

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI.

December 12, 1915.  
Jehovah Turns Over Back-Sliding Israel.—Hosea 1: 1-11.

Commentary.—1. God's tenderness toward Israel (vs. 1-4). This chapter gives a very pathetic representation of God's tender and affectionate regard for Israel by metaphors chiefly borrowed from the love of mothers toward their tender offspring. From this, occasion is taken to reflect on their ungrateful return to the divine goodness, and to denounce against them the judgments of the Almighty. But suddenly and unexpectedly the prospect changes. Beams of mercy break from the clouds just now, fraught with vengeance. God, to speak in the language of men, feels the relentings of a tender parent; his bowels yearn, his mercy triumphs, his rebellious child shall be pardoned. As the lion of the tribe of Judah, he will employ his power to save his people, he will call his children from the land of their captivity; and, as doves that will fly to him; a faithful and a holy people.—Clarke.

2. When Israel was a child.—Reference is made to the early period of the existence of Israel as a nation. I loved him.—This is an expression of God's tender love for his children. God with his infinite wealth of affection lavishes his love upon humanity, calling his son out of Egypt.—The Lord brought Israel, whom he calls his son, out of bondage into the land which he had promised to them. This deliverance is here mentioned to show how greatly Jehovah loved his people and wrought miracles after miracle in their behalf. 2. as they called them, so they went from them.—The more the prophets called them the more they went from them.—R.V. This translation gives the sense more clearly than the Authorized Version. In the opening verses of the lesson we have in brief form the entire moral history of Israel. Here we see God's enduring love for his people, their repeated departures from him, and his persistent efforts to draw them to himself. He sent one prophet after another to them to warn them of the results of their unbelief and disobedience, yet they were stubborn and did not permanently return to him. Sacrificed into Baalim—Baal-worship had strong attractions for the Israelites. They were a religious people, and seemed to desire gods that appealed to their senses. Their hearts were corrupt, hence they were attracted by the sensuality of his heathen worship. In this they were violating the first two commandments burned into the hearts of Israel.—Offering sacrifices and burning incense were two prominent forms of worshipping Jehovah prescribed by God himself. The Israelites employed these forms in worshipping idols. Verses 1, 2 apply to the religious history from the Exodus to the days of Hosea; on the one hand, the intense love of Jehovah, on the other, the persistent rebellion of the people.—Wheeler.

3. I taught Ephraim also to go.—Because Ephraim was one of the powerful tribes of Israel, the Lord by his prophet calls the whole nation by that name. This verse shows how tenderly the Lord dealt with this people. Israel was a child and Jehovah taught the infant nation to walk. Taking them by their arms—"I took them in my arms."—R.V. The figure is that of a father helping his child to walk, and when it was tired, he took it up in his arms and carried it. They knew not.—The Israelites were so taken up with their own ways that they did not recognize that the merciful and mighty hand of the Lord was upon them to bring to them the great and possible good. 4. I showed them the cords of a man. The figure here also shows the Lord's tenderness toward his people. He did not use violent methods in restraining them, as one might deal with unruly cattle, but he drew them with "cords of a man," or with "bands of love." He assisted them with their burdens. Take off the yoke.—This humane driver (Hosea) the who is personally in order to relieve his yoke. "The manner of easing the yoke to which the oxen refer is not quite clear, since we do not know sufficiently the form of the yoke." I laid meat unto them.—I placed food before them. The figure shows impressively God's compassion for Israel. "An appropriate image of God's deliverance of Israel from the Egyptian yoke, and of his feeding them in two wildernesses."—J. F. & B.

5. He shall not return into Egypt.—I have brought them (Israel) thence already, with the desire that the nation should never return thither again but, as they have sinned and forfeited my favor and protection, they shall go to Assyria; and this, because they refused to return to me.—Clarke. Although they should not return to Egypt, yet they would go into Egypt like bondsmen or captives on his cities.—The word is used as a symbol of war, from the time of Jeremiah II. to the captivity of Israel under Mesha by the Assyrians, insurrections and wars were the lot of Israel. His branches.—The tribes and clans of Israel. Because of their own conduct—Israel had been fully instructed as to the true God, but instead of being devoted to him, they gave themselves over to the worship of idols. 7. Bent to backsliding from me.—The condition of Israel was deplorable. With them it was not a matter of forsaking the Lord once only, but was their fixed disposition to leave him. Their frequent backslidings from God had resulted in a "bent" in that direction. Though they called them to the most High—Although the prophets called the people of Israel upward from their degrading idolatry to serve the Lord, they would not respond to the call. They were "bent to backsliding."

