

Lesson X. March 7, 1915.

Saul Anointed King-1 Samuel 8; 1-10. 27. Print 9. 17-10. 1.

Commentary.-I. Asking for a king (8, 1-22). It can not be known definitely how long it was after the great victory of Israel over the Philistines a Ebenezer, that the demand was made for a king. During Samuel's old age he called upon his sons to share the responsibility of the judgeship with him, and made them judges in the southern part of the land. Joel and Abiah, Samuel's sons, were far from possessing the excellent qualities of their father. They were partial in their judicial det sions and were guilty of accepting bribes. The elders of Israel were so displeased with their conduct that they wen to Samuel and told him of the evil conduct of his sons, and asked him to give them a king, such as the nations about them had. Samuel knew that it was God's will that Israel should be ruled by judges and that the theocracy should continue. He was grieved at their de mand for a king, and went to the Lord in prayer regarding the matter. The Lord assured Samuel that the people Lord assured Samuel that the people were not rejecting him as judge, but were rejecting himself and told him to listen to the demand of Israel for a king. He should tell them plainly, and the state of however, what they must expect from a king. Samuel carried the Lord's mesage to the people and told them how king would oppress them., II. Saul and Samuel meet (9. 1-24).

1-14. The Lord knew where to put his hand upon a man whom He could make king of Israel. Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, was "a mighty man of power." and he had a son who was "a choice young man." He was a head taller than the rest of the people. If Israel desired a powerful man as king, then surely Saul would meet their demands. It was a peculiar train of pro-vidences that brought Saul to Samuel's notice. Kish had a herd of asses and these animals were highly prized then, and are still in the East. They had strayed away, and naturally Sau was sent, and a servant with him, to find them. Saul failed to find the ass-

es, but he found Samuel, whom the Lord would have him meet. 15, 16. Just the day before this the Lord had told Samuel that on the next day he would send to him the man who was to reign over the people, and he should anoint him king. 17. Samuel saw Saul-God's appointments were perfectly timed. Saul arrived at Ramah at the right time. Samuel was expecting the future king to appear Samuel would know that Sau was the man, for God at once assured Shall reign over my people-Literally, "Shall restrain my people. A peculiar word, contrasting the re-straints of a settled government with the license of the time in which "every man did that which was right in his own eyes" Judges 21: 25).—Kirkpat-rick. 18. Where the seer's house is— Saul's one desire was to learn where his father's asses were; he was seeking these and not a kingdom. thought the seer would be able to help him locate the lost animals. 19. The high place—Samuel had erected an altar unto the Lord (Judges 7: and it was probably on the high place here mentioned. God had said that there should be but one centre of worship, but the condition of affairs in Israel was unsettled, and it may have been permissible to have altars aside from the one at the tabernacle. shall eat with me to-day—Samuel had already honored Saul by bidding him to go up before him, and he fur-ther honored him by acting as his This was entirely unexpected by All that is in thine heart— Samuel would at once tell Saul about the lost asses, but not until the next day would he make known to him his great work. Saul may have had some intimation from within that he was to perform an important sernation. 20. They are found-Saul desired to know about the lost animals, and he found out, but he learned much more. Samuel was seer, but he knew about the asses be cause the Lord told him, and he told nime not only to relieve Saul's mind, but to assure him of the authority he had in giving him a message from the Lord. On whom is all the desire of Israel—The desire of Israel was for a king, and since Saul was the man whom God had chosen, the people's desire was toward him, though they did not know whom God would give 21. The smallest of the tribes of Israel-The tribe of Benjamin had been all but exterminated about three

centuries before. 22. Into the parlor-"Into the guestchamber."-R. V. Chiefest place-This is a double superlative. It indicates that the piace of highest honor was given to Saul. That were bidden-It occasion of a sacrificial feast. 'About thirty persons' were invited by Samuel to eat with him in the house, and these, probably, were pre-sent. The rest ate outside. 23. Pring the portion—We note from this verse that Samuel was expecting the future king to come to him on this day, and had, accordingly, given directions have a particularly choice portion reserved for the distinguished guest. 24. Took up the shoulder—The right leg was the priest's portion, and would fall to Samuel. He reserved this for Saul as a mark of henor.

