SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV. April, 22, 1917.

Jesus Anointed at Bethany.—John 12: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Mary's expression of devotion (vs. 1-3). 1. Six days before the passover—It is probable that Jesus and his disciples reached Bethany on Friday evening. The Passover commemorated the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, the place of their enslavement, and the nation was commanded to observe the feast of the Passover year by year. All the males of Israel were expected to be present at Jerusalem on this occasion, any many women came of choice to the feast, hence great crowds of visitors were present in the city at the time of the feast. Bethany—This village was situated on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives, about two miles east of Jerusalem. Where Lazarus was—The account of the raising of Lazarus from the dead is given in John 11: 1-46. It had been one or two months since Jesus performed this miracle when he came to the place again. 2. There they made him a supper—From Matt. 26: 6 and Mark 14: 3 we learn that the feast was given in the home of "Simon the leper." It is reasonable to suppose that Jesus had healed him of his leprosy; however, the name still clung to him. Attempts have been made to trace some sort of kinship between Lazarus and his sisters and Simon, but there is no definite basis for the opinions that have been expressed. The fact that "Martha served" shows a friendly relation between the two families. Jesus had often been in the home of Martha, Mary and Lazurus. Lazarus is mentioned because of the great interest centering in him on account of his having been raised from the dead. Sat at the table—The manner of sitting at the table at meals there was very different from our customs. There were low couches upon which persons reclined with their heads toward the table. 3. Mary—The sister of Lazarus. Her devotion to Jesus was great (Luke 10: 39, 42. A pound—An amount equal to about twelve ounces. Ointment of spikenard—This was a fragrant and costly perfume procured from the spikenard plant that grows in India. Very costly—In Mark 14: 5 and in v. 5 its value is given. It is about one-third as costly as the attar of roses. Anointed the feet of Jesus—Matthew and Mark speak of Mary's anointing of Jesus's head, but do not mention the anointing of his feet. She anointed both his head and his feet, thus showing the highest devotion to him. This rare devotion was emphasized by her wiping his feet with her hair. The Oriental custom of reclining at meals with the head toward the table gave free access to the feet, which were bare, as the sandals were left outside the house. House was filled with the odor—The ointment was contained in a vessel made of alabaster, a semi-transparent stone, found in abundance in parts of Egypt. She broke the box, and as the ointment was poured forth the fragrance filled the place where the feast was held. The fragrance of that act of devotion was not confined to that house in Bethany. It has gone far beyond those walls and it still being wafted through the preaching of the gospel, to all the world.

II. Her act criticised (vs. 4-6.) 4. One of his disciples—Judas Iscariot was the spokesman, and was, in reality, the one most responsible for the criticism, yet some of the disciples (Mark 14: 4) "had indignation" (Matt. 26: 8.) Which should betray him—Directly after this feast Judas began to bargain with the chief priests with regard to betraying Jesus. 5. Wry—Judas could see no virtue or merit in Mary's act of devotion. His spiritual vision was clouded with avarice. He represents a great multitude to-day who can see only loss and folly in making sacrifice of time and money to carry the gospel to the degraded in every land. They examine every act from the spiritual values. In Judas' estimation Mary's use of the costly ointment was merely wasteful. Three hundred pence—Three hundred denarii would constitute the ordinary wages for three hundred days' work, or almost a year. The denarius was a Roman silver coin equivalent to about fifteen cents. In purchasing power the three hundred pence would be equal to that of three hundred dollars at the present time. Given to the poor—To give to the poor is a worthy act, but Judas was trying to mask his greed with a suggestion of benevolence. He would have been glad of the privilege of handling the value of the ointment. 6. Not that he cared for the poor—Judas knew how Jesus regarded the poor and would relieve them, and hypocritically expressed his interest in them, but this verse tears off the mask and shows him in his selfishness. He was a thief—We may suppose that it was because of his business turn of mind that Judas was appointed to have charge of the money of this devoted company. His greed got the better of him, and John does not hesitate to brand him as a thief. Had the bag—He was the treasurer. The margin of the Revised Version has "box" instead of "bag." Bare what was put therein—"Took away what was put therein." R. V. It is remarkable that two such characters as Mary and Judas should be connected with the anointing of Jesus for his burial. Mary's devotion to the Master led her to believe that no sacrifice was too great for her to make for him. The avarice of Judas led him to think that nothing was too sacred for him to violate, if only he could get personal gain. His course was a prophecy of his act of betraying Christ for money. Only a basely selfish and wicked person could look upon Mary's sacrifice with disfavor. Judas may have fancied that it was his superior financial insight that called her sacrifice a mere waste, but it was his greed that prompted his criticism.

