SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson III. Jan. 21, 1917.

First Disciples of the Lord Jesus.—John 1: 35-51.

Commentary.—I. Following Jesus (vs. 35-39). 35. Again the next day—The day following the one on which John the Baptist said to the people, "Behold the Lamb of God." The records of his testimony as to Jesus are that on three successive days he declared to the people that Jesus was the Messiah. He gave witness of this fact to the priests and Levites who came from Jerusalem. He introduced Jesus to the multitudes. He declared this truth privately to two of his disciples. Two of his disciples—We are not told how many disciples John the Baptist had. From this chapter we learn that some of them directly became followers of Jesus. From an account of his sending an inquiry from the place of his imprisonment, asking Jesus of his Messiahship, we know that he had disciples then (Matt. 11: 2-6); and he had disciples at the time of his death (Mark 6: 27-29). 36. Looking upon Jesus—The verb has in it the thought of beholding with intense interest. Behold the Lamb of God—"Behold, the Lamb of God!"—R. V. This announcement declared both the nature and mission of Christ. 37. They followed Jesus—The two disciples were so impressed by the declaration the Baptist made and the appearance of Jesus, that they were fully convinced that he was the Christ and henceforth became his disciples. It was but natural that they should do this, and John could not expect them to do otherwise. He was preparing the way for the establishment of Christ's kingdom and was not interested in securing a following for himself. "They followed Jesus" as truly as their former master had heralded his coming. They followed him when there was little in sight to attract them. They followed him because they were convinced that he was the "Lamb of God" to take away the sins of the world. They followed him through reproach and shame and through suffering, but they followed him to eternal triumph and bliss.

38. What seek ye—This was not asked to obtain information. It was a kind of inquiry respecting their desires, an invitation to lay open their minds, to state their wishes, and to express all their feelings respecting the Messiah and their own salvation. —Barnes. Rabbi—A Jewish title. Jesus forbade his disciples to accept it (Matt. 23: 8). It means master, or teacher. Interpreted—John explained the Hebrew term rabbi for the benefit of those who were not Jews. Where dwellest thou—They wished to know where he lodged that they might have an extended interview with him. 39. Come and see—Jesus gave them a hearty welcome. He recognized their sincerity and devotion. About the tenth hour—According to the Roman method of reckoning it would be ten o'clock in the forenoon, but according to the Jewish method it would be four o'clock in the afternoon. The latter was probably the hour.

II. Winning souls vs. 40-46). 40. one of the two .... was Andrew—Andrew's name is the first mentioned in the list of Christ's disciples. There is no doubt as to the other one, for it must have been John, the writer of this Gospel. He always modestly refrained from mentioning his own name. 41. he first findeth his own brother Simon—The language in the Greek would imply that each of the two disciples sought at once his own brother to bring him to Jesus, and Andrew succeeded first in bringing his brother Simon. Thus each disciple sought to bring some one to Jesus. This has ever been the method of advancing the cause of Christ. we have found the Messias—There was an expectation at that time that Christ was about to appear. It was wonderful news that Andrew carried to his brethren. The fullness of time had come, and he who was to redeem the world had been found. 42. he brought him to Jesus—It was through human agency that Simon was brought into contact with the Saviour of men. thou art Simon—Though it is the first time that Peter ever saw Jesus, it is not the first time that Jesus, in spirit at least, ever saw Peter. He knows his parentage, his name and history.—Whedon. Jona—John. thou shalt be called Cephas—Jesus saw clearly the nature of Simon and what he might become through grace, and he changed his name accordingly. His new name meant rock and stood for solidity, which is by interpretation, A stone—"Which is by interpretation, Peter."—R. V.

