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Deliverance and Disobedience-Review

-Neh. 9., 9-21. Summary.-Lerson I. Topic: God's instrumentanties. Place: Zoan, in Egypt. Some time after the death of Joseph the Hebrews became the slaves of the ruling Pharaoh and were sorely oppressed. The decree had been Hebrews should be destroyed. Moses was born and preserved by being hidden three months. He was taken from the

ark in the Nile, where he had been placed by his mother, who became his nurse. II. Topic: The chivalry of Moses. Places: Zoan, in Egypt; the region near Sinai, When Moses was forty years old, he undertook to aid his oppressed brethren. He had left the court of Pharaoh, having chosen to identify himself with his own people.

III. Topie: Guaranteed succees. Place: The land of Midian, God appeared to Moses in the desert where he was at work, and made known to him the work he was to accomplish in leading the Hebrews out of Egypt.

IV. Topic: Contest for freedom. Places: Zoan; Goshen. Moses journeyed from Midian to Goshen and was received by the Hebrews. He appealed to Pharaoh for permission to take the Hebrews into the wilderness to worship Jehovah. The king refused and increased

the burdens of the Israelites.
V. Topic: A divine issue. Place: The land of Egypt. From the Psalms is taken an outline of the dealings of God with the Egyptians. This shows how the children of Israel were delivered from bondage and allowed to go to the land of Canaan.

VI. Topie: Atonement foreshadowed. Place: The land of Egypt. The nine plagues already sent upon the Egyptians had not prevailed to make Pharaoh willing for Israel to go away to worship the Lord. The last plague, the death of the first-born, was about to fall upon the Egyptians, and the Israelites were commanded to make preparation to go.

VII. Topic: Deliverance from Egypt. Places: Goshem; Etham; the Red Ser. Pharaoh, moved by the death of Egypt's first-born, became urgeat for Israel to leave his country. They went forth, guided by a pillar of cloud and fire. Pharaoh changed his mind and sent an army in pursuit. The Lord encouraged the Israelites and led them in safety through the Red Sea.

VIII. Topic: Israel under training. Places: Elim: the wilderness of Sin. The Israelites began to realize hardships of wilderness travel, and learned what it was to suffer from hunger and thirst. They were refreshed at Elim and were supplied with food in the wilderness.

IX. Topic: Events at Sinai. Place: Mount Sinai. After a month's travet, Israel, Israel arrived at the place where the Lord appeared to Moses in the burning bush. God promised Israel that they should be his peculiar treasure. Mount Sinai was covered with fire and smoke d there were lightnings and thunderwhich were manifestations of the presence.

onie. The moral law. Place: Sinai. Moses went up into the mount and there God gave to him for the people the Ten Commandments. The first four, which are included in this lesson, have to do with man's duty toward God. These commands direct man to reverence God and the Sabbath.

XI. Topic: God's golden rule. Place: Mount Sinai. The second table of the law contains the six commandments which define man's duty to man. The people were convinced that God was present on the mount and were afraid. Moses encouraged them not to fear.

XII. Topic: Idelatry in Israel, Flace: Mount Sinai. While Moses tarried with the Lord upon the mount, the people became restless and asked Aaron to make them gods to lead them. Aaron vielded, and the people plunged into idolatry. PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Israel. Delivered.

II. Instructed. open with the history of Israel, then in Egypt, after the death of Joseph, when another Pharaoh, "who knew not Joseph." ruled. From the household of Jacob had risen a large population, so of 215,851,000 bushels. The yield per that Egypt beheld in them a power to be recognized. They were valuable subjects to Egypt as slaves, but believed to be a menace if permitted to exercise liberty. It was a political, as well as a financial problem to Pharaoh. According to God's promise to Abraham, the time of Israel's sojourn in Egypt had nearly expired. Pharaoh set in motion the forces which he judged sufficient to weaken Israel, while God used those same forces to defeat Pharaoh, God shielded the infant life of the future deliverer of Israel, at the expense of Egypt's monarch. At the age of forty, Moses identified himself with his people. only to be repulsed, and escaped to the desert of Midian, where forty years were spent, until God's time came for Egypt's monarch to release Israel. Not only resistance but added depression told how fully set was Pharaoh's heart to defy the God of Israel. Then followed the ten plagues, the last being the death of the first-born in Egypt, and the institution of the Passover in Israel. Fully elieved from Pharaoh, Israel found emselves in bondage to their inward foes. Impatience, ingratitude, murmurings and fleshly lusts bedimmed their spiritual vision, so that their victories were quickly embittered until God brought some new deliverance. Comparing their present with the past, they and for swine 94.83.—Archibald Blue, were ready to prefer prolonged life in slavery to what they feared would be premature death in freedom. The deep leve and devotion of Moses for Israel was manifested in his repeated intercession for them. God's mercy and grace were manifested in averted judgment. Barcelona, where the Government had for his steady purpose was to bring his

