SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson II. January 10, 1915.

Deborah and Barak Israel.—Judges 4-23; 5: 1-22.

Commentary.—I. Deliverance promised (4: 4-9.) 4. Deborah, a prophetess—She was a woman of the tribe of Ephraim, whom God raised up to judge Israel and to act with him in their deliverance from the oppression of Jabin. She is called a prophetess, since she spoke the messages God gave her for his people. The song recorded in the following chapter gives evidence of her inspiration as a prophetess, and shows that she possessed poetic ability. She was the wife of Lapidoth. 5. Under the palm tree—She had her place of judgment in the open air under a palm tree, as is common still in Oriental countries. Came up to her for judgment—She had divine authority in acting as judge and the people of the tribes over which she had jurisdiction recognized that authority by coming to her to have their cases decided upon. 6. Barak—Barak was the commander of the army, yet he was subordinate to the judge. Hath not the Lord God of Israel commanded—Deborah had received a message from God, and used the language here employed to declare most emphatically that the Lord had spoken to her. Toward Mount Tabor—This was to be the gathering place of the army of Israel, made up of men from Naphtali and Zebulon. Tabor stands in the northeastern part of the beautiful plain of Esdraelon. It is a circular, cone-like mountain rising one thousand seven hundred feet above the plain. Upon the broad top of this mountain Israel's army of ten thousand men was to take a position. Tabor overlooks the plain of Jezreel, which has been the battle ground of the ages. Not far from here King Saul met his death. 7. The River Kishon—The Kishon is a small stream flowing westward through the plain of Esdraelon and empties into the Mediterranean just north of Mount Carmel. Sisera—The commander of Jabin's army. His chariots and his multitude—The language indicates that the enemy of Israel was well equipped and large. I will deliver him into thine hand—The Lord made known the size of Sisera's army, large in comparison with that of Barak, but he gave most positive assurance that this great army would be defeated.

8. If thou wilt go with me, then I will go—He could not be satisfied with a mission from God by the mouth of a divinely accredited messenger. He needed some visible presence to assure him of the invisible strength on which he had to depend.—Cam. Bib. Barak thought the presence of the one to whom the Lord had given the directions for the battle and the promise of victory, would be a guaranty of success. 9. Shall not be for thine honor—The honor for the victory and for the destruction of Sisera would be given to the Lord and a woman (4.21). Some scholars suppose that decided honor would have been accorded to Barak if he had gone forward unquestioningly, and had not insisted on Deborah's going with the army.

[illegible] for Israel (4. 10-23). 10. At his feet—At his command. By this expression is understood to mean that there were only foot-soldiers in Barak's army, and but ten thousand of them, in contrast to Sisera's great multitude, accompanied by nine hundred chariots of iron. 11. The father-in-law—It means here brother-in-law. The expression in Hebrew indicates any near connection by marriage. Pitched his tent—The location of Heber's tent is stated particularly to make what follows more vivid. It was here that Sisera met his death. The place is supposed to have been a short distance north of Tabor. 12. Was gone up to mount Tabor—Comparing this expression with verse 14 it seems clear that Barak and his army ascended the mountain. There may have been a purpose in his mind to get beyond the reach of Sisera's chariots. 13. Gentiles—Nations .14. Deborah said unto Barak—The prophetess received directions from the Lord for the leader of Israel's army. Up; for this is the day—The oppression of twenty years by Jabin was to come to an end on that day. The Lord was moving against Israel's enemies and it was time for Barak's army to advance. Such words as the Lord gave Barak through Deborah could not fail to inspire him with courage for the attack.

15. The Lord discomfited Sisera — This word gives scarcely an adequate idea of the sudden terror and confusion into which Sisera's host fell at the unexpected onslaught of Barak.—Kiss. In verse 20 of the fifth chapter it is said, "They fought from heaven." Josephus declares that a hail-storm came on, which rendered the bows and slings of the Canaanites useless and benumbed the soldiers with cold. The record here declares that the Canaanites fell before the army of Barak. It would be natural to suppose that a storm that would affect the Canaanites would likewise affect the Israelites also. Sisera..fled away—He hoped to escape by flight on foot. 16. There was not a man left—There was no one left to oppose the army of Barak.