III. Saul anointed King (9.25-10: 1.) 25. Communed with Saul—Nothing is sail regarding the nature of the conversation. We may reasonably sup-pose that they spoke of the condition and needs of the nation. Upon the top of the house—The flat roofs of Ori-ental houses are much used as places for rest, conversation and sleeping. I has been suggested that upon the housetop Samuel and Saul could be readily seen, and the people present would know the honor conferred u, on Saul by the prophet 26. The spring of the day-The rising of the day, or Abroad-Out of the house, 27. Bid the servant pass on-That Samuel might be alone with Saul. That I may show thee the word of God-The time

had now come for Samuel to make fully known to Saul the fact of his di-vine appointment as king. 1. Vial of oil—The Hebrew is emphatic, "the flask of bil"; probably the only an-oluting oil described in Exod. 30: 23-33, which Samuel had prepared for this express purpose.—Whedon. Pcur-ed it upon his head—By this act Saul was set apart for a distinctive work, as men were set apart by this cere-

IV. Saul proclaimed king (10: 2-27.)
As Saul was leaving Samuel, he was told of three signs that would confirm to him the message he had received from the Lord through Samuel. He would meet men by Rachel's tomb who would report the firling of his father's asses. He would meet three men going up to Bethel, who would give him bread As a third sign he would meet a company of prophets and he himself would prophesy and would be changed into another man. Samuel later called the people of Israel toge-ther at Mizpeh and explained to them that the reason a king would be given was that they had rejected God. Saul was chosen by lot as king. This was in harmony with what had already been done. The people acknowledged him as their king. The inhabitants of Gbeah, however, would not honor

Questions-Why did the children of Israel ask for a king? What had been the nature of the government? What directions did the Lord give Samuel regarding their demand for a king? Explain how Saul came to meet Samuel. How did Samuel treat Saul? Describe the anointing af Saul. What signs did Samuel give to Saul? Dessigns did Samuel give to Saul? Describe the meeting at Mizpeh. How did the people of Gibeah treat Saul?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—National revelution.

I. A rejection of divine sovereignty.

II. Based on internaional rivalry. I. A rejection of divine sovereignty. demand for a king was in a constitutional manner and came pefore Samuel with all the weight of a formal decision on the part of the representatives of the nation. We can scarcely imagine the feelings of Samuel as he heard their desire express-ed. The tide of popular feeling did not swerve him, but he was deeply wounded by Israel's evident aversion to God's time and ways. Their proceedings were premature and hasty and conducted without reference to the will of God. Israel's wish to have a king to lead them out to battle betrayed a thirst for war and a distrust of the Lord's power to defend them. Decline in the theocratic belief and life was ever the one sign of weakness in the Hebrew commonwealth. Much of his life-work seemed to Samuel to waste unless the form of uel to be wasted unless the form of government under which he had brought the land to prosperity continued. The Jewish nation could not appreciate Samuel. His intense and consistent godliness was not popular among them. Their moral status was unworthy of the free government God had given them. Samuel's strong, pure character towered in magnificent sub-limity above the fickle, selfish age in which he lived. When his ungrate ul country called him to resign his office as judge after long years of honorable and acceptable service, and to yield his authority to another, Samuel did not resent or complain. His conduct sets before us the wisdom of timely concession, the nobility of self-renunciation. Though Israel's request was an affront to Samuel, he never seemed so great as in the last cenes of his public life. He towered high above the infirmities of ignoble minds. The Lord explained the case to Samuel and told him what to do Samuel found relief for his burdened neart, sympathy under bitter disap pointment, guidance in great perplex ity, submission to the Lord, strength for painful duty, composure gneral excitement and confidence in a glorious future. God assured Samuel that while the people professed deep concern about the moral depravity of Samuel's sons and the welfare of the tion, they were, in reality, off their God. He was reminded that this was not a new case of sudden re fusal of the divine sovereignty.

