SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON X.

December 5, 1915. Uzziah's Pride and Punishment.—2 Chron. 26:1-23.

Commentary—1. Uzziah, a king of Judah (vs. 1-3). Uzziah, also called Azariah (2 Kings 14:21), became king of Judah at the age of sixteen years. He continued to reign during a period of fifty-two years. His reign was longer than that of any other king of Judah except Manasseh, who reigned fifty-five years, and longer than any king of Israel. The account of his long reign is comparatively brief. He came into power after the disasters that befell the kingdom during his father's time, and his work was very largely one of reconstruction. The mention of his bulding or repairing Eloth (commonly called Elath) indicates the importance of that place, and also presents the young king as a zealous worker. Eloth was situated at the northern extremity of the eastern branch of the Red Sea and was important because of its relation to Judah's commerce with India, and also because of its position relatively to the rich mines of copper and turquoise of the Sinaitic peninsula.

II. His successes (vs. 4-15). 4-7. The key to Uzziah's prosperity is indicated in verses 4 and 5 "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord," and "he sought God." "As long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper." He was a warrior and waged an aggressive warfare. He invaded the territory of the Philistines, the old enemy of Israel, and defeated them in their own strongholds. He also conquered the Arabians, who had injured Judah in the reign of Jehoram, and the Mehunims in the region of Mount Seir. 8.—the Ammonites gave gifts—They were in subjection to Judah and paid tribute to Uzziah. Name spread—His successful military operations became known beyond the regions where he waged war. Strengthened himself exceedingly.—"Waxed exceeding strong."—R.V. In following God he became strong to defend God's chosen people. 9—Built towers—He repaired and fortified the walls of Jerusalem where they had been broken down. Corner gate—At the northwest corner of the city. Valley gate—The gate opening westward toward the valley of Hinnom. At the turning of the wall.—A curve in the wall on the east. 10—Towers in the desert—for the threefold purpose of defense, of observation and of shelter to his cattle.—J., F. & B. Wells—rather cisterns to catch and retain the water which fell during the rainy season. Carmel—the word means "fruitful fields," and is used in that sense rather than as denoting the Carmel in the kingdom of Israel. 11-14. Uzziah was great as making improvements in his kingdom, but he gave much attention also to his army and military equipment. His army of more than three hundred thousand men was under the command of two thousand six hundred officers, and was so organized that the different companies went out to war in rotation, each division being engaged in warfare a portion of the year and spending a portion of the year at home. The army is a large one when we consider the size and resources of the country which the nation occupied. The weapons of the men of war were shields, helmets, habergeons, or coats of mail, spears, bows and slings besides engines of war. 15. Engines—These were "enormous bows or springs, set in a wooden frame-work, and so contrived as to hurl with the greatest violence both darts and stones."—Whedon. This is the first notice that occurs in history of the use of machines for throwing projectiles. The invention is apparently ascribed to the reign of Uzziah.—J., F. & B.

III. His pride (vs. 16-19.) 16. When he was strong—His strength had come while he was walking in humility and faith before the Lord. His heart was lifted up—He became proud and independent, losing sight of his great mission. Comparatively few men can enjoy prosperity without their hearts being lifted up in pride. Transgressed—It was the duty of the priests alone "to burn incense upon the altar of incense," but Uzziah in his pride desired "to be chief in all things, both in church and state." Uzziah must have deliberately determined to invade the priest's office, thus repeating the sin of Korah, Dathan and Abiram.—Cook. The altar of incense—Directions were given Moses as to its construction and position (Exod. 30: 1-6), and upon it the priest was to burn incense twice daily (Exod. 30: 7, 8.) 17. Azariah the priest—He was doubtless the high priest at the time, and as such it was his duty to oppose Uzziah's sacrilegious act. He and the eighty brave priests were determined that the sacred precincts of the temple should not be polluted even by a king 18. Withstood—They could do no less and discharge their duty. Appertaineth not unto thee—It was not a duty of his, and more than that, he was an intruder in attempting to perform an office which belonged exclusively to the priests. Go out of the sanctuary—They used their authority even over a king. Neither .... for thine honor—Uzziah designed to appropriate a new honor to himself, but it was a disgrace to him to assume to himself priestly functions. 19. Was wroth:—He was angry because any one, even a high priest, should dispute his right to do anything he wished. A censor in his hand—He was persistent in his purpose to burn the incense. He should show the priests that he could assume to himself whatever rights he might choose.

