SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. Jan. 31, 1915.

The Birth of Samson.—Temperance Lesson.—Judges 13: 8-16, 24, 25.

Commentary.—I. A heavenly visitor (vs. 8-11). 8. Manoah— Manoah's home was at Zorah, a place in the southeastern part of the tribe of Dan. This region was exposed to the ravages of the hostile Philistines, and it was here that the man was to be born who would use his great powers to harass this enemy of Israel. Intreated the Lord—Manoah was a man of prayer and of faith. Let the man of God..... come again—A reading of the first seven verses of this chapter will give the explanation of the facts mentioned regarding a former visit. Teach us what we shall do—Manoah and his wife believed what the angel of the Lord had said about a child being born to them, and they desired to know particularly what to do in the training of the child. The piety of Manoah is indicated in his prayer and in his interest in properly caring for the child that was promised. 9. God hearkened—Although the Lord had given specific directions to Manoah's wife, he listened to Manoah's prayer and answered it, thus repeating the promise and instructions. The angel of God—We have repeated instances in the Old Testament of visits of divine messengers to men. This messenger was clearly Deity manifested in human form. As she sat in the field—Pausing to rest, perhaps, as she was going or returning from some fountain to draw water. Dr. Robinson observed near the fountain of Zoran several women, "toiling upward toward the village, each with her jar of water on her head. The village, the fountain, the fields, the mountains, and the females bearing water, all," says he, "transported us back to ancient times, when in all probability the mother of Samson often in like manner visited the fountain and toiled homeward with her jar of water."—Whedon.

10.—The woman made haste—She evidently knew that her husband desired to see the one who had before appeared to her and made her the promise of a child. She went hastily to call him to come and see him. Showed her husband—Told her husband. 11. Manoah arose and went—He had prayed that the messenger might come again, and now that his prayer was being answered, he went to him, doing his part toward answering the prayer. Art thou the man—Manoah wished to be fully convinced that there was no mistake, for the matter under consideration was very important, therefore he asked this direct question. "Manoah's intense desire for the repetition of the angel's visit was prompted not by doubts or scruples of any kind, but was the fruit of a lively faith, and of his great anxiety to follow out the instructions given."—J., F. & B. He came to be fully convinced that he was face to face with a messenger from God, with one who had authority.

III. Instructions given (vs. 12-14). 12. Now let thy words come to pass—[illegible] clause, "Now thy words shall come to pass." There is a close connection between this expression and the question which follows, as if Manoah had said, "Now that it is coming to pass, how shall we," etc. What shall be the ordering of the child (R. V.)—Manoah was anxious to know how to meet the great responsibility that was being placed upon him and his wife. The angel of the Lord had told his wife that he that was to be born of her and her husband should "begin to deliver Israel out of the hands of the Philistines," hence he was to be an important personage. Manoah believed that unusual care and training should be given. He wished to hear for himself the directions that had already been given. 13, the angel of the Lord said unto Manoah—As the Lord had heard Manoah's prayer for a second visit of the heavenly visitor, so he heeded his request for a second statement of directions about the child. Of all that I said let her beware—There was no new instruction to be given, and no instructions that she had received were to be neglected. While the directions which God has given in his word and gives by his Spirit are of great importance, many treat them with indifference.

14, cometh of the vine—Directions for carrying out of the vow of a Nazarite are given in Num. 6, 1-21. In verse 3 of that passage it is said that he who takes the vow "shall separate himself from wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar of wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes, nor eat moist grapes, or dried." The mother in this case was required to observe strictly the Nazarite vow until her child was born, for it was foretold and commanded that he should be a Nazarite from his birth. Neither let her drink wine or strong drink—The Hebrew "yain," the Greek "oinos," our wine, are the same word. It is connected with a root signifying to ferment, from whence also comes "yawen," mud. The "shekar," or strong drink, seems to have been distilled from corn, honey or dates. From it is derived the verb "shacar," to be drunk.—Cam. Bib. The use of intoxicating liquors is thus declared in the Scriptures to be harmful and is again and again forbidden. Nor eat any unclean thing—She must observe the law of Moses carefully with respect to the kinds of food that were forbidden. All that I commanded her—The record of these commands is in verses 4 and 5 of this chapter.