II. Based on international rivalry The elders of Israel were actuated did Samuel warn them of the disapproval of God and the costs of their decayed monarchy. Their desire to rival and compete with other nations was loosening their connection with Jehovah as ruler. The basis of their revolution was in effect their rejection of a theoracy for a constitution-al monarchy. Israel resented the al monarchy. Israel resented the thought of being considered in any way inferior to the surrounding na-tions. Only a man of ripened wistions. Only a man of ripened wis dom could have presided over so farreaching a change. Personal humili-ation was lost sight of in Samuel's desire to save Israel from the full con-sequence of their sins. He gave his services as phophet as faithfully when the question was injurious to himself as on any occasion. Having ascertained the will of the Lord concerning his people. Samuel aimed at nothing but to carry it into effect with nothing but to carry it into effect with courtesy, tenderness, dignity and grace. Infallible wisdom guided Sam-uel and Saul in their meeting, prepar-atory to kingly rule in Israel. Saul's appointment was of God, and the purpose of it was the deliverance of his people. Samuel found much that was good in Saul, reverence for his father, diligence in business, modesty and humility. He was warm-hearted dignified and sincere. He ext no vanity upon his elevation. conduct gave promise of a bright fu ture. The true purpose of life was unfolded to Saul by Samuel. Everything was alled to the samuel of thing was calculated to impress on Saul that his elevation to the royal dignity was not simply good for ine, but he and the people must see the

was an outburst of an hereditary vice.

idolatry

was essential apostasy, practical

and of God in it. PLACING THE BLAME. In the weighing of testimony concerning the war now being ward, one need not doubt that the future list often that the future list often that the future list of the state of

Fish boiled in stock instead of water

will not taste flat.

WINTERING BROOD SOWS.

Contrary to the general opinion the pig is one of the cleanest of animals under favorable surroundings. never litters its house if it is possible not to do so. Since this is true it should be encouraged to follow its natural instincts through the medium of clean and sanitary environments. The New Jersey Agricultural Ex-

periment Station at New Brunswick. N. J., in its attempts to find a plan of wintering brood sows which would provide not only for the proper exer cise of the sow but also for clean and sanitary surroundings, has adopted the colony house method. The colony house which is an "A" shaped struc can easily be moved from place to place, is easily kept clean and provider warm and comfortable winter quarters for the sow. By placing these houses at the far end of a field and compell ing the sows to come twice daily to the other end of the field for their feed otherwise inactive sows get the exer cise essential to the production of larger, stronger litters of pigs in the

At the New Jersey station additional protection is afforded the sows by surrounding the colony houses on the north side with a wind break of cornstalks, straw or other available ma-terial. This break is placed about three feet to the rear of the house and consists of a frame work of wire fence filled in to about one-half the height of the house with the materials

suggested.
The colony house has two openings; one a door at the front to enable the sows to go in and out; the other, a door in the rear, hinged at the top, which may be raised to admit sunlight or for ventilation. This door is in tended also to afford a convenient means of getting at the sow at farrowing time. In extremely cold wea-ther, when the doors must be kept closed, the problem of ventilation is solved by a small window covered with canvas, which is located in the rear, just below the apex of the roof.

The plan followed at the New Jersey station is to keep about three sows which are bed for spring farrowing in each colony house, the number of depending chiefly on the size of the sows Three houses are placed side by side and anywhere from eight to ten sows taken care of in the group. It has been found that when kept in these houses disease is less apt to break out among the animals, and if it does oc-cur it is much more readily controlled and kept from spreading.