people into Canaan. It. Instructed. In the preparation for Israel's deliverance from Egypt, God's instruction of his servant, their leader, was effected in the desert of Midian, while he was bringing the people to ed.

irdicated to them that Jehovah was their God and they his people. The passover was the first definite step in religious life. The crossing of the Red Sea brought the first realization of national life, and called out their first song of victory. Added to their first lessons in religious and national life, came their essons of trust for temporal life, Bitter waters made sweet, and daily maima evidenced God's care for bodily wants. As a means of fulfilling God's first plan for man's religious life, as instituted at the creation, the Sabbath was confirmed, thus revealing God's thought for His people in all relations of life. To mark the day and its sanctity God withheld the food supply on that day, and gave a double portion on the sixth day. Periodical rest and the exercise of holy issued that the male children of the devotion were to be observed at God's command. The approach to Sinai was made an occasion for thoughtfulness. God reviewed to Israel his past meries and mighty works in their behalf. He declared His special love for them, their peculiar mission in life and His special provision for their success. He called upon them to prove themselves and to take a decided stand in their personal relations to him. On that occasion the minds of the people were illumined with a new conception of their relations to God, and their possibilities in his service. The experiences of their past took on new meaning. It was a gracious interview, preceding the giving of the law. Special preparation was made for the occasion. In that clear atmosphere of thought Moses led Israel to witness the marvelous display upon Sinai, and to hear God's voice expressly declaring man's duty to his Maker and to his fellow mer .-. TR.A.

End of August.

Live Stock and Grains Are in Good Shape.

A bulletin issued by the census and statistics office of the department of trade and commerce reports the condition of crops and live stock at the end of August, and gives preliminary estimates of the yield of spring wheat, rye, oats and barrey, as compiled from the reports of correspondents upon the appearance of these crops.

The weather conditions were favorable for ripening and harvesting the grain crops. In Ontario it was nearly all harvested by the end of the month, while in the Prairie Provinces harvesting operations were about two-thirds completed and it was expected that threshing would be general by Sept. 10. In the Maritime Provinces the harvest is more backward, being only general about the end of the month. The average condition of spring wheat is 88.43 per cent. of the standard of a full crop, which is represented by 100; oats, 87.85; barley, 87.07; rye, 80.49; peas, 80.81; beans, 78.67; buckwheat, 77.81; mixed grains, 89.04; flax, 85.06; corn, 79.78. On the whole these figures maintain the high standard set by last month's report, and marks an advancement for spring wheat, oats and flax. Compared with the figures at the corresponding date last year, wheat is 88 to 54; oats and barley stand at 88 for each season; rye, 80 to 84; mixed grains, 89 to 87; flax, 85 to 88. Potatoes are 86, against 89 last month and 92 last year turnips are 84 for both this month and last, as against 88 last year; mangolds are 83, auginst 84 last month and 87 last year. Pasture has maintained its condition fairly well since last month, hav-

year ago. From the reports furnished by correspondents the following preliminary estimates of yield are based on the areas sown: Of spring wheat the average yield per acre is provisionally placed at 21.41 bushels per acre, which upon an area of 8,990,500 acres makes the total yield of spring wheat to be 192,-517,000 bushels. This quantity added to I. Delivered. The lessons of the quarter 18,481,800 bushels of fall wheat, as published last month gives the total production of wheat as 210,998,800 bushels, compared with the final estimate for 1912 of 199,236,000 bushels and for 1911 acre in 1912 was 20.99 bushels for fall wheat and 20.37 bushels for spring

ing only lost one point, the figures be-

ing 81, against 82 last month and 92 a

wheat. Outs, with an average yield of 40.98 bushels per acre on 9,646,400 acres, gives a total production of 395,341,000 bushels. as against an average yield of 39.25 bushels, and a total of 361,733,000 busheis in 1912.

