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Toroute, Ont.

Lesson II. October 12, 1913, Jeniousy and Envy Punished.-Num.

Commentary .- I. The envy of Miriam and Maron (vs. 1-8). I. Miriam - Moses' deter. From the incident of Moses' rescue from the river we know she was several years oldthan he. She was evidently the leader in the opposition to Moses here mentioned, inasmuch as her name is given first, and she alone was punished. what they said is given in the next verse. because of the Ethiopian woman The Revised Version has "Cushite" for plan," Cush is the Hebrew equivalent of Ethiopia, but it is believed that there was a place by that name in Arabis. Miriam and Aaron probably referred to Zipporoh, whom they spoke of as a Cushite woman. Some think Zipporah was dead and Moses had recently taken Wife from among the Midianites, or . The fact of his having married an Ethiopian woman was simply a pretext for the complaint of Miriam and Asron; the real ground was their envy and jeniousy. 2. spoken only by Moses Miriam and Aaron readily acknowledged that Moses was endowed as a prophet. Their complaint was that they were not recognized as being on an equality with him. Their jealousy blinded their eyes to the fitness of things. Asron's weakness in the matter of the golden calf proved his unworthiness to s prophet, and the very conduct of dulge in evil-speaking, because of a perclaimed their unfitness to occupy the

high a tribute as this verse contains the givts of God is to rebel against him should occur in the book written by and provoke his displeasure. The Lord Moses himself. has given rise to much set singular honor upon Moses, denoted discussion. Many have supposed that by the title, "My seevant Moses," There Moses' humility would not have allowed was a secret poison, a hidden plague in him to speak thus highly of himself. We Miriam's ambition. note a few of the views held regarding II. Quelled in defence of Moses. The they have not fully, as a rule, recovthis passage. 1. Dr. Clarke supposes direct interference of the Lord himself the word translated "meek" means in was necessary for the protection of his will come at a time when one wishes this place "afflicted," and expresses the servant. He spoke suddenly to the thought that Moses was greatly burden three persons concerned, summoning ed as a leader with the murmurings and them to appear at the tabernacle. He opposition of his people. 2. It is held then called the two offenders by themthat under the circumstances Moses was selves, leaving Moses to see and hear justified in declaring his own superior how the Lord vindicated him. He bade meckness, in order that the charge of Mirian and Aaron hear his words, as have made good egg records, are Miriam and Aaron might be shown to be he had heard theirs. It was an occasion known performers, and their offspring haseless, 3. The word "meek" as used for the humbling of the proud and the will also be good producers. If from here has in it the idea of personal piety exalting of the meek. It was a time of thought of meekness under trial toward found that Jenovah had taken up the that the words included in this verse highly esteemed bim, whom they had allowed at this residence of their despised brother and had highly esteemed bim, whom they had allowed themselves to scorn. To bring the inserted at this relief, as Ezra, out all the significance of the correction.

Jeliovah knew the pain which this sedi-

place of assembly distinctively, at a place where the people could go in the way of God's appointments. His meckness was consistent with power and authority. He went light on in the way of God's appointments. His meckness was accompanied with obedisturally think of God as being far the contract of the way of God, with courage and persistence to God, with courage and persistence and a never failing sense of right. bove us, and this expression accommo-ter the set to sur ideas. Pillar of He was a noble example of extraordinthe cloud. The pillar that rested upon the tabernacle or led Israel in their the cloud will rested in the will of God. The pillar that rested upon the tabernacle or led Israel in their the cheap stock cannot be of lasting be, are sown to swedes or mangels as soon as possible. Corn which is sown the tabernacle or led Israel in their the cheap stock cannot be of lasting to the country will come be, are sown to swedes or mangels as soon as possible. Corn which is sown the tabernacle or led Israel in their the cheap stock cannot be of lasting to the country will come be, are sown to swedes or mangels as soon as possible. Corn which is sown the cheap stock cannot be of lasting to the cheap stock cannot be of lasting to the country will come as possible. Corn which is sown to swedes or mangels as soon as possible. Corn which is sown to the cheap stock cannot be of lasting to the Addressed to Miriam and Aaron, Vision ..dream...The common mode of revelation was to make the message known by means of a vision or dream given to the prophet. 7. Moses is not so-Moses was more than an ordinary prophet, and God's communication of his will was different from that by visions and dreams. Faithful Trustworthy. Mine house—The family of Israel. S. Mouth to mouth as we say, "face to face." Apparently Openly. The form of Jehovah (R. V.) Jehovah manifest. ed himself in such a form that Moses knew it was he. Were ye not afraid-This is the climax of their condemna-tion. They should have understood that Moses was divinely called and prepared to stand between God and the

