

eson II -October 12 1913.

Jealousy and Envy Punished .- Num

12: 1-16. Commentary.—I. The envy of Miriam and Aaron (vs. 1-8). 1, Miriam—Moses sister. From the incident of Moses rescue from the river we know that she was several years olderty er than he. She was evidently the leader in the opposition to Moses here mentioned, inasmuch as her name given first, and she alone was punished.

spake against Moses—The essence of
what they said is given in the next
verse. because of the Ethiopian woman

—The Revised Version has "Cushite" for
"Ethiopian," 'Cush is the Hebrew equivalent of Ethiopia, but it is believed that there was a place by that name in Ara Miriam and Aaron probably refer ed 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 ishites. The fact of his having married an Ethiopian woman was simply pretext for the complaint of Miriam and Aaron; the real ground was their env and jealousy. 2. spoken only by Mose Miriam and Aaron readily acknowledg

phet. 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 aron's weakness in the matter of the golden calf proved his unworthiness to be a prophet, and the very conduct of Miriam and Aaron on this occasion proclaimed their unfitness to occupy the coveted position, the Lord heard it— Jehovah knew the pain which this sedi tion would cause his servant. He know all the assaults that are made upon his

ed that Moses was endowed as a pro

children, and he gives grace to endure.

3. Moses was very meek—That so high a tribute as this verse contains should occur in the book written b Moses himself, has given rise to much discussion. Many have supposed that Moses' humility would not have allowed him to speak thus highly of himself. We meekness, in order that the charge of Miriam and Aaron might be shown to b baseless, 3. The word "meck" as used here has in it the idea of personal piety toward God, and not distinctively the thought of meekness under trial toward men. 4. A reasonable conclusion is that the words included in this verse were written by a later scribe, as Ezra. and inserted at this point, to show the weakness of the chart dgainst Moses.

4. Come out—Out of the camp. Unto the tabernacle—The tabernacle was not a place of assembly distinctively.

not a place of assembly discinctively, but a place where the people could go to inquire of Jehovah regarding any matter. 5. The Lord came down-We naturally think of God as being far above us, and this expression accommodates the act to our ideas. Pillar of the cloud. The pillar that rested upon the cloud. The pillar that rested upon the tabernacle or led Israel in their journeys. 6. Hear now my words— Addressed to Miriam and Aaron, Vision .dream The common mode of revela tion was to make the message known by means of a vision or dream given to the prophet. 7. Moses is not so was more than an ordinary phet, and God's communication of his will was different from that by visions

and dreams. Faithful Trustworthy Mine house The family of Israel. 8 Mouth to mouth As we say, "face to face." Apparently Openly. The form face." Apparently Openly. The form of Jehovah (R. V.) Jehovah manifested 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 propared to stand between God and the

Miriam punished (vs. 9-15). 9. The anger of the Lord Jehovah was greatly displeased. He departed The Lord withdrew all manifestation of his resence when the cloud departed from he tabernacle. Whedon. 10. Miriam presence when the tabernacle. Whedon, 10. Miriam was leprous (R. V.)—Leprosy ordinarily develops slowly, but in this case it came suddenly, showing clearly that it was a punishment inflicted by the Lord, 11 eech thee Aaron realized the need immediate help. Although he was of immediate help. Although he was a priest, he appealed to Moses to inter cede for him, because he himself was involved in the sin. In this plea he really pays a tribute to Moses inter rity and piety. Wherein we have Aaron makes a frank confession of his sin, and prepares the way for receiving pardon, 12. As one dead 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. Moses cries unto the Lord He was ready to inter-cede in Lehalf of Mariam, who had led in open opposition to himself. He cherished no resentment toward her and Aaron. Heal her now The need Moses' prayer wa earnest. His faith grasped an immediate answer. "Weak faith drops see interpretable answer. "Weak faith drops so fine new plunage comes just at the fine and looks 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 had received a most expressive token of God's displeasure, therefore she must remain from his presence and from his people for seven days. Is. The people iourneved not The punishment of Miriam, the result of her sin and that of Aaron, held back the hosts of, Israel seven days in the result of her sin and that of Aaron, held back the hosts. Josephan the twather, has pretty bethe where she needs special indeed her strength and brought her to the place where she needs special her to the place where she needs special her to the place where she needs special in the transportant her to the place where she needs special her to the place where she needs special in the transportant her to the place where she needs special in the transportant her to the place where she needs special in the transport of the mouth about four months are field the transportant her to the place where she needs special in the transportant her to the place where she needs special in the transportant her to the place where she needs special in the transportant her to the place where she needs special in the total place of the first feathers beginning to five the hen its all the transports are fed the she it with the het weather, has pretty believe where she needs special in the total place of the first feathers beginning to five the hen its all the transports to the place of the state of the state

surrounded by tall sandstone cliffs. Wiless of Paran—This wilderness lay he north of the Sinaitic Peninsula Its eastern border would be roughly a

Its eastern border would be roughly a line drawn from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akaba. It lay between Midian and Egypt, and was Ishmael's dwelling-place.—Cam. Bib.

