SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II. October 17, 1915.

Elisha heals Naaman the Syrian— 2 Kings 5; 1-27. (Print 5; 1-10, 14.

Commentary.—I. Naaman's leprosy (v. 1). 1. Naaman—the name is Hebrew as well as Syrian, and means "pleasant," "beautiful," captain— He was commander-in-chief of the armies of Syria. A great man with his master—He stood high in the estimation of Benhadad, King of Syria, because of his successes in war. There dation, that Naaman was the man is a tradition evidently without foun- who, in the battle between Syria and Israel (1 Kings 22; 34), drew his bow at a venture and slew Ahab. Honourable—Honored. A mighty man in valour—He was possessed of unusual courage and skill. As the warrior in that age engaged in hand to hand combat with the enemy he must have physical strength to be successful, and Naaman must have been strong physically before he was afflicted with the leprosy. But—a word of wonderful significance in this narrative and in almost every phase of human experience. With all his greatness, his skill, his bravery and success, Naaman was a leper. This would be his ruin. It was only a question of time with him when he would become an outcast. He was a leper—The disease of leprosy was, and is still, one of the most dreaded of all physical maladies. It was widespread, being found in many lands and climes. It was also considered incurable.

II. A remedy proposed (vs. 2-10). 2. By companies—Troops of Syrians entered the territory of Israel upon marauding expeditions to secure whatever plunder they were able. Brought away captive—To be held as a slave. A little maid—This young Israelitish girl was torn from her loved ones at home and taken into a strange country and among a strange people. Only those who have had the experience can realize the suffering and the heartache of such a calamity, yet this girl, trained in the religion of Israel, rose above her surroundings, and made known her faith in God. "Like Joseph in Egypt, and Daniel in Babylon, this captive girl becomes the instrument of making Jehovah known among the heathen."—Whedon. Waited on Naaman's wife—The service was far different from that required of slaves in more modern times. This girl was upon familiar terms with her mistress, and felt an interest in the welfare of her master. 3. Would God—"Would that"—R. V. Expressive of deep desire, my lord—Naaman. The prophet that is in Samaria— Elisha. The Jewish girl had been familiar with the remarkable career of this servant of Jehovah. Would recover him—Literally, "gather" him from his leprosy. An allusion to the Israelitish custom of shutting lepers out of the camp and then gathering in those who were found to be free from leprosy. 5. Go to, go—An expression calling for immediate action. The king at once opened the way for Naaman to apply to the king of Israel for relief. Departed, and took with him—He took a present to Jehoram. We can not estimate the value accurately. The money was probably weighed, and "talents," and "pieces," or "shekels," were standards of weight. "A silver talent was worth $1,944, in all $19,440. A gold shekel was worth $9.75, in all $58,500."—Bible Treasury. According to this Naaman took nearly $78,000. Raiment—Doubtless it was clothing of great value. 6. That thou mayest recover him—The king of Syria considered it fitting to make the request directly to the king of Israel, who would at once be able to give Naaman all needful information. 7. Rent his clothes—In token of his distress of mind. Not only was Jehoram powerless to heal the disease, but he was not even sufficiently familiar with Elisha to direct the leper to him.

8. Elisha.....heard—No doubt the coming of the Syrian general with his retinue, and the fact that the king had rent his clothes, caused a sensation in Samaria, and the news came speedily to Elisha, who appears to have had his home in the capital city. Wherefore—A rebuke to the king for not knowing of the presence and power of the man of God. A phophet in Israel—It was to be shown that the God of Israel was the true God, for the good of the king of Israel as well as for the good of Naaman and the kingdom he represented. Jehoram had neglected the worship of Jehovah and needed to be reproved. 9. At the door of the house of Elisha—It was a magnificent retinue that halted at Elisha's door. 10. Sent a messenger—There were two reasons why Elisha did not personally appear to Naaman. He desired the captain to realize that it was by the power of God alone that the cure would be wrought, and not by human means. He also wished Naaman to humble himself and accept the simple conditions proposed by the prophet. Seven times—"The sacred number seven was used in the Levitical observances connected with the cleansing of healed lepers."