43. the day following—The day after Christ's interview with Peter. Jesus would go forth into Galilee—Jesus determined that his ministry should begin in Galilee rather than in the wilderness where John was preaching or in Judea, where ecclesiasticism was intense. His home was in Galilee, and the people of that district were not closely bound up in religious customs and hence would be open to the teachings of Jesus. findeth Philip—Philip's home was in Galilee, in a village called Bethsaida, on the northwest shore of the sea of Galilee, and one also at the north end, each of where the Jordan flows into the sea. This was called Bethsaida Julias. The home of Philip, Andrew and Peter was the Bethsaida, first mentioned. The name means house, or place, of fish. 45. Philip findeth Nathaniel—As soon as Philip became a disciple of Jesus, he went forth to bring another to him. He became at once a winner of souls. in the law—The Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses. the prophets—The Old Testament prophets foretold the coming of the Messiah. Jesus of Nazareth—Nazareth, the early home of Jesus, is a city about fifteen miles west of the Sea of Galilee, situated among the hills, high above the plains of Esdraelon, which stretches away to the south. In overlooks the scenes of many of the great events of Old Testament history. the son of Joseph—This is the language of Philip. Joseph was the reputed father of Jesus, and Philip expressed the common opinion of those who knew the family. 46. Can there be any good thing come out of Nazareth—The question implies either that Nazareth was an insignificant town or that it bore a bad reputation. Nathanael lived in Cana, only four miles from Nazareth, and he was astonished that the Messiah should come from that place come and see—Personal investigation would answer his inquiry.

III. A hearty confession (vs.51). 47. Behold an Israelite indeed—Jesus not only saw Nathanael as one man sees another, but He also saw thoroughly his character. He noted that there was no guile, or deception, about him. He was an honest descendant of Abraham. 48. Whence knowest thou me—Nathanael was not acquainted with Jesus and he was filled with wonder that Jesus should know him. When thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee—The thick foliage of the fig tree furnished a choice place for meditation and prayer, and doubtless Nathanael made use of it for that purpose. He was astonished at the words of Jesus. 49. Thou art the Son of God—The bearing of Jesus together with the marvelous knowledge that He manifested drew forth from Nathanael this sincere and weighty confession. He declared that He was the Messiah and the long-expected King of Israel. 50, 51. As great as was the mystery of how Jesus saw Nathanael under the fig tree, there would yet be shown much greater manifestations of His power and glory.

Questions.—What did John the Baptist announce to two of his disciples concerning Jesus? What course did those disciples take? Why did they address Jesus as "Rabbi"? Who were the two disciples? Whom did they go to seek? What name did Jesus give to Simon? What does the name mean? Whom did Philip bring to Jesus? What confession did Nathanael make?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Finding the Christ.

I. Was the culmination of John's ministry.

II. Led to personal, saving faith.

I. Was the culmination of John's ministry. We have here the first steps in the history of the gospel .The first announcement which sent men to Christ was, "Behold the Lamb of God." John the Baptist and Jesus had here met for the last time. The Baptist was preparing for the change in their relative positions implied in the entrance of Jesus upon His public career. It was a proof of John's humility that he should be content to transfer his disciples to One greater than himself. In the school of the herald they had been prepared for the service of the King. It was a proof that they had profited by the lesons of the herald when they evinced a yearning for the still higher society of Christ. There was much to be known of Christ which their teacher could not impart. In following Jesus they acknowledged His high character as a Master , on whose instruction they desired to wait. We have brought before us the first beginnings of the Christian Church, beginning with the quietness which is characteristic of God's noblest works. It is the beginning and first movements of personal religion. In this record we have the principle of Christian missions condensed into a few words, the happy exercise of Christian sympathy and enterprise. The two disciples of John followed Jesus. That was the decisive act which determined their destiny.

