuries of life, and it favors the development of healthy, sane and self-reliant citizens. These are the principal features and advantages of farm life with irrigation, as elsewhere, in new communities or in old ones. One chief desire is to accumulate wealth through the investment of money in some other line than farming.

SOME NOTES.

It is surprising how few foals are seen in a day's travel through the country. No wonder the demand for horses keeps up. There are thousands of mares not being bred which, if placed in service, would yield a large profit to their owners.

The breeding season is now practically over. What is to become of the stallion? Is he to be placed in a stall, there to remain in darkness and seclusion until time to commence another year's service? Far better would it be to put him to work and make him earn his keep, at the same time keeping him in excellent condition for breeding sound, healthy foals. At least give him daily exercise in a paddock or on a line.

If the rush of work cultivating corn and hoeing crops, harvesting the season's crop, and commencing the early autumn cultivation, necessitates that the mare with colt at side must work, it will be found profitable to give her a little extra feed, and at the same time provide the colt with a separate box from which he may get a liberal ration of oats and bran to make up for the loss he sustains in the falling off in milk supplied by his dam, due to the extra work.

Commenting upon the farm-labor problem, a Toronto daily recently put forth the opinion that there is a great future ahead for the scientist who will invent a harvest hand that is able to work twenty-four hours daily three months in the year and hibernate like the bear the remainder of the season. This has been the trouble too long. Men have been engaged for short summer seasons only, and no work given during the winter months. The farms on which labor is employed by the year do not suffer at any season from lack of help to such a degree as farms on which hired men are kept only during the haying or harvest, or the summer season. The best method to secure satisfactory labor in country districts, and one which has been advocated through the columns of this paper, is to so manage the farm as to have profitable work for the hired help winter and summer, and to supply them with houses to live in. This means an increase in the live stock kept in the country, more fertile farms, greater satisfaction for all concerned, and better returns from the land.

HAMILTON MAN

Shoots Wife and Then Kills Himself.

(Hamilton, Ont., Despatch.)

A large section of East Hamilton was startled and completely upset by a tragedy late this afternoon, as terrifying as it was unexpected. William G. Will, a sergeant in the Thirtieth Royal Regiment, and an employee of R. McKay & Co., shot and killed his wife with an old

time rifle, then turned the weapon on himself. The bodies of the man and wife are now at the city morgue, where they were carried at 5:30 by the police, following an enquiry by Dr. Anderson.

The fearful tragedy happened within a few minutes of 4:30, while neighbors were resting on their doorsteps, and the street was well lined with pedestrians. According to the information the police managed to secure immediately after the affair, Will, who it is asserted, has been drinking of late, chased his wife into the street, through a side entrance, fired on her as she gained the front lawn, and then ran back into the house, where he ended his own life.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Dressed hogs, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Potatoes, Apples, Celery, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veals, and Spring lambs.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Extra granulated, Do, Redpath's, Do, Acadia, Imperial granulated, No. 1 yellow, and In barrels, 50 per cwt. more, car lots, 50 cts. less.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: The market at the Union Stock Yards this morning was steady, with very few changes in quotations. All lines of cattle are selling well. Receipts were: Cattle, 1,500; calves, 212; hogs, 1,655; sheep, 2,584.

At the City Cattle Market the receipts were 400 head, and 368 sheep. Prices were reported steady, but only the common and medium classes were on sale.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Export cattle, choice, Do, medium, Do, bulls, Butcher's cattle, choice, Do, medium, Do, common, Butcher's cows, choice, Do, medium, Do, canners, Do, bulls, Feeding steers, choice, Stockers, choice, Do, light, Milk cows, choice, Sheep, ewes, Bucks and culls, Lambs, Hogs, fed and watered, and Hogs, f.o.b.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, October, December, May, and Oats.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close. Wheat—September, 81c; Dec., 81c; May, 81c. No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 northern, 88c; No. 2 hard, 87c; No. 2 northern, 85c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c to 71c. Oats—No. 2 white, 30c to 31c. Rye—No. 2, 60c to 61c. Bran—48c to 50c. Flour—First patents, \$4.25 to \$4.50; second patents, \$4.20 to \$4.50; second clear, \$4.20 to \$4.50; second choice, \$4.20 to \$4.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat, new, No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 1 northern, 90c; Dec., 91c; 1st; Sept., 91c to 92c; 2nd; May, 91c to 92c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Vankleek Hill, Ont.—1,200 boxes cheese were boarded to-day, all selling at 13 1/4c. Kingston—At Cheese Board here to-day 571 boxes white and 885 boxes colored were boarded. Five hundred sold at 13 1/4c. Brockville—At to-day's Cheese Board meeting the offerings were 800 white and 1,380 colored at 13 3/8c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. despatch.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; slow and steady. Veals—Receipts, 50 head, active and steady; \$4 to \$11.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,200 head; slow and 5 to 10c lower; heavy and medium \$8.75 to \$9.25; porkers, \$8.10 to \$8.90; pigs, \$8 to \$8.10; roughs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; stags, \$5 to \$6.75; dairies, \$8.40 to \$8.70.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,100 head; sheep, steady, 15c higher; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.65; yearlings, \$3.25 to \$3.75; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; ew