III. The leprosy cured (vs. 11-19). 11-13. According to Naaman's idea Elisha had not shown him enough deference. He supposed that Elisha would use some method of cure in keeping with his office as prophet and in keeping with Naaman's high position in the kingdom of Syria. He scoffed at the idea of bathing in the yellow waters of the Jordan, while the waters of the Abana and Pharpar at home were clear. Naaman's pride had been injured and he was angry. His servants did not fully enter into his feelings. They saw the need of a cure and thought that relief from any source or by any means ought to be welcomed. They dared to reason with their master and their argument was so clear and convincing that he was brought to think better of Elisha's directions. 14. Then went he down—He went "down" in a fourfold sense. He got down from his high place of pride humbling himself to accept the word of the prophet and he went down into the despised waters of the Jordan. He was clean—He submitted to the directions given by Elisha, obeyed and was healed. It was divine power that wrought the cure. It was an object-lesson to Syria that the God of Israel was a God of power. 15-19. When Naaman realized that his cure was complete he returned to bestow a present upon Elisha but the prophet would take nothing. Naaman was led to believe in the God of Israel.

IV. Gehazi's sin (vs. 20-27). Gehazi was base and conscienceless. He had no regard for honesty or truth and was willing too show Elisha in an unfavorable light. The prophet had refused the presents that Naaman had offered, and he would appear weak and changeable if he sent after him to ask for what he had refused. His great sin was covetousness and to this he added deception, falsehood and theft. The punishment visited upon him was severe, but not too severe for his crime.

Questions.—Who was king of Israel? Of Syria? Who was Naaman? What can you say of the leprosy? Who waited on Naaman's wife? What did this servant tell her mistress? What did the king of Syria do? Where did Naaman go? What did he take as a present? What did the king of Israel do? What word did Elisha send to the king? What did the prophet tell Naaman to do? Why was Naaman angry? What did the servants say to him? What did Naaman finally decide to do? What was the result? What was Gehazi's sin?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Divine Healer.

I. Proclaimed in heathen lands.

II. Acknowledged as God supreme.

I. Proclaimed in heathen lands. The lesson introduces Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, a great man. He was great in his position, in his possessions, in his achievements and in his authority. Besides his greatness are portrayed the circumstances of a captive Hebrew maid. She possessed two qualities that are never little or insignificant, a kind heart and faith in God. She merits the name of a great missionary. She was the means of bringing salvation to the house of her captivity, and of raising up a testimony for God, which rang through the whole land of Syria. Humble as she was, she initiated the entire series of events which form the substance of this narrative. She did the service that was nearest her. She just told where the blessing of health was likely to be found, to the effect that there was a remedial power in Israel equal to the emergency and that such power was delegated to the prophet Elisha. She knew that God was with Elisha, and therefore she had no doubt about Elisha's success. It was no barrier to her simple, generous faith that Naaman's disease was incurable and he not of God's covenant people. It was a splendid testimony to the character and influence of Elisha that he had awakened such confidence in the soul of the little maid. A few words from her moved the household of Naaman. No one could doubt the sincerity of her confidence or the genuineness of her sympathy. Her words were the candid, artless statement of a truthful child. They carried conviction to all who heard them, so that the courtiers found themselves actually taking Naaman's cure for granted and proceeded to discuss the method by which it could be accomplished. Even the king said "Go." God turned the calamity of her captivity into blessing. He directed her life through that strange way in order to do for that great man what he could not do for himself and what none in his own land could do for him. She had so much true faith that it filled her whole nature and made her faithful under severe trial.

