

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII. March 28, 1915.

God's Mercies to Disobedient Israel.—Review.—Nehemiah 9: 26-31.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: God's methods. Place: The land of Canaan. The people observed God's law during Joshua's lifetime and while those were alive who had been associated with him. Afterward they turned to idols. As a punishment for their disobedience the Lord permitted their enemies to gain the advantage over them and oppress them. The Lord heard them when they cried to him and raised up judges to deliver them.

II. Topic: Israel called to freedom. Place: Northern Canaan. Israel fell into sin repeatedly and was oppressed by the people of Mesopotamia, the Moabites and the Canaanites. Sisera and his hosts came against the Israelites in northern Canaan, and the Lord inspired Deborah to undertake the deliverance of her people. She called Barak, the captain of the army of Israel, to take the field. She went with him and defeated the enemy. Sisera was slain.

III. Topic: Deliverance for Israel. Place: Plain of Jezreel. Israel had peace for many years after the victory of Deborah and Barak, but later the people sinned again and the hosts of Midian overran the land, robbing the inhabitants and inflicting terror throughout the nation. The people cried to the Lord and he called Gideon to become their judge and deliverer. The Lord gave him unmistakable signs that he had called him.

IV. Topic: Divinely ordained tests. Place: Plain of Jezreel. Gideon was called Baal-fighter, because he tore down the altar of Baal. He called the tribes of Israel to battle, and thirty-two thousand responded. He was divinely directed to apply two tests, which resulted in reducing his army to three hundred men. These, armed with trumpets, pitchers and lamps, put the great Midian army to flight by blowing their trumpets, breaking their pitchers and shouting.

V. Topic: Parenthood. Place: Zorah, Samson's birthplace. The Philistines, who dwelt on the plain along the Mediterranean Sea, troubled Israel greatly after the Israelites again fell into idolatry. The Philistines made trouble especially in the southwestern part of Israel. The Lord promised Manoah and his wife that they should have a son and told them that he should be a Nazirite all his life. The wife of Manoah should refrain from wine or strong drink before the child was born. Samson became a judge in Israel.

VI. Topic: True consecration. Places: Moab; Bethlehem. Elimelech and Naomi and their two sons moved from Bethlehem to Moab on account of famine. The sons married Moabite women, Ruth and Orpah. During the ten years of residence there, Elimelech and the two sons died. Naomi returned to Canaan and tried to have Ruth and Orpah remain in Moab, but Ruth persisted in going with her. She chose God and his people for hers.

VII. Topic: Preparation for success. Place: Shiloh. The Lord promised Hannah, the wife of Elkanah, a son. She said that she would devote him from his early infancy to the Lord. At the age of three or four years she took him to the house of the Lord, there to remain and serve under Eli, the priest and judge. When he was about twelve years old the Lord called him one night and gave him a message for Eli.

Places: Ebenezer; Aphek; Shiloh. There was war between the Israelites and the Philistines. Israel was defeated, and it was decided to bring the ark of the covenant into the camp. This was done and the Philistines defeated Israel again and captured the ark. Eli died when he heard the ark was taken. Though Eli failed in the proper government of his sons, he had a great interest in the welfare of the nation.

IX. Topic: Israel's return to God. Places: Ramah; Mizpeh; Ebenezer. The Philistines had oppressed Israel many times. Samuel had tried to bring about a reformation, and the people were turning toward the Lord. They confessed their sins, gave up their idols and vowed to serve God only. The people gathered at Mizpeh and were sacrificed to God when the Philistines came upon them. The Lord sent a great storm which the Philistines into confusion. There was a great victory for Israel. Samuel marked the victory by setting up a stone, calling it Ebenezer, which means, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

X. Topic: National revolution. Place: Ramah. The people of Israel desired a king so as to be like other nations. They were displeased with Samuel's sons whom he had employed to help him in judging Israel. The Lord directed Samuel to anoint Saul to be king of Israel. The Lord told Samuel that the people were turning against himself and not against Samuel in demanding a king. The Lord had a man in readiness on whom he could place the responsibility of kingship.

XI. Topic: Invasion of Israel. Places: Jabesh-Gilead; Gibeon; Bezek; Gilead. Not all Israel received Saul as king at first. The Ammonites threatened Jabesh-Gilead, and all Israel. When Saul heard of it he raised an army of three hundred and thirty thousand men and defeated the Ammonites. Thereupon all Israel was glad to recognize Saul as king. The kingdom was re-evaluated at Gilead.

