SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VIII. August 22nd, 1915

Asa's Good Reign—2 Chronicles 15; 1-15.

COMMENTARY. —I. The message to Asa (vs. 1-7). 1. The spirit of God — The Holy Spirit moved the hearts of men in Old Testament times (2 Chron. 20; 14; 24;20; 2 Peter 1;21). Azariah—We know nothing of this prophet aside from what is here recorded. A prophet is one who brings a message from God. It may declare future events, or, as in this place, it may be a message of instruction or encouragement. 2. To meet Asa — Asa and his army were returning from their victory over the Ethiopian host under Zerah. Asa had cried unto the Lord in submission and faith, and his triumph was complete. A large amount of spoil came into his hands. The Lord is with you—The condition upon which the Lord was with Asa was that Asa took his place on God's side. This message came both as an encouragement and a warning. No one can expect the presence, favor and help of the Lord unless he is obedient to Him and earnest and trustful. If ye seek Him—Compare the words of Jesus in Matt. 7;7. He will forsake you —This truth was verified in the history of God's chosen people again and again. Those who in their hearts and by their actions reject God are rejected by Him. It is an awful calamity to be forsaken by the Lord. 3. For a long season.. without the true God—Various views are held regarding these words. Some think reference is made to spiritual conditions in the kingdom of Israel, while others believe that the state of Judah under Rehobeam and Abijah is intended. It is maintained by others that it is a prophecy of future conditions among the Jews, and still others hold that the words are applicable to the times of the judges. Taken in connection with the fourth verse the sense seems to be that many times they had been without the true God and a proper regard for His worship and law, but whenever they turned to him and sought Him they found Him. A teaching priest—There were always priests, but often they were faithless, and through their failure the people were not instructed in the law. 4 In their trouble—Men and nations are inclined to forget God, but when trouble and distress come they are often led to turn unto him for help.

5. In those times—When God's law was disregarded. No peace.. great vexations—God has said that there is no peace to the wicked. They may be outwardly prosperous, but within is turmoil and strife. This was the condition of the nation in their rebellion against God. 6. Nation was destroyed of nation.— The kingdom of Judah and Israel waged frequent and destructive wars with each other. City of city—In the times of the judges it was not uncommon for one city to be attacked by another. Adversity—God permitted hostile nations to make inroads into Israel as judgments upon the nation because of their sin. 7 Be ye strong therefore—In view of God's past dealings with His people there was great encouragement for them to be submissive, trustful and firm.

II. Asa encouraged (v. 8). 8. the prophecy of Oded—It is evident that either the words, "Azariah the son of", have been omitted or the word "Obed" has crept into the text from a marginal note, for the phophet here mentioned is the same one whose name is given in the first verse. Took courage—there were two strong reasons why Asa should be full of courage. He had gained a remarkable victory over the Ethiopians through the help of the Lord, and the prophet had come to him with a most inspiring message. Put away....idols —his courage moved him to action. He had already made an effort to to destroy idolatry (2 Chron. 14:3), but the prophet's message, following his great victory, urged him on to another strong effort to complete the work. Out of the cities—Asa considered that his responsibility did not end with Judah and Benjamin, but extended to all the territory providentially under his control. His father had taken from Israel the cities Bethel and Jeshanah (2 Chron. 13:19) Mount Ephraim—the mountainous region of the tribe of Ephraim. Renewed the altar of the Lord—This was the great brazen altar (2 Chron. 4:1), the altar of burnt-offering, and stood before the porch of the temple.

III—A great assembly (vs. 9:11) 9. All Judah and Benjamin—the tribes which constituted the kingdom of Judah. Asa desired that the reforms he had undertaken should be most thorough and wide-spread, hence his calling an assembly of the people. Strangers—those belonging to the kingdom of Israel who were drawn to Judah by the great reformation there in progress. In abundance—a genuine revival of religion always attracts the people. The Lord his God was with him—the Lord was with him because he took his position on the side of truth and righteousness, and did his duty in the destruction of idolatry. Idolatry was prevalent in the kingdom of Israel and many of the people longed for something better, and when they say that God was with Judah they flocked thither. 10. Gathered.... in the third month—the assembly was held at Jerusalem at the feast of Pentecost, fifty days after the Passover. 11. They offered unto the Lord —They who expect help from the Lord make their offering to him.