17-22. Sisera believed he would be safe in the tent of Jael, to which he fled. There was peace between him and Heber, Jael's husband. According to custom, it was not allowable for a strange man to enter a woman's tent, hence, if in the urgency of his need, he was permitted to go in, his pursuers would not dare to enter to search for him. Sisera was much mistaken in his fancied security, for Jael was Israel's friend rather than his, and she took advantage of the situation to cause his death. She hid him from his pursuers, and then drove a tent-pin through his temples. Thus the prophecy of Barak was completely fulfilled. The Canaanites did not again contest Israel's supremacy.

III. The song of triumph. (5: 1-22). The song of Deborah and Barak is a lyric poetic description of the signal victory of Israel over the Canaanites. Its beauty lie in its ascription of praise to God for the defeat of those who had long oppressed his chosen people. Deborah speaks of herself as a "mother in Israel." When Israel "chose new gods," there was "war in the gates," showing the direct connection between the nation's idolatry and the trouble that came upon it. There was abundant occasion for rejoicing, since the Lord had marvelously undertaken for his people. The people had rallied to the support of Deborah and Barak. In the song reference is made to several of the tribes of Israel who had a part in the great victory, and a curse is pronounced upon a city whose people failed to respond to the call of war.

Questions.—What was the kind of government under which Israel was living? What nations had oppressed Israel and who had delivered them? What king was now oppressing the nation? To whom did the Lord give directions for Israel's enemy. What message came to the leader of Israel's army on the day of the battle? Where was the battle fought and what was the result? What was the fate of the leader of the army of the Canaanites? Describe the song of Deborah and Barak.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Israel called to freedom.

I. The summons.

II. The review.

I. The summons. It was a time of miserable thraldom in Israel when Deborah became aware of her calling and began the sacred enterprise of her life. Little by little the cities Joshua had estroyed were rebuilt, reforitified and made centres of warlike preparation. The old inhabitants of the land had recovered spirit while Israel had lapsed from her commission. Deborah broke the dark spell which held the tribes and taught them anew how to believe and pray. On account of their unfaithfulness the Israelites had been oppressed by Jabin for twenty years. At this time they were in great distress, their independence gone, a great heathen power overshadowing and oppressing them by military violence, while all means of resistance was at an end. But Israel was fired with new found repentance, patriotism and divine inspiration. There was work for the seer and for the warrior. Deborah's knowledge and sagacity had won place and established her influence in Israel. She was an extraordinary woman in strength of understanding and of will, in soundness of heart. There was neither king nor judge, neither prophet nor psalmist in all Israel in those evil days until Deborah arose. Her house in Mount Ephraim was a refuge to all the oppressed. By wise, statesmanlike measures, internal administration and a strong central government she secured the fruits of military success. The inspiration of God gave her understanding. The armies were in marked contrast in respect to resources, numbers, strategic position, prestige and skilled leadership, yet Sisera fled in panic.