II. Acknowledged as God supreme. High military command, great favor at court, splendid reputation, great success and noted personal bravery were desirable accomplishments. Yet no honor, no valor, no victory could place Naaman beyond the reach of his sore calamity of leprosy. Only one way promised deliverance to him. One thing could change his grief into joy. He was directed to that by a child who sought his deliverance more than captain was cured upon the king of Syria, nor Joram, king of Israel, was of any real help to Naaman in his trouble. The king of Syria placed the whole responsibility of seeing that his captain was cured upon the king of Israel, supposing him to be supreme in matters of religion. Israel's king viewed his letter as a request for the impossible, as an attempt to force a quarrel, as an attack upon his insufficiency. Naaman was on the point of being sent away when Elisha interposed. His words to the king were a rebuke to his faithfulness as well as an exhortation to him to seek help where it was to be found. Naaman's leprosy had not humbled his pride. Elisha knew what respect was due to authority and station, but just then he was dealing with Naaman, the individual, the leper, and not in his capacity as a great general. As a servant of God it was his duty to benefit Naaman's soul as well as his body. But for the kindly expostulations of his servants Naaman would have returned a leper still. A second time the blessing was nearly missed. This time, through his own folly and obstinacy. God designed to show mercy to Naaman for his own glory and for a testimony that the Gentiles were not outside the reach of his grace. In once sentence Elisha delivered his soldierly order as a mightier soldier than Naaman. It seemed to Naaman like a studied slight put upon the rivers of his native country; as an intentional humiliation put upon himself to require him to bathe in the Jordan. He showed his good sense in giving up his anger and foolish resolve. To be cured of such a disease in such a manner convinced Naaman of the power of God and that Elisha was his true prophet. His new conviction reversed his old prejudices, and the religious creed of his country. His new nature was manifested in his conduct.

T. R. A.

The flowing bowl is used by the pessimist as something in which to drown his sorrows; by the optimist as something in which to christen his joys.

The great fire of London has been re-produced on the film.

FARM AND GARDEN

GETTING THE GOOD FROM THE SOIL.

Plant food in the soil is an important study, especially the available and unavailable plant food, and the dependence of plant life upon the soluble portion of the fertilizing constituents present.

Plants are composed of two classes of chemical substances, the organic or volatile compounds, which are destroyed by burning; and the inorganic, or fixed elements, which remain in the ash after burning. The importance of inorganic or fixed elements to plant life rests in the fact that no matter what sort of a soil is under cultivation, a healthy plant carries away about the same amount of these constituents which it obtains from the soil for the building up of its structure. At the same time, while the same species of plant when matured may yield to analysis very similar qualities of elements, different species will show different results as to kind and quantity; and the more remote the natural affinity of the species to each other the wider will be these differences.

Perfect plants cannot be produced, much less can fruits, on soils where one or more important constituents is absent. The most valuable materials are phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen and lime. Accordingly, where soils have been exhausted by the growth and carrying away of crops, to a point below that of remunerative cultivation, they may be restored to fertility by making a judicious return of the ash or mineral constituents along with the element nitrogen. This last named, the nitrogen, belongs to the organic class of plant foods.

While it is true that some alluvial soils possess vast stores of plant food, both of nitrogenous and of mineral substances, so as to be regarded as practically inexhaustible, yet by constant cropping, without a suitable return in manure, they will in time become unproductive.

Now the greater part of the plant food constituents necessary to profitable crop cultivation are locked up in an inert condition, in which state for the most part they remain until united with a solvent supplied as manure. For example, in one of the experimental plots of the late Sir John Lawes, at Rothamsted, England, to which no manure whatever was applied for 35 years, the soil at the end of that period was found, on analysis, to contain in the top 9 inches, as much as 36,604 pounds of potash per acre, and 2,503 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre. Of these very large amounts of plant food in the soil, only 91 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre were in soluble condition and available to plants. The addition of three hundred-weight of superphosphate per acre to this same soil, on an adjoining plot, increased the solubility of the plant food to 165 pounds of potash per acre, and to 1170 pounds.

Having by this means brought the inert mineral constituents into a condition of solubility, the addition of nitrogen in the form of ammonia-salts as manure to this same land raised the produce from 22 to 43 bushels of barley grain per acre, and the straw from 11 hundredweight to 24 hundredweight per acre.

The plant grown in exhausted soil is therefore starving, with mineral elements everywhere in the soil, and organic elements everywhere in the atmosphere, and none available for use.

Thus the chief office of manure is to furnish assimilable food for the immediate use of growing crops, and to combine with and supplement the natural food supply existing in the soil. When it is said that certain constituents in the soil are lacking it does not always mean that the soil does not contain them, but that it does not supply to the growing plants as much as they need. It is not so much, therefore, because soils have been worn out of plant food, but rather because the food is locked up in such combinations that the plant roots cannot get at and use it, that an artificial supply of soluble food in manure becomes necessary.