IV. A sacrifice offered (vs. 15, 16). 15. Let us detain thee—With true Oriental hospitality Manoah urged the messenger to remain and eat of the meat he would prepare for him. He was earnest in his request, especially because the mission to him was of great importance and had brought great joy to him and his wife; for they had no children. 16. I will not eat of thy bread—Manoah did not know that it was the angel of the Lord to whom he offered food. This statement of the angel's turned Manoah from his purpose to offer him food. Offer it unto the Lord—This language evidently suggested to Manoah the propriety of making an offering to the Lord. The angel in this remark did not deny His divinity. Manoah went forward and made a sacrifice to God after asking the angel the angel his name. The angel said, "Wherefore askest thou after my name, seeing it is wonderful?" (v. 18, R. V.). Some writers think that fire came miraculously and consumed the sacrifice. The angel went up toward heaven in the flame of the burning sacrifice and Manoah and his wife looked on in amazement. They fell on their faces. Manoah thought they had seen God and was afraid. His wife answered Monoah's remark in the clear and logical reasoning of verse 23.

IV. Samson, the deliverer (vs. 24, 25). 24. Called his name Samson—The name signifies, according to Josephus, one that is strong. Some have doubted this signification, because the root "shemesh" means the sun; but Fuerst shows that from the sense of being bright, shining, comes easily the metaphorical sense of being distinguished, strong. Hence the name means a distinguished hero.—Whedon. The Lord blessed him—Samson was a child of promise and was given for a special work. The Lord endowed him with those peculiar powers that he could use in the work for which he had raised him up. 25. The Spirit of the Lord began to move him—He began to realize his strength, and it would appear that there was unfolded to him the nature of the task which lay before him.

Questions.—What powerful enemy was oppressing Israel? To what tribe of Israel did Manoah belong? What message came to Manoah's wife? What prayer did Manoah offer to God? Describe the aunswer of the prayer. Who was the angel of the Lord? What question did Manoah ask the angel? What question did Manoah ask the angel? What was Manoah's wife forbidden to eat or drink? What are the effects of the use of strong drink? Describe the offering that Manoah made to the Lord. What was the son of Manoah and his wife named? For what purpose was he raised up? When did he begin to realize his strength?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Parenthood.

I. Under divine guidance.

II. Its national importance.

I. Under divine guidance. In the marvellous ordering of divine providence nothing is more calculated to lift human life into its highest ranges of experiences than parenthood. It brings a new dignity, the sense of which connects the task of those who have it with the creative energy of God. The tide of life is felt to rise as the new office and the new responsibility are grasped. It is the coronation of life, and the child, drawing father and mother to itself, is rightly the object of keenest interest and most tender care. In more than one story of the Bible the motherhood of a simple peasant woman gave rise to divine communications and supernatural hopes. Manoah's wife was a true interpreter of the divine thought. She was a woman with a great soul and a large heart, to whom God was a reality. She had a great longing for the deliverance of Israel, for something heroic in history in which God would vindicate his might and grandeur above the heathen gods. Without hesitation the angel of Jehovah spoke to her in the field. Her bright hopefulness rested on a solid foundation. She stated her case to Manoah with wonderful simplicity and clearness, giving three reasons for her consolatory assurance of deliverance from death, namely, accepted sacrifices, gracious revelations and precious promises. The answer to many a prayer of hope was coming and in their own home the hero was to be cradled. Conscious of ignorance and inexperience, and feeling the weight of responsibility. Manoah and his wife desired to have authoritative direction in their duty. They magnified their humility, faith and devotion in their prayer for guidance. Here were two Hebrew peasants living in a period of Philistine domination more than a thousand years before the Christian era. The child that was to be born, a gift of God, a divine charge, was promised to these parents. The gift was made in a very solemn manner, and under the express condition that he was to be trained to live, not for himself or his family alone, but for God, to whom he was consecrated at his earliest existence. That consecration of his life to God his parents deeply impressed on his mind and taught him as they could the worship of the unseen Jehovah in the sacrifices at the altar, in prayer for protection and prosperity. So much was involved in the duty of his mother that she was divinely instructed as to her own manner of life.