II. The review. Deborah gave two reasons why her enterprise was successful. First, the leaders acted courageously; second, the people willingly followed, but beyond all, she noted gratefully the interference of God in behalf of the nation. She found cause for thankfulness in the peaceful and happy state of the country, contrasted with its condition under the oppression of Jabin, when all trade was stopped, where traveling had become unsafe, when there was no administration of justice, and when no dependence could be placed on the military strength of the country. Anarchy and misrule held sovereign sway, and order and good government were banished from the land. Deborah called upon the people in general to testify by a song of thanksgiving to God for their great transforming deliverance, as national recognition of God would be most impressive and instructive. In her great song Deborah brought out the characteristics of the several tribes at the time of the national crisis. Some were noted reprehensively because of the contentions and strifes among them, for the love of ease and unwillingness to endure hardship in worldly engagements and for an inconsiderate spirit which amounted to religious indifference. Deborah scorned the critical Reubenites, judged the Danites unreasonable, while she charged the people of Meroz with selfishness, neglect and impiety, as they had opportunity to strike a decisive blow against their enemies. Under the Jewish dispensation there was a lower standard of religious perfection than is held now. Jael's deed is not to be judged by itself in the abstract, still less by the light of the gospel, but according to the code under which she lived and the knowledge of the divine will as it was then known among men. Deborah understood her and read clearly her swift decision and unscrupulous act, and saw back of all the purpose of serving Israel. Her praise of Jael was therefore with that knowledge though she would not have done the deed, she praised. Amid cruelty and murder amid the unutterable abominations and terrors of heathenism in Deborah's heart taught her that love was the greatest virtue, although her thought was strangely blended with the fierceness of the times in which she lived. Forty years of rest were enjoyed by simply rejecting all false gods and abiding true to the God of Israel. The continuous policy of Deborah achieved the reconstitution of the land and its freedom from internal lawlessness. T. R. A.

LUCKY N'FL'D. FISHERS.

Curling, Nfld., Report—The comparatively mild weather this month has been favorable to the herring fisheries of the west coast of Newfoundland, and already about ten million pounds has been shipped from Bay of Islands. A number of American vessels are still in the bay, awaiting cargoes.

Drift ice coming down the coast has forced half a dozen American schooners to leave Bonne Bay and sail for Bay of Islands. At Bonne Bay there is 1,020,000 pounds of cod awaiting shipment.

Bix—You may depend upon it that your friends won't forget you as long as you have money. Dix — That's right; especially if you have borrowed it from them.—Boston Transcript.

FARM AND GARDEN

RIGHT USE OF MANURE.

There is a right and a wrong way to use barnyard manure. When the rainfall during the year has been above normal, there is an abnormal condition, and it is doubtful if a moderate application of manure plowed under in the fall would often cause the soil to dry out more quickly than one on which no manure was applied. Of course, it is a well-known fact that in some instances long manure plowed under in the spring, or even in the fall, will cause crops to suffer for lack of moisture, for the simple reason that such manure intercepts the movement of capillary water from below to the region where the surface rootlets get in their work. This only emphasizes the importance of changing the system of farming, so that manure is not applied to stubble land. There are very few farms that can be maintained in productiveness without having a certain area in meadow or pasture all the time.

The right theory is to use such a rotation as will bring every foot of the land under the beneficial influence of grass. This being the case, the place to put manure is on the grass land.

There never will be any regret about manure drying out a soil if it is used as a top dressing on meadows or on pastures. In such case every atom of the manure is utilized and a response is immediately made in a stronger growth of grass, while in turn no injurious results whatever can come from the manure when the pastures or meadows are broken up. Of course, many a man hasn't the right system under way of using permanent pastures to a greater or less extent. Possibly because of their location adjacent to the building he desires to produce his grain in the same fields year after year and thus is tempted to use his manure where he can most quickly convert it into bushels. The theory of that, however, is wrong, and the quicker the system can be changed so that every field can be given a square deal, the better it will be for the revenues of that particular farm.

In applying manure to the field three methods are pursued: (1) The manure is placed in larger or smaller heaps over the field and allowed to remain some time before being spread. (2) It is broadcasted and allowed to lie on the surface for some time or plowed in immediately, and (3) it is applied in the hill or drill with the seed.

The first method is objectionable because it increases labor of handling and chances of loss by fermentation and leaching, while uniform distribution of the manure is not secured. The spots on which the heaps stand are strongly manured with the leachings of the manure, while the rest of the field receives the coarse parts of the manure largely deprived of its valuable constituents. Another disadvantage of this method is that proper fermentation is interferred with by the leaching out of the nitrogenous matter and the drying action of the wind. The practice of storing manure in large heaps in the field is subject to some extent to the same objections. If, however, the heap is not allowed to lie too long and is carefully covered with earth the loss may be greatly reduced.