III. Mercy promised (vs. 8-11). 8. How shall I give thee up—Jehovah's appeal to His people is most pathetic. He loves them and clings to them in spite of their waywardness. His love would spare them, but justice demands their punishment. Judgments must be visited upon them. How shall I deliver thee—"How shall I cast thee off?"—R. V. As Admah, as Zebah—These two cities were near Sodom and Gomorrah and were destroyed with the cities of the plain (Deut. 9, 23). Mine heart is turned within me—in deep sorrow and compassion. My repentings are kindled together.—My compassions are kindled together.—R. V. God's compassion toward His people is emphasized. This has been called "the greatest passage in Hosea"—deepest, if not highest, of this book—the breaking forth of that exhaustless mercy of the Most High which no sin of man can bar back nor wear out." 9. I will not execute the fierceness of mine anger—Mercy is triumphant. God will spare the nation for a time, giving additional opportunity for them to repent. I am God, and not man—His forbearance keeps Him from inflicting speedy punishment upon them, as man might be inclined to do. I will not enter into the city.—I will not come in wrath.—R. V. 10. They shall walk after the Lord.—The people were to recognize God's call and follow Him. He shall roar like a lion.—The Lord would speak in majesty and power to gather after Him his scattered people. From the west—Literally, from the sea; that is, from remote places. 11. Bird out of Egypt.—Assyria.—The flight of birds denotes swiftness. Questions.—Who was Hosea? During the reigns of what kings did he prophesy? Concerning what nation did he prophesy? When was Israel a child? What deliverance is mentioned? In what way had Israel chiefly transgressed God's law? What judgments were pronounced upon Israel? What expressions in the lesson show God's tenderness toward Israel? What hope is held out for Israel? PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Israel's history. I. A record of divine forbearance. 1. A record of declension from God. 2. A reward of divine forbearance. In Hosea's writings Israel is portrayed as a highly favored people, a specially ungrateful race and a righteous punished nation. God had granted Israel special revelation. He admitted them into exceptional relationship with himself as his people. He adopted many ways to communicate his thoughts and reveal his will unto them. In this lesson God is presented in the character of a father. His long-suffering and patience toward sinners, his unwillingness to punish and his readiness to forgive even in Hosea's time, show that the divine patience was exercised in Israel's behalf. The heavenly Father's character and the modes of his dealing with humanity are clearly revealed in Israel's history, proving that he is not unmindful of the welfare of his child. Jehovah had been to the Hebrew people, a loving father, a gentle nurse, a kindly monitor, a considerate Master. His love for Israel had been unmistakable during the infancy of the nation, and even more wonderful in the time of Ephraim's moral depravity and premature decay. Amid Hosea's strong denunciations of sin his representation of God's affection and compassion toward the nation of his choice. As a father, distressed at heart because of his son's waywardness and disaffection, he recalls the period of that son's childhood when parental care and love watched over, upheld and guided him. Now that Israel had done wickedly in departing from God, in the midst of upbraiding and rebuke, the Lord appealed to the memory of earlier and better days. Israel's sin was a great nation because of the divine care which overshadowed them in feeble infancy and made them conscious of new powers and possibilities. A reminder of merciful interposition and mighty deliverance was a fit summons to submission and reconciliation. It was a divine appeal. Israel received gracious and undeserved, but generous and forbearing, treatment from the God of nations. He had loved them, emancipated them, refreshed and fed them. The Omnipotent became as a nurse to Israel. His instructions ever exceeded his corrections. II. A record of declension from God. Over against the rich display of God's mercy, love and long-suffering is portrayed Israel's refusal to hearken to God's call, as well as their pursuit of the yoke of Baal. The lesson is the old story of God's love and man's rebellion. To Israel God was no longer the object of worship or the source of authority. Baal was worshipped in the high places and Ashtoreh in the groves. The people talked familiarly of their history, but there was no gratitude in the heart to meet and fashion life into submissive obedience to the law of God. Israel made a shameful return for all God's goodness to them. They turned away from duty. They went farther into sin, the more they were warned. Sensuous pleasures had displaced their devotion to God. Their knowledge had not permeated their character and life. It had not given a bent to their conduct. They were guilty of folly, ingratitude and treachery. Their wickedness invited God's justice. Their suffering evoked his mercy. Forgetful of all that God had wrought for them and all they owed to him, Israel had left his service, renounced his worship and had given themselves up to the most shameful idolatries. Mercies or judgments seemed to be in vain. They rebelled against a just and rightful Sovereign. They robbed a good and gracious Master. They were ungrateful to a most kind friend and benefactor. They despised the richest mercy and tenderest compassion. The nation had proved a together unworthy of its early mercies. Their covenant with God had again and again interposed in their behalf to succor, to heal and to save them. Many and urgent counsels and entreaties had been addressed to Israel regardless of their vocation. By the memory of their great redemption from Egypt their God called for obedience and devotion. God used the rod of retribution to punish and restore the offenders. There is an infinite, compassionate reluctance with God to give man up to his own folly and destruction. T. R. A.