Questions — Who were Miriam and Aaron? 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 How did God talk with Moses? What punishment was sent upon Miriam? What appeal did Aaron make? For what ses pray? Why was Miriam ex cluded 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 ersonages in the congregation of Israel belonging to Moses' own family. Miriam and Aarn utterly 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 for-get the obligations of her honorable ofget 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 why she should have been pecially careful of what she said, yet she stooped from her high rank to in-dulge in evil-speaking, because of a per-sonal grudge. Pride and envy had entered her heart so that all consequence of her sin were unheeded. Miriam and Aaron gave way to their petty jealousy under cover of conscience. They justified their act toward Moses by dwelling upon their own spiritual authority, forgetting that to envy those who receive the givts of God is to rebel against him and proved his displasaure. The Lord of her sin were unheeded. Miriam and provoke his displeasure. The Lord and provoke his displeasure. The low-set singular honor upon Moses, denoted by the title, "My seevant Moses.' There was a secret poison, a hidden plague in Miriam's ambition.

II. Quelled in defence of Moses. The this passage. 1. Dr. Clarke supposes the word translated "meek" means in this place "afflicted," and expresses the thought that Moses was greatly burdened as a leader with the murmurings and opposition of his people. 2. It is held that under the circumstances Moses was justified in declaring his own superior meekness, in order that the charge of Mitian and Aaron hear his words as Mirian and Aaron hear his words, as he had heard theirs. It was an occasion ne had neard theirs. It was an occasion for the humbling of the proud and the exalting of the meek. It was a time of humiliation when Miriam and Aaron found that Jenovah had taken up the cause of their despised brother and had highly esteemed him, whom they had allowed themselves to scorn. To bring allowed themselves to scorn. To bring out all the significance of the occasion it was needful to make special mention of the meckness of Moses. Though Moses was meek, he was not a pliable man. His meckness was consistent with power and authority. He went right on in the way of God's appointments. His meckness was accompanied with obedience to God, with courage and persistence to God, with courage and persis ency and a never failing sense of right. He was a noble example of extraordin-ary strength of character, because his selfish will rested in the will of God unselfish will rested in the will of God. 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 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 cleaned in answer to Moses' rayer. The severity of her punsument eveals the divine abhorrence of sin. As diriam's pride had been terrible in its wail.

No breeder who traps nests and has selected the pullets from their first laying that have made records manifestation, so her punishment was most grievous. Miriam, prophetess as she was, and sister to Israel's lawgiyer, had to pass through the ordinary cerenony for the mony for the cleansing of lepers. Her sin, though forgiven, was not to be lightly forgotten by herself or the peongariy rorgotten by nerself or the peo-ple. Aaron's appeal implied his faith in the magnanimity and piety of Moses. From that sharp and trying scene Moses-emerged with his character shining more luminously than ever. He joined with Aaron in interceding for their afflicted sister. His prayer was explicit, carnest, generous and well timed. The answe was most gracious and speedy, Miriam's sin checked the progress of the whole host of Israel for seven days, for the Lord did not give the signal for Israel's departure until Miriam was restored.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* THE POULTRY WORLD

MOULTING SEASON HARD ON

LAYERS. With the arrival of "dog days" come the most critical time is the life of hens, the time of the annual mouls. The shed-ting of theold feathers and the growing of the new plumage comes just at the

While this treatment will cause the hens to moult quickly, careful experimental evindence has not shown it to be entirely successful in the matter of later egg production. This is probably due to the general shock to the system caused by 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 nearly 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 of cleanliness and sanitation should be taken.