XII. Topic: Inspired leadership. Places: Gibeon; Michmash. The Philistines were still troublesome and were encamped at Michmash. Saul had six hundred men at Gibeon. Jonathan, Saul's son, proposed to his armor-bearer that they too go to the stronghold of the Philistines. They scaled the height and slew the guard. The Philistines were put to confusion.

Topic.—Sin in Israel.  
I. Caused internal disorganization.  
II. Set at naught divine sovereignty.  
I. Caused internal disorganization.  
Nothing is more certain than the fact

God takes into account the record of His people, whether good or bad. His watchful care is unceasing. At the beginning of the quarter we have the period of Israel's faithfulness definitely marked off. Under Joshua God's plan for the conquest of Canaan and the peaceful settlement of his people was carefully carried out. The inhabitants of Canaan learned the object of the settlement of the Hebrew nation in that land. They were made to know that Jehovah was a God of power, who fought for His people and against Him there could be no successful warfare. They learned also the weakness of Israel when they lapsed from strict observance of all that God commanded. It is in that weakened state spiritually and morally that we begin to follow their career. Israel was not at first charged with complete rejection of the religion of their father and the worship of Jehovah but of mingling with idolaters in their worship which amounted to the breaking of the first commandment. The various tribes of Israel were stationed in their allotted places in Canaan for the purpose of subduing it and driving out their enemies. As they ventured into forbidden relations with the inhabitants, they involved themselves accordingly and lost the favor of God correspondingly. This led to tribal differences where there was no solidarity in their religious life. When they reached their extremity they called upon God for relief, but with no deep sense of sin. The exceeding mercy and patience of God came to view in repeated seasons of uplift which He sent through the instrumentality of judges by whom he drew Israel into a revived state. In the days of Deborah Israel was woefully disorganized and indifferent to the commission God had given them. Under her ministry a revival began and the enemies of God's children were subdued. At the time when God called Gideon, the people were so far subjected to the heathen that they lived in constant dread of their oppression. The same sin of idolatry prevailed with no manifest trust in God and no unity of the tribes. The power of God was again exercised to deliver Israel and some measure of reformation was begun. So vital is the connection of family life with national life, that God sent His angel to Manoah's wife directing her in the preparation of Israel's future judge, through whom Israel was to be taught what an irresistible nation they would be if faithful to their covenant with God and how powerless they would be without Him. Among the various sins that befell the disobedient Israelites was famine. In seeking to escape the chastisement of God Elimelech was not permitted to enjoy the plenty of a heathen land. Naomi's royalty to God led her back back to Canaan with a trophy from heathendom, a true convert to God. When not only the people but the priesthood were corrupt, the yearning heart of Hannah asked for a son whom she might devote to the service of God, and Samuel was given.

II. Set at naught divine sovereignty. So blinded were the people to the real cause of their distress and so set were they to pattern after other nations, that they rebelled against the prayer life of Samuel and the method of defeating their enemies by prayer. Samuel stood as the mouth-piece of God to Israel and warned the people that they were rejecting God and his claim upon them, crushing their spiritual life and depending upon human power rather than upon God. Though Israel was given a king and God through his prophet instructed him the days of seeming success were brief. Only one recorded instance is given where Saul moved under divine leadership. His departure from God resulted in open injustice to his son and the army of Israel.—T. R. A.

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Why is it that these beef animals take on from 100 to 150 pounds extra weight with each progression northward between old Mexico and Alberta? The rancher cannot explain or answer the question, but cattlemen all over America know that such is the case. At Vermilion Experimental farm an interesting investigation was conducted last winter in the feeding of beef cattle. One lot of steers were fed indoors, each animal being allowed to stand untied in a box stall while another herd of the same number was left to feed and fatten outside on the native grasses. The result at the end of the experimental period was that the animals which had enjoyed the outdoor life weighed more and were of better marketable quality than those cared for in stables.

# CASUALTIES OF THE CANADIANS

Another List of Those Who Died for Britain.

Killed, Died of Wounds, Dangerously Wounded.

An Ottawa despatch: The following list of casualties among the Canadian Expeditionary Force was issued to-night by the Militia Department:

Princess Patricia's

Killed in action—Cameron, Lieut. Donald, March 15. Next of kin, Mrs. K. Cameron, Linton Apartments, Montreal, Que.

