SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VI., November 7, 1915.

Joash Repairs the Temple.—2 Kings II. 21-12: 16. (Print 12. 4-15.)

Commentary.—1. The reign of Joash (11. 21-12. 3). Joash was the youngest king to ascend the throne of Judah. Another king, Josiah, began to reign at the age of eight years, while Joash was only seven. Jehoiada, the priest, who was instrumental in placing Joash on the throne, deposing Athaliah, was in fact the head of the government during the earlier years of the king's reign. Under his guidance Joash did what was "right in the sight of the Lord," yet the "high places were not taken away" (v. 3). Altars and shrines on high hills for the worship of Jehovah had been used before the dedication of the temple, and they were still considered sacred. The worship there performed was not necessarily idolatrous, for sacrifices were offered to the true God, but there was a decided tendency toward idolatry in such worship. The heathen chose high places for the worship of their deities. Jerusalem was designed to be the true centre of worship. Joash was a good king while Jehoiada lived.

II. A fruitless effort to repair the temple (vs. 4-8). 4. Jehoash—This is another form of Joash (ch. 11., 2; 2 Chron. 22,11). Said to the priests—Joash had probably reached young manhood when he gave the order here recorded. The king had supreme authority and had a right to command the priests. The matter of raising money for religious purposes was in the hands of the priests. All the money of the dedicated things—This includes whatever was devoted to sacred uses. Money was not coined at that time, but the gold and silver were valued according to their weight. The latter clauses of this verse indicate the three sources of revenue for the support of the religious system among the Jews. The money of every one that passeth the account—Rather, "that passeth the numbering," as in R. V., margin. This was the half-shekel required of all the men from twenty years old and upward, excepting old men and the Levites (Exod. 30. 12-16; Num. 1. 42, 45, 47), and was equivalent to about thirty-two cents. The money that every man is set at—The amount paid into the treasury of the temple in connection with special vows and estimated according to Lev. 27. 1-8. Cometh into any man's heart—Free-will offerings. 5 Every man of his acquaintance—From this verse and from 2 Chron. 24. 5 it seems clear that the priests and Levites were directed to go throughout Judah collecting money for repairing the temple. Repair the breaches of the house— The temple had been the home of Joash in his childhood, and he had opportunity to serve its condition. It had been neglected for years, and had been broken up by the sons of Athaliah, who took from it the sacred things and devoted them to idolatrous uses (2 Chron. 24. 7).

6. The three and twentieth year—Joash was now thirty years old. Some years had elapsed since he first gave orders to the priests to collect money and repair the temple, but the repairs had not been made. The amount collected was probably not large owing to the prevalence of idolatry, and all that was raised was used for the support of the priests and the maintenance of the temple service. Perhaps the priests did not go at the task of collecting money with much energy. 7. Called for Jehoiada—Jehoiada was the high priest and upon him rested the responsibility of carrying out the king's orders. He must have been about one hundred years old when Joash became king, for he died during his reign at the age of one hundred and thirty. His extreme old age may have rendered him in a measure indifferent or incapable of performing the service imposed upon him. Receive no more—The king relieved the priests of further authority and responsibility in connection with raising money to repair the temple. They were to hand over to others whatever they had for the purpose. 8. Consented—The work of the priests in connection with the repairing of the temple was at an end. The first effort of Joash to accomplish this necessary and praiseworthy task was a failure.

III. Generous offerings (vs. 9, 10.) 9. Took a chest—This was done by Jehoida "at the king's commandment" (2 Chron. 24: 8.) The chest with a hole bored in the lid to admit the money was the receptacle for the special repair fund. The contributions went through the hands of the priests and there is no intimation that they had acted dishonestly at any time. Brought into the house of the Lord—It was expected that the people would give more when the collection was appointed for the special purpose of repairing the temple, than when they were to give the legal and voluntary payments only to the priests, whereby no giver knew how much of it might be applied for the building.—Keil. 10. Much money in the chest—People are more free to give when they are assured that the cause is worthy, and their gifts are for a specific purpose, and the money will be devoted strictly to that object. Told the money—"Counted the money."—R. V.

