Lesson VI., November 7, 1915.

Joash Repairs the Temple.-2 Kings

21-12: 16. (Print 12. 4-15.) Commentary .- i. The reign of Joth (11. 21-12. 3). Joan was the Toungest aing to ascend the throne of Judan, Another king, Josiah, began reign at the age of eight years, Thile Josen was only seven. Jehoiada, the priest, who was instrumental in facing Joach on the throne, deposing Athailah, was in fact the head of the evernment during the earlier years of king's reign. Under his guidance sh did what was "right in the sight 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 ther were still considered sacred. The worthere performed was not necesmarily idolatrous, for sacrifices were effered to the true God, but there was a decided tendency toward idolatry in each worship. The heathen chose high places for the worship of their deities. Jerusalem was designed in be the true centre of worship. Joach was a good king while Jehojada lived. II. A fruitless effort to repair the temple (vs. 4-8). 4. Jehoash—This is smother form of Joash (ch. 111., 2; 2 Caron. 22.11). Said to the priests-Johad 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,

men from twenty years old and up-

ward, excepting old men and the Le-

47), and was equivalent to about thir-

ty-two cents. The money that every

man is set at-The amount paid in-

to the treasury of the temple in con-

nection with special vows and estimat-

been the home of Joash in his childhood, and he had opportunity to serve its condition. It had been neglested for years, and had been broknoted them to idolatrous uses (2 Chron. 24. 7). f. The three and twentieth yearesh was now thirty years old. Some land In ordaining that years had elapsed since he first gave erders to the priests to collect money the priests did not go at the task of collecting mone; with much energy, 7. high priest and upon him rested 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 cld age may mave rendered him in a measure indifferent or incapable of performing the service imposed upon him. Receive no more. The king relieved the priests of His environment was his strong upfurther authority and responsibility in lift. He had godly instruction. He had connection with raising money to reover to others whatever they had for Providence, the child of divine care

this necessary and praiseworthy task was a failure. III. Generous offerings (vs. 9, 10.) Jehoida "at the king's commandment"

Took a chest-This was done by 12 Chron. 24: 8.) The chest with a his manhood. Jeholada sustained the hole bered 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 rive more when the collection was appointed for the special purpose of repairing the temple, than when they preservation of it's king, its throne, its were to give the legal and voluntary religion and its temple. He was the 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 had guarded to the end, that he might more free to give when they are assured that the cause is worthy, and their gifts are for a specific purpose, end 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. Will Furnish Hospitals for Allies to buy timber and hewed stone-The expression in this and the preceding verses indicate to what extent the one hundred and fifty years since it ing in the Balkans comes from a corwas built. 13. there were not made respondent at Rome to-night, though for the house of the Lord, etc.—In the this aid is not of a military character. parallel account in 2 Chron. 24, it is The correspondent received word stated that vessels were made for the from Syracuse that wounded British service of the house of the Lord, but soldiers and sailors from the Darda-

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 tak-ing a liearty 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 werker 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 conscienticus, 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)

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. f. The mission and work of

Joash. II. The result of Godly prepara-

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 ordinbut the gold and silver were valued ary career by laying this matter much according to their weight. The latter to heart and taking it thoroughly in clauses of this verse indicate the three hand. He counseled Jehoiada. He insources of revenue for the support of cited the hesitating priests. He called the religious system among the Jews. forth the energy of the people. He The money of every one that passeth would not let any slackness, on the the account-Rather, "that passeth the part of those who should have been mumbering," as in R. V., margin. This eager and diligent, constitute any was the half-shekel required of all the serious hindrance. The project was becoming and right. It was Judah's duty to protect and preserve the temple. It vites (Exod. 30, 12-16; Num. 1, 42, 45, 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 indiffered according to Lev. 27. 1-8. Cometh ence to the old Jewish system of worinto any man's heart-Free-will offership, due to the corruption of idolatry. ings, 5 Every man of his acquaincaused much lethargy on the part of tance From this verse and from 2 the people, which could be broken Chron. 24. 5 it seems clear that the up only by some extraordinary methpriests and Levites were directed to od. There was widespread dissastifacthroughout Judah collecting money tion with the course pursued by the priests. Having abandoned the first treaches of the house— The temple 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 nonor of up by the sons of Athaliah, who true religion and which had not engaged the co-operation of the priesthood proved him wortny of true commendation. Royal proclamation was made of the new plan throughout the should be repaired, Joash directed how the funds for the work were to and repair the temple, but the repairs be obtained. The unique plan of using and not been made. The amount col- a chest was an advantage to the beted was probably not large owing priests as well as to the people. It put to the prevalence of idolatry, and all the order, as a whole, above suspicion that was raised was used for the sup- and reproach. Every piece of money port of the priests and the mainten- was strictly accounted for. The expenance of the temple service. Perhaps diture was as noteworthy as the gathering. Following up the precautions to inspire confidence, was the appoint-Called for Jehojada-Jehojada was the ment of men to superintend the work. who could be implicitly trusted. His responsibility of carrying out the 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 giv-

tion of a strong character in Joash. a good counselor. He had an excellent ing. pair the temple. They were to hand opportunity. He was the creature of the purpose 8 Consented-The work of and watchful love. The beginning of the priests in connection with the re- his life was conspicuous for the greatpairing of the tropic was at an end. ness and worthiness of its zeal. He The first effort of Joash to accomplish 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 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 man best fitted to occupy the throne of Juddah and therefore the best fitted to direct the boy king whose life he 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 T. R. A. his faith in God.

ing of a voluntary offering.