As farrowing time approaches each sow is put in a separate house, which is placed in a separate lot also. This is necessary for several reasons. When two sows are together and one is far-rowing her pigs are liable to be destroyed by the other one. The first sow may become excited at the presence of another and trample her own pigs. It often happens also that two sows under these conditions will fight each other, injuring or killing the pigs in their movements. The practice is to isolate the sow a week before she

When pigs are a week old two sows which have previously been together may be assigned to the same field or pen, but separate houses should be

used until the pigs are weaned.

Where a sow is to farrow in March
the New Jersey station has found it advisable, in addition to providing a dry pole at farrowing time and at night until the pigs are several days old These precautions are taken to avoid the chilling and hence weakening of the young pigs. For late spring, sumnot necessary. Hogs naturally seek a ground floor during those seasons, as Hogs naturally seek a it is cooler

Great care is used to keep the houses clean and healthful. Clean bedding is placed in them as often as needed. They should be disinfected with some reliable disinfectant before turning sows in for the winter, and especially at farrowing time in the spring. In general the New Jersey station recommends disinfecting about once every three months with a 2 per cent. creolin solution or other compounds of creo sote; with air slaked lime, whitewash, chloride of lime, crude carbolic acid or other commercial disinfectant. The

!um mivkoogGc!!J dY-O nyshrdl houses should be cleaned out occasionally in the winter, air slaked lime applied and new bedding laid down
The New Jersey station figures the cost of one of its colony houses, including lumber and with home labor, at \$10. Inasmuch as the houses last indefinitely with a little care and can be moved around at will, their cost cannot be considered exorbitant. Both sows and hogs can be handled with

greater convenience and more cheap-

through the utilization of the col-

The Pennsylvania Experiment Staconcludes, as the result of tests, that the amount of silage fed to the breeding ewes should be limited to two pounds daily per head. Experiments rest of at this station give proof that feeding to-day

corn silage as a sole roughage is fatal to pregnant ewes in a high percentage of cases. For that reason, conclude the experimenters, it should be fed in conjunction with other roughages, as alfalfa or clover hay, allowing two pounds as a maximum amount of orn ilage to be fed to the pregnant ewe. Feeding of spoiled silage often causes death of lambs.

The cause or yellow leaf of sour cherries in June is given by one of the Cornell experts as fungus gaining entrance three weeks before the vellor spots disappear. It must be fought by a preventive spray of three or four applications of Bordeaux mixture

Winter vetch is used at all the ex-periment stations. Twenty pounds to the acre are sown with oats in prefer ence to barley. Vetch is preferred to clover because the little hairy sprouts cover the ground better and it is believed to take less moisture from the

The young colt is easily handled and remembers all you teach him as long

as he lives. You should plan to have a better garden this year than you did last year. Plant on generous lines. Plan that the rows may be straight and long, so as to admit horse cultivation. See that there is nothing in the garden but vegetables; fruit trees have no place in the garden; they belong in the orchard. Nothing larger than current or gooseberry bushes should be allowed a place in the garden, and these should ard. be placed in one side of the garden and it long rows.

Field peas sown at the rate of two

bushels per acre with one bushel of oats are now largely used by dairymen. The combination is cut just when the peas begin to pod and used as a hay It is the cheapest feed that can be raised, and means a big increase in milk and butter fat. Furthermore leaves the soil in good condition for another crop, as the peas gather nitro-gen out of the air and store it in the ground for the next crop.

## Is Your Tongue Furred? Have You Headache?

Hew few feel well this time of the year? The whole system needs house-cleaning; the blood is impure; it needs enriching. Nothing will do the work more effectively than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Take them at night and you feel better next morning. They work wonders in the body while you sleep. Being composed of pure vegetable extracts and juices. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe for the young and old alike. Try this wondrul family medicine to-day, it will do you a world of good. Whether for biliousness, of good. Whether for biliousness, headache, lack of appetite or constipation, Dr. Hamilton's Pills will quickly cure, 25c. per box at all dead-

## TRUE PROPHECY

Was That Made of Germany Food Shortage.