III. Jesus' approval of her act (vs. 7, 8). 7. Let her alone—Jesus would not have her deed criticised. He came to be her defence against those who were disposed to find fault with her, and he gave his approval to her act for all time. Against the day of my burying—Jesus knew what Mary did not, that his death was close at hand. He regarded her act as an anointing for burial. Some think she had an impression that this was her last opportunity to show her devotion for him. 8. For the poor always ye have with you—"Here was no waste at all, no waste as regards the poor, for there were abundant opportunities to help them; no waste as regards the disciples, for they could help the poor at any time; no waste as regards the woman, for this deed would be told as a memorial of her; no waste as regards the Lord, for he was pleased to regard it as a burial gift." The poor will form a greater or less part of the world until the end of time. Jesus did not in this remark discourage in any sense charity toward the needy. The Lord has special regard for the poor and places the duty of helping them upon those who are able. Me ye have not always—His death was but a few days off, and within forty-eight days he was to ascend to his Father. Mary had improved her opportunity, and there was no ground for Judas' complaint. Matthew's words are expressive, "She has wrought a good work upon me" (26: 10), and Mark's are wonderful, "She hath done what she could" (14: 8). This is a remarkable tribute to be paid by any one. There are too many who content themselves with doing practically nothing for the Lord. They think they can do little, and do not put forth an effort to do their best.

IV. Interest in Lazurus (vs. 9-11). 9. Much people—"The common people."—R. V. They came—The works wrought by Jesus had made a profound impression upon the common people, and many were ready to believe in him. They came to him because of their high regard for him, and not wholly out of curiosity. But that they might see Lazarus also—An additional reason why they came was to see the man whom Jesus had raised from the dead a few months before this. 10. The chief priests—While the common people were eager to see Jesus and Lazarus, the high officials of the Jews desired to put them both to death. They would accomplish the death of Jesus to save the Jewish system from crumbling to pieces, for they reasoned that if this new leader should be slain, his teachings would find no followers. They wished to put Lazarus to death to prevent the people from believing in him who had raised him from the dead. 11. By reason of him—Lazarus, alive from the dead, was a powerful testimony to the Messiahship of Jesus, and this testimony could not be ignored or refuted.

Questions.—Name some of the parables spoken by our Lord after Lazarus was raised from the dead. What did the feast of the Passover commemorate? Where is Bethany? What took place at the feast in Simon's house? On what ground was Mary's act criticised? How did Jesus regard her act? Why did many Jews come to the place where Jesus was? What did the chief priests consult to do? Why were they disposed to put Lazarus to death?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Love Vindicated.

I. By an everlasting memorial.

II. By an exposure of hypocrisy.

I. By an everlasting memorial. The miracle of Bethany has stirred Jerusalem. The restoration to life of Lazarus was Christ's immediate and undeniable work. He was a living monument of a most benevolent and divine power, the power of Jesus of Nazareth. Attention was fixed upon him because of what Jesus had done for him. In connection with Jesus, Lazarus had become intolerable. The determination to murder Jesus led to the determination to murder Lazarus. The chief priests would rather consent to murder than confess themselves in the wrong or endure the loss of position or power. The miracle which led many to believe in Jesus led the authorities to hate and oppose him. They revealed the power of the human heart to become utterly blinded to truth. While hostility and bitter opposition from the leaders of the nation increased daily, the devotion of Jesus' friends was more manifest. The feast of Bethany was their answer to the edict of the authorities at Jerusalem concerning Jesus. Mary was determined that Jesus should taste the sweets or human kindness and, as if inspired with the thought that it might be her last opportunity, with a noble impulse she poured out her choicest gift at his feet. Because her whole soul was in the deed, money value had nothing to do with it. To Jesus she was indebted for many precious lessons in spiritual knowledge and for a brother restored to life. Her act was an expression of profound gratitude and personal esteem for the life and character of Jesus. Her offering was too excellent in quality, too costly in value, too great in quantity to satisfy the loving impulse of Mary's heart. It was not in vain that she had sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his words of wisdom, comfort and guidance. She knew that he was the Christ, the Saviour of the world. Jesus rejoiced over a love which had antedated its purpose and given to the living Lord what had been intended for his burial.