Barley, with a yield per acre of 31.05 bushels and a total yield of 44,410,000 bushels, as compared with an average vield of 31.10 bushels and a total of 44, 014,000 bushels in 1912.

The estimated yield of rye is 2,425,000 bushels, as against a total of 2,594,000

bushels in 1912. For the three northwest provinces the total yield of spring wheat is estimated at 188,018,000 bushels, oats 244,125,000 bushels, barley at 28,156,000 bushels, rye at 612,000 and flax at 15,056,000 bushels, as compared with a total yield in 1912 for spring wheat of 183,322,000 bushels, oats 221.857.000 bushels and barley of 26.671.000 bushels.

The general condition of live stock is very satisfactory, being expressed in percentages of a standard of 100, representing a healthy and thrifty state. as 94.27 for horses, 91.37 for milch cows. for other cattle 93.54, for sheep 90.41, chief officer.

SPAIN'S LABOR TROUBLES.

New York, Sept. 22.-A cable from Madrid says: The labor situation in Spain is reaching an acute stage. At ended the strike in the cotton mills by issuing a decree regulating the working hours, the employers have notified the Government that, being unable to comply with the decree, they will shut up the factories unless the law is suspend-

yearn for national life and freedom, for At the Rio Tino iron works the strike home and true worship. Israel's protectis spreading, affecting already more thum tion from the plagues of Egypt clearly ten thousand workers.



MAKING THE STRAWBERRY PATCH Land well enriched with fresh stable manure the previous spring will make an ideal patch for setting out strawberry plants in August or early Septem-

Some pretty ground layer plants with a little ground sticking to the rots if possible, in rows 2 1-2 to 3 feet apart; plants 18 to 20 inches in the rows.

A little chieken manure and ground bons worked around the plant when they spepar, will help to make large plants. It is necessary to cultivate and hoe frequently. In late fall, when the ground freezes, cover the plants with coaree straw stable manure, and throw hay or straw over this when heavy freezing weather arrives.

In spring when danger of neavy freezing is over, loosen and take a little of the cover away from the plants so as to give them air and a chance to grow through the cover. Allow enough of the latter to remain to keep the ground well shaded from hot sun and drying winds, as large berries need plenty of moisture in the ground and andry cover to lie on. Pull out the weeds by hand in the spring, as they appear.

It is doubtful if a soil can be found thta will be equally well fitted to all varieties. A deep, rich, sandy loam has been more generally recommended than any other, and is, all things considered, probably the best. Still, with a very little expense, a light sand or a heavy clay may be brought into a con-Bulletin Gives Conditions to dition to grow abundant crops of fine

Some varieties of strawberries yield best on a coil in which clay predominates, and others demand a light rich sand. A deep soil, whether naturally light or heavy is one of the requisites demanded by the strawberry. Where the soil is naturally very wet, it may be necessary to underdrain it. But such cases are not ofte nfound. As a general thing deep plowing will render suitable the soil on all nearly all farms.

The very foundation of success is thorough preparation of the soil. Such a slovenly system as once plowing and harrowing will never make a successful bed. It is not only necessary to plow the ground, but it must also be crossplowed, and wheer it is not naturally deep and friable, it should be subsoile dto the depth of at least 16 inches.

Andrew S. Fuller, one of the best old time authorities, once said: "I do not believe that there is one acre of strawberries in a thousand cultivated in this country that vields over one-half that it would if the ground were properly prepared before planting." This shows the in portance of doing the work well. It is better to have less acres and a better system than four times the acreage and the work done in the usual menner.