Wounded—Stewart, Lieut. Charles James T., March 13. Next of kin, Colonel Stewart, Halifax, N. S.

Marchant, Private Henry G., grenade wound in side. Next of kin, Mr. Marchant, Toys Hill, Brasted, Kent, England.

Edwards, Private Edward, gun-shot wound in foot. Next of kin, Emily Edwards, No. 70 Standish avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Colquhoun, Private Victor Alexander, gunshot wound in leg. Next of kin, Mrs. Gertrude E. Colquhoun, Suite No. 11, Dorchester Apartments, Winnipeg, Man.

First Brigade, C. F. A.

Severely wounded—Thunder, Gunner H. A., admitted to No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in face. Next of kin, Mr. Julian Thunder, N. 51 Cheyne Court, Chelsea, London, England.

Second Battalion—

Dangerously wounded—Victor, Lance-Sergeant Peter, admitted to No. 13 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in thigh, March 16. Next of kin, Mrs. M. Victor, No. 126 Park street, Peterboro, Ont.

Seriously ill—Maynes, Private R., at No. 12 Stationary Hospital, Rouen, with pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. Ethel Maynes, wife, No. 91 Regent street, Toronto.

Third Battalion—

Severely wounded—Allingham, Sergeant Frank, admitted to No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne, March 9, gunshot wound in arm. Next of kin, William Allingham (father), No. 1 Pertham Road, West Kensington, London, England.

Seventh Battalion—

Dangerously ill—Robertson, Private Frank, admitted to Stationary Hospital, St. Omer. Next of kin, J. S. Robertson (father), No. 1 Pertham Road, West Kensington, London, England.

Seventh Battalion—

Seriously wounded—Langley, Private Stanley, admitted to No. 3 Stationary Hospital, Rouen, March 11, gunshot wound in back. Next of kin, John Langley, Foss Villa, Foss Road, Leicester, England.

Eighth Battalion—

Wounded—Hussey, Bugler Charles Francis, admitted to No. 3 Stationary Hospital, Rouen, March 12, gunshot wound in head. Next of kin, John Hussey, Plymouth, England.

Tenth Battalion—

Wounded—Paradise, Private Fred, admitted to Rawal Pindi General Hospital, Boulogne, March 9, gunshot wound in chest. Next of kin, Mrs. K. Paradise (mother), No. 595 Pacific avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Thirteenth Battalion—

Died of wounds—Reekie, Private J. G., March 5. Next of kin, Alexander Reekie (father), High street, Strathgibbon, Scotland.

Divisional Engineers—

Dangerously wounded—Britton, Sapper Franklin Thomas, admitted to No. 1 Eastern Hospital, Cambridge, suffering from tetanus. Next of kin, Mrs. Jennie Britton (wife), No. 44 Main street, Kingston, Ont.

HIGHWAYMEN KILL TWO.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Despatch.—Highwaymen operating during the night along the West Shore Railroad held up one man, robbed him and cut his throat, and later entered the railroad station here, shot and killed the night telegraph operator and escaped, after taking a small sum from the cash drawer.

# FARM GARDEN

SAND SPROUTED SEED POTATOES

Earliness is one of the most important factors in profitable market gardening. A difference of a few days or a week, in marketing, frequently makes the difference between profit and loss, and the prices secured for extra early crops have stimulated cultural experiments with every kind of fruit and vegetables.

Both the Kansas and the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Stations have reported some interesting results along this line with potatoes.

At the Kansas Station seed tubers of four different varieties of medium-sized potatoes were placed in shallow boxes with the seed ends up in February.

They were packed in sand leaving the upper fourth of the tubers exposed, and the boxes were placed in a room with rather subdued light having a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Vigorous sprouts

soda pushed from the exposed eyes. The whole potatoes were planted in furrows in March in the same position they occupied in the boxes. The same variety of potatoes taken from a storage cellar were planted in parallel rows.

The sand-sprouted potatoes took the lead from the start in vigor and strength of top and produced potatoes the first of June a week earlier than the storage cellar potatoes.

At the final digging they showed better potatoes and gave a 10 per cent. larger total yield.

In another experiment part of the potatoes were treated the same as in the first test, except that the sand was kept moistened, and the other part was placed in open boxes and kept in a light room having a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

The tubers placed in sand developed strong sprouts and nearly all rooted. When planted in the field they outstripped both the tubers sprouted in open boxes and the storage cellar tubers in vigor of growth.