It is believed that the beneficial effects of commercial fertilizers are due as much to the timely supply as to the amount of nourishment they contain. This timely supply enables the plants to enlarge their root system, whereby they are able to secure more nourishment from the soil over and above that furnished by the fertilizers, than they could have secured without such supply. If this be so, it is seen that the use of concentrated manures in small quantities may not only largely increase the yield of crops, but may also serve to deplete the soil of some of its elements of plant food more rapidly than would the same kind of crop and treatment without their use.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The Rural New Yorker, commenting on the possibility of getting potash fertilizers from new sources and the necessity for taking good care of the barnyard manure, which contains a fair percentage of this substance, says: "The liquid portion of manures carry most of the potash in animal excrements. Except in the case of pigs, the liquids contain five or more times as much potash as the solids. With cattle, 85 per cent. of the potash is found in the liquids. For every 1,000 pounds of cattle there will pass each year in the liquids about as much potash as we buy in 225 pounds of muriate." This year therefore we have a stronger argument than ever before for concrete floors, full bedding and anything that will save the liquids. Remember, too, that in our grains most of the potash is found in the straw and stalk rather than in the seeds. So use all available straw as bedding and in the manure pile.

The easiest time to wash dairy vessels is immediately after they are used. The albumen has not then congealed on the surface.

Clover can be used as a silage crop, but has an objectionable odor that taints milk. Hollow-stemmed plants are not best for the silo.

Cows do not become great producers "just so." They must have the blood of good producers in them.

It's a waste of feed to winter stunted fall pigs. And it's a waste of pigs to let them go stunted. Keep the little fellows growing, and sow a patch of rye to turn them on next spring. There's money in fall pigs if they are handled right.

It is hard to churn cream at too low a temperature. Keep it cool after separating it, until some time before churning. Then expose it to an ordinary room temperature, about 70 degrees, until it sours.

When on your rounds with the curry comb and brush, do not forget the calves. No animals in the barnyard will respond more readily to good care than the calves. They are your future dairy cows.

THE POULTRY WORLD

HOW TO GET RID OF MITES.

In the warm weather there are frequent enquiries as to why hens stop laying. In some cases the hens have laid very well all season, but suddenly the egg yield begins to fall off and sometimes ceases entirely.

It is needless to expect a flock to lay equally well at all times. A flock that has laid heavily during the winter will generally slow up towards the middle of the summer, and when they begin to moult, but when the egg yield drops rapidly until it practically ceases without apparent reason, suspect vermin.

Of all the many varieties of vermin that infest fowl the red mite is the most troublesome. Unlike the ordinary hen louse, they are not as a rule found on the fowl, neither are they killed by dusting, as the ordinary body louse is. These pests breed very rapidly, especially during the hot weather, usually in cracks containing filth or in dirty nesting material. They are not red in color, as is popularly supposed, but grey. It is only after they have come into contact with the fowl and have become filled with blood that they appear red. The young mites are white and have only six legs, but after casting their skins, which they do several times, they have eight legs. The cast skins may be seen like a white powder around the perches, this often being the first indication of the presence of mites. They are able to live and reproduce for months without animal food, the first food of the young probably being filth or decayed wood. They thrive best in dark, dirty houses, and have been found to exist in houses the following season after the fowl had been removed. They usually attack the birds at night, but are sometimes found on laying hens, and they frequently drive broody hens from the nest. They pierce the skin with their needle—like jaws, and suck the blood, after which they retire to the seclusion of the cracks and crevices of the roosts, nests and other parts of the house. They will bite man or other mammals, causing severe irritation, but they never remain on them for any length of time.