## ARRANGE TO ATTEND THE SIXTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW AT UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

LARGE ENTRIES IN ALL CLASSES

Judging 10 a. m. on FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1915

AUCTION SALE OF PRIZE WINNERS at 10 a. m. on

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1915

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS



OUR SOILS.

In order that they may be highly productive for the majority of crops, soils should be neutral, chemically speaking. By this it is meant that they should be neither acid nor alkaline. While a few plants will grow on a soil that is slightly acid, the legumes are very sensitive and will not thrive or use free nitrogen if the soil has an acid reaction.

Soils become acid when they are low, wet, or badly drained, and the only way to remedy this is to drain off the surplus water. Old soils that have been farmed many years are apt to sour for the reason that alkali has been used by the plants. Again, the soil may be soured by turning under green crops. Lime is one of the alkalies that is likely to be washed from the soil. It is readily combined with carbon dioxide, and is one among the first constituents that cultivate soil loses.

Many fields can be found that are too sour to produce normal crops. Sometimes this sourness occurs in spots, which may be discovered by the growth of the plants. That plants that do thrive on sour soil are such as sorrel, redtop and plantain.

A simple test of soils can be made with the use of blue litmus paper. This paper can be purchased at drug stores.

The Louisiana Experiment Station thus describes the method of taking samples of soils to be tested for acidity by the litmus paper test: "Turn up a spadeful of soil, take some soil from the top, middle and bottom of the spadeful and mould it into a ball, adding water, if necessary. Next open the ball and insert a strip of litmus paper, after which press the ball firmly together so that there will be good contact between the soil and the litmus paper. From time to time the ball can be opened to observe the litmus paper. The test should be continued for 15 to 30 minutes. A good plan is to go over the field, stick each ball of soil in the finished, stick a stake in the ground so that the balls can afterwards be found easily; in this way one can go over the ground rapidly. The soil should be moist and the tests can be conveniently made after a soaking rain; common streams or water should not be used to moisten the soil since it may be slightly alkaline and so interfere with the test. If the blue litmus paper quickly turns red it is an indication that the soil is too sour for clovers and most other legumes to thrive. If the blue litmus paper turns merely to light blue the acidity is probably slight and not enough to prevent the growth of legumes. A red litmus paper treated in the same way will change to blue if the soil is alkaline."

Should the soil be acid, a liberal application of lime is required to neutralize it. Just how much lime to use cannot be set down as a rule. Samples of the soil should be sent to the chemist in the expert station, who will be able to tell, relatively, the amount of lime to use.

A good time to apply lime to the soil is immediately following a green crop turned under. The lime hastens the decomposition of the green crop, corrects the sourness or acidity, and sweetens the soil. The green crop is thus made much more effective in increasing the yield, and the application of a liberal amount will suffice for several years.

Most authorities recommend the use of ground limestone where it can be obtained. It takes more ground limestone than quick lime, but it is less caustic and not so hard on vegetable matter in the soil. Ground limestone is generally cheaper. When rock or quick lime is used it should be air-slaked. Fortunately, agricultural lime can be reasonably obtained in most localities.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Crisp, frosty mornings warn us that hog-killing time is coming. The farmer is called to the best pork that can be produced. It is better not to wait until the animals are fat, but to select a few at once and feed them especially for home butchering. They should have some muscle-building material in addition to the corn, so as to get a proper mixture of lean and fat meat. Oil meal shorts and tankage are very good to add to corn, and wheat may well form part of the feed, especially this year, when there is so much field-damaged grain on hand. Select hogs that combine as many as possible of the good points of bacon and lard breeds, so that there will be reasonably good sides as well as hams and shoulders when the carcasses are growing rapidly, but do not let them get too fat. In order to get the most desirable hams and bacon cuts, even though this method does not bring as much

One or two hogs may be killed whenever meat is wanted for immediate use, but the main supply for the year should not be killed until late in December. Before that time there is too much danger from the warm weather, which causes so much loss of meat every year.