The strawberry bed should be so situated that it will be open and airy. In such locations there is less danger of the late spring frosts injuring the blos-

ties in a warm situation, and the latest in a cool one, the season may be considerably lengthened. It is important in many sections of the country to protect the plants during winter. To a great extent, the

success of many of the large growers. is due to the protection they give their beds during the winter. The embryo fruit buds are formed umn, so any sudden change from heat to cold will greatly weaken, if not en-

tirely destroy, these buds. In such sections of the country where the ground is covered the entire winter with snow no other protection is required . It is the continued freezing Florence, Grand Sword Bearer; V. W. and thawing that does the damage. The idea of covering the plants is not to keep them from freezing, but

merely to prevent their being affected by every little change of weather. For this purpose a covoring of straw, hay, leaves, or any similar material to the depth of an inch or two, may be all that is needed.

Frozen plants that thaw out in the shade are less injured by frost than those exposed to the light. It is claimed by some that protection retards crop later in ripening. This, to a certain extent, no doubt is true. But the fact remains that protected plants come forward more rapidly, when they do start, than unprotected ones, and while the lost time may not be fully made up, there will be but a very slight dif-

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. If summer pruning of the peach is practiced at all it must be done with the utmost care. About all that it is advisable to do is to thin out surplus shoots on young trees and head back vigorous leaders, which tend to make trees unsymmetrical. Limbs that are cut during the growing season start growth from several buds, thus forming V. W. Bro. A. Oldfield, P. M., Powasbushy tops. Sometimes the error is made of trying to thin out the top by summer prunning, and the result is a thick, bushy top, much less desirable than the original top.

Clover crops encourage the deep root ing of trees: they make the fall and spring operations in the orchard more comfortable, and they improve the physical condition of the soil.

One acre of corn well grown and put in the silo will furnish more feed for the cows than can be obtained by any other manner of handling the soil. When cut in the milk and cured, oat and pea hay is most palatable and nutritious.

All the growth and thrift that can be encouraged and maintained during the first year of the colt's life insure a stronger and better horse.

A cow should have free access to all the fresh water she craves, and this is

be worked too hard. It is well to re member that she is not as strong as if she had not to furnish nourishment for the foal. Give her the light work and sufficient time to do it.

One reason why there are so many cows of a low grade is because calves in their calfhood are not properly nourished and otherwise cared for. Give a heifer a bad start and it is quite certain that she will never recover from it.

Constipation in pigs does much damage by preventing the usual gain for the feed consumed. A little linseed oil meal with shorts will counteract this. Feed plenty of salt and ashes.

Some one who has gotten right down to figures says that one dandelion seed in 50 years will produce enough seed to fill a string of freight cars so long that it will reach around the world 40 times. This calculation has been made counting three heads, containing 100 seeds to growing, and all runners cut as fast as a head, allowing for two crops a year and assuming that every seed grows.

If the cows are to do their best, it is important that they do not lack feed at any time during the year. If the flow of milk is permitted to decrease materially, it is very difficult to bring it back to the point it would have reached had an abundance of feed been supplied. The effects of meagre feeding last for some time after liberal feeding has been restored. Cows poorly wintered will not do as well the following year. When the cows fall off in their milk flow because of lack of pasture feed no amount of feeding will bring them back to where they were before.

Many farmers lose one-tenth of their oat crop each year without realizing it. for that amount of damage may easily be done in a field of outs without affeeting the appearance of the field to any marked extent. Yet this can be easily prevented, either by hot water treatment of the seed or by soaking in or sprinkling with formalin. This is a non-poisonous substance, a solution of gas in water, like ammonia. It is also known as formaldehyde, and is sold by most druggists or may be procured through them. Add one-half pound of formalin to 30 gallons of water and immerse the seed for two hours, or sprinkle thoroughly and let the oats stand in a covered pile for the same time and the oat crop will not suffer from smut. Potatoes also can be freed from seab if the ground is not infected. by soaking the potatoes for planting in a solution twice as strong as for oats. on account of its medical and strength-

Prominent-specialists claim that spinach is the most precious of vegetables, ening properties. It is excellent for the liver, and as a consequence freshens the complexion. A well known chemist has proved that spinach and yolk of egg are proportionately richer in digestible and assimilable iron than all the most renowned ferruginous remedies. Its great value and growing importance are shown in the fact that spinach is already an active ingredient in several new and very salable tonics.

MASONIC OFFICERS

A List of Those Just Appointed.