If the fowl are not doing well and on examination are thinner than they should be, a sharp lookout should be kept for mites. At night they may be seen either on the fowl or running along the perches; in the day time examine the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls closely, or lift the roosts and examine the cracks and places where they come in contact with the supports. If mites are found to be present, the first step in banishing them is to give the house a thorough cleaning. Remove all droppings and old nesting material, scrape and sweep out every particle of dirt and burn it. Then if you are so fortunately situated that you have water pressure at your command, turn the hose with as much pressure as you can get, forcing the water into every crack; if, as is the case on most farms, you cannot use this method, it is advisable to scrub down the walls with a brush or old broom, but in any case they should be thoroughly sprayed or painted with a good strong disinfectant. This wash should be repeated in a few days, to destroy the mites which hatch after the first application. The disinfectant may be applied with a hand spray pump, or if even is not available, a brush may be used, but in either case the fluid should be used liberally and every crack flooded.

Fresh air and sunlight are wonderful disinfectants, and combined with cleanliness are preventives against most of the ills of the poultry yard.

Some of the best disinfectants to use against mites is made as follows:

Dissolve one pound and a half concentrated lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. It will be necessary to do this two or three hours before it is required as the lye should be cold when used. Put three quarts of raw linseed oil into a five gallon stone crock, and pour in the lye very slowly, stirring meanwhile. Keep on stirring until a smooth liquid soap is produced, then gradually add two gallons of either crude carbolic acid or commercial cresol, stirring constantly until the resulting fluid is a clear dark brown. Use two or three tablespoonfuls of the mixture to a gallon of water.

The foregoing is offered as a most effective remedy against mites; but those who regard the preparation of the mixture as too much work, may use a good strong solution of "Zenoleum" or any other creolin preparation.

Ordinary coal oil will kill mites, but as it evaporates quickly the effects are not so lasting. An excellent "paint" to apply to the roosts and nest boxes is composed of one part crude carbolic to three or four parts coal oil.

Even after the house has been cleaned, the cracks in the roost and nest-boxes should be flooded at regular intervals throughout the summer either with the forementioned "paint" or with coal oil. This will go far to keep the pests in check, but it must be regarded simply as a check and the thorough or annual house cleaning described above put into effect as soon as possible.

To facilitate the ease with which this house cleaning may be done all fixtures such as roosts or nests-boxes should be made movable. If they are stationary at present, advantage should be taken of the first rainy day to change them. It will be time well spent.—Poultry Division, Experimental Farm.

NOTES.

This is one of the months when good care should be exercised with the growing stock. Many colds can be avoided, if the fowls are placed in well-ventilated buildings and not overcrowded.

Winter eggs are obtained from early-hatched pullets properly grown from known egg-producers. Any other methods, such as July hatches, poorly-grown, will not prove a success. Some experienced poultry-keepers can attain success with later-hatched fowls, but beginners cannot.

The outlook for a good poultry year is poultry feeds, the up-to-date poultry keeper should show a balance on the right side of the ledger. No one can make a profit in any line of business with haphazard methods, and the failures chalked up against the little Canadian hen should be laid to mismanagement.

In selecting pullets for this winter's layers it has been previously pointed out that consideration should be given to those birds that have grown rapidly and well and to those that show quality as indicated by a soft pliable skin over the breast bone and abdominal cavity. In addition to these two considerations quality is further indicated by the texture of the head parts. The comb and wattles should not only be well developed but should have a nice smooth velvety texture. A fourth consideration in selecting the prospective layer is that of capacity. A hen in action needs lots of room, that is to say, room for the digestive and reproductive organs. Such capacity is indicated by good width between the pelvic bones and also good width between these and the rear end of the keel.

SEVERE WINTER

Is Predicted for the Coming One in the War Zone.

Paris Cable.—In view of the near approach of the winter season and [illegible] will have on the military campaigns, interest has been aroused by the prediction of Augustin Rey, the naturalist and meteorologist, that the winter will be an exceptionally severe one.

Mr. Rey has communicated to the French Government the reasons on which he bases his opinion. He points first to the premature snowfalls in the Alps, which began early, and reached to low altitudes, and to the behavior of vegetation, such as the fact that the beeches began to lose their leaves in August, while heather blossoms have contracted at the base of the stem, which he states is an indication of an early and hard winter. Animals, too, says the mountaineer naturalist, have begun to prepare early for the winter, field mice having dug themselves in at the height of 1,000 yards as early as August 20 instead of late in September or early in October as ordinarily. Birds, too, have been migrating in advance of the ordinary season.