IV. God's house repaired (vs. 11-16). 11. into the hands—A careful system was followed in the prosecution of the enterprise. The money was handed over by those in authority to the contractors, who were entrusted with making the repairs they laid it out—"Paid it out."—R.V. 12. to buy timber and hewed stone—The expression in this and the preceding verses indicate to what extent the temple had fallen into decay in the one hundred and fifty years since it was built. 13. there were not made for the house of the Lord, etc.—In the parallel account in 2 Chron. 24. it is stated that vessels were made for the service of the house of the Lord, but not until after the temple had been repaired, and the surplus was used for that purpose. 14. gave that to the workmen—The repairing of the house of the Lord was not hindered by a lack of funds, for the money was placed at the disposal of the workmen until the repairs were completed. It is a desolate sight to see the house of God going to ruin, and it is an encouraging sight to see the people taking a hearty interest in keeping it in good repair. "The labors of all, from the king to the humblest carpenter, were essential to the success of the great undertaking. It is not for any worker in the Lord's cause to say he has of himself done any good thing. At the best he is only one of the many agents in the perfecting of God's plans."—Trumbull. 15. dealt faithfully—Such men were entrusted with this important work as were conscientious, active and had the welfare of the cause of God at heart. 16. The money that was brought to the temple as a trespass offering or a sin offering. (Lev. 5: 15-19; 7-7; Num. 18:9) belonged to the priests, and was not used in repairing the house of the Lord.

Questions.—How old was Joash when he was made King? What was his character? Who was the high priest and what influence did he have over the young king? Who decided that the temple must be repaired? How long had it been since the temple was built? What was the first plan for raising the needed funds? What ways of raising money are mentioned in verse 4? What was the second plan for raising money? Why was this more successful? How was the money counted? How paid out? What practical truths are taught in this lesson?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Foundational reform.

I. The mission and work of Joash.

II. The result of Godly preparation.

I. The mission and work of Joash. The temple at Jerusalem had been the nursery and sanctuary of Joash when a child in hiding from the cruel Athaliah, and he was zealous for its honor. He signalized his otherwise ordinary career by laying this matter much to heart and taking it thoroughly in hand. He counseled Jehoiada. He incited the hesitating priests. He called forth the energy of the people. He would not let any slackness, on the part of those who should have been eager and diligent, constitute any serious hindrance. The project was becoming and right. It was Judah's duty to protect and preserve the temple. It had suffered mutilation at the hands of Athaliah in order to construct the temple of Baal. Joash gave ample time for the successful working of his first plan which was proposed at the beginning of his reign. The general indifference to the old Jewish system of worship, due to the corruption of idolatry, caused much lethargy on the part of the people, which could be broken up only by some extraordinary method. There was widespread dissatisfaction with the course pursued by the priests. Having abandoned the first plan, the king quickly unfolded his second one, which was as simple as it was effective. The persistent and successful efforts of Joash to accomplish an object which was for the honor of true religion and which had not engaged the co-operation of the priesthood proved him worthy of true commendation. Royal proclamation was made of the new plan throughout the land. In ordaining that the temple should be repaired, Joash directed how the funds for the work were to be obtained. The unique plan of using a chest was an advantage to the priests as well as to the people. It put the order, as a whole, above suspicion and reproach. Every piece of money was strictly accounted for. The expenditure was as noteworthy as the gathering. Following up the precautions to inspire confidence, was the appointment of men to superintend the work, who could be implicitly trusted. His plans of gathering and expending the money set Joash in a favorable light. He should have full credit for the one luminous work of his whole reign, the repair of the temple. It affords a remarkable instance of the cheerful giving of a voluntary offering.

II. The result of godly preparation. Heredity did much against the formation of a strong character in Joash. His environment was his strong uplift. He had godly instruction. He had a good counselor. He had an excellent opportunity. He was the creature of Providence, the child of divine care and watchful love. The beginning of his life was conspicuous for the greatness and worthiness of its zeal. He enjoyed the sustaining help of the best and most faithful of friends in the godly priest Jehoiada. To him he owed his life in his infancy. To him he owed his instruction in boyhood. To him he was indebted for counsel in his manhood. Jehoiada sustained the hand of Joash in his work of repairing the temple. He did much to maintain the worship of God in the land against all reactionary influences, whether at court or among the princes or with the people. Few men have rendered such distinguished service to their cuntry as did Jehoiada. It required no small heroism to stand forth as a servant of Jehovah in the days of Ahaziah and Athaliah. To him the nation owed the preservation of its king, its throne, its religion and its temple. He was the man best fitted to occupy the throne of Juddah and therefore the best fitted to direct the boy king whose life he had guarded to the end, that he might perpetuate the family of David upon the throne of Judah. Jehoiada furnished an example of influence exercised for good. He possessed three elements of success—power arising from his priestly office, piety, which gave him the principles on which to discharge his mission, and courage arising from his faith in God. T. R. A.