II. Miriam punished (vs. 9-15). 9. The anger of the Lord Jehovah was greatly displeased. He departed The Lord withdrew all manifestation of his presence when the cloud departed from the tabernacle. Wheson, 10. Miriam was leprous (R. V.) Leprosy ordinarily develops slowly, but in this case it came suddenly, showing dearly that it was s punishment inflicted by the Lord. 11. Beseach thee Aaron realized the need of immediate help. Although he was spriest, he appealed to Moses to intercede for him, because he himself was involved in the sin. In this piea he really pays a tribute to Moses integrity and piety. Wherein we have sinned-Aaron makes a frank confession of his sin, and prepares the way for receiving pardon, 12. As one dead-The leper was separated from other persons, cut off from the privileges of society and public religious observances. dwelling without the camp. Flesh is half consumed. The leper is likened to a child born dead. 13. Meses cries unto the Lord-He was ready to intereede in behalf of Mariam, who had led in open opposition to himself. He cherished no resentment toward her and Auron. Heal her now-The need was urgest and Moses prayer was earnest. Nie faith grasped an immedate answer. "Weak faith drops we 'now.' grasps no definite time, and fooks only for a gradual cure" of the leprosy of sin. The inference is plain that she was healed at once. 14. Spit in her face. An act denoting the utmost contempt; a most insulting act. The one spit upon among the Jews was made ceremonially unclean, and must remain away from the people seven days. Let her be shut out—Miriam terially decreased. But as the process and received a most expressive token of God's displeasure, therefore she must incident to the growth of new plumage increase egg production gradually drops and from his pressure and from his account of the most egg production gradually drops and from his pressure and from his account of the most egg production gradually drops and the drain on her system increase egg production gradually drops and the drain of the most egg production gradually drops are egg production gradually drops and the drain of the most egg production gradually drops are egg production gradually drops and the drain of the most egg production graduall remain from his presence and from his

derness of Paran-This wilderness Leto the north of the Sinaitic Peninsula. Its eastern border would be roughly a ine drawn from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akaba. It lay between Midian and Egypt, and was Ishmael's dwellingplace. Cam, Bib.

Questions - Who were Miriam and Agron? Why did they speak against Moses? What grounds had they for thinking they were the equals of Moses? What character is ascribed to Moses! How did their complaint affect the Lord? What did the Lord say to them How did God talk with Moses? What punishment was sent upon Miriam? What appeal did Aaron make? For what did Moses pray? Why was Miriam excluded from the camp?

PRACTICAL SOCIETY.

Topic.-Sedition in Israel.

I. Instigated against Moses. II. Quelled in defence of Moses. I. Instigated against Moses. The authors of the sedition were two leading personages in the congregation of Israel belonging to Moses' own family. Miriam and Aarn uttenty disregarded the ties of nature, quite in contrast to Miriam's childhood devotion to her brother, especially as she was the leader in bearing false witness. It was a sad manifestation of pride that over-whelmed her natural affection, that made her forget the obligations of her honorable of fice, to make pretense of being badly treated. It was an unworthy thing for a sister to undermine the power of one on whom God had laid great care and responsibility. Because the Lord had spoken through Miriam was sufficient reason why she should have been especially careful of what she said, yet she stooped from her high rank to in-Miriam and Aaron on this occasion pro- sonal grudge. Pride and envy had entered her heart so that all consequences coveted position, the Lord heard it of her sin were unheeded. Miriam and Aaron gave way to their petty jealousy tion would cause his servant. He knows under cover of conscience. They justithe assaults that are made upon his fied their act toward Moses by dwelling children, and he gives grace to endure. upon their own spiritual authority, for-Moses was very meek. That so getting that to envy those who receive

sad inserted at this point, to show the weakness of the charge against Moses.