II. By an exposure of hypocrisy. While the house was filled with the odor of the ointment, a murmur of dissatisfaction arose. It came from the lips of Judas, the traitor. His self-seeking heart turned a joyous feast into an hour of temptation, and the purest love-offering into an offence. He was blind to the moral loveliness of Mary's action. He had a false estimate of values. He was hypocritical in philanthropy. He ventured a heartless intrusion upon the devotions of a pious soul. His avarice, his jealousy, and, worse than all, his mask so readily assumed, of zeal for the cause of the poor, proved him ready for Satan's last temptation to confer with the chief priests for the betrayal of his Master. Judas would have had Mary entrust the value of her offering to his keeping. Its value in the market gave to the spikenard its only worth in his eyes. His protest was dictated in no degree by a genuine regard for the poor. It was most selfish and insincere, yet he ventured to make it with a confidence of being justified in the eyes of the Master. There was in him an utter incapacity to appreciate the grandeur of true piety. A false motive prompted his remonstrance. Mary's act of love ripened and revealed his character. Instead of directly rebuking Judas, Jesus vindicated Mary. He distinguished at once between love and avarice, between worldly wisdom and genuine devotion, between generous, spontaneous, open conduct and pretended charity. Jesus not only vindicated Mary's devotion, but explained its meaning. Mary had provided for the honor of the dead. Judas made himself the instrument to bring about his death. Mary's act was acceptable to Christ as revealing a love over which death had no power. He recognized it as a noble act, a virtual consecration of himself to a divine work involving death, a befitting preparation for his burial. It was with a contrite and renewed heart that Mary poured her precious ointment on the feet of her Lord, in love's ingenious and original way, while Judas evidenced his unchanged nature, regardless of companionship with Jesus and the unsuspecting disciples. Mary was sustained by divine love. Judas became the companion of murderers. Her record inspires to worship, while the record of Judas provides warning. T.R.A.

First Suburbanite — There's going to be an earlier morning train put on next week. Second Suburbanite—What do we want with an earlier train? Gee! The cooks will be able to leave before breakfast, then.

Use Seed from High Yielding Varieties

Importance of Using Only Clean, Bright Seed from High Yielding Varieties—Varieties Recommended for the Ontario Farmer.

One of the fundamental principles in profitable crop production is to grow a variety that is a heavy yielder and suited to the locality where it is to be grown. Yet far too many farmers in Canada grow varieties that are not heavy yielders or if they are they are not suited to the locality. From a survey made during the summer of 1916 in one county in Ontario it was found that practically every farmer grew oats, but only 53 per cent. knew the name of the variety used. Among those knowing the name of the variety fourteen distinct varieties were found.

There is no good reason why this should be. Although the climate of Ontario varies, of course, as we go north or south, it does not vary sufficiently to warrant the growing of as many as fourteen different varieties of oats. In almost every case the number of varieties grown could with advantage be reduced to three or four varieties for each different crop.

At the Ontario Agricultural College over a period of years the highest yielding variety of barley gave 59.1 bushels and the lowest yielding variety gave 32.8 bushels per acre; the highest yielding variety of wheat gave 93.21 bushels and the lowest yielding variety gave 48.0 bushels per acre; the highest yielding variety of fall wheat gave 51.1 bushels and the lowest yielding variety gave 41.5 bushels per acre. These results show clearly that selecting the variety of seed that is to be sown is a paying proposition.

Many men have the idea that it is necessary to change the seed every few years. From experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College and elsewhere it has been proven that this is a fallacy. As a matter of fact it has been found that instead of the yield diminishing the yield has in many cases been increased by using the same seed year after year.

It is very important to use seed that has been carefully selected and properly cleaned by passing it through the fanning mill several times. Thus in experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural college it was found that in the case of oats large seed yielded 62 bushels per acre as compared with 46.6 bushels per acre from large plump seed, 40.4 bushels from small plump seed, 39.1 bushels from shrunken seed, and 9.3 bushels per acre from split seed.

TREAT FOR SMUT.

Every year smut takes a heavy toll from our crops, yet but a very small percentage of farmers treat their seed regularly to prevent the disease. Various methods are used for treating the seed. As a result of five years' experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College it was found that treating the seed by immersing it for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one-half pint of formalin to twenty-one gallons of water gave the best results. In the case of oats the untreated seed yielded 89.3 bushels per acre, while the seed treated by the immersion method yielded 68.3 bushels per acre. The untreated wheat yielded only 29.0 bushels, while the treated wheat yielded 43.3 bushels per acre.