ITALY'S SHARE

Will Furnish Hospitals for Allies and Serbians.

London Cable.——The first news of actual aid by Italy for the Allies fighting in the Balkans comes from a correspondent at Rome to-night, though this aid is not of a military character. The correspondent received word from Syracuse that wounded British soldiers and sailors from the Dardanelles, as well as wounded allied troops from Serbia, will be shortly sent for convalescence to the Italian city. This indicates that Italy will furnish army hospitals for the Allies, taking an important task from their hands.

FARM AND GARDEN

GARDEN AND ORCHARD IN THE FALL.

Don't let the garden go to weeds It ered, to plow the soil and sow rye. This will give a good crop of straw next year—and rye straw is a crop worth while. Besides, during the winter, green rye can be mowed off each day and fed the hens. If rye is not wanted, grow anything else in preference to weeds.

Get down the scythe and cut down the weeds, especially those from the fence rows, along the roadside and other out-of-the-way places. Unless the weeds are killed they will go to seed, and next year the garden will be more thickly sown with these pests than ever before.

Rake up all rubbish. Nothing is so disgusting as an abandoned garden patch littered with refuse. Keep the place in order. This likewise applies to the orchard.

Turn the hens on the late garden plot after the crop has been gathered. This can be done a week or two before the rubbish is cleaned up. The hens will find much that will be of benefit to them—short grass, decayed fruit, seeds, worms and bugs. Then can be raked up what the hens have left.

Don't be a soil robber. There are too many who take from but seldom add sufficient to the ground. The cases where the soil is too rich are very rare. Now is the time to improve the garden spot. Manure plowed in the soil in the fall is like putting money in the savings bank.

Autumn is the time to set our scallions (better known as scullions). They should be sheltered by litter or frames to secure early spring growth. They certainly are a relish in early spring, before the regular onions are ready for market.

Spinach might be termed a winter plant, and can be sown in the autumn. It should be protected during the winter with litter or straw.

There is no better dressing for trees, especially the plum, than wood ashes.

All trees become more thrifty, and the fruit larger, if each season the orchard is plowed.

Cut off and burn the blighted limbs of the pear tree. Limbs that die of blight are not dangerous, as the fungus has also died.

It matters little whether tree planting is done in spring or fall, if the tree is a good, hardy one, and the planting has been properly performed.

Always make the hole large enough so that all the small roots can be spread out and firmed with the soil.

Nothing should be grown in the orchard that will prevent the cultivation of the trees.

The orchard should be moist. Fruit trees will not grow in a soil saturated with stagnant moisture. Don't plant too deep.

Prune with a sharp, clean cut any broken or injured roots.

It is a mistake to plant too many varieties of fruit in the orchard.

Never plant when the soil is wet and sticky and always pack the dirt well around the roots.

Never allow any green, unfermented manure to come in contact with the roots.

Cut back at least one-half of the previous year's growth of wood when planting.

Cut out the diseased part of trees and burn. To allow diseased branches to lie in the orchard is apt to spread the disease.

When a tree dies remove it and as much of the root as possible. Leave the hole just as the work left it until ready to plant the new tree, which should be at least several weeks. Then fill in with good soil and plant the tree, tramping it well.

Always set the trees in straight rows. They are more easily cultivated and make a neater appearance.

One-year-old trees are best for planting.

White-washing makes clean, smooth-barked trees.

CAREFUL BUYING PAYS.

Success in farming is not entirely confined to production and marketing. These are very important essentials, but there is one side of the business of farming to which many people do not pay sufficient attention .The success of farming from a business point of view requires care in buying. It is one of the principles governing success in any business. The man who buys foolishly or carelessly throws away at least a part of his expenditure. He may pay more than an article is worth, through not giving sufficient attention to details. To avoid this every farmer should know exactly what he wants and should buy with that object in view. The more exacting the requirements the more need there is for care in the selection. It is not always wise to refrain from buying needful articles that is false economy. Money well invested will invariably give increased returns and the satisfaction of lightened labor. Use judgment and in making the decision study all sides of the question.