IV. His punishment (vs. 20-23). 20. the chief priest .... looked upon him—It was the duty of the priests to pronounce upon the disease of leprosy (Lev 13, 14). leprous—Leprosy was the most dreaded disease of the east. It was contagious, loathsome, incurable, fatal forehead—It appeared in the most conspicuous place, so that all present could see it as a judgment from God. It came suddenly, "while he was wroth with the priests." thrust him out—Nothing unclean could be allowed in the temple, hence it was the duty of the priest to cast out the leprous king himself hasted—Death was the penalty for invading the sacred office, and the king feared for his life. He defied men and even God, but he found that there was a mightier than he. 21.—dwelt in a several house—In a house of separation, or in an infirmary. The Jewish law forbade the leper to mingle in society. Jotham—Uzziah was disqualified for the position in which he had grown great. His pride had caused his complete downfall. His son became virtually the ruler of the Kingdom. 22, 23. Isaiah mentions Uzziah Isa. 1:1), but the book referred to is lost. King Uzziah was a leper until his death, and because of his disease his body was not interred in the burial-place of the kings of Judah but in a field close by.

Questions.—Who reigned in Judah after Joash? Who came next? How old was Uzziah when he began to reign? What great things did he accomplish? What is said of his moral character in the early part of his reign? What was the secret of his success? What change took place later in what act did he commit sin? Who opposed him in that act? What calamity befell Uzziah? How long did his affliction last? Why could he no longer act as King? Who succeeded him?

Topic.—Ungoverned ambition.

I. The occasion of daring sin.

II. The object of divine wrath.

1. The occasion of daring sin. During the reign of Uzziah the kingdom of Judah reached a condition of prosperity such as it had not known since the days of Solomon. This was due to the marvelous help of God. No disaster or defeat interrupted the current of his prosperity through the greater part of his reign. To Uzziah God gave more than a half century of power and wealth and their attendant advantages. It seemed as if God wished, byt the abundance of his blessings, to teach Uzziah and his people that assuredly their success lay in his service. Uzziah was one of the strongest kings of Judah, a much more able and energetic ruler than his father or grandfather. He sought God's help and guidance. He honored God's prophet. He used his power for the good of his people and for the prosperity and strengthening of the nation. Except that the high places were not removed, the praise given Uzziah is unqualified. It was a great advantage to the young king that he had the loyal attachment and confidence of his people. His sincere piety was his safeguard. The virtue of his reign is traced to the influence of Zechariah. Nevertheless Uzziah had scarcely reached the acme of his power when, as in the case of his predecessors, declension began. He was not content with his kingly power and greatnessa, his secular dignity and majesty. He would be first everywhere. He became filed with ideas of his own importance. He reflected with complacency on all the great deeds that he had done and all the benefits he had conferred upon the nation. His splendid career elated him and "his heart was lifted up to his own destruction." That powerful temptation which assails the strong and victorious proved too powerful for the Hebrew king. He fell beneath its force. Presumptuous force, which led him to trample on the law of God and to violate the sacredness of God's holy place. In an evil hour he forgot that though he was a king he owed allegiance to a greater King. He committed the offence when his empire was at the height of its splendor and himself at the zenith of his fame, when his kingly magnificence was in full bloom, when he should have been supremely happy and contented without aspiring after more.