ONLY GOOD STOCK PAYS

September and October are with the average poultrymen the beginning poultry year. It is then that 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. from week to week as they develop into maturity to their winter quar-ters. 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 up-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 preding cockerels and pullets at all ages 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 by the time the hatching season is

The fall of the year is the best time to plowed wetter at that time without injury to it than in the spring of the year and the action of the foot incubate them, and the chicks hatched from them will be strong and a vigorous strain. nealthy if the parent stock is from a vigorous strain and has been handled properly. These breeding hens, if from the Simon-pure utility breeder, have made good egg records, are known performers, and their offspring will also be good producers. If from the fancier a fine show strain has been developed, and the chicks hatched 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 the two have been combined utility qualities with shape and good

plumage. So the beginner in purchasing his many choices from which to select his future stock, and it is just here where the average beginner falls where the average beginner falls down, and here where the greatest good can be done, where the whole poultry press of the country will come down flat-footed and show them that the cheap stock cannot be of lasting benefit to them. The whole country in poultry-buying is looking too much at the bargain counter, and in almost every case they are getting just what they paid for, value received, but not what they need, or perhaps want. In only exceptional cases can tested hens be sold for less than \$3 up, or cock birds for less than \$5 up. Any good pullet (not scrubs that are so often sold on the bargain markets) should bring from \$2 up, and cockerels \$5 up. These are the lowest prices that the good breeders will sell birds of merit at, and the beginner will in a few years se for himself that to make a living those prices must pre-

from 160 to 200 eggs in one year will sell them for lass than \$3 up, and the better the plumage and shape tacked throughout the winter, and may wreak on the fowls with those records the more they are worth. It is the same with males.

NOTES.

NOTES.

"Ret the growing chickens out into the coin field or on the stubble. Colony souses may, at this season, be used to greatest advantage.

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 first-class birds, and it is generally advisable to make table fowl of them.

Few hers 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 2rowth, nost 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 five and one-half to six pounds at ten weeks 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, composed of birds or all sizes and ages, and including both pullets and cockeries, cannot be expected to do as well as if the birds are kept graded according to age and sex. Good birds may result from undersized chicks, if these little fellows are not compelled to take the leaving ina feed perfrom a flock of larger and more precocious birds. When large numbers of chiefens are raised each season, it is well to fed the lot according to the size of the birds, which gives the smaller birds an equal chance with the older ones.—Farmers' Advocate.

MISS SACKVILLE-WEST WEDS.

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

The affair was a great society function, which most of the prominent people in London attended. A bril-liant reception was subsequently beld in the great hall of the Knole man-



WHY FALL PLOWING PAYS.

Considerable is gained by plowing the round in the fall, especially soil intended for corn the following season. Should the plot be a sod, which is most excellent for corn, late fall 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 cul-

ordinary cultivator or with a sulky cultivator in the spring, to fine up the soil and make it in good order to receive the

corn. In what might be termed adhesive, clayey 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 ter. These old birds are now in full grower an opportunity of raising a moult, or beginning to put on the new feathers, and will be in fine condition by the time the batching seems is no harm to his trees.

Only cultivated crops should be al-

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 ground kills the worms, bugs, etc., and also 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 greater moment with spring crops, and greater moment with spring crops, and the farmers' teams are usually in better working order than in the spring. 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 cleaning foul, heavy soils, but under such ircumstances as farming is earried on at present, when the provision of winter keep for dairy stock and other animals is overwhelmingly important, suds of all kinds, foul or clean, as the case may all kinds, foul or clean, as the case may be, are sown to swedes or mangels as soon as possible. Corn which is sown down with clover and grass seeds comes after the roots, and there is fittle opportunity for effecting a thorough cleaning of the land during the whole course of a four years' rotation until the wheat stubbles come around again. Our English cousins are strong in the advocacy of fall plowing. They claim

advocacy of fall plowing. They claim that couch, docks and thistles are all easily disposed of in due season, and easily disposed of in due season, and, in addition to these plant pests, many insect enemies of plant life will be destroyed in like manner. The latter usually infest the ground in large num bers after harvest time, but when the ground is opened up and aerated at this season they are thrown on to the surface of the soil, and there form juicy morsel for many hungry birds. Slugs, wireworms, eelworms and many other insect pests are gotten rid of i this way, whereas if these attentions an enormous amount of mischief in the following season

In addition to these insect pests there is the spawn 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 considerable extent.

erable extent.

the resting spores of wheat "rust." for example, must be prevented from attacking early-sown autumn wheat, for which it has so great a liking, by allowing the air and rain to be deep the heaviest of tenacious clayey soils, if not too dry, will work tolerably easy in the tutumn and so admit of a ridging-up being performed before there is any totumn and so admit of a ridging-up being performed before there is any danger 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 that is plowed under will soon form a post useful medium for the growth of those along representing others who did not go. 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 sec-ond plowing in the following spring.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Prevent pigweed from going to seed and avoid sowing the seed in grain and grass seeds. Frequent and thorough cultivation of the seed bed before sowing the seed will check growth in grain fields. Good plowing, thorough cultiva-tion, 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

small loss that may occur from drop

While there will be nothing amiss in ncluding a limited number of new varie ties of trees when planning for setting out a new orchard, the main part of it should be composed of the old, tried-and-true sorts. Le "the other fellow" do the experimenting with new-fangled speci-