II. Led to personal, saving faith. Jesus came to earth in order that in him the favor, fellowship and life of God might be made accessible to man. The efficiency of his sacrifice covers all the needs of spiritual life. It was not an accident that the first words of the Master, spoken in his Messianic office, expressed the profoundly significant question, "What seek ye?" It suggested to the disciples of John their need of having a clear consciousness of their object. Jesus set them on examining their purpose in following Him. There was no lack of tenderness in his question. He saw that the motive of these ardent disciples must be laid bare to themselves. He foresaw that they were to become able ministers of his gospel to their fellow men. They desired a private interview that they might have a deeper insight into his character and mission. Their question, "Where dwellest thou?" was a direct confession of a desire for closer communion. It was the time for a deeper exercise of faith and the rising by it into a higher life. Jesus fully gratified their desire and satisfied all their hopes. The seed sown in the wilderness bore fruit when Christ by his invitation quickened it into life. The conviction was formed in the minds of his two guests that their Host was none other than the Christ foretold in Hebrew prophecy. Momentous consequences flowed from Andrew's loving act. He could not have performed for his brother a nobler act, neither presented to Christ a nobler tribute of his love. His was the impulse of a brother's heart, the action of a brother's energy. Prompt zeal, quiet helpfulness and yearning faith entered into his act. The Master took possession of Simon, changed his name and received him at once into his service. Philip did not seem to have been moved by the preaching of the Baptist to follow Jesus. He was called to discipleship by the direct voice of Jesus. Gratitude to the Redeemer impelled him to a proclamation of redemption. By inviting Nathaniel to see for himself, Philip showed his entire confidence in his own assertion and his willingness to have it proved. Philip's anxiety was to bring Nathanael into personal communication with Jesus. Nathanael heeded Philip's terse advice. He honestly yielded to the force of truth. He uttered at once an emphatic testimony to Christ's divinity and Messiahship. That earliest creed, formulated by a guileless Israelite, was a brief statement of faith in Christ, made to Christ himself. In obedience to John's wilderness preaching we trace results in the disciples beholding Jesus, in following him, in communing with him, and finally pointing others to him. In faithfulness to his mission we mark the searching question of Jesus, put to his first followers, his gracious invitation to them, his encouraging promise to Peter, his divine command to Philip and his revelation to Nathanael concerning himself.

HOW TO MAINTAIN FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

Growth of Leguminous Crops, Conservation of Barnyard Manure, Application of Lime and Phosphatic Fertilizers Are the Four Essentials.

Every agricultural country so far as the fertility of its soil is concerned, passes four stages. The first stage is where the soil is virgin and yields crops bountifully. No manure or fertilizer of any kind is required, and indeed, on account of the richness of the soil, it would not pay to use them. The second stage is where the land has been depleted of a certain amount of its virgin fertility, but still contains sufficient plant food to wield profitable crops, if leguminous crops are grown, and all the manure that is made is returned to the land. The third stage is where the reserve of plant food in the soil is still further depleted, and where the application of manure made from the crops grown on the farm is not enough to produce crops that will yield maximum profit. The soil has also probably become somewhat acid through the continued use of farmyard manure. Now the growth of leguminous crops (clover, alfalfa, peas beans, etc.), and the use of manure must be supplemented by regular applications of lime (to correct the acididty of the soil,) and phosphatic fertilizers. The fourth stage is where not only must leguminous crops be grown, manure applied, regular dressings of lime and phosphatic fertilizers given, but potassic fertilizers must be used as well. In other words, the soil through heavy cropping has become deficient in all the essentials elements of plant life and a complete fertilizer must be used.

CLOVER INCREASES YIELD OF NEXT CROP.

All these different stages of soil fertility are represented in Canada. Only a very limited area has reached the fourth stage, but practically all the older settled portions have reached the third stage.

Some leguminous crop should be included in every rotation. Extensive experiments have shown that where land is fertilized regularly with lime and phosphatic fertilizers, and the only manure applied is that obtained by feeding the roots on the land, that the fertility of the soil can be maintained for at least sixty years. Leguminous crops are the sheet anchor of modern agriculture.

A great many farmers do not realize the necessity of conserving the manure on the farm. They regard it more as a nuisance than anything else. If they realized that every ton contained about two dollars' worth of fertility, they would probably take more care of it. A ton of manure contains about 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of phospheric acid and 10 pounds of potash. At pre-war prices these elements of fertility would cost in artificial fertilizers about $2.25.

Not only does manure enrich the soil directly, with plant food, but when it rots or decays the acids formed which act on the insoluble plant food already present, and make it soluble and available for plant use. The organic matter in the manure furnishes the living bacteria in the soil with energy to work. The activity of Azotobacter and other nitrogen fixing bacteria is directly proportional to the amount of organic matter the soil contins.

Not only does manure enrich the soil with plant food and benefit the soil bacteria, but it has a very important physical effect. It locsens up heavy clay soils and makes them more easily worked. On the other hand, it makes loose sandy soils more compact. The desirability of an abundance of organic matter in the soil is noticed especially in dry seasons, when it will be observed that soils that are lacking in this respect dry out very quickly and become hard and crack. If lots of manure has been applied and the soil consequently has an abundace of organic matter, the moisture will be held—where it is wanted—near the surface, in reach of the plant roots.