II The object of divine wrath. Rightly to apprehend Uzziah's sin we must consider through what barriers he had to break before he could resolve to enter upon his sinful course He had to disregard the direct command of Jehovah. He had to ignore the history of his people. He had to reject the teachings of his childhood. He had to discredit the actual source of his successful career. To defy and disobey one of the clearest and one of the most emphatic precepts of the Mosaic law, and to assume a prerogative which God had strictly confined to the priestly order was a step that revolutionary in its character and tendency; that was calculated to overthrow the most sacred traditions as well as to lessen that sense of the divine separateness and sanctity with which it was the first object of the great Lawgiver to fasten on the minds of his people. It was not a mere question between king and priest It was a question whether God should continue to rule through his chosen officers over the nation or whether the king should set aside the divinely given law and practically make himself supreme. It wasea daring and dangerous innovation which nothing but overgrown presumption would have attempted, and which demanded the most striking and impressive rebuke that could be administered. It was from God's law that Uzziah was defying. It was from God the chastisement fell which struck his pride low. It was a penalty which disabled and disqualified him for all duties and all enjoyments of life. It worked his complete humiliation. The smitten forehead, like a detective, laid the offender under arrest and thus exposed him. He became a living evidence of the weakness of man in contending with God; of the isolation which all bring upon themselves who refuse the bounds which God's law prescribes. The spot upon Uzziah's forehead proclaimed him an object of the divine wrath.—T. R. A.

CUBAN HERO REWARDER.

Paris Cable.——Roger Eabiani, a Cuban, who has been serving as the driver of an American ambulance, has been decorated with the Military Cross and commended in army orders for "having served with great devotion for several months, particularly distinguishing himself April 22, on the occasion of a German gas attack, and during the bombardment of——"

FARM AND GARDEN

FEEDING HOGS.

The chief expense in raising hogs is the cost of feed, and for that reason every effort should be made to secure all the pork possible. Throwing feed to hogs, allowing them to take care of it, is false economy. In that way a considerable part of the feed is wasted, and the animals are unable to gain as rapidly or as economically as when they are properly fed. It has been wisely said that one day's poor feeding offsets two days' good feeding. There should be regular hours for meals. Hogs, like any other animal, readily becomes acquainted with regularity. The digestive system adapts itself to receiving food at stated times, and when the hour for feeding passes the animal grows restless and worries. Delay in feeding, too, causes too heavy eating, as well as eating too hurriedly.

The quality of the food is as important with hogs as it is with the horse or cow. Sour swill and damaged or spoiled food are unfit, and should not be permitted. To have clean meat in the carcass it is imperative that we give clean feed.

It must be admitted that corn is the best fattening food, but care must be used in feeding it. It must not be entirely relied upon. Quite frequently farmers are found who feed the swine wholly on corn, and at the same time confine them to pens so small that the animals are hardly able to turn around in it. The result is that in such cases the hogs become what is known as "burned out," and are unable to gain a particle. The appetite and digestion becoming impaired, the animals come to a standstill, and it requires some time for them to overcome the setback.

While corn may be considered the best fattening food, the best results will be obtained only when the corn is fed judiciously. Hogs not used to having corn at every feed, or when they have not hay for a long time, should be fed in small quantities at first, and the amount gradually increased as the animals become used to it, until they are able to consume a full feed.

The proper time to feed corn in any large quantity is about a month before slaughtering. Corn can then be kept before the hogs all the time, but in addition they should be given mill feeds, alfalfa or clover hay, turnips, artichokes, peas or any kind of food that will put on fat and make wholesome meat.

Fat can be put on the animal more quickly and economically by feeding a variety than by confining the hog to any single kind. Where a variety of food is given it does not take long to fatten a hog, and the meat is always well streaked, juicy and tender. Anything that cheapens the feed will increase the profit, if it is not done at the expense of the health of the animals.

To put fat on a hog at the least expense, and in the shortest time, the animal must not be compelled to stand in a pen with his feet six inches deep in mud and filth. There must be clean pens and clean surroundings.

It is important, too, that there be a warm, protected place provided for the animal to sleep in. The hog feels the effect of cold weather as readily as any other animal, although it may not suffer as much by it for the reason that it has a coat of lard all around it that helps to add warmth to the body.

It has been proved that hogs well fed, but kept in cold, damp quarters, will not make as good gains as hogs not so liberally fed but kept in warm, dry places.

Where several hogs are kept in the same pen there should be sufficient room to prevent piling upon each other. It is natural for hogs to bunch together when the weather is cold, and if there is room enough they will lay quietly side by side and secure the benefit of each other's heat.