The trees themselves are the only real ndex 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 in-gredients should be added to develop a good crop. The amount must, therefore vary with the age of the trees. When trees are first planted, many orchardists apply a small quantity of fertilized around each tree. Professor Sears recommends a formula consisting of one ounce nitrate of soda, three-eighths high-grade sulphate of potash and eighths pound basic slag or acid phos-phate, per tree, for each year. For bearing crchards, Professor Sears

advises 500 pounds of basic slag, or acid 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 orchard 1,200 pounds of the basic slag fertilizer already recommended, and Dr. L. L. Van Slyke, Gen eva Experiment Station, recommends the following formula: Cottonseed meal. 100 pounds: raw ground bone, 100 pounds: acid phosphate, 10 Opounds; 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 phosphorus, cause rank growth with lodging as a result. When grown for hay or forage, nitrogenous fertilizers may be used. Oats do best on a rather loose, well-prepared seed bed. The common method of sowing broadcast on cornstalk land, without prepara tion and covering it with the disk harrow is careless and uncertain. A thorough preparation of the seed is quite as essential as with other crops.

Apples should not be picked too early They should be allowed to hand on the trees until they have attained nearly the full normal color for the variety, and until they can be picked without pulling out stems or breaking off fruit spurs. Good, full color adds one-half to the market value of an apple. This is not a matter of looks, either, for the consumer has learned that the matured apple has a greater amount of sugar, conse-quently better flavor, than a green one.

One cause of spavin, ringbone and other bone troubles in horses is the lack of proper nourishment. An unbalanced ration, containing a large amount of corn and deficient in ash makes a porous 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 na-ture to add extra growth to reinforce a bone that is not strong enough for its load. A great many of these troubles would be avoided if all horses, particuload larly when they are growing, were sup plied an abundance of such feed as oats with some of the legume hays rough

# **EXODUS TO CANADA**

Arkansas Valley Beet Colony Will Remove.

Alberta Will Get Some South Wales Desirable Settlers.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 6 .- A new de velopment in relation to the Colorado beet sugar industry and impending free sugar came to the front to-day. A colony of beet sugar growers in the Arkansas Valley have completed plans to move to Canada in the irrigated district in Alberta. They will form the n of what is to be developed into a colony for the upbuilding of the beet sugar industry of Alberta.

As favorable conditions as could be

arranged were provided in order to induce the Colorado Beet Sugar Growers to make the change. The Canadian cific Railway, which organized movement through its agency in Denver, provided a special car, special railroad rates and special sleeping car rate for the 25 Arkansas Vailey farmers who

made the trip.

Ready-made farms in the three million-acre irrigation belt east of Calgary had been prepared in advance for them. These tracts, in accordance with the development system pursued by

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

There is no doubt that the expected lower price of beets because of ing 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 sale and at a lower money interest, cos 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 provided. connection many growers overlook the fact that apples grow wonderfully in the last ten days before full maturity, adding bushels every day that they so hang—much more than balancing the to complete the payments.



#### TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Pressed hogs, heavy 12 25	12	56
Do., light 13 00	13	
Butter, dairy, lb 0 30		3.
eggs, new-laid, doz 0 33		34
hickens, lb 0 18		20
Fowl, Ib 0 14		14
Ducks, 1b 0 16	-	15
Turkeys, 1b 0 18		21
Apples, bbl		100
Potatoes, bag 0 80		91
Beef, forequarters, cwt7 50		U
Do., hindquarters, cwt 11 50	13	-450
Do., choice sides, cwt 10 00	11	
Do., medium, cwt 8 50		51
Do., common, cwt 6 50		04
Mutton, light, cwt 9 00	11	
veal, common, cwt 9 00	10	
Do., prime, cwt 11 00	13	
amb, cwt	13	