II. Its national importance. In a very special sense this child was a gift to his nation. Samson's lot in life fell upon a period of utter national demoralization, but he was born to a woman who longed for a boy, and to her son she transmitted her hope, her faith and her enthusiasm. Israel had lapsed into subjugation to the despised Philistines. All national spirit was dying out and the prestige of Jehovah was giving way to the prestige of Dagon. Samson was to be a first instrument in the deliverance of Israel, and because of this fact parental anxiety was deepening as to their part in his training, both in instruction and government for mind and body. Circumstances must be understood that discipline might fit the young life for its place. His radiant health and uncommon physical energy, even in boyhood, were to himself and others the sign of a divine blessing, which maintained his sense of consecration. Samson needed extraordinary gifts for extraordinary work. He had to subdue the Philistines and reanimate the courage of the Hebrews. Samson was a sign to Israel. His life was a sort of parable exhibiting in a strange but striking form what would have been Israel's experience if they had been faithful. Like the nation of Israel Samson was consecrated to God. The remarkable thing in his life was that, while he continued faithful to his consecration, he possessed wonderful bodily strength, but the moment the Nazarite vow was broken he became weak as other men. The nation was taught symbolically what wonderful strength would be theirs if they would be faithful to their covenant with Jehovah. T. R. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

CONSERVING SOIL PLANT FOOD.

A reader sends in the following, after having read the article which recently appeared showing that time is an excellent agent for rendering inert soil potash available:

Potash is one of the three elements most essential to plant growth. Practically all soils suitable for farming contain potash in available and also in unavailable form. As plant life takes potash only to the extent of its needs, if there is any excess in the soil it will remain until used, as potash does not leach out of the ground. Fortunately, many farmers have been using potash in increased amounts each year, so that the soil is better supplied with available potash than was the case a few years ago, and there probably remains in the soil a supply which has not been assimilated by the crops.

The problem of the individual farmer is to conserve his potash, which can be done in the following ways:

Green manuring, or turning under a cover crop.

Dressing heavily with barnyard manure.

Balancing chicken manure with nitrate of soda and acid phosphate.

Saving wood ashes to mix with nitrate of soda and acid phosphate.

Some authorities claim that nitrate of soda will do more than any other agent to render soil potash available. The potash that can be made available in the soil is usually in the form of hydrated silicate of potash and alumina and renders the potash available. As the amount of potash which can be made available in any soil is quite limited, the process of freeing it is only a temporary measure to meet an emergency, and it must eventually be replaced. Every 100 pounds of nitrate of soda will split off 50 to 55 pounds of actual potash (K2O) and assure successful crops for a time where no additional potash is used.

Organic ammoniates, such as blood, cottonseed meal, etc., will not render soil potash available, and in the absence of potash nitrate of soda should be used as the sole source of nitrogen or ammonia in all formulas up to and including 3 per cent.

FEEDING YOUNG PIGS.

After the weaning period has been passed safely there are still many responsibilities for the swine breeder to meet. A reasonably safe rule in feeding is to allow the young shoats every ounce they will eat, providing the ration is a reasonably well balanced one. An abundance of skim milk is a valuable help at this time, as it is, in fact, at all stages of the pig's development. Forage crops will also assist materially in the finishing process. Besides promoting good health in the shoats, gains made on forage are attained at 20 to 30 per cent. less expense than similar increases on grain alone. Clover and alfalfa are excellent forage crops for swine, because of their palatability and [illegible] adaptability to rotations. Rape and rye furnish good cheap forage.