The importance of clean water in putting on fat must not be underestimated. It is surprising the amount of clear water hogs will drink, besides that which they get in the sloppy portion of their ration. Water should be given three times a day.

Charcoal, ashes and salt help to keep the animals in good condition, enabling them to make better gains.

Feeding hogs on the ground, compelling them to pick their feed out of dirt, is not the way to realize the greatest returns from the feed given.

REASONS FOR ROTATIONS.

1. It encourages the keeping of more live stock on the farm.
2. It distributes labor throughout the entire year.
3. It enriches the soil.
4. It improves the mechanical condition of the soil and increases bacterial action.
5. It demands the application of manures to maintain the fertility of the soil.
6. It destroys injurious weeds and insects.
7. Continuous grain growing depletes the soil of its plant food.

Furthermore, from a chemical point of view, a systematic rotatio nshould be practised, because a deep-rooted crop alternates with a shallow-rooted crop, thus uniformly distrtibuting the plant food. Different crops require different mineral constituents in varying amounts.

NOTES.

Apple wood, used almost exclusively for saw handles, also furnishes the material for many so-called briarwood pipes and particularly for the larger wooden type used in printing signs and posters.

A tree sparrow is said to consume one-fourth of an ounce of injurious weed seeds a day and weed seeds constitute three-fourths of the diet of the song sparrow. Quail, bobolinks, blackbirds, some of the larks and wild ducks are among the birds that are valuable to farmers as destroyers of noxious weed seeds.

Cottonseed meal has big value as a fertilizer as well as for feed. The man who feeds it cuts down the cost of making beef in two ways. It costs him less in corn to make beef, because he gets more beef from the bushel of corn, and it costs him less in labor to make the corn, because the manure gives him more corn to the acre. We need more of that kind of economy.

A short cut to success in dairying is to place a first-class bull at the head of the herd and to raise the heifers from the best cows. It is not enough to buy a bull with a pedigree—the pedigree must be a history of the bull; it must give the performance of the dam and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and raising the heifer calves dropped by the best cows. And the way to find out which cows are the best is to weigh and test the milk. And when a good bull is placed at the head of the herd see to it that he is not sacrificed until his daughters have had an opportunity to show their worth.

FODDER AND ROOT CROPS

Dominion Census Office Reports On Canadian Conditions.

Potato Crop is Very Poor, Particularly in Ontario.

The Dominion Census and Statistics Office have issued a report on the yield, quality and price of the root and fodder crops of 1915, the acreage and condition at Oct. 31 of fall wheat sown for 1916.

Root and Fodder Crops.—Root and fodder crops in Canada, consisting of potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets, occupied this year a total area of about 8,977,000 acres, as compared with 9,067,000 acres in 1914, and their estimated value, subject to revision, is $230,370,000, as compared with $226,227,000 last year. The decrease in area is principally in respect to hay and clover, and the increase in total value is due to the larger yield in the same crop. Hay and clover yield 10,953,000 tons from 7,875,000 acres, or 1.39 tons per acre. as compared with 10,259,000 tons from 7,997,000 acres or 1.28 tons per acre last year. The yield of alfalfa is 261,955 tons from 92,665 acres, or 2.83 tons per acre; of fodder corn, 3,429,800 tons from 343.400 acres or 10 tons per acre, and of turnips and other roots, 64,281,000 bushels from 172,700 acres or 372 bushels per acre.

The Potato Crop.—The conditions governing the production of potatoes have this year been as bad as last year they were good. The total estimated yield is 62,604,000 bushels from 478,600 acres. an average yield per acre of only 131 bushels. Last year the corresponding figures were 85,672,000 bushels, 475,900 acres and 180 bushels. Not since the average of 119 bushels in 1910 has the rate per acre been so low; it is 27 bushels below the average of 158 bushels for the five years 1910-14. In Ontario, where the record yield of over 167 bushels per acre was obtained last year, the average yield per acre this year is not more than 92.6 bushels, the lowest yield on record for the province. In other provinces the potato yield is also poor, excepting in Alberta and British Columbia. In the former province the total yield is 5,155,000 bushels from 27,300 acres, an average of 188.8 bushels per acre, and in the latter the yield is 3,956,000 bushels from 16,000 acres, an average of 247 bushels. In both provinces the yield per acre is larger than an any year since 1912, when the respective yields were 211.6 and 252 bushels. For all Canada the quality is 84 per cent. of the standard, as compared with 90 per cent. last year; but in Ontario the quality is down to 66 per cent., as compared with 101 per cent. last year. In Prince Edward Island the quality is 81 per cent; in Nova Scotia it is 76, and in New Brunswick it is 88 per cent. In Alberta the quality is good with 91 per cent., and in British Columbia it is 84 per cent. The average price per bushel to the grower works out to 57 cents for Canada, 76 cents for Ontario and 33 cents in Alberta. Potatoes are very generally reported as affected with rot and blight, especially in Ontario, and the indications are that the keeping qualities this year will be very poor.