NOTES.

Burn the weeds now, while they are dry. They will be hard to handle after the fall rains and winter storms come.

A dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds under ordinary conditions voids about 12 tons of solid and liquid manure per year, worth about $70. The actual value of barnyard manure, according to authorities, is from $2.50 to $3.50 per ton. Where manure is properly kept about 80 per cent. of its value should be returned to the soil. This is one source of profit in keeping animals.

Set your face toward diversification of crops. You will find it safe, provided always you diversify with intelligence. The merchant does not buy goods merely for the sake of having them in stock, but because he expects to sell them. Let us raise what people want, what they must have, war or no war.

Young animals make more pounds of gain from their food than when older. Dean Henry, of Wisconsin, gathered a lot of data on this and found that 38-pound pigs required 293 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of gain; 78-pound pigs required 400 pounds of feed; 128-pound hogs, 437 pounds of feed; 174-pound pigs, 482 pounds; 226-pound pigs, 498 pounds; 271-pound pigs 511 pounds, and for the 330-pound hogs it took 535 pounds of food to make the 100 pounds of gain, or nearly twice as much as for the 38-pound pig. This emphasizes the importance of pushing the hogs from the start in order to make the most economical gains. It has been found at the North Dakota Experiment Station that April pigs can be made to weigh 200 to 250 pounds by November 1st.

There is a cash market for good butcher hogs, every day in the year.

Remember that paint judiciously used will do more to improve the appearance of the buildings than any other investment requiring such a small expenditure. A few dollars invested in paint will enable you to save hundreds of dollars in deterioration of farm buildings, implements, vehicles, machines, etc., and will make the place look like it was owned and operated by a progressive. It requires little or no skill to apply paint. Any intelligent person may paint the farm buildings and farm machinery.

It costs $39.52 to raise a one-year-old heifer, according to the two-year-old heifer, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. But that's cheaper than buying them, if we raise the right kind. The animal we want to buy is usually the one the other fellow doesn't want to sell, anyhow.

Deep thinking is as necessary to good farming as deep ploughing.

Soils termed loams usually contain from 30 to 50 per cent. of sand, mixed with silt and a little clay. Sandy loams contain from 50 to 75 per cent. of sand. Fine sandy loams are soils with from 50 to 75 per cent. of fine sand mixed with silt and a little clay. Sands are soils with more than 70 per cent. of sand. Gravelly loam is soil with 15 to 50 per cent. of gravel and much sand and a little silt. Gravels are soils with more than 50 per cent. of gravel.

A well-fed pig grows faster than a hungry one, and growing pigs will sleep instead of squeal. By this sign you can tell a good farmer from a shiftless one. Do your pigs squeal?

Hen manure is so good for the garden and so bad for the hens that it should never be left in the coop.

Poultry World

CARE OF LAYING HENS.

The first thing is the foundation stock, which should be culled closely while young. The object of this is to eliminate all the weak and inferior specimens. When they are placed in the brooder I mark the strong chicks with a very little red paint, just enough to be seen readily. When this is shed, I mark them again with baby-chick leg-bands, which are advertised in poultry papers.

Another culling takes place in the fall. The reason for this is, chicks molt four times before becoming mature hens, and this is quite a strain upon them, which some birds can not endure and remain strong for producing a good egg-yield. The culled birds I kill, sell or dispose of in some way. This fall culling is very necessary for these reasons

1. They are weak and contract disease easily and expose the rest of the flock.

2. They are late in maturing, also, and are quite apt to produce late-maturing chicks.

3. If these birds are kept, they eat the profits which the strong birds produce.

I have made these mistakes myself and know whereof I write.

Now the third culling should be for the breeder. This should be after shedding. All birds that have pale combs, slow movements, that sit on the roosts much of the day, and have rough, ragged plumage, quick and nervous movements, are most desired by successful breeders. These are the indications of health and vigor, which are the first essentials, of course.

But all these may exist and yet the hen not be a good egg-producer. In order to determine a good egg-producer, the head furnishings should be of fair size, fine texture; a short, broad head. A thin, long, snake-like head should be discarded. A full bright eye, setting closely (not loosely as some do) in the sockets, indicates a strong neck, set on a wedge-shaped body, is another indication of a good egg-producer.