Concrete sidewalks, floors, fence posts, walls, foundation for sheds or larger buildings may be made by any farmer at small expense. A good mixture for tanks consists of one part Portland cement, two parts clean, coarse sand, and three parts screened cement, sands and gravel should be thoroughly mixed.

A large and valuable wheat yield, the same as with other crops, can be harvested from a small acreage, if good seed is used and sown in good soil. To make a success with wheat, even in a small way, seed, soil and fertilizers for small grain must be made a careful study. Make wheat your special study, always prepare and fertilize your soil heavily, use the very best of seed every year, feed and sell the harvested grain, keep and use every pound of the straw, and you will find that wheat stands alone at the top of the list of the most valuable farm crops.

A horse will live 25 days without solid food, merely drinking water; 17 days without either eating or drinking, and only 5 days when eating solid food without drinking.

It is easy for a clean milker to get clean milk from a clean cow. The udders and flanks of the cows should be brushed shortly before each milking. Keep the hair on the udder and flanks cut close by the use of a pair of clippers. Wipe the udder of each cow before milking with a clean, damp cloth wrung out in a pail of clean, lukewarm water. This will go a long way toward keeping the milk clean.

A horse that carried its master in the civil war, it is said, is still alive at the age of 53 years, at Horseheads, Chemung county, N. Y. This horse is owned by P. A. McIntosh, a veteran of the war. As proof of this statement, Mr. McIntosh shows the Government brand on the animal's hip, which reads, "I. C. 1865." Although his teeth are worn and his hair faded to gray, this old war horse is still able to carry his master to town. The horse above 20 or 25 years of age, however, is an exception.

Prof. Sanders, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, urged that fall plowing be done wherever and whenever possible in preparing land for planting, because only by following this practice can some of the common field pests be controlled and kept below the danger point.

The wearing of the soil, or weakening its producing power, is largely due to the fact that it has been robbed of vegetable matter which contains the elements of plant life. As much from the crops produced as possible should be allowed to lay on the ground—stalks and refuse matter, at least. No soil is less productive than that exposed continually to the sun and winds, which forces takes certain properties from the soil, while, instead, vegetable matter should be allowed to restore these properties. The soil should have the protection of "cover crops," especially during the hot season.

## THE POULTRY WORLD

FATTENING POULTRY.

Only a small proportion of poultry is marketed in first class condition, properly fattened. Yet the process of conditioning poultry is so simple, and the increase in the quality and market value makes the net profits so much larger, that there is no excuse for the great quantity of poor table poultry to be found, even in the best markets.

By fattening we do not mean filling a fowl's body with large deposits of oily fat, such as is often found in old hens. This, when cooked, separates from the meat, leaving it almost as tough as that of an old thin fowl. A good fowl should have large, soft muscles with sufficient fat interlacing them to make them tender, juicy and fine flavored. This not only makes them desirable for home use, but they will sell in good markets for a much higher price a pound.

A good buyer of choice stocks looks for a round, plump bird that was dry picked and not scalded, as the latter process tends to harden the skin and meat. Scalding also lessens the market value, so it forces dirty water

to the carcass, giving it an undesirable appearance, and takes out much of the sweet flavor.

If the meat is soft and tender it will be possible easily to pick it with the thumb and forefinger entirely through the large muscle in the wing. This is a surer indication that the fowl is tender than is a soft breastbone. It often is found that old fowls, properly fattened, and more desirable than younger ones killed directly from the farm range, where exercise toughens the muscles.

The best way to fatten poultry is to restrict exercise and feed it on one of three ways: Machine, crate or pen. While the machine method gives larger profits it is difficult to obtain the skilled labor necessary to handle this class of work, and it is not practical with small flocks. In machine feeding the operator inserts a rubber tube in the fowl's throat and presses a lever which fills the crop with a mixture of meals and milk.

When fattening is best for turkeys and is satisfactory with young broilers, but the most popular method is crate feeding. The crate is about two feet square and has a bottom of slats or one-half inch mesh wire cloth. A coop of this size will hold six or eight mature birds or ten to twelve young ones. The coop should be located in a cool, shady place in hot weather and in a warm, comfortable room in cold weather.

The fowls should be dusted thoroughly with a good lice powder, as birds infected with lice will not fatten well. Neither do chickens or fowls of low vitality fatten readily. Lice powder should not be used the last week before killing as it is liable to give a bad flavor to the flesh.