Spreading the manure and allowing it to lie on the surface should be practised only on level fields, where there is no danger from surface washing. It has been claimed that when manure is spread broadcast and allowed to lie on the surface there may be a serious loss of ammonia into the air; but experiments have shown that, in case of properly prepared manure, loss from this cause must be very small. On a leachy soil there may be a loss of soluble constituents in the drainage if the manure is spread a long while before the crop is planted; but in ordinary practice the loss from this source is also likely to be insignificant. In this method of application the fertilizing constituents of the manure are uniformly distributed, the liquid portion being gradually and thoroughly incorporated with the soil particles. One serious disadvantage, however, of the emthod is that the manure before being plowed in is leached to a large extent of its soluble nitrogenous compounds, which, as we have already observed, are necessary for fermentation, and therefore it does not so readily ferment in the soil. It is not advisable, therefore, to follow this practice; but it is preferable to plow the manure in as soon as spread.

As to the depth to which it is advisable to plow the manure in, the general rule should be observed that it should not be so deep as to prevent the access of sufficient moisture and air to insure fermentation and nitrification, and to permit of rapid washing down of nitrates to the drain. In very compact soils the depth should not exceed four inches. In light soils the depth may be considerably increased, although in such soils there is more danger of loss by drainage than with heavy clay soils.

Application in the hill or drill is useful where the supply of manure is limited and the full immediate effect is desired. For forcing truck crops this method is especially valuable. Well-rotted manure is best suited to this method of application. It has been claimed, however, that manure applied in this way sometimes injures the appearance of root crops, especially potatoes, by increasing the amount of scab.

The so-called parking system, or feeding animals on the land, is a method of application which has many advantages; but the distribution of the manure by this system is irregular and subject to the same objection as broadcasting.

The application of liquid manure has certain obvious advantages, and is largely practical, especially in Europe. Manure leachings is a quick-acting, forcing manure, and is especially valuable for grass. The expense of cisterns for collecting the leachings and the trouble of hauling and distributing, together with the care which must be exercised to prevent loss of nitrogen from the readily fermentable liquid when it stands for any length of time, render it practical, however, only in the vicinity of stables, except for special purposes and under peculiar conditions.

As to the rate at which manure should be applied, no fixed rules can be given. The rate will depend upon the character of the soil, the quality of the manure, the nature of the crop and the frequency of application. Thaer, a German writer, states 17 to 18 tons per acre to be an abundant application, 14 tons good and 8 to 9 light; other German writers consider 7 to 10 tons light, 12 to 18 tons usual, 20 tons or more heavy and 30 tons very heavy. Stephens suggests 8 to 12 tons for roots and 15 to 20 tons, supplemented by commercial fertilizers, for potatoes. Sir Henry Gilbert considers 14 tons per acre annually excessive for wheat and barley. Twenty tons is a frequent application in New Jersey, as well as in other regions where truck farming is practised, and still larger amounts are often used. As a general rule it is more scientific to apply small amounts of manure frequently than to apply large amounts at larger intervals, except when the purpose is to warm the soil to force early crops.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Pear-growers, as a class, probably find the pear psylla the most troublesome insect affecting their industry; but relief appears to be in sight. For several years the New York Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva) has been working on the problem and has now tested the remedies it recommends both by applying them itself on large areas and by noting the results when the same remedies are used by growers. The pest can be controlled, simply and without great expense; but time and manner of treatment must be thoroughly understood if success is to follow the applications. Either of two lines of attack may be used—to kill the adult "flies" just before they enter or just before they emerge from winter hibernation, or to destroy the eggs and young larvae of the first brood while they are still on the branches, stems and fruit spurs, or on the unopened cluster buds. Full directions for these treatments and some supplementary measures, with details of the experiments, are given in Bulletin No. 387 of the station, which will be sent free.

GERMANS ESCAPE

"Underground Railroad" Busy Aiding Those in Canada.

New York Despatch—A despatch from Cleveland to the Tribune says: An "underground railroad," similar to the ones in operation during the civil war, when escaping negroes were brought north, has been established between the United States and Canada. This time the "underground" is rescuing Germans from Canada.