IV. A solemn covenant (vs. 12-15). 12. Entered into a covenant—1. The people realized their need. 2. They made their offering to God. 3. They made solemn vows to the Lord. It is an easy-going, worldly religion that does not take hold upon the consciences of men. All their heart.... all their soul—The expression used includes the entire being, physical, intellectual and moral. The pledge made to seek the Lord thus could not fail of results. 13. Would not seek the Lord, etc.—Thus no toleration was given to idolatry, so that it must be rooted out; and, that this covenant might be properly binding, they confirmed it with an oath, and God accepted them and their services.—Clarke. See Exod. 22. 20; Deut. 13. 6-15; 17. 2-6. 14. With a loud voice—They believed they were doing the right thing and were not ashamed. They were intensely in earnest. They were exercised in a good cause. Trumpets—Crooked horns. Cornets — Straight horns. 15. Rejoiced—The people had done their part and God fulfilled His promise. Joy forms a large part of true religion.

Questions.—What kings had reigned before Asa in Judah? Who was king in Israel at this time? What prophet came to Asa? What message did he bring? By what two things was Asa encouraged? What great work did Asa undertake? What was the object in calling the assembly of all the nation? Describe the sacrifices that were made. What covenant did the people make? How was their earnestness shown? What were the feelings of the people? What reasons were there for rejoicing?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Reformation in Judah.

I. Proposed by the prophet.

II. Undertaken by the king.

1. Proposed by the prophet. The prophet Azariah met King Asa and his warriors with words of timely admonition and warning as they were returning from a victorious campaign. The conqueror's welcome was a message from God. Courage in perceiving and doing the right thing was the special demand of the hour. A sacred duty was presented by the prophet, who deemed it as much an obligation as an endowment to be spiritually strong By illustration he showed that fidelity to God had proved to be the condition of prosperity, while religious apostasy was as surely followed by national disaster. The right thing in Judah at that time was to adhere to Jehovah, to reform the abuses of previous reigns and to exterminate idolatrous rites which had been introduced by earlier kings. The prophet laid emphasis upon the necessity of whole-heartedness in seeking God. Only twenty years had elapsed since the death of Solomon, yet irreligion and vice had corrupted the nation. The moral condition was deplorable when Asa came to the throne. The apostasy of Solomon had inaugurated a retrogression which was aggravated in the reign of successive kings, so that for three generations the abominations of the heathen were increasing. Idolatry was immorality concentrated in its most hideous forms. No religious zeal could have been genuine in a monarch which did not sweep the land clean of idolatry. Asa was called upon to be strong in the face of all that was wrong. He was given the promise of success in his work with the assurance that God would be present, to give energy to all the powers and faculties of body and mind.

II. Undertaken by the King. Encouraged by the words of the prophet, King Asa determined to convene a national assembly and enter into a solemn covenant to carry out the work of reformation. He saw that sin was sapping the foundation of the nation's stability and strength and he set himself to uproot it. Neither reverence for the dead nor fear of the living was suffered to stand in the way of his obedience to God. An independent spirit and a resolute will were combined with his piety. It showed the spirit of the people that they responded at once to the king's call. The need of the time was manifestly met. Asa and his people manifested truest wisdom when they, by a national act, sought the Benjamin, with such Israelites as were in sympathy with the new movement, were summoned to Jerusalem to covenant to seek God. Asa began at the right place. He did thorough work up to the limit of his power. Beginning with his own house, he removed the idols which his father had set up. He put down idolatry with unflinching faithfulness. This was followed by public proclamation of a revived faith before the world. There was a thorough reformation of character and reformation of life. The heart of the revival lay in a revival of their covenant with God. The same truths that inspire every true revival in Judah, the faithfulness of God and human responsibility, mercy for the penitent and punishment for the rebellious. The moral reformation is suggested by the words, "He took away the Sodomites out of the land." That was the first step toward a religious reformation. Asa's reform made itself felt in diminishing opportunities for sin, in destroying incentives to sin, in removing influences to sin. His confidence was displayed by his repose in God amid peril, by his prayer to God under difficulty, by the consecration of himself and his people to God after their great victory in battle. The moral conditions which surrounded Asa only magnify the grace which made him what he was. Educated by his idolatrous grandmother Maachah, a daughter of the rebellious Absalom, he had to rise to the standard of his ancestor David before he could deal with the sin that surrounded him. He stood in strong contrast to Solomon, the wise king and great monarch who built idol altars for his heathen wives. In so doing Solomon granted to foreign deities and shameful superstitions a foot in the midst of God's people. Asa was the first to stem the tide of sin with which that great ancestor had flooded the land. He was earnest and pious.—T. R. A.