The breast should be broad and full The back, long and wide; abdomen, deep and capacious, making a well-formed body. The legs should be neither too long nor too short, and should be wide apart. Shanks should be large and full and of a pale yellow, after a year of egg-production. A high, close-set tail is another indication of a good egg-producer.

The pelvic bones should be wide apart and pliable. The male bird should be active, alert for defense, standing erect and proud.

His conformation and characteristics should be the same as the hens' already described.

The pelvic bones of the male should be of the same conformation as the female in regard to width and pliableness, as the influence of the sire upon the progeny is greater than that of the dam.—Ellis J. Stewart, in Prairie Farm and Home.

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION.

The two fundamental factors in winter egg production are early hatching and proper care of the stock.

Pullets hatched early enough to mature and commence laying in October or November, can be relied upon to produce a good share of the winter eggs.

Close, warm quarters are not at all conductive to a good winter egg yield. Fresh-air quarters promote health and vitality.

Fowls can stand almost any amount of cold so long as the air is dry; but cold, damp air must not be permitted in the house, as this is one of the principal causes of colds and roup.

In the fresh-air type of poultry houses the litter will remain light and dry, whereas in the closed, warm coops the floor and litter will be damp and filthy.

The hens must have an abundance of good, wholesome food, and never be deprived of their full share. There should be an abundance of a variety of feed, but the fowls should be compelled to work for it. Exercise is of prime importance and is just as needful to a good egg-yield as is the food they consume.

The increased supply of eggs resulting from this feed will pay for all the time and trouble taken to prepare it. Properly cured cut clover contains from ten to fifteen per cent. protein, and as protein is absoultely necessary for a good egg yield, it will be at once seen why cut clover is invaluable as a green food.

Sprouted oats are excellent green feed too, and are easily provided at any time. The fowls relish them and there will be waste, as everything is consumed.

NOTES.

Great the rooster is all right for the culls, but one should be sure to save enough males that show promise for future breeders. Ofttimes the fast growing cockerel that looks awkward makes the best fowl when full matured.

A Maryland fowl with a Philadelphia owner now holds the world's egg-laying record which still keeps the East ahead in poultry. Nothing seems impossible in the way of records in poultry, but the record this Maryland hen has made is likely to stand for some time to come.

Clean the poultry quarters now, taking a bright, warm day that the new earth floors on the floors and the spray used on the woodwork have time to dry out

SWARMING TO THE RANKS NOW

The King's Call and the Cavell Crime Have Their Effect,

But Disloyal Employers Are Causing Trouble.

London Cable —There has been a great increase in recruiting throughout the past week, according to a number of newspapers. The Manchester Guardian says that recruiting is now going on at a higher rate than any reached since the early months of the war. King George's proclamation and the execution of Miss Edith Cavell in Belgium both having been the cause of bringing many into the ranks. The increase, it is noted, is despite the fact that Lord Derby's scheme for calling on the men by sections, drawing first the unmarried and those not engaged in work connected with military production, has not yet been put into operation.

The Guardian published messages from various towns reporting heavy enlistments. Manchester and Birmingham are included among the centres showing the best results.

One of the chief obstacles confronting the authorities is the attitude of many employers, who, instead of urging their men to join the colors, are not only refusing to grant them allowances, as was done in the earlier stages of the war, but will not guarantee that employees who enlist shall be reinstated in their positions on their return. The matter is being investigated by labor leaders, who probably will make a report to Lord Derby.

Arthur Henderson, of the Board of Education, has addressed a circular appeal to teachers throughout the country urging all those who can enlist to do so. Teachers, he said, must be prepared to make greater sacrifices. "There is a time," says the circular, "when a man who is building leave his work to guard against the destruction of the building itself. That time has now come."

200,000 MEN NOW IN LINE

Canada Has That Many Either at Front or in Training.

Nearly 20 New Battalions During the Past Month.

Ottawa Despatch—There are now 200,000 Canadian soldiers under arms, either at the front, in England or Canada.

To the 160,000 which it was announced up to the end of September nearly twenty new battalions have been added during the past month, while the foundations of others are being laid by the plan of the Minister of Militia to raise and train men in the smaller local centres.

The new units recently recruited are as follows: Two pioneer regiments,, one in Western Canada and one in Eastern Canada One regiment of mounted rifles from Niagara district; one battalion from Toronto; one from Grey County; two from Simcoe County; one from Ontario County under Sam Sharpe, M.P.; one or possibly two from Elgin and Kent Counties; one from Essex County; one from the Rainy River and Fort William districts; two new battalions from Manitoba; two from Saskatchewan; one from Alberta; one from New Brunswick, and one at Victoria, with another to be raised on the British Columbia mainland.