Besides the matter of proper feeding of the spring pigs, there are some other matters that must receive due attention if the pigs are to thrive. During the hot weather shade and an abundance of drinking water are very essential. Water must be given four or five times a day. Much labor can be avoided if a tank or trough is arranged for water to run into from the stock tank. The pigs can then help themselves to a drink at will, and on warm days one or more will be at trough drinking nearly all the time. This practice of keeping a constant supply of water before growing pigs will add 20 or 30 lbs. to each one's growth during the summer and fall.

BUTTER MAKING.

1. Cool the cream from the separator as soon as possible to 55 degrees F. or lower.

2. Never mix warm cream with cool cream.

3. Mix all the cream to be churned in one vat or can at least 18 hours before churning.

4. Ripen at a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees F. from six to eight hours, stirring frequently during this period.

5. Cool cream to churning temperature as soon as ripe.

6. Let cream stand eight hours or more (over night) at the churning temperature.

7. The temperature of churning should be such as to make the butter come in from 35 to 40 minutes, usually 55 to 60 degrees F.

8. If it is desired to use artificial coloring, it should be added to the cream just before churning.

9. Stop churning when the granules are about the size of peas, varying to wheat, and draw off the buttermilk.

10. Wash the butter once with pure water at the churning temperature agitating three or four times, and drain.

11. Wash a second time with water about four degrees above churning temperature, agitating seven or eight times, and drain.

12. Add the salt wet while the butter is in granular form, using about one to one and one-half ounces for each pound of butter, according to the demands of the market.

13. Work the butter just enough to distribute the salt evenly.

14. If the butter is to go on the market it should be put up in neat, attractive packages.

NOTES.

A good as well as cheap axle grease can be made as follows: Mix one pound of black lead with four pounds of lard. Have the lead very fine and free from lumps of grit. Mix with the lard, then heat until melted and stir until cold. A little melted tallow or wax may be added to the hot mixture to make it stiffer when cold.

The calf that gets a good drink of water every day, no matter if he has all the milk he needs, will do better than one which is deprived of this supposed means of quenching his thirst.

HARSH COMMENT ON GERMAN RAID BY U. S. PAPERS

Leading Journals All Through Country Outspoken in Condemning Brutality.

HELPS BRITAIN

Will Aid Recruiting—Teuton Course Raises Public Opinion for the Allies.

New York despatch —Following are some American editorial opinions of the air raid of the Germans on noncombatants in undefended English towns:

The Brooklyn Eagle:

"The net result of the raid, apart from the temporary panic, the insignificant loss of life, and the damage to private property, will be a stiffening of the national resolution to 'see the war through.' Neither England, nor any other belligerent for that matter, can be terrified or disheartened by the slaughter of civilians and the destruction of homes. Other aerial raids may do infinitely more damage than this one, but the military gain to the aggressors will be nothing unless they direct their attacks against fortified positions, military depots or warships. In fact, they are only giving an impetus to British recruiting, and piling up to their own hurt in neutral countries a volume of hostile public opinion resentful of the barbarous and useless killing of non-combatants. With her fine air fleet, Germany might attempt raids that would be entirely legitimate and reflect credit upon her organization and the individual skill of her pilots. Instead, she is employing her aerial resources in a war of fruitless savagery, in which the victims are the innocent and the helpless."

The New York Evening Sun:

"The raid, in so far as it is possible to judge of it at present, was as wanton and as insignificant as the recent naval raid—even less purposeful, perhaps, for the attack on Scarborough may have been undertaken in the hope of drawing out a part of the grand fleet and leading it into mine fields previously prepared, while the air raid could not have been undertaken for any purpose beyond pure destructiveness. The one thing certain is that the raid, whether by airships or flying machines, whether for the purpose of creating panic or of doing damage, was a miserable failure."

CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED.

The Evening Post:

"The world will wait with interest for an official justification from Berlin of the German combatants in these unfortified towns. In truth, it cannot be justified. It has no warrant in international law. It is against both the spirit and the letter of The Hague conventions. No military necessity can be pleaded for it. It is a bit of pure savagery in warfare—and what shall it profit Germany to terrify a few sleeping villages in England, if thereby she gets the repute throughout all nations of being willing to violate the rules of war and of making a mockery of her own professions of humanity?"