CARRANZA WARNS

Latin-American Conference Disliked by Mexicans.

Washington Report.—General Carranza, through his Washington agents, to-day notified Secretary of State Lansing that "the Mexican people view with displeasure" any attempt tending to frustrate the success of Carranza's armed forces. Carranza's message referred to the Pan-American Conference, and was taken as plainly signifying he would not agree with its action toward Mexican afairs.

Carranza also has sent a similar notification to the diplomatic representatives of all the Latin-American Republics participating in the Mexican Conference.

FARM AND GARDEN

SUMMER CARE OF FOALS.

The first summer is the time when growth can be put on the colt cheapest and most profitably. Plenty of food is necessary for the best growth and development. Of all feeds, the mother's milk is of greatest importance. It is essential that the dam be cared for in such a way as will cause her to yield the biggest supply of milk possible. Mares suckling foals should be fed liberally of clean healthful appetizing foods. It is permissible and usually advisable that the mare be worked. She should, however, be in the hands of the most thoughtful, careful driver, and should be handled with good judgment.

After the age of about one month the foal needs food in addition to what it can secure from its mother. Clean, bright oats makes probably the best food that is available on the farm. A mixture of oats, bran and oil meal in proportion of 6 1-3 is splendid if one will go to the trouble of preparing or mixing the feed. Ordinarily a colt will learn to eat the first mouthful from the mother's feed box but he cannot get enough there. He must have a small box out of reach of the mare, or some place where the larger and older stock can not touch it.

Good pasture is highly important in securing gain and growth. In fact there is no one thing so necessary aside from mother's milk. If the mare is worked in the field, and the colt should have the best grass pasture as possible night. Care must be given that pastures are not over-stocked and that variety of grasses or succession of pastures is provided to avoid the dry grass in summer. The mare relishes grass and her milk flow is stimulated and increased by good pasture. The colt relishes grass, gets needed exercise, and will thrive best where pasture is abundant.

If the mare and colt are running on pasture, supplemental feed will be needed just the same, especially when the grass begin to dry up. A feeding place should be constructed in such a way that young colts can enter and older stock cannot. Grain should be fed liberally in this separate pen.

Colts should not follow mares at work in fields during summer and fall. They should be left in clean stalls, paddocks or pastures where they can not hurt themselves. Colts love company and where there are a number of them on the farm, they should be in the same stall, paddock, or pasture while the mares are in the field. Good sense and judgment must be used in allowing the youngster to suckle at noon and evening.

It is very necessary to keep the colt free from accident. Wire cuts, nail pricks and bruises produce severe losses on many farms where colts are grown. To just the extent that a man keeps his colts free from accident, he increases his profits. Old sagging fences must be straightened up; corner posts must be set; broken boards with nails in them must be gathered up. Every precaution possible must be taken to guard against injury because it means the saving of money.

Flies, too, must be guarded against by having the barn clean and by having manure piles and all breeding ground for flies cleaned up. Shelter from the hot sun in summer is another factor that increases the growth and thrift of the colt and increases the profit of the owner.