The following appointments to Masonic Grand Lodge offices have been By plenting the very earliest varie- shipful Brother W. D. McPherson, K. C. of air and sunlight are shown and meth-M. P. P.:

V. W. Bro. Sir Allen Aylesworth, K. C., Ionic. No. 25, Torento, Grand Senior Deacon; V. W. Bro. Joseph Fowler, P. M., Nickel, No. 427, Sudbury, Grand Junior Deacon; V. W. Bro. Alfred Curran, P. M., Occident, No. 346, Toronto, Grand Director of within the crown of the plant in aut. Ceremonies; V. W. Bro. Harry Sykes, P. M., Oxford, No. 76, Woodstock, Assistant Grand Secretary: V. W. Bro. Hugh S. Wallace, P. M., Acacia, No. 61, Hamilton, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; V. W. Bro. W. J. Bodkin, P. M., Florence, No. 300, Bro. David McLaren, P. M., Evergreen. No. 200, Lanark, Grand Organ as to be readily understood by all. Variist: V. W. Bro. Wm. O'Brien. John's, No 200a, London, Assistant Grand Organist; V. W. Bro. Thomas Cousins, P. M., Vaughan, No. 54 Maple. Grand Superintendent of Works: V. W. Bro. John McIntash; P. M., Moira, No. 11, Belleville, Grand Pursuivant; V. W. Bro. John P. Wright, P. M., Cranite, No. 446, Fort Frances, Grand Steward: V. W. Bro J. D. Livingstone, P. M., Forest, No. the blooming of the plants, making 263, Forest, Grand Steward; V. W. Bro. Peter Duneanson, P. M., Cameron, No. 232, Dutton, Grand Steward; V. W. Bro. C. H. Sanders, P. M., Lebanch Forest, No. 133, Exeter, Grand Steward: V. W. Bro. John Ritchie, P. M., Wingham, No. 286, Wingham, Grand Steward: V. W. Bro. R. T. Tindale, P. M., Prince Arthur, No. 334, Arthur, Grand Steward: V. W. Bro. W. S. Keller, P. M., Calcionia, No. 249, Midland, Grand Steward; V. W. Bro. J. A. Swan, P. M. Spry, No. 385, Beeton, Grand Steward; V. W. Bro. Frank Scott, P. M., Seymour, No. 277. Poct Dalhousie, Grand Steward: V. W. Bro. Robt. Nugent, P. M., Faithful Brethren, No. 77, Lindsay, Grand Stewart; V. W. Bro. Richard Craig, U. M., St. Francis, No. 24, Smith's Falls, Grand Steward; san, No. 443. Powassan. Grand Steward; V. W. Bro. B. D. Coleman, P. M., Hope. No. 114. Port Hope, Grand

Standard-Bearer; V. W. Bro. J. J. Lancaster, Grand Standardlbearer.

RADIUM FOR CANCER

Shows Great Success.

London, Sept 22.—Extraordinary success in the treatment of cancer is announced at the Middlesex Hospital. The surgeons do not call them "cures," preferring to call the "improvements," saying that "cancerous growths have been made to disappear in an astounding man-Among the records one of the most

the fresh water she craves, and this is especially true from the hours of 4 to 7 in the afternoon, for if she has her own way she will drink a very large proportion of the amount she needs during those hours.

If it is necessary to work the mare that is nursing a colt, she should not integrated from the hospital apparently cured.

Among the records one of the most interesting is that of a man of 27 whose nasal passages and throat were blocked by King Harold early in the eleventh century, and which is still used as the parish church.

Grove House, another mansion belonging those hours.

If it is necessary to work the mare that is nursing a colt, she should not

MILK PRODUCTION

Book Any One Can Have for the Asking.

A very comprehensive Bulletin under the above title has just been issued from the press and forms No. 72 of the regular series of bulletins of the Experimental Farms.

Its author, J. H. Grisdale, director of Dominion Experimental Farms, has made milk production a subject of special study and experiment for many years and has embodied in this bulletin the most valuable of the information obtained.

As suggested by the subtitle (Crop Rotations, Dairy Barns, Breeding Dairy Cattle, Feeding Care and Management of Milk Cows) the subject of Milk Production is not as simple as might appear at first glance. A maximum output of milk is dependent upon many factors, and the author's endeavor has been to treat of these as fully, clearly and simply as possible, so that the bulletin may be of value to the general farming community, both in aiding them to make a start along correct lines and also as a work of reference on those dairying problems which occur from time to

The subject of Milk Production is treated under the following heads: 1. The farm chosen, the rotations fol-

lowed and the crops grown. 2. The breed of cattle selected and the breeding methods followed. 3. Stables and care and management

of the herd. 4. Milking and care of milk.