Come out—Out of the camp. Unof the tahernacle was

Come out—The tahernacle was Meekness had stored up that strength in his soul which proved available in the emergencies of life. It was the result of many other graces. Besides vindicating Moses, and rebuking his detractors, the Lord put a mark of his displeasure upon Miriam. The punishment was as humiliating as it was public. Miriam was punished in the presence of the person she had injured, and by the great God against whose authority she had rebelled. She was excluded from the camp publicly, and greatly humbled by being cleansed in answer to Moses' prayer. The severity of her punishment reveals the divine abhorrence of sin; As Miriam's pride had been terrible in its manifestation, so her punishment was most grievous. Miriam, proplietess as sire was, and sister to Israel's lawgiver, had to pass through the ordinary ceremony for the cleansing of lepers. Her sin, though forgiven, was not to be lightly forgotten by herself or the people. Aaron's appeal implied his faith in the magnanimity and piety of Moses, From that sharp and trying seene Moses emerged with his character shining more luminously than ever. He joined with Aaron in interceding for their afflicted sister. His prayer was explicit, earnest, generous and well timed. The answer was most gracious and speedy. Miriam's

***************** THE POULTRY WORLD

heat of Israel for seven days, for the

T. R. A.

departure until Miriam was restored.

MOULTING SEASON HARD ON

LAYERS. W'th the arrival of "dog days" comes the most critical time in the life of hens, the time of the annual moult. The shed-ding of theold feathers and the grawing of the new plumage comes jest at the time when the vitality of the hen is at low ebb. The long laying season, together with the hot weather, nas pretty well drained her strength and brought her to the place where she needs special care if she is to get into the winter season, in full vigor and ready to do her son in full vigor and ready to do her share in replenishing the egg basket.

In a normal moult about four months is required for a complete change of plumage, the first feathers beginning to

remain from his presence and from his accopie for seven days. 15. The people for seven days. 15. The people fourneved not—The punishment of Mirlam, the result of her sin and that of Aaron, held back the hosts of Israel seven days from continuing their journey toward Canaan. This indicates in some degree how God looks upon sin. III, Israel's journey renewed (v. 16). IG—Removed from I szeroth—This was one of the stations at which Israel tarried several cover on the journey from Sixel, It is a plain northeast of Sixel,

the starving process followed by unusually heavy feeding.

It is the general opinion that it is the best to let nature take her own course, while man simply sees to it that the environment in which the hen lives, together with her feed and care, is as mearly ideal as possible. It is especially important that moulting hens be kept free from vermin. Hens are more susceptible to disease during the moult than at any other time, and it is for this reason that special precautions in matters son that special precautions in matters of cleanliness and sanitation should be

ONLY GOOD STOCK PAYS. September and October are with

the average poultrymen the beginning of the poultry year. It is then that account of stock is taken and books opened for the new poultry year. The old breeders have been disposed of or will be be within a few weeks. The cockerels that will not be retained for breeders or sale birds are disposed of, and the growing pullets counted and taken from the range from week to week as they develop into maturity to their winter quarters. It is wise for the beginner to purchase the future breeding pen soon, for later on but few desirable breeding birds will be on the market the un-to-date breeder getting rid of them before late fall sets in to make room for the new stock developing. Cockerels and pullets, of course, will be on the market during the fall and early winter, as in almost every case the leading breeders have March, April, May and June hatches to supply their own wants and those of prospective buyers, and hence the beginner can always find ready for him breeding cockerels and pullets at all iges during the winter. Not so with the older birds. They should be purchased now, and the sooner the better. These old birds are now in full moult, or beginning to put on the new feathers, and will be in fine condition by the time the hatching season is

Taking all things in consideration hens than from a younger stock. It is grown in orchards. .

The fall, of the year is the best time obtained from hens as from pullets, to plow stiff clay soil. It can be ered from the moult. But the eggs laid to incubate them, and the chicks hatched from them will be strong and healthy if the parent stock is from a vigorous strain and has been handled properly. These breeding hens, if from the Simon-pure utility breeder.

the fancier a fine show strain has the two have been combined, good utility qualities with shape and good nlumage.

birds for less than \$5 up. Any good pullet (not scrubs that are so often sold on the bargain markets) should

selected the pullets from their first sell them for les than \$3 up, and the in the ground in a dormant state more they are worth. It is the same following eeason with males.

NOTES.

Get the growing chickens out into the surn field or on the stubble. Colony couses may, at this season, be used to greatest advantage.