Acreage and Condition of Fall Wheat.—The area sown of fall wheat for next year's harvest is estimated to be 1,100,800 acres, which is about 15 per cent. less than the area of 1,294,600 acres sown in 1914 for 1915. The decrease is principally in Ontario, and is due to the heavy rains of August, which prevented the working of the soil in time for seeding. The area sown to fall wheat in Ontario is estimated to be 820,600 acres, as compared with 1,043,000 acres sown in 1914, the decrease being 222,400 acres, or over 21 per cent. In Alberta there is an increase from 220,000 acres in 1914 to 260,500 acres in 1915, the plus difference representing 13 per cent. In Manitoba there is a decrease from 10,900 to 9,400 acres; in Saskatchewan there is no change from the estimated area of 4,100 acres, and in British Columbia there is a small increase of 200 acres, making 6,200 acres sown to this crop. As regards conditions on Oct. 31, the figures are 88 or 89 per cent. of the standard for Canada and for Ontario and Alberta. In Manitoba the condition is 69, in Saskatchewan 93, and in British Columbia 95. For Ontario and Alberta the figures of condition are less than in either of the two previous years, when the condition on Oct. 31 was over 90.

BEEKEEPERS' CONVENTION

Heard Interesting Papers On the Wintering of the Colonies.

Directors Elected By the Ontario Association.

Toronto Report.—Methods of protecting the colonies of bees during the winter season were considered in two of the principal papers read at the annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association at the Caris-Rite Hotel yesterday. The subject was introduced by the address of H. G. Sibbald, of Toronto, on "Outdoor Wintering," and was further discussed by Dr. E. F Phillips, who has charge of bee culture investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Sibbald said that the problem of caring for the bees in winter was the rock upon which many an apiarist's ship came to grief. He asserted that he allowed his bees to winter themselves, but he made elaborate preparations for their protection during the cold weather. He first assured himself that each hive contained a full colony, with plenty of young bees and a young and vigorous queen. He took care that the colonies were provided with an adequate supply of food. He then packed the hives carefully in four-hive outdoor cases. If preparations were made, he said, the loss of stock in winter was reduced to an almost negligible quantity.

Dr. Phillips in his paper on "Outside Wintering Problems," gave the association the benefit of the results of his investigations. He cited scientific data to show that preparations were absolutely necessary if the colonies were to survive the winter. Dr. Morley Pettit, the secretary-treasurer of the association, in his report upon the work of the past, indicated the importance of the subject when he estimated that the winter loss is 1914-15 in Ontario amounted to more than 16 per cent. of the colonies.

Dr. Pettit in his report said that the sales of choice honey had been brisk, and that the recommended prices had been realized. As secretary-treasurer, he reported a balance of $224 to the credit of the association at the close of the year ended Oct. 31 last.

William Elliott, of Adelaide, Ont., read an illustrated paper on modern apiary equipment and buildings.

The following directors, each representing a district of the province, were then elected: R. E. L. Harkness, Iroquois; A. McTavish, Carleton Place; M. B. Holmes, Athens; R. Lowey, Woodrows; W. W. Webster, Little Britain; J. L. Byer, Markham; F. W. Krouse, Guelph; Jas. Armstrong, Selkirk; John Newton, Thamesford; Jacob Huberer, Zurich; E. Chrystler, Chatham; Dennis Nolan, Newton Robinson; Dr. Morley Pettit, Ontario Agricultural College. These directors select the officers for the coming year. J. D. Evans, Toronto, was chosen to represent the association at the Canadian National Exhibition; T. C. Baynard, as representative at the Western Canada Exhibition at London, and the President and M. B. Holmes, of Athens, to be members of the directorate of the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa.