Barnyard manure does not make a "balanced ration," so to speak for plants. It is deficient in phosphoric acid. For this reason, when land has been worker for a number of years and the crop yield is not as large as it was formerlry, it pays to use phosphatic fertilizers. They should be used as a rule on the roots or corn. The application of from two to four hundred pounds of acid phosphate or basic slag per acre will generally prove profitable.

When land has been dressed regularly with barnyard manure for a number of years it becomes acid. Lime will correct this acidity. Experienced farmers in the older countries give their land a dressing of lime every few years.

There are three chief kinds of lime, viz.: lime carbonate or ground limestone, slaked lime, and sypsum. The lime carbonate or ground limestone is the kind that should be used in most cases. It is less caustic than the slaked lime and moreover is a good deal cheaper.

Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is found in beds or deposits, in various parts of the Dominion.. When pulverized, it is very commonly called land plaster. It is a valuable source of lime, as the compound is more soluble in water than the carbonate of lime, but it does not neutralize the acid of sour soils as do the lime carbonate and slaked lime. In other respects, gypsum or land-plaster may substitute lime, and being more soluble, may be applied at a much less rate per acre. It also contains some sulphur, which some authorities now think may have a special value in the soil.

Ground limestone may be applied at almost any time of the year. Freshly slaked lime, especially if the soil is very sour and a heavy application is required, is perhaps best applied in the fall. It is the surface soil that needs the lime most, consequently, it should not be plowed down.

In considering the amount of the various forms of lime that should be applied, it is well to remember that 56 pounds of pure quick lime is the equivalent of 00 pounds of pure carbonate of lime. That is, 56 pounds of fresh lime or 74 pounds of slaked lime will have the same general effect in the soil as 100 pounds of ground limestone. While not quite accurate, one ton of quicklime may be considered equal to two tons of the carbonate. However, the character of the soil should be taken into consideration in deciding which material to use, carbonate or lime, that is, ground limestone and marl, is much milder in its action than the freshly slaked lime, and is therefore the better material to apply where rapid action is not an important point, and especially on light sand and gravelly soils. These soils are usually poor in organic matter, due to the free oxidation induced by their open porous nature. Freshly slaked lime is generally credited with hastening this oxidation and on light soils would thus cause too rapid a dissipation of this valuable material. On heavy clays, freshly slaked lime may be used to advantage. There is not the same fear of unduly hastening the decay of the organic matter and its action in causing flocculation of the clay particles will be more rapid and the improvement in the physical condition of the soil more quickly obtained. On soils between the sands and clays, experiments in other countries indicate that the carbonate of lime will probably give the best results through a term of years, although the returns for the first year or two may be in favor of fresh burned lime.

AMOUNT OF LIME TO APPLY.

For mucks and peaty soils that may be decidedly acid, the fresh slaked lime is to be preferred.

The amount of lime that should be applied naturally varies with the nature of the soil, and the degree of acidity. We have generally recommended one ton of fresh lime or two tons of ground limestone, per acre. This is probably enough for light soils that are not very acid, but experience is showing us that much heavier applications may be made on clays that show acid with litmus paper. Too heavy dressings with fresh lime tend to sterilize the soil for a time, that is, the lime checks the life process of organisms within the soil. There is, however, no fear of this with the carbonate of lime. On light soils it is safe to apply from one to two tons of the ground limestone, and on clay the same amount of the fresh lime. But in some cases the clays may be so sour that much heavier applications are required to neutralize the acid present and give the maximum results.

—Canadian Countryman.

PECULIARITIES OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES

It is now realized that armies in the field are using many different kinds of explosives, of which the most consists of nitrocellulose, manufactured from cotton. For this purpose, as the late Sir William Ramsay pointed out, the guncotton must be "nitrated," or converted by the action of nitric and into a gelatinlike material, which may or may not be combined with nitro-glycerine. It is a frequent mistake to suppose that nitroglycerine usually supplies the propulsive force of modern ammunition. It has been found, on the contrary, that it is inferior to some other explosives, while it has certain objections, such as the space it occupies, and its tendency to explode when struck or when a concussion takes place near it, as during the firing of a heavy cannon. Hence, the material made by nitrating cellulose and cotton, when reduced to a very fine powder or to threads, known as cordite, is employed for the purpose of generating the force which propels a projectile out of a gun. This modern ammunition is far more effective than ordinary gunpowder, made from charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre. It develops an enormous amount of energy. The pressure of the gases liberated may equal twenty tons to the square inch in the chamber of the gun, and the porjectile may leave the barrel with a velocity of 1,000 yards a second.