Every bird in the flock should be nor-Every bird in the flock should be normal in growth and shape at three months of age. If, at this age, and are undersized or off in shape they are not likely ever to become airst-class birds, and it is generally advisable to make table fowl of them.

Few hens lay continuously during the moulting season. At the dater stages of moulting, when the old feathers have been shed and the new ones are making rapid crowth, most hens cease laving for a time. It is advisable, however, to feed sin checked the progress of the whole Lord did not give the signal for Israel's shed and the new ones are making rapid arowth, roost hens cease laving for a time. It is advisable, however, to feed well during this time and keep the hens healthy, so that their non-productive period is made as short as possible.

Ducklings rightly handled grow very rapidly. It i estimated that a Pekin duckling weighs two ounces when hatched, about a pound at four weeks of age four to four and one-half pounds at from six to eight weeks of age, and from years of age, when it is profitable to market them. These gains are only made when the birds are well fed and cared for.

A flock of this year's chickens, composing of the street of the ground becoming too sodden by winter rains; and, moreover, the skimmings and weathered surface soil that is plowed under will soon form a most useful medium for the growth of the succeeding crop, for this bottom layer is rarely ever disturbed by a second bords may result from undersized chicks, if these little fellows are not compelled to take the leaving ina feed pen from a flock of larger and more precoclus birds. When large numbers of chiefers are raised each season, it is well to birds, whiten gives the smaller birds and avoid sowing the seed in grain and grain avoid sowing the seed in grain and grain seeds. Frequent and thorough cultivation of the seed bed before sowing the seed will check growth a grain fields. Good plowing, thorough cultivation of the seed bed before sowing the seed will check growth a grain fields.

MISS SACKVILLE-WEST WEDS.

London, Oct. 6.-The marriage took place of the Hon. Victoria Mary Sackville-West, daughter of Lord and Lady Sackville, and Harold Stanley Nicholson, son of Sir Arthur Nicholson, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel at Knole Park, the Sackville residence. The Bishop of Rochester officiated.

The affair was a great society function, which most of the prominent connection many growers overlook the people in London attended. A bril- fact that apples grow wonderfully in the



WHY FALL PLOWING PAYS.

Considerable is gained by plowing the ground in the fall, especially soil inlended for corn the following season, Should the plot be a sod, which is most excellent for corn, late full plowing turns up the roots, around which quite an army of cut worms have put up in winter quarters, and the cold, freezing weather of winter has a chance to destroy them, saving the future corn crop from much of their ravages.

When the sod is plowed late in the fall the piece must be gone over with an ordinary cultivator or with a sulky cultivator in the spring, to fine up the soil nitrate of soda, three eighths pound and make it in good order to receive the

In what might be termed alhesive, elayey soil, even in fallow ground, fall plowing, followed by another plowing in the coming spring, is of great benefit in reducing the texture of the ground, and in making it more readily worked, as well as making it more suitable for a vigorous plant growth. There may be some cases where it will not do-and experience has taught the fact that it is unnecessary in light, sandy soil. But for heavier soils late fall plowing is labor well spent.

While fall plowing is advisable for farm crops, it should generally be discouraged in orchards. The land in orchards should usually be left compact in the fall and covered with some close herbage.

Late cultivation may be injurious by inducing a late growth. At all events, it can be of small utility when the trees begin to mature and rain becomes frequent. This season of respite gives the grower an opportunity of raising a green manure and of adding fertility to his land at trifling expense and with no harm to his trees.

Only cultivated crops should be alfrom a breeding standpoint, better Grain and hay should never be grown lowed in orchards early in the season. results will be obtained from tested in them. Nursery stock should not be

especially in the early winter, for plowed wetter at that time without injury to it than in the spring of the year, and the action of the frost on it during the winter will render it more easily purverized in the spring.

Among the advantages to be gained by fall plowing may be mentioned that on clay grounds the action of the frost during the winter on the uputurned market value of an apple. This is not ground kills the worms, bugs, etc., and aleo pulverizes the ground more effectually than it could be in the short length of time it is exposed in the spring; the crops can be gotten in in better season, and this is frequently of ed from eggs of these will produce shape and feather that will win in the showroom, and in many cases from the leading breeders of the country. sequently the work is done when the horses are best able to perform it.