Word as to the working of the "underground" was brought to Cleveland to-day by Hermann Wenz, of Montreal, who described his escape from Canada to Buffalo in a trunk.

"Because I speak French fluently, my nationality was not questioned until recently, when an enemy informed the Canadian officials I was a German," said Wenz. "The sheriff at Montreal summoned me, but I managed to evade the writ for a day, and then got to Niagara Falls. I tried in vain to get across to the American side, until I met a French-Canadian, who offered to do the job for $22. I paid him, and he put me in a trunk, which was shipped across the river to a warehouse in Buffalo. Three hours later I was freed."

Wenz declares that a regular system has been established for getting Germans out of Canada, and that by the accident of meeting with the right man he was able to avail himself of the "underground."

TURKEY'S BRIBE

To Get One-fifth of Spoils if Germany Wins.

Sofia Cable.——Alleged details are printed here of the treaty between Germany and Turkey which was signed in the middle of November. Under the agreement Germany agrees to supply the necessary war material and money throughout the war, in addition to officers, expert artillerymen and engineers.

In case of German victory that country agreed to pay Turkey one-fifth of the war indemnity which she will receive from the allies. In case of defeat Germany pledged herself to defend the territorial integrity of Turkey.

In consideration of these promises Turkey on her part agreed to declare war on England and Russia and to proclaim a holy war. She also promised to follow Germany's plans and not to conclude a separate peace with any of the enemies of Germany.

AFTER TURKEY

Big Fleet Waiting to Pass the Dardanelles.

Constantinople Cable.——There are at least fourteen British and French warships in the allied fleet off the western entrance of the Dardanelles.

Apprehension was caused here today by reports that the allied fleet is preparing for another terrific attack against the Turkish forts defending the waterway.

A statement was issued by Turkish headquarters urging the people to remain calm, and giving assurances that there is no chance of the Dardanelles being forced on account of the strength of the Turkish forts.

It is reported that a fleet of French and British transports has joined the warships, and that all are crowded with troops for the invasion of Turkish soil as soon as a landing can be effected.

ROBBED BANK BY BOLD BLUFF

Utah Tough Held Up Officials With Useless Gun.

Mixed With Crowds in Pursuit of the Robber.

Salt Lake City Report—The most daring hold-up in the criminal history of Utah occurred this evening when Bert Heston walked into the Bingham State Bank at Bingham and, at the point of a revolver, which it was found later would not shoot, held up Earl Randell, cashier; George Dobson, assistant cashier, Henry Oddie, chief clerk, and two other clerks, and got away with $18,000 in gold and currency.

Heston carried the money for three miles through the one street of Bingham, mingled with the crowd which was in pursuit of the bank robber, and then when he saw the cashier of the bank approaching in an automobile threw the money down an open culvert and started for the mountains. The money was recovered late to-night, and Heston is in the Salt Lake county jail here.

The robbery took place at 6 o'clock to-night. Just as the bank closed its doors, Heston stepped into the banking room and leveled his damaged pistol at the head of Mr. Randell and called upon all employees to lie on the floor under penalty of death. The five men of the bank lay down with their faces on the floor, and Heston securely bound the hands and feet of every employee excepting Randell, the cashier. Pointing the gun at Randell, Heston told him to enter the vault and open the safety deposit vault in which the currency and gold was kept. A large money bag was produced, and Randell was forced to place the gold in bills of large denomination in the sack. Heston then tied up Randell in the same manner as the others, and started to walk to the railway station, a distance of three miles.

Bingham is built in a canyon and is seven miles long and only one street. Henry Oddie managed to release himself and cut the bonds of the other four men. Posses were quickly organized. The one street of Bingham was filled with men armed with shotguns, rifles and revolvers. Among the thousand men who were looking for him walked Bert Heston carrying the bag with the $18,000.

POOR ZEPPELIN!

Raid On Cuxhaven Sounds Its Knell in War.