Cotton, however, is not the only form of woody fibre from which nitrocellulose can be made. Wood pulp, straw and substances like coke dust have been used, for example, in Austria, but these substitutes have various drawbacks. First, they have the defect mentioned before of occupying too much space and, secondly they ignite too quickly, and thus the pressure is raised so suddenly that they cannot be used to expel a bullet from a gun. They are manufactured for other purposes, however, being excellent explosive material for shells, since they are not so easily made to explode as guncotton is, and because this property enables them to pass through the barrel of a gun without exploding; whereas the concussion of firing, as Sir William Ramsay says, is apt to explode a shell filled with guncotton.

Another objection to nitrocellulose prepared from straw or wood pulp is that, though it possesses similar properties to guncotton, the powders made from it have not the same propulsive power as has an equal weight of guncotton, from which it is apparent that a bullet propelled with one of these substitutes will not have the same velocity as if propelled by an equal weight of guncotton. It is probable, however, owing to the great demand for explosives that much nitrocellulose made from wood pulp is now being used, and as it will be necessary to compress it into a smaller bulk to fit guns already designed for guncotton there is a new danger due to this confinement.

Whether this confinement of nitrocellulose could have been one of the causes of the explosion in New York is, of course, more or less conjectural, but is is quite likely that some circumstances like the compression of explosives may have been a contributing cause. It will be noticed that there were several explosives reported. The concussion produced by a single explosion would initiate a state of the elements of such substances as mercury fulminate or picric powder sufficient to cause their detonation, a condition of things which would immensely increase the unstable properties of high explosives like trinitrotoluene and picric acid, otherwise not easily made to explode by burning or ordinary percussion.

Now the packing or confinement of explosives, as in railway cars and barges, can produce other effects that heighten the danger of what may be called spontaneous explosion. If these explosives should contain picrates or picric acid, there is the danger that compounds of a highly explosive nature will be formed. Picric acid, for example, forms dangerous compounds with lead, and for this reason it is necessary to pack it in shells or receptacles which contain no lead, nor even lead paint on the screw threads of the plugs. To avoid this danger manufacturers commonly varnish the interior of shells which are filled with picric acid, but at the best it has a capricious chemical character and may explode even after such precautions have been taken.

In the present war picric acid is used on a great scale. It is reported that lyddite shells were stored in barges in the harbor. Lyddite is picric acid, either uncombined—that is, mixed, say, with other substances —or molten and "cast" picric acid. Cast picric acid is a treacherous substance with a dangerous and wholly unwarranted reputation for stability. In fact there are chemists who say that it is the safest explosive for transport. This is quite a mistake. The French have found that it has an unstable nature, sometimes exploding after a very slight concussion, though at others it requires a considerable detonation to make it separate into its gaseous elements.

An expert of the "Conservatoire des arts et metiers" describes it as the perfect type of explosive. He means that in ordinary circumstances it does not explode under violent shocks, and it is not easy to ignite. But there appears to be no absolute security for this stability. "Without any apparent reason," he writes significantly, "it explodes spontaneously by detonation." (Revue Scientifique, p. 452, 1915). He then says: "If we examine the causes of this singular property with more care we find that this capricious explosiveness is due, in the first place, to the formation of picrates. Picric acid, which is made by nitrating phenol or carbolic acid, combines with most metals, forming salts which are more unstable than picric acid itself."

Picric acid, when detonated, is one of the most powerful of known explosives. The violence of the explosion in the harbor would indicate the true origin of the unhappy occurrence. It is also quite likely that the picric acid and its mixtures were improperly packed and stored, and certainly the presence of such a large quantity of this explosive in one place, under bad atmospheric and other conditions, is a wonderful example of imprudence and that happy go lucky system of guarding such things under which we live.

There is still another peculiarity of this explosion to be noticed. The question of relative bulk has had a great influence in the selection of the charges for shells. We have plenty of modifications of picric acid which are known, like shimose and melinite, and doubtless other modifications which are unknown, and due to the genius inspired by the war.