5. Feeding methods and rations. Under No. 1 are discussed questions of prime importance, which arise before the would-be dairyman takes up the problems of dairying proper. The location and area of a farm best suited to his purpose, the nature of its soil, the most suitable crops to grow and rotations to follow are treated of. Suitable rotations are given for all parts of Canada and a diagram is given showing arrangements of fields under a three and four-year rotation. The diagram also shows a good arrangement of the farm buildings, runs and paddocks.

2. The breed of cattle chosen will be readily admitted to be an essential factor to success. The author is convinced. however, from his experience, that there is no "best" breed and says, "Generally speaking, the best breed is the breed the man likes best." Several breeds are mentioned which would be likely to prove suitable where the milk is shipped to a cheese factory or to a city, and others given where butter is to be manufactured. The character of the farm and the' abundance of forage will also affect the breed chosen. A brief account of the various breeds

known to Canadian farmers follows: The herd having been established, the method of keeping it in a high state of efficiency naturally suggests itself. This is discussed from all points of view: Pure-breds vs. grades, the bull, the dairy calf and the heifer, with notes on the feeding and care of each. Judging the dairy cow is also treated at some length.

Under (3) Stables and Care and Management of the Herd, the construction and ventilation of the cow stable is taken up and certain principles of building made by the Grand Master, Most Wor- indicated. The necessity of abundance ods of obtaining these essentials indicated. Farther on in the bulletin, a special section on the Ventilation of Dairy Barns embodies in full the author's findings on the subject.

In Miking and Care of Milk will be found advice on the economical and cleanly handling of that product, including care of utensils, milking machines, brushing washing and clipping of cattle,

Under Feeding Methods and Rations, the whole subject of feeding the milk cow is taken up, what, when and how to feed being fully discussed. Following this is a section entitled "The Philosophy of Feeding," in which the question in gone into in more detail and in a more scientific way, although so treated ous "Feeding Standards" that is, the amounts of protein, carbohydrates and fats required for maximum production and the amount of each in various feeds are given along with instructions on the making up of tations from feeds on hand which will conform with these standards.

In "Some Notes on Feeds" those most commonly used by dairy farmers are taken up as to their palatability.

Stable Hygiene and the treatment of some of the more common troubles to which dairy cattle are subject is dealt with in part 6. A list of remedels likely to be required is given and also brief notes on some diseases. The results of twenty years' experi-

mental work with dairy cattle at the Central Farm follows. These will be found to illustrate and justify the conclusions drawn in former sections. The publication is profusely illustrat-

ed with diagrams and plates, and is provided with a very complete index. It is now being issued to the Experimental Farms mailing list. Those not on this list, who desire a copy, may obtain it by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ot-

GETTES NOT BLAMED

Something Wrong About This British Burning.

Londo, Sept. 22.— Fire to-day destroyed "The Cedars," a beautiful minsion in the Theobalds Park Estate, at London Hospital Treatment | Waltham Cross, about 14 miles north of London, bequeathed, together with a large fortune, by the late Lady Meux. to Admiral Sir Lelworth Lambton, on condition that he take the name Meux. Fortunately all the valuable furniture had been removed.

No evidence was found of the couse

of the fire. In the vicinity is the Abbey Church, of Waltham Holy Cross, whose construc-



PARMERS MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy 12 50

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags,

LIVE STOCK					
Erport cattle, choice	6	80	to	7	10
do do medium	12	60	to		80
do bulis	8	00	to	6	00
Dutcher cattle, choice	C	50	to	6	90
do do medium	5	50	to	6	00
do do common		75	to	6	50
Butcher cows, choice	F.	00	to	5	75
do do medium	4	00	to	4	50
do do canners		50	to	3	25
do buils	- 3	50	to		00
recuing Steers	12	00	to		00
Stockers, choice	4	75	to		30
do likiit	3	75	to		26
Milkers, choice, each	60		to	80	
opringers	40		to		00
Sueep, ewes		UA	to		00
Bucks and culls	9		to		00
Lambs	6	25	to		30
nogs, red and watered	9	75		•	30
Hogs, I. o. b.	9	50			
Calves	4	50	to	10	na.
		50	.0	TA	-