"My conclusion," says the naturalist, "is that the winter of 1915-16, by its earliness, length and the low temperatures it will bring will resemble the winter of 1879-71." The latter winter has been remembered for its extreme rigor.

WOOD PULP, TOO

Should Britain Declare It Contraband of War?

London Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The question whether the Germans are finding wood pulp an efficient substitute for cotton in the manufacture of high explosives has been [illegible] by the Paper Maker, which has consulted several experts.

Sir William Ramsay says: "I quite agree that it is highly probable that the Germans are making nitro-lignose from wood fibre. This is the tragedy of life always being too late. I quite agree that we should declare wood pulp contraband, but I hesitate to start another campaign; it takes so much time and energy.

"The Germans have plenty of wood, our country is largely afforested. As to the relative efficacy of wood pulp and cotton I am not expert enough to answer that. All I can say is that I am told by French experts that the ballistic power of nitro-lignose is not equal to that of gun-cotton. But Krupp is turning out any number of guns of all sorts, and doubtless they are standardized, as regards sights and chambers, for nitro-lignose."

Another expert Walter F. Reid, sees no value in declaring wood pulp contraband, for "Germany has such large areas of forest containing suitable woods that the present rate of consumption of explosives could be maintained for years without importation of wood pulp." He adds that one of the most popular smokeless powders has been made of wood pulp for more than 30 years.

Clayton Beadle, a third expert, holds a rather different view, saying the German pulp mills could not produce a product that would reach the requirements of explosives for long, adding "to suddenly drop cotton and switch to something new must spell disaster or at any rate, it would be a most serious handicap, and it has not yet been proved that it can be done."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 35	0 37
Butter, good to choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens, dressed	0 20	0 25
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0 15	0 18
Ducks, Spring lb.	0 18	0 21
Turkeys	0 23	0 28
Apples, bbl.	0 30	0 40
Do., bbl.	3 00	4 00
Peaches, 11-qt. bkt.	0 25	0 35
Do., good to fancy	0 45	0 75
Pears, 11-qt. bkt.	0 40	[illegible]
Plums, 11-qt. bkt.	0 40	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	1 10	1 25
Sweet potatoes, hamper	1 00	[illegible]
Onions, Spanish, case	3 25	[illegible]
Tomatoes, bkt.	0 25	0 40
Cabbage, dozen	0 25	0 40
Melons, 11-qt bkt.	0 30	0 40
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.	0 15	0 20
Do., large bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery dozen	0 25	0 40
Cranberries, bbl.	8 50	9 50

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

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

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$6 11
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 21
Do., St. Lawrence	6 24
Do., 20-lb bags	6 21
Dominion crystals	6 11
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 21
Lantic extra granulated	6 11
Do., Star granulated	5 96
Do., 2 and 5 lb. packages	6 41
Do., gunnies, 10-lb.	6 26
Do., gunnies, 20-lb.	6 31
Do., brilliant yellow	5 71
Extra S. C. Acadia granulated	6 01
Beaver granulated, 100 lbs.	5 96
Yelow, No. 1 light, 100 lbs.	5 71

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—1,112 cattle, 128 calves, 2,076 hogs, 2,121 sheep.		
Export cattle, choice	7 75	8 00
Butcher cattle, choice	7 25	7 50
do. do. medium	6 50	7 00
do. do. common	5 50	6 00
Butcher cows, choice	5 75	6 25
do. do. medium	5 25	5 50
do. do. canners	3 25	3 75
do. bulls	6 25	6 75
Feeding steers	6 00	6 75
Stockers, choice	6 25	6 75
do. light	5 00	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	65 00	95 00
Springers	65 00	95 00
Sheep, ewes	5 25	6 00
Bucks and culls	4 00	4 75
Lambs	8 00	8 60
Hogs, off cars	10 50	
Hogs, f. o. b.	9 90	
Calves	4 25	11 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	0 91¾	0 [illegible]	0 91¾	0 97
Nov.	0 92¼	0 96½	0 92¼	0 96½
Dec.	0 91¾	0 96	0 91¾	0 96
May	0 97¾	1 00¼	0 97¾	1 00¼
Oats—				
Oct.	0 37	0 38¼	0 37	0 38¼
Dec.	0 34½	0 35½	0 34½	0 35
Flax—				
Oct.	1 62	1 63	1 61	1 62¾
Dec.	1 60	1 60½	1 59¼	1 60