The tubers in the open boxes gave earlier yields than were obtained from the storage cellar tubers, but not as early as the tubers sprouted in moist sand produced table potatoes from 7 to 10 days earlier than the storage cellar seed.

At the Rhode Island Station medium sized whole potatoes sprouted on racks, in a fairly warm and light room, gave a 27 per cent. better yield at the first digging than potatoes kept in a cold cellar until planting time; and this was increased to 49 per cent. at the final digging.

The percentage of large tubers was also greater at each digging with the sprouted tubers.

The results of these experiments are suggestive. The handling of seed potatoes in such manner as to secure strong, stocky sprouts before the tubers are planted out, is shown to be an important factor in increasing both the earliness and the total yield of the crop. By planting only well-sprouted seed, a full stand is assured.

One of the objections to this method of growing potatoes is the large amount of space required for exposing the tubers to the light for sprouting. This objection has been overcome in part by the use of tray and racks.

At the Rhode Island Station the rack used held nine trays. Each tray was 2-4 feet long and 1-2 feet wide, and it would hold about one bushel of potatoes when spread out in a single layer for sprouting.

The bottoms of the trays are made of pieces of lath placed about an inch apart. Nine trays were placed in a rack over each other, leaving about nine inches of space between each tray. This method of arrangement has the advantage of securing a very uniform distribution of the light, heat and air from all the trays.

It greatly facilitates the handling of the potatoes and lessens the danger of breaking off the sprouts when transferring to the field of planting.

Another method of securing early potatoes in Rhode Island on a commercial scale is that of sprouting tubers in a cold-frame and planting out as soon as danger of frost is past.

The tubers are cut into pieces not smaller than an English walnut, after rejecting the two or three eyes near the stem end, which have been found to start late. The pieces are placed side by side in the bed, skin side upward, and covered about four inches deep with fine, rich earth. Their growth can be controlled by proper regulation of the cold-frame sash.

At planting time the tubers, the sprouts of which should be just breaking the surface of the soil, are carefully lifted with manure forks, separated by hand and planted in the field in rows and entirely covered with soil; or, if danger of frost is past, they are placed with the apex of the sprout just at the surface of the soil. About 21 square feet of cold frame is required to sprout sufficient potatoes to plant an acre in 30 to 32-inch rows, 12 inches apart. Eight men can transplant an acre in a day.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

We are opposed to overwork. Our bodies are not built to stand the strain. There "rushers" overwork themselves; they are first to break down. The average

tematic man is like the horse with a regular trot. Such an animal covers a great many miles during the day. On the other hand, the excitable, nervous horse will spurt ahead for a mile or two, and then go on a slow walk. He is not able to compete with the other beast. The man with an easy, regular move accomplishes the most work.

The Kansas Experiment Station produced cheaper beef with silage and found that silage-fed steers sold for a higher price than steers fed on dry fodder. It was also found that corn silage when put in the silo would keep for five or six years and retain its feeding value. But not many feeders would keep it that long, as they would need it sooner.

It is estimated that a good crop of wheat, clover when turned up will add as much humus as 15 tons of barnyard manure.

To train a colt to walk fast is not done in a day or a week; it is a matter of months. To make a slow walker, hitch the colt continually with a lazy old horse and spoil him. If you wish him to walk fast, start him that way. Put him in a place where he will have to walk fast, and then keep him at it.

Bulletin No. 98, of the Wyoming Station, reports that experiments with six horses fed during ten one-month periods on alfalfa hay showed a total gain of 203 pounds, while during an equal period on native hay there was a total loss of 84 pounds.

It was found at the Missouri station that corn silage compared with hay in feeding steers saved \$1.07 for every 100 pounds of steer produced, in Illinois corn silage was worth 31 per cent. more than cornfodder when all cost was considered.

The triple profits derived from the flock—wool, lambs and mutton—come in at different seasons; and for this reason sheep are better suited to the farmer of small means than any other stock.

Good digestion is the result of feeding enough to sustain the animal and repair waste, but not enough to keep the stomach in an overloaded condition all the time. It will do the horses good to have sufficient appetite to relish a meal when it is given them.