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Open. High. Low. Close

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT. Minneapolis.-Wheat-September, 84 1-4c. Minneapolis.—Wheat—September, 84 1-4c; December, 87 1-2c; May 92 1-4 to 94 3-8c. Cash, No. 1 hard, 88 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 86 1-4 to 88 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 84 1-4 to 96 1-4c. No. 3 yellow corn, 70 to 71c; No. 3 white oats, 38 1-4 to 39 3-4c; No. 2 rye, 69 at 62c. Flour and bran pricess unchanged

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 88 7-8c; No. 1 northern, 88 7-8c; No. 2, 85 7-8c; Sept. 87 1-4c asked; Dec., 87c; May

CHEESE MARKET.

Kingston—At the Frontenae cheese board here to-day 450 colored were boarded; 200 sold, at 13 3-16 cents.

Brockville.—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 2,865 colored and 635 white. The highest bid, 13 1-3 cents, was refused, and no sales were made.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle-Receipts 4,000. Market Steady to 10c higher, Texas steers 6 90 Western steers 6 20 8 35 Stockers and feeders . . . 5 40 Cows and heifers . . . 3 90 8 75 Calves 8 75 12 00 Hogs—Receipts 17,000.

Market firm, 5c to 10c above vesterday's average. Light 8 45 9 15 Mixed 7 90 9 121/2 Heavy 7 75 8 95

Pigs 4 75
Bulk of sales - 8 15 Sheep-Receipts 32,000. Marlet-Slow and steady. Netive - 3 50 Western 3 75 4 80 Yearlings 4 75 5 80 Lambs, native 5 65

Western 5 85 BUFFAIO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle - Receipts 200 head, steady. Veals-Receipts 25, active and steady; \$6 to \$13.

Hogs-Receipts 4,000; active; heavy, 10c lower; others steady to 15c higher; heavy, \$8.80 to \$9.-10; mixed, \$9.30 to \$9.40; Yorkers, \$9 to \$9.50; pigs, \$8.50 to \$8.75; roughs, \$7.75 to \$7.80; stage, \$6 to \$7.50; dairies, \$8.50 to \$9.40.

Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 3.400; slow; sheep, 25c lower; lambs, 55c lower; yearlings steady; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.60; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6; wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.50; sheepmixed, \$4.75 to \$5.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Manitoba-

Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Manitoba-7s, 7d.
No. 2 Manitoba-7s 6d.
No. 3 Manitoba-7s, 3d.
Futures steady, Oct. 7s, 2 1-4d.
Dec_7s, 2 1-8d.
Corn. spot steadyAmerican mixed-6s, 8 1-2d.
Futures firm Oct. Laplata-5s, 3d.
Dec. Laplata-5s, 7 1-4.
Flour. winter patents-28s, 9d.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-65, 18s, to 66, 10s.

o £6, 10s. Beef, extra India mess—125s, Pork, prime mess, western—IIIs. 3d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—70s, 6d. Eacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—74s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—70s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.— Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.

Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs.—67s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—61s Lard, prime western, in tierces—57s 3d. American, refined—57s, 2d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, rew—66s Colored, new-66s, 6d. Tallow, prime city—22s.
Australian n London—36s.
Turpentine, spirints—31s. Turpentine, spirints—sts,
Resin, common—10s, 10 1-2d,
Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d,
Linseed Oil—27s, 9d,
Cottonseed Oil, Hull, refined, spot—31s.

MONTREAL LIVE STUCK.

Montreal Despatch-East end market--Cattle-Receipts 1.350; cows, 50; calves, 700; sheep and lambs, 1,200; hogs, 1.150. Prime beeves, 6 1-4 to 6 1-2; lean

beeves, 2 1-2; bulls, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4; stockers, 3 12 to 4 1-4. Cows, \$30 to \$65. Calves, 2 3-4 to 4 1-2. Sheep, 4 to 4 1-4; lambs, 6 1-4

6 1.2. Hogs, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2.