HUN GUNS AT HORSE GUARDS

Trophies of Victory at Loos Delight London Crowds.

Twenty-One Field Guns and Three Trench Mortars.

London Cable—With their silent muzzles pointing towards St. James' Park, the first trophies of the great offensive in France were ranged on the Horse Guards parade to-day. Twenty-one German field guns and three trench mortars formed a war exhibit of the highest interest to Londoners. Not since Crimea and the Indian Mutiny have guns captured from an enemy crunched the gravel of the Horse Guards parade and publicly ranged as labeled exhibits.

With the exception of three pieces captured at Le Cateau, August 26, 1914 the whole of the guns took part in the battle of Loos September 25 last. The mud and stain of the battlefield is upon them.

The trophies were hauled into position by the gunners of the Royal Horse Artillery, and beneath the muzzle of each gun was driven a little notice board informing the public of the name of the regiment or division which captured it and where it was captured. Four armed sentries guarded the trophies and a sentry box was placed at each of the four corners of the wired enclosure. The presence of these captured guns from Loos made an appeal to the imagination of thousands of people who crowded around the enclosure

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FRAMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 45	0 50
Butter, good to choice	0 28	0 33
Spring chickens, dressed	0 18	0 20
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0 13	0 15
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 18	0 20
Geese, lb.	0 18	0 20
Turkeys	0 25	0 30
Apples, bkt.	0 30	0 45
Do., bbl.	3 00	4 50
Crabapples, bkt.	0 40	0 50
Cantaloupes, bkt.	0 40	0 50
Pears, 11-qt. bkt.	0 30	0 65
Potatoes, bag	1 15	1 25
Do., basket	0 35	0 40
Sweet potatoes, hamper	1 15	1 25
Onions, 70 lbs.	1 00	1 25
Do., Spanish, case	3 75	4 00
Tomatoes, bkt.	0 25	0 40
Cabbage, do	0 35	0 45
Cauliflower, dozen	1 00	1 25
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.	0 15	0 18
Do., Rogers	0 22	0 25
Celery, dozen	0 20	0 30
Cranberries, bbl.	8 50	9 50
Grape fruit case	4 75	5 25

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted wholesale, to arrive at Toronto, as follows: per cwt.

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$6 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 21
Do., St. Lawrence	6 21
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 21
Lantic, extra granulated	5 96
Do., 2 and 5-lb. packages	6 41
Lantic, extra granulated	6 11
Do., Star granulated	5 96
Do., 2 and 5-lb. packages	6 41
Do., gunnies, 10-lb.	6 26
Do., gunnies, 20-lb.	6 31
Do., brilliant yellow	5 71
Extra S. C. Acadia, granulated	6 01
Beaver, granulated, 100 lbs.	5 96
Yellow, No. 1 light, 100 lb.	5 71

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$9 50	$11 00
Do., hindquarters	14 00	15 50
Do., choice sides	11 75	12 50
Do., common, cwt.	10 25	11 00
Shop hogs	13 00	14 00
Do., heavy	10 50	11 00
Spring lambs	13 50	14 50
Mutton, light	11 00	13 00

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—791 cattle; 67 calves, 1,552 hogs, 2422 sheep.

Export cattle, choice	7 50	8 00
Butcher cattle, choice	6 75	7 25
do. do. medium	6 25	6 50
do. do. common	5 25	6 00
Butcher cows, choice	5 75	6 25
do. do. medium	5 00	5 50
do. do. canners	3 25	3 75
do. bulls	4 25	6 25
Feeding steers	6 00	6 75
Stockers, choice	6 00	6 75
do. light	5 00	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	60 00	100 00
Springers	60 00	100 00
Sheep, ewes	6 00	6 50
Bucks and culls	4 00	4 75
Lambs	8 50	8 85
Hogs, off cars	9 40	9 65
Hogs, f. o. b.	8 90	
Calves	4 25	11 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	1 01¼	1 02⅝	1 00½	1 00½
Dec.	0 93⅝	0 93⅞	0 92⅞	0 93⅛
May	0 98½	0 98⅞	0 98⅛	0 98⅛
Oats—				
Oct.	0 47½	0 47½	0 45	0 46¼
Nov.	0 40¼	0 41¼	0 40¼	0 41¼
Dec.	0 36⅝	0 36⅞	0 36⅝	0 36⅞
Flax—				
Oct.	1 65	1 66	1 65	1 66
Nov.	1 65	1 67	1 65	1 67
Dec.	1 63½	1 64	1 63½	1 64
May	1 68	1 70	1 68	1 70