# PATRIOTISM PRODUCTION

Patriotism without production is an empty sound. If ever there was a time when by deeds one should be known, it is now. Now, when the Empire is at war, now when many of the regular channels of supply are closed, now when men in millions have been summoned from the paths of industry to the inferno of destruction; now, when Britain is fighting for Belgium's right to live; now, when the world's liberties are at stake; now, when Germany seeks to prostrate Britain even as she has prostrated Belgium; now, when Germany threatens the forty million people of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales with starvation; now, when the enemy is bombarding peaceful towns and villages, slaughtering innocent and harmless women and children; now, when fertile fields and fruitful gardens of other lands are lying in waste and swollen with death; now, is the time when Canada is called upon to put forth her mightiest effort to help stem the tide of destruction, to aid the Empire and to profit herself.

In entering upon the campaign in which it is now engaged, the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion has entered upon a task that should do untold good. It is not that the farmers need altogether to be prompted to benefit themselves, but perhaps some of them do not entirely recognize the seriousness of the present and the more than probable critical conditions of the future. If the war were to end to-morrow, there would still be need for every effort in productiveness, for many years must elapse before the devastation that has been caused can be repaired or repaired. Unhappily the probabilities for many months yet will continue for many months to afflict in which case the mind of man cannot fathom or foresee the damage that will have to be done to every form of industry, to agriculture in particular, by the waste of life, by the wrecking of property and by the spreading of desolation. It is in repairing the damage others cause that the farmers are called upon to aid. It is their mother country that cries to them.

The Agricultural Department is not alone holding conferences at many points in the country, but is engaged, elsewhere, in distributing large quantities of literature, telling how the farmer can best serve the interests of the Empire, display his grateful sense of patriotism and bring profit to himself. In brief and explicit language, that all who run may read and understand, is pointed out the needs of the situation and how these needs can be met. Above all, the advice is given to avoid waste. Everything can be utilized. Nothing need be thrown away as valueless. The economy of production is in saving.

The wisest can learn something by reading, and in the bulletins and reports prepared and written by experts and men of practical sense, farmers will find hints, suggestions and information of the greatest possible value at this season, and such as will advantage both their land and themselves for all time. They will also find in that duty to the Empire which is such passing and pert and men of practical sense, farmers will find hints, suggestions and information of the greatest possible value at this season, and such as will advantage both their land and themselves for all time. They will also find in that duty to the Empire which is such passing and

Spain in 1914 produced 3,159,443 tons of wheat on 9,676,879 acres of land. The average weekly wage in the food industry in this country is \$11.67.

# MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.  
Eggs, new-laid, dozen ..... 0.23 0.25  
Butter, dairy ..... 0.33 0.38  
Chicken, dressed, lb ..... 0.20 0.22  
Duckling, dressed, lb ..... 0.25 0.26  
Turkey, dressed, lb ..... 0.25 0.26  
Apples, Can., bbl ..... 3.00 3.00  
Potatoes, bag ..... 0.65 0.70  
Cabbage, crate ..... 1.10 1.15  
Celery, dozen ..... 0.25 0.45  
Milk, cream, 1/2 gal ..... 0.50 0.60  
Onions, bag ..... 1.25 0.00  
Do., Spanish, box ..... 1.50 0.00

WHOLESALE MEATS.  
Wholesale houses are quoting as follows:  
Beef, forequarters, cwt., \$ 9.00 \$10.00  
Do., hindquarters ..... 12.50 13.50  
Carcase, choice, 11.00 12.00  
Do., medium ..... 9.00 10.00  
Do., common ..... 7.00 8.00  
Veals, common, cwt. .... 12.50 13.00  
Do., prime ..... 14.00 14.50  
Mutton ..... 8.00 10.00  
Do., light ..... 12.50 13.00  
Lamb, Spring ..... 16.50 18.00  
Hogs, light ..... 10.00 10.75  
Do., heavy ..... 8.50 9.00

SUGAR MARKET.  
Current quotations of sugars are as follows:  
Extra granulated Redpath's ..... 6.50 6.50  
Do., 25-lb bags ..... 6.50 6.50  
Do., St. Lawrence ..... 6.50 6.50  
Do., 25-lb bags ..... 6.50 6.50  
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow ..... 6.50 6.50  
Acadia ..... 6.50 6.50  
Do., No. 1 yellow ..... 6.50 6.50  
Dominion crystal ..... 6.50 6.50  
Do., in 25-lb. bags ..... 6.50 6.50