II. The result of godly preparation.

Heredity did much against the forma-

ITALY'S SHARE

and Serbians.

London Cable. The first news of temple had fallen into decay in the actual aid by Italy for the Allies fightnot until after the temple had been nelles, as well as wounded allied repaired, and the surplus was used for troops from Serbia, will be shortly that purpose. 14. gave that to the sent for convalescence to the Italian workmen.—The repairing of the house city. This indicates that Italy will of the Lord was not hindered by a furnish army hospitals for the Allies, lack of funds, for the money was taking an important task from their older. Dean Henry, of Wisconsin, gaplaced at the disposal of the workmen hands.



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 has been found at the North Dakota straw next year and rye straw is a Experiment Station that April pigs crop worth while. Besides, during the can be made to weigh 200 to 250 winter, green rye can be moved off pounds by November 1st. each day and fed the hens. If fye is not wanted. grow anything else in butcher hogs, every day in the year. preference to weeds.

Get down the scythe and cut down the weeds, especially those from the appearance of the buildings than any belonged to the priests, and was not fence rows, along the roadside and other out-of-the-way places. Unless small expenditure. A few dollars inthe weeds are killed they will go to seed, and next year the garden will hundreds of dollars in deterioration of 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, we want to buy is usually the one the seeds, worms and bugs. Then can be other fellow doesn't want to sell, any-

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 much sand and a little silt. Gravels ready for market.

Spinach might be termed a winter It should be protected during the winter with litter or straw. There is no better dressing for

trees, especially the plum, than wood

All trees become more thrifty, and | should never be left in the coop. 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 olight 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 arieties 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

manura 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 discused 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 plant-

White-washing makes clean, emcoth-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 rusiness 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 baying needful articles that is false economy. Money well invested will invariably give increased i 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 pressure of pressure of pressure of pressure of pressure as a green food. The fowls relish them and there will be waste, as everything is consumed. 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 pecple want, what they must have, war or no war.

Young animals make more pounds of gain from their food than when thered a lot of data on this and hund

feed; 128-pound hogs, 437 pounds of feed; 174-pound pigs, 482 pounds; 226-pound pigs, 496 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

There is a cash market for good Remember that paint judiciously used will do more to improve the other investment requiring such a vested in paint will enable you to save 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-yearold 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

Deep thinking is as necessary to good farming as deep ploughing. Soils termed loams usually contain from 30 to 50 per cent. of sand, mied with slit 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 spring, before the regular onions are are soils with more than 50 per cent. of gravel

A well-fed pig grows faster than a plant, and can be sown in the autumn. 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

Poultry World

The mist thing is the roundation stock,

The first thing is the rothaution stock, which should be chined closery while voung. The object of this is o eliminate all the weak and interior specimens, when they are plazed in the brooder I mark the strong chicas with a very little red paint, just enough to be seen readily. When this is shed, I mail their again with papy-chick leg-bands, which are advertised in bouldry basers. with budy-chick leg-bands, which are advertised in pountry papers. Z.

Another culting takes place in the fall.
The reason for this is, chicks molt four times before peroning matter 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 called order it kill, seet or dispose of in some way. This fail 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 api 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 I have made these mistakes mysen 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, amek and nervous movements, are age, 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

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, iong 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, slert for defense, standing erect and production and characteristics. and proud.

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

should be the same as the hall described.

The polyte 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 proserv is greater than that of the dam.—

Itlis I. Stewart, in Prairie Farm and WINTER EGG PRODUCTION. The two fundamental factors in winter erg 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 eags.

Close, warm quarters are not at all

Close, warm quarters are not at all conductive to a good winter egg yield. Fresh-air quarters promote health and patterly in the conductive to the conductive transfer of the conductiv vitality.

Fowls can stand almost any amount of Powls 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.

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 fewis 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.

sume.
The increased supply of eggs resulting from this feed will pay for all the time and trouble taken to prepare it. Proper-ly cured cut clover contains from ten to

NOTES

NOTES.

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

A Maryland fowl with a Philadelphia owner now holds thke 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 placed on the floors and the spray used on the woodwork have time to dry out.

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

Arthur Henderson, of the Board of Education, has addressed a circular do. lig appeal to teachers throughout the country urging all those who can en-! list 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

Canada Has That Many Either at Front or in Training.

Nearly 20 New Battalions During

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

Brockville—At to-days cheese poard meeting the offerings were 2,240 colored and 935 white. The highest offer of Use was refused; no sales.

Vankleek Hill.—There were 789 white 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 regiare as follows: Two pioneer regiments, one in Western Canada and one regiment Canada One regiment quently withdrawn. ments,, one in Western Canada and 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 cannors 3 -4 to 4 5-4; bulls 4 to 4 3-4; 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 gurs 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 publiciy 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 littie notice board informing the public of the name of the regiment or divlaion 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 swarmed around the enclosure.