New York Despatch—The Sun says "The composite British force of cruisers, destroyers, submarines and aeroplanes that raided Cuxhaven, may not have done much damage, but the operation, aside from the audacity of it, seems to have been the most instructive of the war. Consider this the statement in the British Admiralty report: "The two Zeppelins were easily put to flight by the guns of the Undaunted and Arethusa." It was worth while undertaking the affair to learn that the Zeppelins would not stand gun fire at a height from which they could drop bombs to cripple or destroy a warship.

Of interest fully as great was the demonstration of the offensive power of a flotilla of aeroplanes. No less than seven of these machines took part in the raid, discharging bombs "at points of military significance," presumably at the German warships and defences of Cuxhaven. The Admiralty is in ignorance of the damage done, but the important thing is that the British naval aviators proved their ability to make an attack in force.

BRUTAL GERMANS

Made No Attempt to Rescue "Good Hope" Survivors.

Spokane, Des.—Edward Vedder, aged 28, son of C. J. Vedder, 1808 Montgomery avenue, was one of the victims of the German cruiser Gneisenau sunk off the Falkland Islands. Yesterday his father received a letter from his son, written on board the Gneisenau after the sinking of the Good Hope and Monmouth by the German squadron off the Chilean coast. After describing the sinking of the Good Hope and Monmouth before the latter could get within range, the writer continues:

"After we had sunk two of them the other two started to run away. We ran after them and shot one more to pieces, but the other one was too fast for us, so it got away.

"When we changed the two ships we had to run right through the place where we had sunk the other two. There were many Englishmen swimming around and hanging on to anything they could. I know we ran over some of them and the rest were left to drown. You know I do not believe I will ever get used to seeing men get killed, or to be shot while they are down and out. While they fight I will fight as good as any of them, but when they are in the water I do not like to see them killed."

INDIA TO HOLD WHEAT.

Delhi, India, via London, Cable—In view of the abnormal prices of wheat, the India Government decided to restrict exports to 100,000 tons of wheat, including flour, from Dec. 1 to March 31, 1915.

The exports will be confined to British possessions in which a strong demand for the cereal exists.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts: 354 cattle, 30 calves; 2,138 hogs; 133 sheep.

Butcher cattle, choice	7 25	to	7 75
Do., medium	5 50	to	6 25
Do., common	5 00	to	5 50
Butcher cows, choice	6 00	to	6 75
Do., medium	4 75	to	5 00
Do., canners	3 00	to	4 25
Do., bulls	6 50	to	7 00
Feeding steers	6 00	to	6 50
Stockers, choice	5 75	to	6 50
Do., light	4 50	to	5 50
Milkers, choice, each	65 00	to	90 00
Springers	50 00	to	90 00
Sheep, ewes	5 00	to	6 00
Bucks and culls	3 50	to	4 50
Lambs	7 00	to	8 50
Hogs, fed and watered	7 25		
Hogs, f. o. b.	6 90		
Calves	3 00	to	10 00

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 60		0 65
Butter, dairy	0 30		0 32
Chickens, dressed, lb.	0 15		0 18
Ducks, dressed, lb.	0 15		0 18
Turkeys, dressed, lb.	0 20		0 23
Geese, dressed, lb	0 15		0 17
Potatoes, bag	0 65		0 70
Apples, Can., bbl.	2 25		3 50
Cauliflower, dozen	0 50		0 75
Celery, dozen	0 30		0 40
Cranberries, bbl	6 00		6 50
Onions, 75-lb. sack	1 15		1 25
Do., Spanish, crate	3 50		4 00
Sweet potatoes, hamper	1 50		1 60
Pineapples, case	3 00		3 50

WHOLESALE MEATS.

Wholesale houses are quoting as follows:—

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$10 00		$11 00
Do., hindquarters	12 75		13 50
Carcase, choice	12 00		13 00
Do., medium	10 00		11 00
Do., common	8 00		9 00
Veals, common, cwt.	13 00		13 50
Do., prime	14 00		15 00
Mutton	8 00		10 00
Do., light	10 00		12 00
Lambs, Spring	13 50		14 50
Hogs, light	9 25		9 75
Do., heavy	8 50		9 25

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars dull at the following wholesale prices: per cwt.