Formerly summer fallowing was credited with being the sole means of clean-So the beginner in purchasing his ing foul, heavy soils, but under such many choices from which to select circumstances as farming is carried on his future stock, and it is just here at present, when the provision of winter where the average beginner falls keep for dairy stock and other animals down, and here where the greatest is overwhelmingly important, suds of all kinds, foul or clean, as the case may poultry press of the country will come be, are sown to swedes or mangels as n poultry-buying is looking too much portunity for effecting a thorough at the bargain counter, and in almost cleaning of the land during the whole every case they are getting just what course of a four years' rotation until they paid for, value received, but not the wheat stubbles come around again. what they need, or perhaps want. In Our English cousins are strong in the

only exceptional cases can tested hens advocacy of fall plowing. They claim be sold for less than \$2 up, or cock that couch, docks and thistles are all ensily disposed of in due season, and, in addition to these plant pests, many insect enemies of plant life will be bring from \$2 up, and cockerels \$5 destroyed in like manner. The latter up. These are the lowest prices that usually infest the ground in large numthe good breeders will sell birds of bers after harvest time, but when the merit at, and the beginner will in ground is opened up and aerated at a few years se for himself that to this season they are thrown on to the make a living those prices must pre- surface of the soil, and there form a juicy morsel for many hungry birds. No breeder who traps nests and has Sings, wireworms, eelworms and many other insect pests are gotten rid of in year's laying that have made records this way, whereas if these attentions from 160 to 200 eggs in one year will are neglected they repose comfortably better the plumage and shape tacked throughout the winter, and may wreak on the fowls with those records the an enormous amount of mischief in the

In addition to these insect pests there is the snawn of many fungoid diseases which attack wheat and other crops. This lies hidden below the surface of the soil, and, unless the resting places of these disease germs are broken up with a light skinning in early autumn, and the air and rain so admitted as to purify and cleanse the soil, there will in all probability be a serious outbreak of disease in the following season's crop. if the spawn is present to any consid-

erable extent. the resting spores of wheat "rust." for example, must be prevented from

tivation of the seed bed before sowing the seed will check growth grain fields. Good plowing, thorough cultivation, with some hand-hoeing and pulling, will eradicate the weed from cultivated crops. It does not give serious trouble in fields where crops are grown in or a good rotation. It is most troublesome in gardens, but shallow cultivation and hoeing or pulling by hand will eradicate

Apples that are matured and well-colored are found to scald in storage much less readily than immature fruit. In this fact that apples grow wonderfully in the the Canadian Pacific will lend sufficient liant reception was subsequently beld last ten days before full maturity, adding the great hall of the Knole maning bushels every day that they so of the farm. Twenty years are allowed hang much more than balancing the to complete the payments.

While there will be nothing nation in including a finited number of new varieties of crees when planning for setting out a new orchard, the main part of it should be commosed of the old, tried and true sorts. Le 'the other fellow' do the experimenting with new-fangled speciment

The trees themselves are the only real index to the amount of ferilizers to be applied. Enough nitrogen should be used to produce a good vigorous foliage and growth and sufficient of the other ingredients should be added/to develop a good erop. The amount must, therefore, vary with the age of the trees. When trees are first planted, many orchardista apply a small quantity of fertilizer around each tree. Professor Sears recom mends a formula consisting of one ounc high-grade sulphate of potash and fiveeighths pound basic slag or acid phosphate, per tree, for each year.

For bearing orchards, Professor Sears advises 500 pounds of basic slag, or seid phosphate, and 300 pounds of high-grade sulphate of potash per acre. J. H. Hale uses for bearing orchards 1,000 pounds of bone and 400 pounds of muriate of potash. Professor Voorhees would use for a bearing orehard 1,200 pounds of the basic slag fertilizer already recommended, and Dr. L. L. Van Slyke, Geneva Experiment Station, recommends the following formula: Cottonseed meal 100 pounds; raw ground bone, 100 pounds; acid phosphate, 10 0pounds; muriate of potash, 100 pounds.

Oats grow best on soils with good water-holding capacity, as they require a great deal of moisture. When grown for grain, phosphorus is usually the most important fertilizing element which can be added. Very rich soils, especially if deficient in phosphorue, cause rank growth, with lodging as a result. When grown for hay or forage, nitrogenous ferrilizers may be used. Oats do best on a rather loose, well-prepared seed bed. The common method of sowing broadcast on cornstalk land, without preparation and covering it with the disk harrow is careless and uncertain. A thoroughtpreparation of the seed is quite as essential as with other crops.