The Field Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, under the direction of Dr. Zavitz, has for a great many years been carrying on experiments to determine just what are the best varieties of seed of the different crops for the Ontario farmer to grow. After certain varieties of seed have been proved to be good yielders at the College, seed from these varieties is distributed through the province and experiments are carried on by members of the Experimental Union on their own farms.

In practically all cases it has been found that the results obtained by the experimenters throughout the province agree with those obtained at the College.

As a guide to Ontario farmers in selecting their seed for the coming season a short summary is given below of the results obtained with different varieties at the Ontario Agricultural College.

BEST VARIETIES OF GRAIN.

At the College it was found that of the various spring sown crops barley gave the greatest yield of grain in pounds per acre. The following gives the crops in order of yield: barley, emmer, oats, hulless barley, spring wheat, field peas and spring rye. In statistics gathered by the Bureau of Industries over a period of 32 years, it was found that in the province as a whole fall wheat yielded somewhat less than barley but a little more than oats. A mixture of grain will produce more feed than one kind of grain crop sown alone. One bushel per acre of O. A. C. No. 21 barley and O. A. C. No. 3 oats is recommended for this purpose.

For green fodder or hay a mixture composed of two bushels of oats, such as the Siberian or the Banner varieties, and one bushel of peas such as the Prussian Blue or the Golden Vine varieties should give best results.

The six-rowed varieties of barley have given best results at the College. They are as a rule heavier yielders and mature earlier than the two-rowed varieties, although they do not mature as early as the hulless varieties. The varieties giving the highest yields at the College during the last five years were the O. A. C. No. 21 and the Mandscheuri.

In selecting a variety of oats it is important to choose one that is not only a heavy yielder but one that contains a low percentage of hull. The O. A. C. No. 72 is the best late variety and the O.A.C. No. 3 is the best early variety.

Fall wheat at the College has given higher yields than spring wheat as would be expected, but there are some sections where fall wheat does not do very well. The highest yielding variety of fall wheat was Dawson's Golden Chaff, and Imperial Amber came next. Of the spring wheats, Saxonka and Climax gave best results.

RYE FOR POOR SOILS.

Rye is a crop that does well on the poorer types of soil. During the last seven years the acreage sown to rye in Ontario has more than doubled. As with fall wheat the fall varieties of rye have been the highest yielders, the best of these varieties being the Mammoth White and Washington. Of the spring varieties the Petkus has given best results.

Buckwheat is grown chiefly as a cover or catch crop. The Rye Buckwheat has proved to be the highest yielder at the College.

There has been a great falling off in the area devoted to peas. In the year 1897 896,735 acres were used for peas, but during the last few years the acreage has dropped to less than 200,000 acres. The Early Britain has proved the highest yielder as a result of five years' experience, yielding 35.73 bushels per acre as against 25.25 given by the Multipliers variety.

With prevailing high prices many farmers are getting interested in beans. Pearce's Improved Tree is an average of fifteen years' experiments at the College has given the highest yield.

In the case of corn for silage one variety cannot be recommended for the whole province as in the northern part of the province an early maturing variety would give better results than a late maturing variety. At the College, Eureka and Salzer's North Dakota proved the heaviest yielders over a period of five years.

There are far too many varieties of potatoes grown in Ontario. Of the early varieties at the College the Extra Early Eureka has proved the best yielder. Burpee's Extra Early and the Rose of the North were the best medium ripening varieties, while of the late varieties the Davies Warrior, the Empire State and the Rural New Yorker No. 2 head the list.

In Mangels, Sutton's Mammoth Long Red and the Ideal have been the best yielders. Fall turnips yield more than swede turnips, but they do not keep so well and are not therefore as extensively grown. Silage is largely replacing roots in the stock dietary, but for sheep and pigs a few acres of roots should always be grown. In fall turnips Red Top White Globe and Sutton's Purple Top Mammoth have yielded best, while in swede turnips Garton's Model and Garton's Keepwell have proven the heaviest yielders. Carrots have a limited space in the stock menu. Bruce's Mammoth Intermediate Smooth White heads the list of the varieties tried out at the College.

Cow cabbage and Kale is grown quite extensively in England and should be grown more extensively in Ontario than at the present. The biggest yielding varieties at the College have been Sutton's Earliest Drumhead Cabbage and the Thousand-headed Kale. Their yield per acre compares favorably with that of mangels and turnips, which have much the same feeding value.