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—December, 95 7-8c; May, 99 3-8c; cash No. 1 hard, $1.00 7-8; No. 1 Northern, 97 7-8 to 99 7-8c; No. 2 Northern, 92 7-8 to 96 7-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 67 to 68c. Oats—No. 3 white 34 to 34 1-2c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 98 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 97 7-8c; No. 2 Northern, 93 7-8c; Montana No. 2 hard, 97 7-8c; December, 96 7-8c; May, 99 3-4c. Linseed, cash, $1.88 1-2; December, $1.85; May, $1.89 3-4.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston.—At the Frontenac Cheese Board meeting here to-day 530 boxes of colored were offered; 355 boxes sold at 15 3-4c.

Brockville—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 2,240 colored and 935 white. The highest offer of 15c was refused; no sales.

Vankleek Hill.—There were 780 white and 218 boxes colored cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill Cheese Board here to-day, the white selling at 15 13-16c and the colored at 15 3-4c. Six buyers were present.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—A mixed assortment of 8,400 bales was offered at the wool auction sales to-day. Fine grades were firm, and Americans bought suitable parcels. Lower grades were easy, and they were frequently withdrawn.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow.—Watson and Batchelor report light supplies and firmer demand. Scotch steers, 13c to 14 1-2c; Irish, 10 1-4c to 11 3-4c; best bulls, 9c to 11 1-4c, live weight.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Receipts: cattle 900; cows and springers 50; sheep and lambs 1,500; hogs 1,100.

Prime beeves 7; medium 5 to 6 3-4; common 3 3-4 to 4 3-4; bulls 4 to 4 3-4; canners 3 to 3 1-2.

Sheep 5; lambs 7 1-2 to 8 1-4; hogs 9 1-4.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 600 head; slow and easy.

Veals, receipts 250 head; active and steady, $4.00 to $12.00.

Hogs, receipts 6,500 head; active; heavy $7.50 to $7.75; mixed $7.60 to $7.70; yorkers $7.25 to $7.60; pigs $7.00; roughs $6.40 to $6.60; stags $5.00 to $6.00.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 4,000 head; lambs $6.00 to $9.25; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 6,000.

Market steady.

Beeves, native	5 00	10 50
Western steers	6 50	8 60
Cows and heifers	2 80	8 25
Calves	7 25	11 00

Hogs, receipts 18,000.

Light	6 50	7 45
Mixed	6 45	7 70
Heavy	6 30	7 60
Rough	6 30	6 50
Pigs	3 75	7 10
Bulk of sales	6 60	7 25

Sheep, receipts 11,000.

Market steady.

Wethers	6 00	6 60
Lambs, native	7 00	9 25

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot quiet.

No. 2 Manitoba—11s, 4 1-2d.

No. 3 Manitoba—11s, 3 1-2d.

No. 2 hard winter, old—12s, 3 1-2d.

No. 2 Chicago, new—11s, 2d.

Corn, spot quiet.

La Plata—7s, 6 1-2d.

Flour, winter patents—42s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£2, 10s, to £5.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—77s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—59s.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—75s.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—56s, 6d.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—55s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—71s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—49s.

Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—49s; old—50s, 6d.

American, refined—56s, 9d.

Butter, finest U. S. in 56-lb. boxes—95s, 6d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—82s.

Colored—84s.

Tallow, prime city—36s.

Australian in London—40s, 1 1-2d.

Turpentine, spirits—40s, 6d.

Resin, common—12s, 6d.

Petroleum, refined—9 3-4d.

Linseed Oil—30s, 6d.

Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—32s.

MANY COUNTY BATTALIONS

Ottawa, Report.—Simcoe's lead in raising a battalion is being followed by other counties including Ontario, Essex, Huron, Lanark and several from the West. Major Sam Sharpe will command the Ontario county battalion. The Essex offer, through Oliver Wilcox, M. P., is for one and perhaps two, while Huron has made a number two.