It pays to handle the colt the first summer. They should be broken to halter. Their feet should be picked up and whenever they need it, trimmed. If they are handled the first summer, much of the work of breaking later will not be necessary. Good care and management the first summer will cause the colt to become a bigger and better horse and a more profitable farm product.—H. E. McCartney, Assistant in Animal Husbandry Extension, Perdue University Experiment Station.

ADVANTAGES OF SHEEP RAISING.

1. The sheep is a dual purpose animal, producing both wool and mutton.

2. The initial expenditure is small. Every farmer can well afford the investment of the necessary capital in a few sheep.

3. Rapid monetary returns are received, the wool clip and the lamb crop being saleable annually.

4. Expensive buildings are by no means necessary. A warm lambing pen is required, but for the aged sheep a sheltered shed to protect them from the winter winds is alone sufficient.

5. Weed destruction represents another asset. Sheep will eat and relish almost every class of weed.

6. Sheep admittedly improve soil fertility. Their manure is rich and uniformly distributed.

7. Except at certain seasons of the year, less time and attention need be bestowed upon the care of sheep than in the case of almost any other animal without thereby endangering successful results.

NOTES.

The great majority of diseases are due to bad management and housing, including cold, damp and ill-ventilated houses, rich feeding, impure water and lack of exercise.

Nitrate of soda may be used to good advantage in hastening vegetables to maturity This fertilized is easily dissolved in the soil and readily available for the use of plants. It may be spread between the rows of garden plants, and you will be surprised at the rapidity of the growth. Apply two or three times at intervals of 10 days or two weeks at the rate of from 100 to 200 pounds per acre in all applications.

It is claimed that uncooked fresh mutton fat is better than oil as a preservative against rust in tools.

In order that a brood mare may deliver a strong, healthy foal she must have plenty of exercise. Ordinary farm work is the very best kind of exercise for her. There is no reason why she should not pay her board bill in the harness. Exercise does not mean heavy lugging on rough or slippery ground; it does not mean fast driving and over-heating, but regular, every-day work in the field, even right up to the day of foaling. Accompanied with this should be careful feeding and watering. Like all other questions of live stock management, it calls for the use of "common sense."

Frequent garden cultivation is very essential in seasons of frequent showers or heavy rains. Special pains should be taken to keep a soil mulch on the surface of the garden soil and thus prevent the weeds from making a start. This will require diligence in seasons like the present, when showers are frequent and the ground in serious danger of baking should it not be cultivated after the rain. Cultivation will also help tender garden plants to make better growth, as air, sunshine and plant food are supplied better by frequent cultivation.

If a saw, hammer, plane or other steel tool is damp, do not put it away in that condition. Lay it on the warm stove a few minutes until the metal warms up enough to dry off.

Watch the currant and gooseberry bushes for the currant worms. They will strip the leaves before you know it. Use a poison to kill them. Better spray them to-day. A teaspoonful of paris green or a few ounces of arsenate of lead in a sprinkling pot of water will do the trick.

A good dairyman should practice that nicety of care that is so essential for the production of that kind of milk labeled "certified." Such milk is absolutely necessary for those that are weak, and particularly for children, since they have not the strength of older people for resisting disease germs.

$20,000,000 IS LOSS TO GRAIN

Hon. Duff's Estimate of Recent Storm Damage.

Record Crop Expectations Dwindle to Average.

Toronto Report.—A loss of twenty million dollars, aside from the extra expense required to harvest the crops in their present condition, and the necessary rearrangement of other farm work, is a conservative estimate by Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture, of what the recent storms have meant to the farmers of Ontario. For the past week or more the Department of Agriculture has been busy gathering data from all parts of the province, and is now able, in a general way to sum up the situation. The reports indicate that while the storm has been general, it was varied in its effect in some districts, Central Ontario suffering the most heavily.