Pasture is a very important crop in Ontario. Unfortunately many farmers do not give the thought and care to selecting the grasses that they use in their pasture mixtures they should. For seeding down for two or three years Dr. Zavitz recommends the following mixture: red clover, 6 lbs.; alsike clover, 3 lbs.; orchard grass, 3 lbs.; meadow fescue, 3 lbs.; and timothy, 3 lbs., making a total of 18 lbs. per acre.

As a permanent pasture mixture the following has given excellent results: Alfalfa 5 lbs.; alsike clover, 2 lbs.; white or Dutch clover, 2 lbs.; orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 4 lbs.; tall oat grass, 3 lbs.; meadow foxtail, 2 lbs.; and timothy, 2 lbs., making a total of 24 lbs. per acre.

Alfalfa is becoming an important crop in Canada. Many farmers unfortunately have not had success with this crop, very largely because they have used varieties of seed that were too delicate to stand our rigorous winter. The Ontario Variegated Grimm's and the Sand varieties are the only varieties that have proven at all satisfactory up to the present time.

—The Canadian Countryman.

MARK TWAIN'S HOME.

Its Charm and Hospitality and the Motto It Lived Up To.

Many frequenters have tried to express the charm of Mark Twain's household. Few have succeeded, for it lay not in the house itself nor in its furnishings, beautiful as these things were, but in the personality of its occupants, the daily round of their lives, the atmosphere which they unconsciously created. From its wide entrance hall and tiny jewel-like conservatory below to the billiard room at the top of the house it seemed perfectly appointed, serenely ordered and full of welcome.

The home of one of the most unusual and unaccountable personalities in the world was filled with gentleness and peace. It was Mrs. Clemens who was chiefly responsible. She was no longer the half timid, inexperienced girl he had married. Association, study and travel had brought her knowledge and confidence. When the great ones of the world came to visit America's most picturesque literary figure, she gave welcome to them and filled her place at his side with such sweet grace that those who came to pay their duties to him often returned to pay still greater devotion to his companion.

William Dean Howells, so often a visitor there, once said to the writer:

"Words cannot express Mrs. Clemens—her fineness, her delicate, wonderful tact." And again, "She was not only a beautiful soul, but a woman of singular intellectual power."

There were always visitors in the Clemens home. Above the mantel in the library was written, "The ornament of a house is the friends that frequent it," and the Clemens home never lacked of these ornaments, and they were of the world's best. No distinguished person came to America that did not pay a visit to Hartford and Mark Twain. Generally it was not merely a call, but a stay of days. The welcome was always genuine, the entertainment unstinted.—Albert Bigelow Paine in St. Nicholas.

Temperament.

Technically, temperament means "the special type of mental constitution due to natural characteristics of the bodily organism." Broadly speaking, temperament is character—the mental make-up of a person, the way he is inclined to think and feel about things in general.—New York American.

It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory.—Abraham Lincoln.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	30	32
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 40	0 45
Cheese, lb.	0 28	0 29
Do., fancy, lb.	0 30	0 35
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 33	0 35
Fowl, lb.	0 23	0 27
Ducklings, lb.	0 30	0 35
Chickens, lb.	0 30	0 33
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	4 00	6 00
Do., Spies, bbl.	3 50	6 00
Do., Greenings, bbl.	3 00	5 00
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 40	0 50
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 50	0 75
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	0 00	2 50
Do., per peck	0 50	0 60
Carrots, per bag	2 25	2 50
Celery, per bunch	0 20	0 25
Cauliflower, each	0 20	0 25
Cabbages, each	0 10	0 40
Horseradish, lb.	0 00	0 15
Leeks, bunch	0 10	0 15
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	0 25	0 30
Do., doz. bchs., small	0 40	0 50
Onions, bundle	0 05	0 10
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 00	1 50
Do., bag	2 00	3 00
Potatoes, per bag	3 00	3 50
Do., Irish cobbler, per bag	0 00	4 00
Do., per peck	0 50	0 75
Parsnips, per bag	0 60	2 50
Do., per peck	0 00	0 00
Radishes, per bunch	0 03	0 05
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, bag	0 90	1 00
Do., per peck	0 00	0 25

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$14 00	$16 00
Do., hindquarters	17 00	17 50
Carcases, choice	16 00	17 50
Do., common	11 50	13 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	13 00	13 50
Do., prime	18 50	20 00
Heavy hogs	14 50	16 50
Shop hogs	19 00	20 00
Abattoir hogs	19 50	20 50
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	15 00	17 00
Lambs, lb.	0 21	0 23
Do., Spring	11 00	14 00

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Prices of cattle and small stuff continued steady, and hogs were stronger, making a substantial gain.