LIVE STOCK.  
Receipts—314 cattle; 28 calves, 1,737 hogs, 31 sheep.  
Butcher, cattle, choice ..... 7.50 7.50  
Do., do., medium ..... 6.50 6.50  
Do., do., common ..... 5.25 6.00  
Butcher cows, choice ..... 5.50 6.00  
Do., do., medium ..... 5.00 6.00  
Do., do., common ..... 4.50 5.50  
Do., bulls ..... 6.25 6.50  
Fodder, choice ..... 6.00 6.50  
Stockers, choice ..... 6.00 6.50  
Do., light ..... 5.50 6.00  
Milkers, choice, one h. .... 10.00 10.00  
Springers ..... 7.00 8.00  
Sheep, ewes ..... 5.25 6.00  
Bucks and culs ..... 5.00 5.50  
Lamb ..... 8.25 11.00  
Hogs, fed and watered ..... 7.50 8.25  
Hogs, f. o. b. ..... 7.50 8.25  
Calves ..... 7.50 11.00

OTHER MARKETS.  
WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTION.  
Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close.  
May ..... 1.15 1.15 1.14 1.15  
July ..... 1.15 1.15 1.14 1.15  
Oct. .... 1.15 1.15 1.14 1.15  
Oats—  
May ..... 0.66 0.66 0.65 0.66  
July ..... 0.66 0.66 0.65 0.66  
Oct. .... 0.66 0.66 0.65 0.66  
Barley—  
May ..... 1.70 1.83 1.70 1.83  
July ..... 1.82 1.82 1.82 1.82  
Oct. .... 1.82 1.82 1.82 1.82  
MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.  
Minneapolis, Minn.—Cash, close, Wheat—  
No. 1 hard, \$1.15 1-4; No. 1 northern, \$1.31 3-4; No. 2 do., \$1.48 1-4; July, \$1.42 1-4; May, \$1.48 2-4; July, \$1.42 1-4.  
Corn—No. 3 yellow, 59 1-4 to 59 3-4; No. 2 do., 58 1-4 to 58 1-4; Flour and bran—unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN.  
Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.55 3-4; No. 1 northern, \$1.54 3-4; No. 2 do., \$1.47 3-4 to \$1.50 3-4; May, \$1.51 1-4; July, \$1.42 1-4.  
SALE OF SHEEP.  
London—A sale of sheepskins was held here to-day. The 9,000 pelts offered sold readily to the home trade. Merino, 3-4 and 3-4 advanced; Merino, 3-4 declined 1-2, and crossbreds advanced 3-4 to 1-2.

LONDON WOOL SALE.  
London—The 10,000 bales offered at the wool auction sales to-day met with an increased demand at hardening prices. Medium coarse crossbreds were the dearest grades. Americans bought a few medium and fine Merinos.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.  
Cattle, receipts 300.  
Market weak.  
Steers, native ..... 5.90 to 8.75  
Western steers ..... 5.35 to 7.25  
Cows and heifers ..... 3.45 to 7.50  
Calves ..... 6.50 to 10.25  
Hogs, receipts 22,600.  
Market strong.  
Light ..... 6.65 to 6.90  
Mixed ..... 6.65 to 6.90  
Heavy ..... 6.65 to 6.90  
Rough ..... 5.00 to 6.50  
Pigs ..... 5.50 to 6.75  
Bulk of sales ..... 6.80 to 6.90  
Sheep, receipts 9,000.  
Market slow.  
Native ..... 7.00 to 8.50  
Lamb, native ..... 7.40 to 9.75

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.  
East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 200; steady.  
Veals, receipts 25; active; \$5.00 to \$11.00.  
Hogs, receipts 1,600 head; active; heavy \$7.40 to \$7.50; mixed \$7.50; Yorkers \$7.40 to \$7.50; pigs \$7.50 to \$7.55; rough \$4.50 to \$6.50; stags \$4.50 to \$5.50.  
Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,400 active and steady.

MONTREAL MARKETS.  
Receipts—Cattle 500; cows and springers, 70; calves 900; sheep and lambs, 100; hogs, 640.  
Prime beefs about 7 1-4; medium 5 3-4; common, 4 1-2 to 5 1-2.  
Cows, \$40 to \$50 each; springers, \$30 to \$70 each.  
Calves 5 to 8 1-2. Sheep 6 cents.

# WOMEN MUST ACT

Britain Calls for Aid to Release Men for War.