The Tribune:

"But one purpose could possibly have dominated the expedition—the desire to terrorize England and raise a cheer in the streets of Berlin. A wanton and brutal disregard of Hague rules and humane principles, the raid belongs with the worst acts of German militarism in the present war—with the invasion of Belgium, with the burning of Louvain, with the bomb-dropping on Paris and Antwerp, with the destruction of Rheims Cathedral, with the Scarborough-Whitby bombardment.

"It is a grievous list, an indictment of German militarism, which the friends of Germany cannot attempt to excuse. It is savagery, which the civilized opinion of the world has already condemned—which must stand condemned for all time. The stain of it the German people will be long in wiping out."

THE ZEPPELIN A FIZZLE.

The Times:

"Certainly the English will get over the fear of Zeppelins. What the Zeppelin dirigibles may do in future is unknown, but thus far the airship as a war machine is a fizzle. To drop bombs that kill old men, children, and nurse maids or make a splash in the sea somewhere near a warship and then be driven away by nimbler aeroplanes or terrestrial gunfire—these are not effective exploits of war. And the futility of the airship, after all the antecedent proclaiming of its dread possibilities, ought to reassure our English friends."

The Boston Evening Traveller:

"If the raid is the best or worst that Germany can do in the way of aerial invasion, the people of England, who have been fearing that the worst is yet to come, may now breathe more easily."

The Boston Evening Transcript:

"The German air raid on the Norfolk coast can hardly be considered very gratifying to its projectors, if their object was an attempt on the lives of the British sovereign and his queen or the serious destruction of towns and inhabitants.

The Boston Daily Globe:

"Aircraft raids, such as occurred in England Tuesday night, damage private property and injure men, women and children who are not participants in the fighting."

The Pittsburg Sun:

"The raid was just what England had been expecting for some time, and the damage was very little, but the good probably a great deal more, as it is likely to stimulate recruiting."

The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph:

"It must be said that the results do not indicate a great degree of real military effectiveness in these air raiders. In no way that anyone can perceive has the German campaign been materially aided by the raid; in no way does it give promise of materially aiding it in the future."

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune:

"While spectacular, the German aerial raid upon England is not at all likely to figure in the final settlement of the war, unless it should have a tendency to influence neutral public sentiment against methods which make war even more hellish than rapid-fire guns, bursting shrapnel, 42-centimetre howitzers, poisonous gases and dum-dum bullets already have made it."

FIELD CROPS IN YEAR 1914

Final Canadian Report Shows Unfavorable Season.

Drought in Northwest Cut Yield Per Acre.

The census of the Statistics Office has issued its final report The report states that, in marked contrast to 1913, the season proved particularly unfavorable to the growth of grain. Persistent drought throughout the greater part of the Northwest Provinces resulted in a yield per acre of the chief cereals lower than in any season since 1910, and lower than the average of the six years ended 1912. In Ontario and Quebec, though the grain crops suffered from a dry season, the conditions were not so unfavorable, whilst in the Maritime Provinces a favorable season resulted in good returns.

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS.

For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field crops was 35,102,175 acres, as compared with 35,375,420 acres in 1913; but owning to the drought the total productive area in 1914 was reduced to 33,440,075 acres.

Upon this area the total production of grain crops in bushels was as follows: Wheat, 161,280,000, as against 231,717,000 in 1913; oats, 313,078,000, against 404,669,000; barley, 36,201,000, against 4[illegible],319,000; rye, 2,016,800, against 2,300,900; peas, 3,362,500, against 3,951,800; beans, 797,500, against 793,300; buckwheat, 8,626,000, against 8,372,000; mixed grains, 16,382,-300, against 15,792,000; flax, 7,175,200, against 17,539,000, and corn for husking, 13,924,000, against 16,763,000 bushels.

The yields per acre were in bushels as follows: Fall wheat, 21.41, compared with 23.29 in 1913; spring wheat, 15.07, against 20.81; all wheat, 15.67, against 21.04; oats, 37.12, against 38.78; barley, 34.21, against 2[illegible] rye, 18.12, against 19.28; peas, [illegible] against 18.05; beans, 18.20, against [illegible]; buckwheat, 24.34, against 21.99; mixed grains, 35.36, against 33.33; flax, 6.62, against 11.30, and corn for husking, 54.39, against 60.30.