Poultry should be starved twenty-four hours in good shape. Feedings should be at the same hours each day, as four to thirty-six hours before receiving the fattening ration and should be fed sparingly the first few days. The ration is increased gradually until they have all they will clean up in about fifteen to twenty minutes twice a day. The first feed is given as early in the morning as they can see to eat, and the last as late at night as they can see to clean up the irregular feeding lessens the appetite. If the birds have more for a meal or two than they can digest they lose appetite and lose weight. Care should be taken to keep up a good appetite.

A good ration consists of three pecks of corn meal, three pounds of buckwheat middlings or ground buckwheat with the hulls removed, three pounds of low grade wheat flour or good white wheat middlings, and a small quantity of charcoal. These are mixed with sour skim milk or buttermilk (the latter preferred) to the consistency of batter, allowed to stand in a warm place and four or twelve hours before feeding. One quart of milk usually is sufficient for one and a half pounds of feed. Where milk cannot be obtained one-fourth to one-third of the ration could consist of meat scraps, although this will not give as profitable results as the skim milk or buttermilk.

Young broilers should have, in addition to the above, a small feeding of noon of cracked corn and wheat, as they are otherwise more liable to go "off their feed."

Many farmers think that as corn contains a larger percentage of fat than any other grain, it can be fed profitably as an exclusive fattening feed. At the Pennsylvania State Experiment Station fowls fed on shelled corn exclusively failed in three weeks less than one-fifth of a pound each, and cost for feed of from 20 to 30 cents a pound of grain, while similar birds, fed corn meal mixed with buttermilk gained one-half pound each, showing that in the case of the whole grain too much energy is wasted in grinding it. A ration of several finely ground grains mixed with buttermilk gave the best results and produced a gain at a cost of seven cents for each pound gained.

ENGLISH HENS WIN AT STORRS.

The fourth laying contest at Storrs has ended. White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds were the winners, with White Leghorns in third place. The 1,000 birds, representing nineteen breeds and hailing from fourteen different States and two countries, laid a grand total of 151,806 eggs, or an average of 152 eggs a hen, as compared with the average of 144 for last year.

Tom Barron, Clatford, England, won first and third prizes with Wyandottes and Leghorns, respectively. The former laid 2,072, while the Leghorns averaged about seven eggs less a bird, or a total of 2,001 for the pen. Hillview Poultry Farm's Rhode Island Reds from St. Albans, Vt., came in for second place with a yield of 2,039 eggs. Judge F. M. Peasley's Leghorns from Cheshire, Conn., won fourth place for the year with a production of 1,632, and they enjoy the further distinction of making the highest score of any of the forty-three pens entered from Connecticut.

The subjoined table indicates the average individual production by breeds as well as the average for all varieties taken together:

Wyandottes	146.3
Rhode Island Reds	155.8
White Leghorns	151.8
Miscellaneous	125.3
Average for all breeds	151.8

As evidence of the almost unbelievable difference in hens it may be pointed out that the individual production ranged from no eggs at all, the record of one White Leghorn, up to 257, the score of a Rhode Island Red. This record does not quite equal the best individual performance last year, it is, however, the best work of any Rhode Island Red since the contest started four years ago. The poorest pen in the contest laid 569 eggs, an average of only fifty-seven for each of the ten birds in the pen, whereas it will be noted from the score of the best pen above that the average pro-

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS FIRE.

Madison, Wis., report: Fire, believed to have been caused by an explosion, destroyed the plant of the French Battery and Carbon Company last night, causing a loss of \$100,000. The French Battery and Carbon Company, which manufactures dry cell batteries, has a large business in Europe. Since the beginning of the war it has been supplying the Allies with large stocks of goods. An investigation by the police has been started.

## MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKETS

Eggs, heavy laid, dozen	0.50	0.60
Butter, good to choice	0.30	0.35
Poultry, retail—dressed	0.17	0.19
Spring chickens, 1 lb.	0.15	0.16
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0.15	0.16
Ducks, spring, lb.	0.15	0.16
Geese, 1 lb.	0.15	0.16
Turkeys	0.15	0.16
Apples, box	4.00	5.00
Pears, box	4.00	5.00
Cranberries, 5 lb.	0.50	0.60
Grape fruit, case	3.50	4.00
Sweet potatoes, hamper	1.25	1.40
Onions, 10 lbs.	0.25	0.30
Do, Spanish, case	4.25	4.75
Cabbage, dozen	0.25	0.30
Cauliflower, dozen	0.30	0.35
Celery, dozen	0.30	0.35

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	9.00	10.50
Do, hindquarters	10.00	11.50
Do, choice sides	11.00	12.50
Do, common, cwt.	9.00	10.50
Veals, common, cwt.	8.50	10.00
Do, prime	11.50	13.00
Shop hogs	12.00	13.50
Do, heavy, 20-lb. osses	10.00	11.50
Spring lambs	14.00	15.50
Mutton, light	10.00	11.50

SUGAR MARKETS.