"But while the damage has been great, there is no cause for pessimism," stated the Minister yesterday. "Ontario will still, unless future conditions prove very disappointing, have a good average crop, and possibly a little better. The loss represents to a considerable degree the difference between a good average crop and the almost record crop which seemed to be promised two or three weeks ago"

The wheat crop, according to Hon. Mr. Duff, has been a heavy sufferer. This loss is especially regrettable since a large number of farmers increased their wheat acreage from purely patriotic reasons, and the crop damage netralizes their effort to a considerable extent.

"The wheat crop this year might have aggregated upwards of twenty million dollars, which is fifty per cent. more than usual. A small proportion of the wheat was cut and in the barn, a small portion was still standing, but the greater proportion was cut and in the fields. This is sprouting very considerably, rendering much of the crop unavailable for milling purposes. The loss might conservatively be placed at ten per cent.," he said.

Dealing with the oats crop, the Minister stated that it had been badly beaten down, and that a considerable portion would be lost owing to the fact that it will not mature properly and cannot be harvested satisfactorily. An even greater loss, he added, would result from the prevalence of smut in the fields, the seed of which was not treated with formalin. The total loss from these two causes would amount to about 25 per cent., or close to ten million dollars. At the best, only an average crop will be harvested.

The reports of Hon. Mr. Duff take a more hopeful view of the other crops. Barley was beaten down some, but is recovering, and with dry weather making it possible for the farmers to get into the fields with the binder, the loss will not be great. The second crop of hay is coming along splendidly, and is expected to more than even up for the light first crop. Corn has not been seriously injured, and although not promising favorably at the first of the season, is now looking well.

The potato crop is menaced with blight due to too much wet weather, and will not be as large as last year.

"Ever effort should, and no doubt will be put forward by the farmers to save the crop in the best possible condition," said the Minister. "Farmers have frequently in the past had to garner their crops under unfavorable conditions, as for instance, the exceedingly wet season of 1912, when, with rain every few days up to almost freezing time, they still gathered more than an average crop. I am confident, therefore, that the results will still make a very creditable showing for the agriculture of the Province.

GERMAN JURIST DEAD.

Berlin Report.—(Wireless to Sayville).—The death at Kissingen, Bavaria, of Prof. Heinrich Brunner, the eminent jurist, at the age of 76 years, is announced by the Overseas News Agency. For several years he occupied the chair of jurisprudence at Berlin University and prior to that had been a member of the faculties of the leading universities of Germany. He was the author of several educational works, and had been decorated with the Order of Pour Le Merite.

Always empty out any water left before filling a kettle. Very frequently the flat taste of tea is caused by using water that already has been boiled.

MORE TROUBLE FOR FARMERS

Damaged Crops Need Many More Men to Harvest

And Helpers Seem Extremely Hard to Get.

Toronto Report.—That a serious situation will confront the farmers of Ontario should it become necessary for them, as a result of the smashing down of the grain by recent storms, to secure a large amount of extra help to get in the crops, is admitted by officials of the Department of Agriculture.

Since the wind and rain storm of a week ago, the Department of Colonization and Immigration has received an unusual number of applications from farmers, asking for immediate help, but has been able to fill only a few of them.

In an endeavor to get in touch with men who would go on the farm, advertisements were placed in the daily newspapers, but the response has been disappointing.

"I do not suppose we are getting more than an average of five good men a day," stated Mr. Macdonnel, Director of Colonization and Immigration. "On the whole, a very poor class of labor has applied. Of course experienced farm hands are most in demand but any intelligent man who is willing to work can find work on farms."

One thing that makes it difficult for farmers to get extra help now is that most of the men who have had any harvesing experience at all are getting ready to go West for the larger wages paid workers in the Western wheat fields. A number of men have applied for places where they can work until the call comes from the West, but Ontario farmers want men for a month or two at least, and a large percentage of them are ready to give good men year-round employment.

RECORD CROP

Says Dominion Bulletin On Fall Wheat Harvest.

Ottawa Report.—A bulletin issued this afternoon by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce states that the fall wheat harvest is expected to be the greatest on record. The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of fall wheat in Canada for 1915 is 28.10 bushels, as compared with 21.41 bushels last year, and with 21.78 bushels, the averagt of the five years, 1910 and 1914.