TCRONTO MARK

FRAMERS MARKET.
Eggs, new-laid, doz. . . . 0 45
Butter, good to choice . . 0 28
Spring chickens, dressed . 0 18
Fowl, dressed, lb. . . . 0 13
Ducks, Spring, lb. . . . 6 18
Cases, lb. 6 18 Turkeys
Apples, bkt.
Do., bbl.
Crabappies, bkt.
Cantaloures, bkt.
Pears, Il-qt. bkt.
Potatoes, bag
Do., basket.
Sweet potatoes, hamper Celery, dozen

SUGAR MARKET.
Sugars are quoted wholesale, to arrive per cwt.
Extra granulated, Redusth's \$6.71
Do., 20-lb. bags. 621
Do., 20-lb. bags 621
Lantic extra granulated 596
Do., 2 and 5-lb. packages 641
Tantic extra granulated 611 SUGAR MARKET. Do., 2 and 5-lb. packages
Lantic. extra granulated
Do. Star arganizated
Do., 2 and 5-lb. packages
Do., gunnies, 10-lb.
Do., grunnies, 20-lb.
Do., brilliant yellow
Extra S. C. Acadia, granulated
Beaver, granulated, 100 lbs.
Yellow, No. 1 light, 100 lb.

MEATS-WHOLESALE \$11 00 15 50 12 50 11 00 14 00 14 50 13 00

 Beef, forequarters, cwt.
 \$ 9 50

 Do., hindquarters
 14 00

 Do., choice sides
 11 75

 Do., common, cwt.
 10 25

 Shop hogs 10 50 13 50 LIVE STOCK Receipts-791 cattle; 67 calves.

1,552 hogs, 2422 sheep. Export cattle, choice Butcher cattle, choice do. do. medium do. do. common Sutcher cows, choic do. do. medium ... do. do. canners ... do. bulls lors choice, each Springers 6 59 4 75 8 85 9 65 Lambs. Hogs, off cars

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Open. High, Loss Class. 1 01½ 1 02% 1 00½ 1 00½ 0 93% 0 93% 0 92% 0 93% 0 98½ 0 98% 0 98% 0 98½ 1 65 1 67 1 65 1 65½ 1 64 1 63½ 1 68 1 70 1 68 1 6314 MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—December, 96 7-8c; May, 99 3-8c; cash No. 1 hard, \$1.00 7-8; No. 1 Northern, 97 7-8 to 90 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 7-8e; No. 1 Northern, 97 7-8e; No. 2 Northern, 98 7-8e; No. 2 hard, 97 7-8e; December, 95 7-8e; May, 99 3-4e. Linseed, eash, \$1.88 1-2; December, \$1.85; May, \$1.89 3-4.

CHEESE MARKETS. Kingston.—At the Frontenae Cheese Board meeting here te-day 530 boxes of colored were offered; 255 boxes sold at Brockville—At to-day's cheese. Vankleek Hill.—There were 789 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 moel auction

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow.—Watson and Batchelor report light supplies and firmer demand. So teh 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. siners 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 East Buffaio, Despatch—Cattle receipts 600 head; stow and easy.
Veals, receipts 250 head; active and steady, \$4.00 to \$12.00.
Hogs, receipts 6500 head; active; heavy \$7.50 to \$175; 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 uncharged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Beeves, native Western steers Cows and heifers Calves Hogs, receipts 18,000. Heavy Rough ... Pigs Bulk of sales Lambs, native LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Wheat, spot quiet.
No. 2 Manitoba—IIs, 4 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—IIs, 3 1-2d.
No. 2 hard winter, old—I2s, 3 1-2d.
No. 2 Chicago, new—IIs, 2d. No. 2 Chicago, new—Hs, 2d. Corn. spot quiet, La Plata—is, 6 1-2d. Flour, winter patents—42s. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—43, 10s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—77s, Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 39 lbs.— Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—75s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—85s. 6d. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs

Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs.—71s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—69s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—9s; old—60s, 6d.
American, refined—56s, 9d.
Butter, finest U. S. in 56-lb. boxes—56s.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-Colored-84s. Colored—84s.
Tallow, prime city—34s.
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.—

MANY COUNTY BATTALIONS. Ottawa, Report.-Simcoe's lead in rais-Ottawa; Report.—Simcoe's lead in raising a battalion is being followed by many other counties, including Ontario, Essaw, Huren, Lanark and several from the West. Major Sam Sharpe wift command the Ontario county battalion. The Essaw offer, through Oliver Wilcox M. P., is of one and perhaps two, while Buron has also promised two.

"Mary unjustly meant n Lovest ti mother: ed in hi purport : ered his to his r his arm words, s placated "Ah, t England' thing w Elinor m contrasti and thee "Little But my

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I pray t Rusan thee ai 10 b+ World! then g father and da dle of God's for lov bring pain?

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son pr with all lickspit: ing mae capable well, bu anguish her guil Above fell uno: pray. Gr san

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