VALUE OF CROPS.

Computed at average low market prices, the values of these crops in 1914 were as follows: Wheat, $196,-418,000; oats, $151,811,000; barley, $21,-557,000; rye, $1,679,300; peas, $4,895,-000; beans, $1,884,300; buckwheat, $6,-213,000; mixed grains, $10,759,400; flax, $7,363,000, and corn for husking, $9,-808,000. For all field crops including root and fodder crops, the total value amounts to $629,061,300, as compared with $552,771,500 in 1913, the increase of $86,289,800 being chiefly due to the enhancement of prices, which has thus more than counterbalanced the low yields of grain in consequence of the drought.

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, IN THE NORTHWEST.

In the three Northwest Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1914 of wheat is placed at 140,958,000 bushels, compared with 209,262,000 bushels in 1913; of oats at 150,843,000 bushels, compared with 242,413,000 bushels, and of barley at 19,535,000 bushels, compared with 31,060,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1914 in Manitoba was 38,605,000 bushels, from 2,616,000 acres; in Saskatchewan, 73,494,000 bushels from 5,348,300 acres, and in Alberta 28,859,000 bushels from 1,371,-100 acres.

PRINCESS PATS.

Drummer Tells of Their Spell in the Trenches.

London Cable.—Writing to his parents under date of January 15th, William Miller, big drummer in the Princess Patricia's, son of ex-Provost Miller, says:

"On the evening of the 6th we marched over eighteen miles, tired and hungry. We were nearing the battlefield, getting closer to the guns, and had to be very careful going into the trenches, as that is when most of the casualties occur. It must be done in the dark and every precaution taken to get in as quickly as possible. I am glad to say that we got in without losing a man. The Germans have what we call light bombs, which they throw into the air by hand lighting up a radius of 500 yards. When we were going in the trenches we had to lie flat on the ground. When one of these bombs was thrown in the air, if we moved, the enemy would spot us and open fire.

"The Princess Pats remained in the trenches two days and two nights, getting relieved on the evening of the 8th. For the two days we had three men killed and about 35 wounded."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 40	0 45
Butter, dairy	0 28	0 32
Chickens, dressed, lb.	0 15	0 17
Ducks, dressed, lb.	0 16	0 20
Turkeys, dressed, lb.	0 22	0 25
Geese, dressed, lb.	0 15	0 16
Potatoes, lb.	0 65	0 70
Apples, Can., bbl.	2 50	4 00
Potatoes, bag	0 65	0 70
Cabbage, dozen	0 35	0 40
Celery, dozen	0 35	0 45
Cranberries, bbl.	6 00	7 00
Onions, 75-lb. sack	1 35	1 40

WHOLESALE MEATS.

Wholesale houses are quoting as follows:

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$ 9 50	$10 50
Do., headquarters	13 00	13 75
Carcase, choice	11 50	12 50
Do., medium	9 50	10 50
Do., common	7 50	8 50
Veals, common, cwt.	12 50	13 00
Do., prime	14 00	14 50
Mutton	8 00	10 00
Do., light	10 00	12 00
Lambs, spring	13 50	15 50
Hogs, light	13 50	15 50
Do., heavy	9 00	9 50

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars here are steady 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., Ocadia	6 26
Dominion, in sacks	6 21
No. 1 yellow	5 96

LIVE STOCK.