London cable: Lecturing here last night before the Royal Society of Arts on the enonomic position of Germany, Professor W. J. Ashley, dean of the faculty of Commerce in the University of Birmingham, declared Germany was to-day in precisely the position economists pictured in 1900, when they urged the building of a big Ger man navy to protect that country's food supplies brought in from abroad. The situation has arisen, in spite of Germany's fleet, when the country was obliged to depend upon herself for food, the speaker stated Professor Asuley cited many reasons

for stating that the German authorities have not known with accuracy since the war began how much really was available, and have been throughout in a state of painful un-certainty, very different from the unsuspecting confidence of the German They have been driven, declared, to adopt one measure after another in their efforts to deal with the food problem. In Professor Ash ley's opinion, under the best of condi tions, and assuming all imaginable docility on the part of the German nation, the people will be subjected to an irksome and disturbing regime if foreign supplies continue to be cut off. foreign supplies continue to be cut off.
No dramatic breakdown of the en-

German economic organization need be expected, the speaker said, bu if the allies continued to command the seas, unemployment and short time would become increasingly prevalent, and distress would grow to alarming proportions.

SOCIALIST DEPUTIES ON TRIAL. Petrograd, via London, Cable.-Trial of five Socialist Deputies, charged with treasonable conspiracy, began vesterday, with the doors of the courtroom open to the public. The Dumaites, with other Socialists on Nov. 17 in a house on the Viborg road, eight miles from Petrograd, as delegates from a Socialist organiza-tion to oppose the war, because they feared a Russian victory would strengthen the Government and result in reactionary measures. The meeting, and the discussion which took place there, resulted in the arrest of the men who were arraigned

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## THE POULTRY WORLD

HEALTH OF BREEDING FOWL.

At this season among the breeders the question of the day is fertility of the breeders who are to make or may mar the future output of the 1915 hatch. To many beginning poultry operations the question of fertility enters but little in their minds, and with the common idea of just mating a given number of females with a male will give them eggs that will have fertility to properly incubate hatch and afterward rear a fine lot of chicks as good, if not better, than the parent stock. Yet, even with the old breeders, this obtaining of fertile eggs in the unnatural season is a problem, one that many factors enter into, and one that many factors enter into, and one that each year requires study and the attention of small essentials that to the average beginner seems of no im-

Not all breeders handle the breeders in the same manner, and under the slightly different system seem to have a fair measure of success; but with all those that have had success in this line the foundation is very near the same. Health is the first important step. No fowl should be retained in the breeding pen, male or female, that has not, or is not, in good health. It requires nerve to discard a good fowl because of ill health, or one that has been ill and through doctored efforts has recovered. But the safe way is to discard all that have not a clean bill of health for the future success of the

flock.
Hens in good conditions mated to well-matured cockerels will give the best average results in the majority of cases, although well-matured, earlyhatched pullets mated to strong cock birds will give good results. The number of females to each male for best results depends largely upon the breed, condition of birds and environment. One male to twelve or fifteen hens is the general rule with the lighter breeds early in the season, such as Leghorns, etc.. With many experienced breeders one male to six or eight is the with Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, increasing the number as spring approaches.

To obtain the best fertility-forced

egg production must be avoided, and the fowls made to exercise for a number of hours during the day in a litter of straw. Pu'lets can be fed liberally than hens. With the latter there is apt to be a tendency to put on too much fat for best results. many cases the dry mash is kept from the hens, and only a variety of grains fed. Others open the mash hoppers during the afternoon only, allowing the hens to consume all they wish during this period. These systems of feeding depend largely on the condi-tion of the fowls. All must have enough to eat to mainain heat, and for tne making of the egg; but the over-feeding of the breeding pen is one evil that many indulge in at the expense of strong fertility, especially during the early part of the year, when exer-cise is confined to the poultry buildings a large part of the time. Male birds should be watched carefully. They go into the breeding yards in perfect condition, but especially if with hens will not consume their share of food, and in course of time become poor in flesh. A little extra pains should be taken and extra feed prorided for such males to keep them in proper condition.