GROWING RICH

Vodkaless Russia is Accumulating Wealth—Social Centres Needed.

Stockholm, Cable.——(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Vodkaless Russ is unbelievably prosperous, even in the midst of war, writes the editor of the Dagens Nyheter after a long trip through the Russian provinces, but there is still a great danger, for the peasant has as yet found nothing to take the place of the saloon as a centre of recreation and amusement. Stories are told of cases of suicide owing to the dullness of life now that the "dear little water" has been put out of reach.

"In the towns there has never been so much prosperity as at present," remarks the editor. "Beggars have disappeared from the streets and the masses are better fed and better clad than ever before.

"It is, however, in the villages that the blessings of teetotalism are most apparent. The hundreds of millions formerly spent in the spirit shops now remain in the pockets of the peasants. Millions of working days, formerly wasted in drinking bouts adn their aftereffects, help to line the pockets.

"The net result is that the Russian villages, so to say, roll in money. Meat, formerly eaten once or twice a year, is becoming part of the daily fare, and dwellings and farming utensils and decent clothes are being purchased out of savings by the agricultural population.

"The one danger with the increase of economic strength is the possibility of a decreasing of moral strength. Vodka filled a void in the empty and lustreless life of the peasant. He wonders now how he shall spend his free time and his superflous money.

"The teetotalers are alive to this danger, and already, in certain districts of Russia 'people's houses' are being provided, equipped with libraries, tea, lecture and reading rooms and cinematographs.

"All this is to the good, but a big effort is essential in order to raise the intellectual and moral level of the nation if Russia's teetotal year is to be more than a little episode in her history."

"Did you ever dream of being a pirate when you were a boy?" "Oh, yes, isn't it queer? Now, I'm in the prosaic business of managing an automobile repair shop." "Umph! You didn't miss it so far."—Birmingham Age Herald.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 50	0 60
Butter, good to choice	0 30	0 32
Spring chickens, dressed	0 18	0 20
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0 13	0 15
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 18	0 20
Geese, lb.	0 17	0 18
Turkeys	0 25	0 28
Apples, box	1 50	2 50
Do., bbl.	4 00	5 00
Onions, 75 lbs.	1 25	1 30
Do., Spanish, case	4 25	4 75
Cabbage, doz.	0 35	0 40
Cauliflower, doz.	1 00	1 75
Celery, dozen	0 25	0 30

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$ 9 50	$10 50
Do., hindquarters	13 00	14 00
Do., choice sides	11 00	11 75
Do., common, cwt.	10 00	11 00
Veals, common, cwt.	6 50	8 50
Do., prime	11 50	12 50
Shop hogs	12 50	13 25
Do., heavy	10 50	11 00
Spring lambs	14 00	15 00
Mutton, light	10 00	12 00

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$6 46
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 56
Do., St. Lawrence	6 46
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 56
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 56
Lantic, extra granulated	6 46
Do., Star Granulated	6 41
Do., 2 and 5-lb. packages	6 76
Do., gunnies, 20-lb.	6 56
Do., brilliant yellow	6 06
Extra S. C. Acadia granulated	6 36
Beaver, granulated, 100 lbs.	6 41
Yellow, No. 1 light, 100 lbs.	6 06

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	7 50	7 90
Butcher cattle, choice	6 75	7 25
do. do. medium	5 75	6 50
do. do. common	5 00	5 50
Butcher, cows, choice	6 00	6 50
do. do. medium	5 00	5 75
do. do. canners	3 50	4 00
do. bulls	4 25	6 50
Feeding steers	5 00	6 75
Stockers, choice	5 50	6 00
do. light	4 25	5 00
Milkers, choice, each	70 00	100 00
Springers	70 00	100 00
Sheep, ewes	6 25	6 75
Bucks and culls	4 50	5 50
Lambs	9 00	9 50
Hogs, fed and watered	9 65	
Calves	4 00	9 50