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$6 36
Do., 20-lb bags	6 46
Do., St. Lawrence	6 36
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 46
Extra, S. G., Acad'a	6 26
Dominion, in sacks	6 21
No. 1 yellow	5 96

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec	1 22¼	1 22¼	1 21⅞	1 22⅛
May	1 27⅝	1 27⅝	1 27	1 27¼
July	1 29¼	1 29¼	1 28⅞	1 8⅞
Oats—				
Dec	0 55⅝	0 55⅝	0 55¼	0 55⅞
May	0 58⅞	0 58¼	0 57⅞	0 58
Flax—				
Dec				1 34⅞
May				1 40

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.26 3-8; No. 1 northern, $1.22 3-8 to $1.15 7-8; No. 2 do., $1.19 3-8 to $1.22 7-8; December, $1.2[illegible]

Corn—No. 3 yel[illegible]

Oats—No. 3 wh[illegible]

Flour—Fancy patents, $6.45; clears, $5.35; second clears, $4.20[illegible]

Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No 1 hard, $1.2[illegible] 1-4; No. 1 northern $1.24 1-4; No. 2 do., $1.21 1-4; December, $1.25 1-4.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson and Batchelor report improved demand. All grades to 17c; bulls, 13 to 15c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 500; steady; prices unchanged.

Veals receipts, 100; active; $4.00 to $12.50.

Hogs receipts, 6,000; active; steady; heavy $7.30 to $7.35; mixed $7.35 to $7.40; yorkers $7.40 to $7.50; pigs $7.50 to $7.60; roughs $6.35 to $6.50; stags $5.50 to $6.00.

Sheep and lambs receipts, 4,000; active; sheep steady; lambs $6.00 to $9.15; yearlings $5.00 to $7.75; wethers $5.75 to $6.25; ewes $3.50 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50 to $5.75.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Cattle receipts, 375; milch cows, 40; calves 100; sheep and lambs 400; hogs 750.

There were no prime cattle on the market, and the sales ranged from 4 1-2 to 7 for common to good medium animals.

Milch cows, $40 to $80 each; two superior Holsteins, $100 each.

Calves 4 1-2 to 8 1-2. Sheep, 5. Lambs 8. Hogs about 8.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool cable: Closing. Wheat, —Spot, steady; No. 2 hard winter, 10s 5d; No. 1 Manitoba, 10s 8 1-2d; No. 2 Manitoba, 10s 6 1-2d. Futures, nominal.

Corn, spot nominal. Futures, steady; January, 6s 3 1-2d; February, 6s 4 1-4d.

Flour, winter patents, 38s 3d.

Hops in London (Pacific coast), £2 10s to £4.

Beef, extra India mess, 165s.

Pork, prime mess, western, 110s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 68s 6d.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 63s.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 66s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 67s. 6d.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 67s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 66s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 62s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 55s 6d; old, 56s 9d.

Lard, American refined, 57s.

Butter, finest U. S., 56-lb. boxes, 86s 3d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattel—Receipts 18,000.

Market—Weak.

Steers, native	$ 5 40	$ 9 85
Western steers	5 00	7 80
Cows and heifers	5 00	8 10
Calves	7 50	10 00
Hogs—Receipts 50,000.		
Hogs—Receipts 50,000.		
Market—Slow.		
Light	6 70	7 10
Mixed	6 80	7 20
Heavy	6 80	7 15
Rough	6 80	6 90
Pigs	5 40	7 05
Bulk of sales	7 00	7 1[illegible]
Sheep—Receipts 20,000.		
Market—Unsettled.		
Native	5 75	6 6[illegible]
Yearlings	6 75	7 [illegible]
Lambs, native	6 75	8 [illegible]

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new 78s 6d; colored, new, 79s.