It is well to have an extra male to place in such breeding yards, unless a special mating is desired. In such case the one male will be compelled to stay in the pen. Green feed in the form o sprouted oats, cabbage and beets mu be supplied, fresh water, oyster shell, charcoal and grit, always before them. and a careful watch each day that the pen is getting the required amount of food and exercise. They cannot, for best results, be handled in the manner that the regular layers are, and the extra care and attention will mean better and stronger fertility.

NOTES.

There is no one best breed or var-ety. Money and pleasure can be derived from any of the popular breeds of to-day. The success with them lies wholly in the proper management of the fowls. Nearly all the standardbred fowls can be made good egg pro ducers by safe and sane breeding. One is more apt to succeed with the fowls they admire most, than to try and be successful with some breed known for egg productiveness which they do not

The early chick is a profit payer in the majority of cases. But the poul-try keeper must have proper brooding quarters to successfully rear the chicks. There are many days in the early spring that are cold and wet, and chicks during spells of bad weather must have good quarters.

Pull tegether, progressive poultry keeper wishes it. There are just as many worthless culls under the name of utility as there is in the fancy, and the fancy in the main is just a higher art in poultry breeding. No real progressive creeder will neglect utility qualities in his flock. The one that does will not long stay at the top of

the he.p.

Breeding each year from late-hatched pullets that were forced for egg production during the winter has been one cause for poor fertility and still poorer hatching results, and the chicks natched did not show the thrift of those hatched from properly aged and cared for breeding stock. One cannot be too careful in the handling of future breeders, one of the main props to successful poultry.

ANOTHER "TRANSPORT" YARN.

Berlin, via London, Cable.---According to despatches reaching Ber-lin from ports on the North Sea, the Norwegian steamer Orla, when coming through the English Channel re certly, sighted a quantity of floating wreckage, in which there was to be seen some British military uniforms. It was supposed that this military clothing was from some British trans-port which had been sent to the bot-



	FARMERS MARKET.		
	Eggs, new-laid, dozen\$0 37	\$0	4
	Butter, dairy 0 30	0	3
	Chickens, dressed, lb 0 18	. 0	0
1	Ducks, dressed, 1b 0 18	0	1
1	Turkeys, dressed, lb 0 23	0	2
1	Geese, dressed, lb 0 15	0	1
Į	Apples, Can., barrel 3 00	4	5
1	Potatoes, bag 0 55	0	6
I	Cabbage, dozen 0 30	0	4
1	Celery, dozen 0 35	0	4
1	Cranberries, bbl 5 50	6	0
l	Onions, bag 1 25	1	3
I	WHOLESALE MEATS.		
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Wholesale houses are qu	10	ting	8.5	to
lows:				
Beef, forequarters, cwt.\$	9	00	\$10	(
Do., hindquarters, ewt.	12	50	13	:
Carcases, choice	11	00	12	-
Do., medium	9	00	10	(
Do., common			8	(
Veals, common, cwt 1	12	50	13	(
Do., prime	14	00	14	
Mutton			10	(
Do., light	11	00	12	•
Lambs, spring			15	=
Hogs, light	0	00	10	7
Do., heavy			3	0

SUGAR MARKET.

wholesale:	-0		
		C	
Extra granulated, Redpath's		 \$6	86
Do., 20-lb. bags		 6	96
Do., St. Lawrence			
Do., 20-lb. bags			
Extra S. G., Acadia		 .6	76
Dominion, in sacks			
No. 1 yellow		 6	46
LIVE STOCK			

# Butcher cattle, choice do. do. medium do. do. common Butcher cows, choice do. do. medium do. do. canners do. bulls Feeding steers .... Stockers, choice ... do. light ..... Milkers, choice, eac

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, Beefnides+City putcher hides, flat, 17 to 18c per lb. Country hides, flat, cured, 18 to 19c per lb.; part cured, 17 to 18c per lb.