Appleanhould not be picked too early. The should be allowed to hand on the trees until they have attained nearly the full normal colo, for the variety, and until they can be picked without pulling out stems or breaking off fruit spur Good, full color adds one-half to th matter of looks, either, for the consun er has learned that the matured app

One cause of spavin, ringbone other bone troubles in horses is the lac of proper nourishment. An unbalance ration, containing a large amount corn and deficient in ash makes a po ous bone with a rather spongy texture. Fed a proper ration, the same animal would develop a much stronger bone with a firm, solid texture. The bone discases are usually simply an effort of nature to add extra growth to reinforce a one that is not strong enough for its load. A great many of these troubles would be avoided if all horses, particularly when they are growing, were supplied an abundance of such feed as oats. with some of the legume hays

EXODUS TO CANADA

Arkansas Valley Beet Colony Will Remove.

Alberta Will Get Some Desirable Settlers.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 6.-A new de velopment in relation to the Colorado beet sugar industry and impending free 7 1-2d to le 1-2d. sugar came to the front to-day. A col- West Australia -800 bales; greasy, ony of beet sugar growers in the Ar 9 3-4d to 1s 2d. Kansas Valley have completed plans to New Zealand 5,800 bales; scoured, is move to Canada in the irrigated district 2d to 2s 1 1-2d; greasy, 7d to 1s 2 1-2d in Alberta. They will form the nucleus | Punta Arenas 3,800 bales; greasy, of what is to be developed into a large 7 1-4d to 1s 1-2d. colony for the upbuilding of the beet sugar industry of Alberta.

As favorable conditions as could be Brockville, At to-day's cheese board arranged were provided in order to in- meeting the offerings were 2.505 colored duce the Colorado Beet Sugar Growers and 825 white. The sales were 890 colto make the change. The Canadian Pa- ored at 13c and 275 white at 13 1-16c. citic Railway, which organized the Vankleek Hill.-There were 720 boxes movement through its agency in Denver, white and 380 boxes colored cheese boardprovided a special car, special railroad ed and sold on Vankleely Hill cheese the 25 Arkansas Vailey farmers who 12 7-86 and colored at 12 13-16c. There made the trip.

Ready-made farms in the three milhad been prepared in advance for them. These tracts, in accordance with the development system pursued by the Canadian Pacific, were supplied with newly-erected houses, barns, feaces, and with wells dug, all ready to move into. Thirty-six farms were bought by the Colorado Beet Sugar Growers, some of those along representing others who did not go.

Sugar beets have been tried out in the Alberta irrigated district, so that the industry is through the experimental stage there and ready for a strong advance. There is a sugar beet foundry at Lethbridge, 150 miles from the district. In order to encourage the industry the railroad will give a low freight rate on sugar beets.

There is no doubt that the expected lower price of Leets because of incoming free sugar is to be taken advantage of by trying to induce sugar beet growers in the United States, and especially in the west, to move into the irrigated district in Western Canada.

Every inducement that can be made in the price of land developed wholesale and at a lower money interest, cost of labor and material, and also every amelioration that can be supplied to foster the beet sugar industry will be provided. Only one-twentieth of the payment for land is required down, and



FARMERS MARKET.

The Rocks	10. 0
Butter de	13 5
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A 10	0 18
A TO	0 2
PP-4m, DDI. 9 50	3 00
A GA	0 90
Torontarters cut 7 50	9 0
wo., minaguarters out 11 50	13.00
to an interest of the contract	11 00
Do., medium, ewt 8 50	9 50
Do., common, cwt 6 50	8 00
Mutton, light, ewt 9 00	11 00
Vest' common	
Veal; common, cwt 9 00	10 00
Do., prime, cwt 11 00	13 04
Lamb, ewt 12 50	13:00
SUGAR MARKET	

Toronto sugar prices followed the drop in New York, and have declined 10c per ewt. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in pags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence .. \$4 50 D. do. Redpath's 4 50 Do do. Acadia 4 45 Beaver granulated 4 35