Export cattle, choice	10 75	12 00
Butcher cattle, choice	10 50	11 75
do. do. medium	9 75	10 00
do. do. common	9 00	9 50
Butcher cows, choice	9 50	10 00
do. do. medium	7 00	7 75
do. do. canners	5 25	5 75
do. bulls	8 50	10 50
Feeding steers	9 50	10 25
Stockers, choice	7 50	9 25
do. light	7 00	7 50
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	110 00
Springers	40 00	110 00
Sheep, ewes	10 00	12 00
Bucks and culls	8 50	9 50
Lambs	10 50	15 50
Hogs, fed and watered	16 50	
Calves	10 50	15 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	2 06	2 08⅞	2 04¼	2 8⅞
July	2 01¾	2 04⅝	2 00⅝	2 04⅜
Oct.	1 71½	1 73½	1 69⅝	1 71¼
Oats—				
May	0 67	0 68⅛	0 66⅞	0 67¼
July	0 65¾	0 66⅝	0 65¼	0 65⅞
Oct.	0 59	0 59⅝	0 58¾	0 59
Flax—				
May	2 82	2 83¾	2 81	2 81½
July	2 82¾	2 86½	2 84	2 84

aTo $2.45 1-2 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, $2.06 3-8 to $2.07 1-4; July, $2.02; cash—No. 1 hard, $2.09 3-4 to $2.24 1-4; No. 1 Northern, $2.14 1-4 to $2.16 1-4; No. 2 do., $2.10 1-4 to $2.16 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.26 3-4 to $1.27 3-4. Oats—No. 3 white, 62 1-2 to 64 1-2c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$33 to $33.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.15; No. 1 Northern, $2.10 to $2.14; No. 2 do., $2.06 to $2.09; May, $2.06; July, $2.01 1-2. Linseed—$3.07 1-2 to $3.09 1-2; May, $3.07 1-2; July, $3.07 1-2.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, April 9.—Cattle receipts 100; steady.

Veals, receipts 300; active; $5 to $15.

Hogs, receipts 1,600; active and strong; heavy and mixed $16.70 to $16.75; yorkers $16.60 to $16.70; light yorkers $15.25 to $16.25; pigs $14.75 to $15; roughs $14.50 to $14.75; stags $12 to $13.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,000; active and strong; lambs $12 to $16.75; yearlings $11 to $15; wethers $12 to $13.25; ewes $12 to $12.50; mixed sheep $12.50 to $12.75; clipped lambs $10 to $12.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 21,000.

Market weak.

Native beef cattle	9 30	13 20
Stockers and feeders	7 30	10 00
Cows and heifers	5 75	11 00
Calves	9 00	11 50
Hogs, receipts 29,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	15 50	16 70
Mixed	15 75	16 25
Heavy	15 75	17 40
Rough	15 70	15 85
Pigs	11 75	14 70
Bulk of sales	16 00	16 50
Sheep, receipts 15,000.		
Market weak.		
Wethers	12 70	13 10
Lambs, native	12 50	15 60

STUCK IN THE MUD.

Then He Discovered the Magic Power of the Water Jet.

The water jet has been used for so many years in putting down and pulling piling that its discovery has long since been lost sight of. It was used during the civil war and for many years previous by government engineers.

Tradition has it that the discoverer of the advantages of the water jet was a government engineer and that his discovery was made in the following manner: It seems that along in the forties this engineer was building a wharf and was having unusual difficulty in putting down his piling. One day in wading around his boots became stuck in a tenacious mud, and he found it impossible to pull them out. There happened to be a hose near by, and one of the men handed it to the officer, the idea being that he would wash the mud away from his boots. The water was turned on, and the officer applied a stream to his feet.

To his surprise he sank deeper. He tried it again and went down still farther in the mud. By this time he was in up to his waist and still going down. Astonished by his discovery, he continued to apply the stream to his feet, and he might be going down yet had not his men come to the rescue and pulled him out by means of a small hand derrick.

Once on shore he began "to think the matter out." If a stream of water applied to a man's feet will cause him to sink deeper in the mud, why wouldn't it have the same effect if applied to the base of a pile? He tried it, and the pile which had obstinately refused to go down before sunk easily to place, and in that way, so runs the story, was discovered the use of the water jet for putting down piling.