Calfskins—City skins, green, flat,

18c. Country, cured, 18 1-2 to 15 1-2c; part cured, 17c, according to condition and take off. Deacons or bob calf, 80c to \$1.20 each. Horschides-City take-off, \$4.50 to

4.75; country take-off, No. 1, \$4 to \$4.50; No.2, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Sheepskins-City cheepskins, \$1.26 to each; country sheepskins, dec to Wool-Washed

combing fleece wool-washed combing fleece, coarse, 28 to 32c; washed clothing fleece, fine. 30 to 33c; washed rejections, burry, chaffy, etc., 23 to 25c; unwashed fleece combing, coarse, 20 to 22c; unwashed fleece clothing, fine, 23 to 24c.
Tallow—City rendered, solid in bar-

rels, 6 to 6 1-2c; country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1, 6 to 6 1-4c; No. 2, 5 1-4 to 6c; cake, No. 1, 6 1-2 to 7c; No. 2

1-2 to 6c. Horse hair—Farmer peddier stock, 45 to 50c per lb -Hallam's Tarket Report.

### OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS

11	hea	t-	-						
		Open.		High.		Low.	Close		
May	٠.	1	5010	- 7	5534	1	54:4.	1	513
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May		1	6614	1	0014	1	65%	4	20
77					15	,	09.3	1	00

1 6812 1 68 1 6814 MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.--Wheat, No. 1 hard, 1.50 7-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.46 1-8 to \$1.50 4-5; No. 1 northern, \$1.46 1-8 to \$1.50 3-8; No. 2 do., \$1.42 1-8 to \$1.47 7-5; May, \$1.43 1-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66 3-4 to 57. Oats—No. 3 white, 53 to 53 1-4c.

Flour and brau-Unchanged. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth,—Wheat—No. 1 hard \$1.52 1-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.51 1-8; No. 2 do., \$1.47 1-8 to \$1.48 1-8; May. \$1.49 1-8.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London.-The wool sales were

tinued to-day with offerings of 10,500 bales. The good selection met with an animated demand, resulting in a firm tone and hardening rates. Good merinos realized 10 per cent. advance, especially greasies for America, whose buyers paid fancy prices for Sydney stock. Queensland scoureds and New Zealand cross-breds were purchased by the home trade.

MONTEFAL MARKETS Receipts—Cattle 260; cows and springers 50; calves 250; sheep and lambs 191; hogs 450.

Best cattles sold at about 7 1-4 and from that down to 6 cents for medium and from 4 3-4 to 5 3-4 for the common. Cows, \$40 to \$80.

Sheep, 5 to 5 1-2; lambs \$ 1-4to \$ 1-2.

Hogs, \$ 1-4 to \$ 3-8.

CHICAGO 1 E STOCK

Cattle, receipts £500.

Market firm.
Steers, native 5 60 to 2 10
Western steers 5 10 to 7 60
Cows and heifers 3 60 to 7 60
Calves 700 to 10 50
Market steady.

Light 655 to 650 Market steady.
Light 655 to 675
Mixed 645 to 675
Heavy 615 to 865
Rough 651 to 675
Pigs 575 to 685
Bulk of sales 650 to 670
Market steady.
Sheep, receipts 9,660.
Native 685 to 789
Yearlings 765 to 856
Lambs, native 860 to 960

U. S. USED NEUTRAL FLAG.

(Buffalo Express)

Another British merchantman has used the United States flag to avoid submarines. But as it is disclosed that United States warships used both the British and Japanese flags during the Spanish war, without encountering any protest, the less we say on the subject the bet-