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice 6 99	to	7 00
do do medium	to	6 50
do buils	to	6 50
	-	
	to	6 60
do do commen o 35	to	5 75
do do common 4 90	to	5 25
Butcher cows, choice 5 25	to	5 50
do do medium	to	5 00
do do canners 9 to	to	3 50
do buils	to	5.40
recuing steers	to	5 39
Stockers, choice	to	5 35
do light 3 25	-	
Milkers, choice, each 50 00	to	4 15
Springers	to	70 09
Springers' 55 .00	to	73 50
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Hogs, led and watered a to	-	- 00
11065. 1. 0. 0.)
Calves 4 75	to	0 45
7.10	LO	8 25

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS

Walter I IA	GRAIN	OPTIO	NS. ,
Wheat-	Open. H	igh. Low	. Close
Oct 0 81%	0 821/4	0 817/	0 814
Dec 0 811/2	0 81%	0 813%	0 814
Wheat— Oet 0 81% Dec 0 81½ May . 0 87½ Oats Oet 0 34¾ Dec . 0 35¼	0 97%	0 871/8	0 87
Oet 0 243/	0 2471	A 0400	
Dec 0 351/2	0 351/2	0 35%	0 354
Dec 0 35½ May . 0 30% Flax— Oet 1 20½ Dec 1 21	0 39%	0 395%	0 395
Oet 1 201/2	1 21	1 201/4	1 204
Dec I 21	1 22	1 21	1 214

Minneapolis - Close-Wheat, Dec., 851/4e; May, 901/4e; No. 1 hard, 863/4; No. 1 northern, 841/4c to 861/4c; No. 2 do., 821/4c to 841/4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68c to 681/2c.

MINNAEPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Oats-No. 3 white, 381/4c to 381/2c. Rye-No. 2, 551/20 to 581/20 Flour-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET Duluth.-Close: Wheat-No. I hard,

Sti 1-4c; No. 1 northern, 85 1-4c; No. 2 do., 83 1-4 to 83 3-4c; No. 2 hard Montana, 84 1-8c; Dec., 85 1-4c to 85 3-4c bid; May, 90 1-4c bid.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London. - The offerings at the wool

auction sales to-day consisted of a miscellaneous selection amounting to 13,772 bales. High prices were paid for scoured merinos. Little wool suitable for America was offered. The sales will conclude next Wednesday. To-day's sales:

New South Wales—1,500 bales;
scoured, Is 10d to 2s 7 1-2d; greasy, 7 1-4d to le 3 1-2d. Queensland-1,100 bales: scoured, 1s

2d to 2s 2d; greasy, 9d to 1s 2 1-2d. Victoria-300 bales; greasy, 10 1-2d to 1s 4d. South Australia-300 bales; gresay,

CHEESE MARKETS.

rates and special sleeping car rate for board here to-day, white selling at were six buyers present. Kingston. At the cheese board here lion-acre irrigation belt east of Calgary to-day 596 colored and 46 white cheese were sold at 12 3-4c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO LIVE SI	OCh			
Cattle, receipts 4,500.				
Market steady.				
Beeves	T 15	to	9.40	,
Texas steers	6 90	to	7 30	
Stockers and feeders	5 30	to	7 95	1
Cows and heifers	3 75	to	8.55	
Calves	7 75	to	11 75	
Hogs, receipts 22.00.		-		
Market slow, steady.				
Light	8 35	to		
Mixed	8 10	to		
Heavy de	8 90	to	. 2.	
Rough	8 ())	to		
Pigs	4 50		7 75	
Bulk of sales	8 20	to	3 70	
Sheep, receipts 25,000.				
Market steady.	-			
Native	3 75	to		
Yearlings	4 30			
Lambs, native	5 80	to	7.45	
MONTREAL LIVE 8	TUC	K.		
Cattle-Receints shout	1 66	0 -		

Cattle—Receipts about 1,600, cows 35, calves 600, sheep and lambs 1,200, hogs 1,500.

All the best cattle were sold at from 6 to 61/2; medium, 41/2 to 6; bulls, 31/2 to 4; common, 21/2 to 41/2. One large holstein cow brought \$90 other \$35 to \$70.

Calves, 3 to 61/2. Sheep, 4 to 414. Lambs, 614 to 614.

Hogs, 93%.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Glasgow-Average offerings were reported to-day. All classes were insteady demand at unchanged quotati as. Scotch steers, 15 to 15 3-4e: Irish, 12 1-2 to 141-42; best bulls, 111-2 to 13e.