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat: No. 1 hard, $1.10 1-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.05 1-8 to $1.09 1-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.01 1-8 to $1.06 1-8; December, $1.03 1-8; May, $1.07. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 62 to 63c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33 3-4 to 34 1-4c. Flour advanced; fancy patents, $6.30; first clears, $4.85; second clears, $3.00. Bran—$19.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat: No. hard, $1.07; No. 1 Northern, $1.06; No. 2 Northern, $1.06; Montana No. 2 hard, $1.06 1-2; December, $1.02 1-2; May, $1.05 3-4. Linseed, cash, $1.87; December, $1.79 1-2; May, $1.83.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Woodstock—There were 1,675 boxes cheese offered; 13 3-4c bid.

Peterboro—At the cheese board meeting held here to-day, 2,047 cheese were boarded. All sold at 14 1-2 and 14 9-16c.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson and Batchelor report Scotch steers, 12 1-2 to 14 1-2c; Irish, 10 3-4 to 12 3-4c; best bulls, 10 1-2 to 12c, live weight.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Receipts: Cattle 900; cows 55; calves 400; sheep and lambs, $1,000; hogs, 1,500. Prime beeves 7 1-2 to near 7 3-4; medium, 5 1-2 to 7 1-2; common, 4 to 5 1-2. Cows, $40 to $90 each, one held for $100. Calves, 5 to 8 1-2; sheep, 5 to 5 1-2; lambs, 7 1-2 to 8; hogs, 9 3-4 to 10.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 100; dull.

Veals, receipts 100 head; active and steady; $4.00 to $12.50.

Hogs, receipts 3,200 head; active; heavy $8.75 to $8.80; mixed $8.65 to $8.75; yorkers $7.75 to $8.65; pigs $7.25 to $7.50; roughs $7.25 to $7.75; stags $5.00 to $6.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,000; active and steady; lambs $5.00 to $9.25; yearlings $4.50 to $7.50; wethers $6.25 to $6.50; ewes $5.00 to $5.75; sheep, mixed $5.75 to $6.00.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts 11,000.

Market firm.

Beef, native	6 20	10 35
Western steers	6 70	8 90
Cows and heifers	3 15	8 55
Calves	8 00	12 00
Hogs, receipts 17,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	7 55	8 30
Mixed	7 15	8 45
Heavy	7 00	8 20
Rough	7 00	7 20
Pigs	5 50	7 90
Bulk of sales	7 60	8 00
Sheep, receipts 29,000.		
Market weak.		
Wethers	5 60	6 50
Lambs, native	5 75	8 90

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady.

No. 1 Northern—12s. 1d.

No. 2 Manitoba—11s. 11 1-2d.

Futures, No. 1 Northern Duluth—11s. 6d.

Corn, spot quiet.

American mixed, new—8s. 8d.

Flour, winter patents—41s. 6d.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4 to £6. 5s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—76s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—57s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—73s.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—51s. 6d.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—51s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—63s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—66s.

Lard, prim western, in tierces, new—47s; old—48s.

American, refined—54s. 3d.

Butter, finest U. S. in 56-lb. boxes—52s. 6d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—76s.

Colored—79s.

Tallow, prime city—34s.

Australian in London—26s. 10 1-2d.

Turpentine, spirits—25s.

Resin, common—4s. 6d.

Petroleum, refined—9 3-4d.

Linseed Oil—28s.

Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—30s. 6d.

EQUIPMENT ADEQUATE.

London, Cable—Gen. Carlston Jones, director of the Canadian Medical Service, had just spent ten days in France, where he found everything prepared for meeting the requirements of the Canadian division. Progress is being made in the hospital which the Canadian Government is establishing in Paris for the French wounded.