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	1 02	1 02	1 01⅝	1 01⅝
Dec.	0 96⅝	0 96⅝	0 95⅝	0 95⅝
May	1 00⅞	1 00⅞	1 00¼	1 00¼
Oats—				
Nov.	0 41½	0 41¼	0 40⅝	0 40⅞
Dec.	0 37½	0 37½	0 37	0 37
May	0 40	0 40	0 39¾	0 39⅞
Flax—				
Nov.	1 79⅝	1 79⅝	1 79	1 79
Dec.	1 79⅝	1 79½	1 79⅛	1 79⅛
May	1 84½	1 84½	1 84⅛	1 84⅛

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville.—At to-day's cheese board meeting, the offerings were 1,285 colored and 855 white. The sales were 225 white and 340 colored, at 17 5-8c; balance refused.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—December, 99 1-4 to 99 3-8c; May, $1.02 1-8; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.05 7-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.01 7-8 to $1.03 3-8; No. 2 Northern, 97 3-8 to 99 3-8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68 1-2 to 69 1-2. Oats—No. 3 white, 35 1-2 to 35c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $18.00 to $18.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.02; No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2 Northern, 99c; Montana No. 2 hard, $1.00; December, 98c; May, $1.02 1-2. Linseed—Cash, $1.96 December, $1.97 1-2; May, $2.02 1-2.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, steady.
No. 2 Manitoba, hard, winter, new—11s. 2 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—12s. 3 1-2d.
No. 2 Manitoba—12s. 6d.
No. 3 Manitoba—12s. 3 1-2d.
Corn, spot, firm.
La Plata—8s. 4d.
Flour, winter patents—42s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4 to £5.
Beef, extra India mess—145s.
Pork, prime mess, western—117s. 6d.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—91s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—57s. 6d.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—76s. 6d.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—Nominal.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs—Nominal.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—78s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—52s; old—53s.
American, refined—57s. 6d.
Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—87s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—89s.
Colored, new—91s.
Tallow, prime city—34s
Australian in London—51s. 9d.
Turpentine, spirits—44s.
Resin, common—16s. 3d.
Petroleum, refined—9 2-4d.
Linseed Oil—31s. 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot.—35s. 9d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, Report—Trade at the east end market this morning was good, there being still an active demand for young cattle, calves, sheep and lambs for shipment to the American markets. There were no really prime beeves on sale. A few of the best cattle sold at about 7 cents, and from that down to five cents for medium, the common stock selling at from 4 to 5 cents and Canners from 3 1-2 to 4.

Cows $40 to $80 each, two holstein cows brought $100 each. Calves 5 to 8 1-2; sheep 8, lambs 9. Hogs 9 1-2 to 9 3-4.

Receipts—Cattle 1,000; cows and springers 25; calves 400; sheep and lambs 1,700; hogs 1,100.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 12,000.
Market weak.

Beeves native	5 65	10 30
Western steers	6 20	8 30
Cows and heifers	2 70	8 00
Calves	6 60	9 75
Hogs, receipts 42,000.		
Market unsettled.		
Light	5 85	6 55
Mixed	5 95	6 80
Heavy	6 15	6 85
Rough	6 15	6 35
Pigs	3 75	5 70
Bulk of sales	5 95	6 60
Sheep, receipts 13,000.		
Market strong.		
Western, wethers	6 00	6 40
Lambs, native	7 25	9 35

HUN AIRMEN FROZEN DEAD

Petrograd, Cable.——via London—The bodies of two German aeronauts, pilot and observer of an aeroplane of the Albatross type, were discovered today in a marsh near Dvinsk. The men had been frozen to death.

The Albatross was permitted to cross the Russian lines. Its escape was then cut off by a flock of Russian aircraft. The German machine circulated about frantically for half an hour and then, when it was seen there was no chance of escape, descended to the marsh. Cossacks on bicycles started in pursuit, but did not discover the landing place until after the Germans had met death. The aeroplane was undamaged.

A girl feels that a young man's heart is in the right place when he entrusts it to her keeping.