Local wholesale quotations on sugar.

per cwt. are now as follows:	
Extra granulated, Keapaths	\$6.71
Do, refined, 20-lb. bags	6.71
Do, St. Lawrence	6.71
Do, unbleached, 20-lb. bags	6.71
Beaver	6.71
Extra S. C. Acadia granulated	6.60
Do, unbleached, 20-lb. bags	6.60
Do, 5 and 2-lb. packages	6.60
Do, granules, 10-lb.	6.50
Do, granules, 20-lb.	6.50
Do, brilliant yellow	6.31
Domestic, 10-lb. sacks	6.30
Do, granules, 20-lb.	6.30

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—27 cattle; 1 calves, 154 hogs, 5 sheep.

Export—cattle, choice	7.50	8.00
Butcher cattle, choice	7.50	8.00
Butcher cattle, medium	6.00	6.50
Butcher cattle, common	6.00	6.50
Butcher cows, choice	6.00	6.50
Butcher cows, medium	5.00	5.50
Butcher cows, canners	5.00	5.50
Butcher bulls	4.25	4.75
Feeding steers	6.00	6.50
Stockers, choice	6.00	6.50
Stockers, light	5.25	5.75
Milk cows, choice	6.25	6.75
Springers	6.00	6.50
Sheep, extra	6.00	6.50
Bucks and ewes	6.00	6.50
Lambs	9.00	9.50
Hogs, fed and watered	9.00	9.50
Calves	4.25	4.75

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.
Dec.	1.04	1.05	1.03
Jan.	1.06	1.07	1.05
May	0.92	0.93	0.91
Dec.	0.92	0.93	0.91
Jan.	0.92	0.93	0.91
May	1.83	1.84	1.82
Dec.	1.83	1.84	1.82
Jan.	1.83	1.84	1.82
May	1.83	1.84	1.82

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat, December	\$1.05
May, \$1.05-5.8.	Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.11-1.13.
No. 1 Northern, \$1.03-3.8.	No. 2 hard, \$1.03-3.8.
No. 3 yellow, 21.72c.	White, 40 to 40-1-2c.
Flour, higher, fancy patents, \$6.40.	Brans, \$18 to \$12.25.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat, 1 hard, \$1.03-3.8.	No. 1 Northern, \$1.03-3.8.
No. 2 hard, \$1.03-3.8.	December, \$1.03-3.8.
January, \$1.03-3.8.	May, \$1.03-3.8.
June, \$1.03-3.8.	July, \$1.03-3.8.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Receipts to-day were: cattle 700; cows and springers 70; calves 200; sheep and lambs 600; hogs 1,400.

Prime beefs 7 1-2; medium 5 1-2 to 7 1-4; common 4 to 5 1-4; canners 3 1-2 to 4 1-4.	
Cows \$40 to \$80 each; springers \$35 to \$70 each; calves 5 to 8 1-2; hogs 6 cents; lambs 9 to 1 1-4; hogs 9 1-2 to 10 1-2.	

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 300 head; active and firm. Steers, receipts 1,000 head; active and steady, \$4 to \$12.

Hogs, receipts 9,000 head; slow; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.05; mixed, \$6.75 to \$6.85; Yorkers, \$6 to \$6.75; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6; roughs, \$5.75 to \$5.85; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,200 head; active, sheep steady; lambs, \$6 to \$9.40; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Lard—Prime western, in tins, new,	
25s; 54s.	
American—Refined, 57s 3d.	
Butter—Finest U. S., 56-1b. boxes, 56s 6d.	
Cheese—Canadian, finest white, new,	
10s.	
Colored 92s.	
Tallow—Prime city, 74s.	
Australian in London, 62s 3d.	
Turpentine—Strits 45s 6d.	
Resin—Common, 18s 6d.	
Petroleum—Refined, 10d.	
Linseed oil, 34s.	
Cotton seed oil—Hull refined, spot, 25s	
d.	