Butcher cattle, choice	7 25	to	7 50
do. do. medium	5 25	to	6 00
do. do. medium	5 25	to	6 00
Butcher cows, choice	6 00	to	6 25
do. do. medium	4 75	to	5 50
do. do. canners	3 00	to	4 00
do. bulls	6 50	to	6 75
Feeding steers	6 25	to	6 75
Stockers, choice	5 75	to	6 25
do., light	5 50	to	5 75
Milkers, choice, each	55 00	to	85 00
Springers	50 00	to	85 00
Sheep, ewes	5 00	to	6 00
Bucks and culls	3 50	to	4 50
Lambs	7 25	to	9 00
Hogs, fed and watered	7 60		
Hogs, f. o. b.	7 25		
Calves	7 50	to	10 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat:—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	1 37¾	1 37¾	1 37⅜	1 37⅜
May	1 42⅞	1 43⅛	1 42¼	1 42¼
July	1 43½	1 44	1 43⅛	1 43⅛
Oats—				
May	0 61	0 67¾	0 61	0 61⅛
July	0 62¼	0 62¾	0 62⅛	0 62⅛
Flax—				
July	1 69¾	1 71⅜	1 69½	1 70
July				1 71¼

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Close: Wheat—May, 1 hard, 1.41⅜; No. 1 northern, 1.35 to 1.40⅞; No. 2 do., 1.32⅜ to 1.33; May, 1.37⅜ to 1.37½.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69¾c to 7[illegible]

Oats—No. 3 white, 51¼c to 51[illegible]

Flour—Fancy patents, [illegible] second, $4.60.

Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.38⅛; No. 1 northern, $1.38⅛; No. 2 do., $1.36⅛; May, $1.39⅛.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 3,300 bales, mostly merinos. The demand was strong, and West Australian and New South Wales greasy sold at 1s 2d, and New South Wales scoured at 2s 2½d. Americans secured a few lots of the best grades of greasy. Crossbreds were in small supply and strong. Prices generally were in favor of sellers.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot firm.
No. 1 Manitoba—12s. 4d.
No. 2 Manitoba hard winter—11s. 8 1-2d.
Futures—Nominal.
Corn spot—Weak.
American, mixed, new—7s. 7 1-2d.
American mixed, old—7s. 10 1-2d.
Futures firm. Feb.—7s. 4 1-4d.
March—7s. 5 1-4d.
Flour, winter patents—44s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£2 10s.
f4. 5s.
Beef, extra India mess—Nominal.
Pork, prime western—Nominal.
Hams short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—62s. 6d.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—64s.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—65s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—66s. 6d.
Long clear middles, heavy, 28 to 34 lbs.—[illegible]
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—65s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—59s. 6d.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—54s. 6d.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—54s. 3d.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, old—55s. 6d.
American, refined—58s. 3d.
American, refined, 25-lb. boxes—57s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—82s.
Colored, new—82s.
Tallow, prime city—37s. 3d.
Turpentine, spirits—37s. 6d.
Resin, common—1s. 3d.
Petroleum, refined—8 3-4d.
Linseed Oil—28s.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot.—28s. 6d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 7,000.
Market weak.

Steers, native	5 50	to	9 25
Western steers	5 00	to	7 50
Cows and heifers	3 20	to	8 00
Calves	7 25	to	10 50

Hogs, receipts 42,000.
Market weak.

Light	6 45	to	6 90
Mixed	6 50	to	6 90
Heavy	6 30	to	6 80
Rough	6 30	to	6 45
Pigs	5 25	to	6 85
Bulk of sales	6 60	to	6 80

Sheep, receipts 8,000.
Market strong.

Native	5 90	to	6 65
Yearlings	6 75	to	7 85
Lambs, native	7 00	to	8 75

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 400; dull; prices unchanged.

Veals, receipts 100; active; 4.00 to 12.50.

Hogs, receipts 4,000; fairly active, 6.90 to 7.10; mixed 7.00 to 7.25; yorkers and pigs 7.15 to 7.30; roughs 6.15 to 6.25; stags 5.00 to 5.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 4,600; active; lambs 5.00 to 8.60; yearlings 5.00 to 7.15; wethers 6.25 to 6.50; ewes 3.50 to 5.00; sheep, mixed 5.75 to 6.00.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson & Batchelor report larger offerings and quieter demands. Quotations unaltered. Scotch steers, 12c to 12 1-4c; Irish, 16 3-4c to 17 1-2c; bulls, 10c to 15 3-4c.