The bulletin reads: "The harvested area of fall wheat in the five provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia amounts in 1915 to 1,208,700 acres, as compared with 973,300 acres in 1914, and the total estimated yield to 33,957,800 bushels, as compared with 20,837,000 bushels in 1914, and increase in total yield of 63 per cent. in area harvested. In average yield per acre and in total yield the fall wheat harvest of 1915 is therefore expected to be the largest on record. In Ontario the total estimated yield is 27,080,000 bushels from 972,000 acres, an average of 27.86 bushels per acre, and in Alberta, the total yield is 6,225,000 bushels from 215,700 acres, an average of 28.86 bushels per acre.

"The estimated yield of hay and clover for 1915 is 10,589,800 tons, from 7,875,000 acres, as compared with 9,206,000 tons from 7,997,000 acres in 1914, the average yield per acre being 1.34 tons, as compared with 1.15 tons in 1914. Alfalfa shows a total yield of 158,755 tons from 92,665 acres, as compared with 129,780 tons from 90,385 acres in 1914; the average yield per acre is 1.71 tons as compared with 1.44 tons."

WESTERN CROPS

Highly Optimistic Reports From Three Provinces.

Winnipeg Report.—A report on crop conditions, issued this morning by the Canadian Northern Railway, declares the continued very warm weather is having a splendid effect on ripening grains, and correspondents at most points agree that harvesting will be general throughout the prairie provinces about Aug. 20. A few points have already commenced cutting, while a few others will not begin general harvesting until the end of August or the first of September. A heavy yield is expected in practically all districts, only a few reporting damage from frost or hail.

Calgary, Alta., Report—After a flying tour of the south country, and after studying reports from the north, P. L. Naismith, Manager of the Canadian Pacific Department of National Resources, estimates the total value of Alberta's crop, when harvested, at one hundred million dollars. This is an average of $200 per head for every man, woman and child in the province.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Report.—E. N. Hopkins, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Directorate, interviewed on the crop says:

"I have seldom if ever, seen better prospects than manifest themselves to-day. The warm weather of the past fortnight has done all that was wanted, and the harvest will be started where the season is ripest, the operations will progress with the heat as it moves the country, and from conversations I have made of the crops for miles around the city, I think they will turn out about an average. With prices so much advanced over what they usually are, the monetary value of the crop will be the greatest ever known in the west. There is every reason for satisfaction and business men and farmers alike may shake hands over the prospect."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 28	0 32
Butter, choice, dairy	0 28	0 30
Spring chickens, dressed	0 28	0 35
Fowl, dressed, lb	0 18	0 20
Ducks, spring, lb.	0 20	0 [illegible]
Turkeys	0 23	0 25
Apples, bkt.	0 25	0 40
Raspberries, box	0 06	0 11
Red currants, bkt.	0 50	0 60
Black currants, bkt.	1 25	1 50
Blueberries, bkt.	1 50	1 65
Cherries, 11-qt. bkt.	0 45	0 60
Peaches, bkt.	0 50	0 75
Plums, bkt.	0 25	0 50
Potatoes, new, bag	1 00	1 10
Onions, 75 lbs.	0 85	1 00
Tomatoes, bkt.	0 20	0 30
Cabbage, Can., crate	0 20	0 30
Cantaloupes, Can., bkt.	0 60	0 75
Watermelons, each	0 35	0 50
Cauliflower, doz	1 00	1 75

SUGAR MARKETS.