#### SUGAR MARKET.

Toronto sugar prices followed drop in New York, and have declined 10c

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence .. \$4 50

LIVE STOCK.						
Export cattle, choice 6 60	to	7	00			
do do medium 6 00	to	6	56			
do bulls 5 90	to	6	34			
Butcher cattle, choice 6 15	to	6	60			
do do medium 5 35	to	5	75			
do do common 4 90	to	ñ	2			
Butcher cows, choice 5 25	to	-5	in			
do do medium 4 60	to	5	00			
do do canners 2 50	to	3	54			
do bulls 4 90	to	5	40			
Feeding steers 5 50	to		91			
Stockers, choice 4 50	to	5	N.			
do light 3 25	to	4	15			
Milkers, choice, each 50 00	to	70	·N			
Springers 55 .00	to	7:3	54			
Sheep, ewes 3 25	to		75			
Bucks and culls 2 50	to		Ü			
Lambs 6 25	to		50			
Hogs, fed and watered 9 10						
Hogs, f. o. b 8 75						
Calves 4 75	to	8	2			

### OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Open, High, Low, Close, Wheat-

Wheat—
Oct. . 0 81% 0 82½ 0 81% 0 81%
Dec. . 0 81½ 0 81% 0 81% 0 81%
May . 0 87½ 0 87% 0 87½ 0 87½
Octs—
Oct. . 0 34¾ 0 34% 0 34% 0 34%
Dec. . 0 35½ 0 35½ 0 35% 0 35½
May . 0 39% 0 39% 0 39% 0 39% 0 39%

Flax-Oct .... 1 201/2 1 21 1 201/4 1 201/4 Dec ... 1 21 1 22 1 21 1 211/6

MINNAEPOLIS GRAIN MARKET, Minneapolis - Close-Wheat, Dec., 351/4c; May, 901/4c; 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. Oats—No. 3 white, 381/4c to 381/4c. Rye-No. 2, 551/2c to 581/2c, Flour-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

Duluth,—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 86 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 mis-cellaneous selection amounting to 13.772 bales. High prices were paid for scoure i merinos. Little wool suitable for Amer ica was offered. The sales will conclude next Wednesday. To-day's sales: New South Wales 1.500 bales;

1.4d to ls 3 1.2d. . Queensland—1.100 bales; scoured, 18 2d to 2s 2d; greasy, 9d to 1s 2 1-2d. Victoria-300 bales; greasy, 10 1 2d to South Australia 300 bales; gressy,

1-2d to ls 1-2d. West Australia --800 bales; grousy, ) 3-4d to 1s 2d. 9 3-4d to 18 2d. New Zealand -5,800 bales; scoured, ls 2d to 2s 1 1-2d; greasy, 7d to 1s 2 4-2d Punta Arenas -3.800 bales; greasy,

1-4d to 1s 1-2d, CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville. At to-day's cheese board neeting the offerings were 2,505 colored and 825 white. The sales were 890 col-ored at 13c and 275 white at 13 1-15c. Vankleek Hill. -There were 720 boxes white and 380 boxes colored cheese boarded and sold on Vankleek Hill cheese board here to-day, white selling at 12 7-8c and colored at 12 13-16c. There were six buyers present.

Kingston, At the cheese board zero to-day 596 colored and 46 white cheese were sold at 12 3-4c.

# CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle, receipts 4,500.					
1	Market steady.					
1	Market Steady.	-	15	to	1	10
1	Beeves					
	Texas steers		:49	Lit	. 1	.91
	Cracking and feeders	47	1743	1.3		3.
9	Cows and heifers	2	75	to	8	55
	Cows and nemers	-	75	4.0	21	
Í	Calves		10	Fo		10
1	Hogs, receipts 22,000.					
å.	Market slow, steady.					
	Market sion, stand	c	05	to	134	no
	Light					
1	Mixed			to		95
t	Heavy	S	00	to		140
	neary	8	00	to	1	30
	Rough					
	Pigs	4	SHE	111		
5	Bulk of sales	-8	39	to	8	70
	Sheep, receipts 25,000.					
,	Sheep. Teterpies					
	Market steady.					
	Native Yearlings	.;	1(-)	10	. 1	4
	Tooplings	4	90	to	1	94
	1 earning	7.	90	10	-	15
t	Lambs, native	.,	017		*	4.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts about 1,600, caxs 35. calves 600, sheep and lambs 1, 10

hogs 1.500 All the best cattle were sold at from 6 to 6½; medium, 4½ to 6; bulls, 1½ to 4; common, 2½ to 4½.

One large holstein cow brough: \$30,

other \$35 to \$70. Calves, 3 to 6½. Sheep, 4 to 4¼. Lambs, 6¼ to 6½.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Glasgow-Average offerings were reported to-day. All classes were in steady demand at unchanged quotations. Scotch steers, 15 to 153-4c; Irish, 1214 to 111 fe; but bulls, 1112 to 12c.