Sugars are quoted as follows:

	per cwt.
Extra granulated, Redpath's	$6 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 81
Do., St. Lawrence	6 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 81
Dominion crystals	6 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 81
Lantic, granulated, 100's	6 71
Do., 50 2-lb. cartons	7 01
Do., 20 5-lb. cartons	7 01
Do., 10 10's gunnies	6 86
Do., 5 20's, gunnies	6 81
Do., brilliant yellow	6 31
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	6 61

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$10 50	$11 75
Do., hindquarters	15 00	16 00
Do., choice sides	12 50	13 00
Do., common, cwt.	11 00	12 00
Veals, common, cwt.	7 00	9 00
Shop hogs	12 00	12 50
Do., heavy	10 00	10 50
Spring lambs	20 00	22 00
Mutton, light	12 00	14 00

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	8 50	9 10
Butcher cattle, choice	8 00	8 00
do. do. medium	6 50	7 25
do. do. common	6 00	6 50
Butcher cows, choice	6 50	7 00
do. do. medium	5 25	5 75
do. do. canners	3 75	4 25
do. bulls	5 00	7 25
Feeding steers	6 00	7 50
Stockers, choice	6 25	7 00
do. light	5 00	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	60 00	90 00
Springers	60 00	90 00
Sheep, ewes	6 25	7 25
Bucks and culls	4 00	5 00
Lambs	8 25	10 00
Hogs, f. o b. cars	8 90	9 15
Calves	5 00	10 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	1 06	1 06½	1 05½	1 05⅝
Dec.	1 05	1 06⅞	1 05	1 05⅝
May	1 10¼	1 11⅞	1 10¼	1 10⅞
Oats—				
Oct	0 41⅛	0 41½	0 41⅛	0 41⅛
Flax—				
Oct.	1 48¾	1 50	1 48¾	1 49⅞

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.65 1-2; No. 1 Northern, $1.45 1-2 to $1.55; No. 2 Northern, $1.41 1-2 to $1.52 1-2; No. 3 wheat, $1.32 1-2 to $1.49 1-2; September, $1.08 1-2; December, $1.07 1-2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 82 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 54 to 54 1-2c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.55 3-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.51 3-8 to $1.54 3-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.48 3-8; September, $1.11 3-8; December, $1.08 3-4.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston.—At the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day, 558 boxes colored and 99 boxes white cheese offered. Sales were made of nearly all the stock at 12 1-4 to 12 1-8c.

Brockville—At to-day's Cheese Board, 3,120 colored and 910 white were offered. None sold; highest offer of 12c was refused.

Vankleek Hill.—There were 917 boxes of colored cheese boarded here to-day. The price offered was 12 1-16c, all selling at this figure. Six buyers were present.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 3,000.		
Market steady.		
Beeves, native	6 10	10 25
Cows and heifers	3 10	9 10
Calves	7 75	11 50
Hogs, receipts 14,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	7 05	7 85
Mixed	6 45	7 50
Heavy	6 30	7 25
Rough	6 30	6 45
Pigs	6 75	7 50
Bulk of sales	6 70	7 30
Sheep, receipts 15,000.		
Market weak.		
Western, sheep	6 00	7 50

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, steady.
No. 2 Manitoba—4s, 7 1-2d.
No. 1 Northern Duluth—4s, 7d.
Futures No. 2 hard Winter.
Corn, spot quiet.
American mixed, new—3s.
Peas, Canadian—4s, 6d.
Flour, winter patents—46, 15s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£5, 5s.
Pork, prime mess, western—64s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—90s.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—61s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—69s, 6d.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—62s.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—59s, 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—59s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., new—29s; old—40s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces—42s.
American, refined, in boxes—40s, 3d.
Butter, good U. S., new—73s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white—74s.
Colored—34s.
Tallow, prime city—35s, 9d.
Australian in London—34s.
Turpentine, spirits—11s, 6d.
Resin, common—7s, 6 1-4d.
Petroleum, refined—28s, 6d.

BEATTY HONORED

North Sea Victor Has Been Made Vice-Admiral.

London Cable.—The Official Gazette announces to-day that Sir David Beatty has been promoted to be a vice-admiral.

Sir David Beatty during the present war commanded the British fleets which in August, 1914, sank four German warships off Heligoland and won a victory over a German squadron in the North Sea the following January. In this latter fight the German cruiser Bluecher was sent to the bottom.

Vice-Admiral Beaty is only 45 years old, and the youngest officer ever promoted to the rank of a vice-admiral in the British navy.