Modern inventors have tried to make an ammunition which concentrates the greatest energy in the smallest space and the greatest explosive power in the most manageable form; nitrocellulose is a type of the first; picric acid and picrates, ammonium picrate and others are types of the second. But, according to Sir William Ramsay guncotton cannot be compressed to a greater density than 1.25, but picric acid and other shell fillings can be compressed to a density of 1.68. In other words, a shell which would hold a pound and a quarter of guncotton would hold one and three-quarter pounds of the denser picric acid and trinitrotoluene.

The explosion is therefore increased in violence because the larger amount is used ,as well as the more rapid explosion of the shell filling. Sir William Ramsay is an incontestable authority, and his views on explosives throw much light on the New York catastrophe. As usual we have done business in a modern, up to date manner, which is a melancholy satisfaction, if such a reflection can support our optimism in this mess.—N. Y. Sun.

Souvenir for Germans.

"Bike" Evans, former Brantford ball player at the front lost none of his old nerve. The story has come out that recently "Bike" crawled over to a German dug-out and called out with expletives: "How many are there of you down there?" The answer came back in good English :"Eight of us." "Then divide these among you," called Evans, and with that he hurled in two hand grenades, and in the confusion made his way back uninjured."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 40	$0 43
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 55	0 60
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 25	0 28
Do., Spring	0 28	0 30
Fowl, lb.	0 15	0 17
Geese, Spring	0 14	0 16
Ducklings, lb.	0 16	0 20
Spring chickens, lb.	0 20	0 22
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	3 50	5 00
Do., Spies, bbl.	3 50	4 00
Do., Greenings, bbl.	3 50	4 50
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bush.	0 00	1 25
Carrots, per bag	0 00	0 25
Turnips, per bush	0 00	0 50
Parsnips, per bag	1 20	1 30
Onions, per 75-lb. bag	3 00	3 25
Cabbage, per doz.	0 60	1 50
Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag	2 20	0 00

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	$13 00
Do., hindquarters	15 00	17 00
Carcases, choice	13 50	15 00
Do., comomn	10 75	12 50
Veals, common, cwt.	8 50	10 50
Do., medium	12 50	13 00
Do., prime	17 00	18 50
Heavy hogs	14 00	16 00
Shop hogs	17 00	17 50
Abattoir	17 00	17 50
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	15 00	17 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 20	0 22

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	$7 48
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	7 58
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	7 58
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	7 58
Dominion, granulated	100 lbs.	7 57
St. Lawrence, Beaver	100 lbs.	7 48
Lantic, Blue Star	100 lbs.	7 48
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	7 18
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	6 98

10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags.
20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags.
Two and five-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK

There was a strong demand for cattle, and prices were firm.

Lambs made a sharp advance, and hogs wree also higher.

Export cattle, choice	9 50	10 00
Butcher cattle, choice	8 60	9 20
do. do. medium	7 25	8 25
do. do. common	6 25	7 00
Butcher cows, choice	7 00	7 40
do. do. medium	5 00	6 50
do. do canners	4 10	4 40
do. bulls	5 00	7 50
Feeding steers	6 25	6 75
Stockers, choice	5 50	6 25
do. light	4 75	5 25
Milkers, choice, each	50 00	90 00
Springers	50 00	90 00
Sheep, ewes	9 00	9 75
Bucks and culls	3 00	5 50
Lambs	8 00	14 25
Hogs, fed and watered	13 00	
Calves	5 00	12 75

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1 90¼	1 91¼	1 86⅝	1 85⅝
July	1 87⅜	1 88¾	1 83½	1 84¼
Oats—				
May	0 61¼	0 61⅞	0 60½	0 60⅜
July	0 60⅝	0 60⅝	0 60	0 60
Flax—				
May	2 68½	0 69¾	2 68	2 68
July	2 71	2 71½	2 71	2 71½

a—To $1.91 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, $1.88; July, $1.85. Cash—No. 1 hard, $1.96 to $1.96; No. 1 Northern, $1.89 to $1.92; No. 2 Northern, $1.86 to $1.92. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 91 1-4 to 92 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 53 1-2 to 54 1-2c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $25.50 to $28.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.89 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.88 3-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.85 3-4; May, $1.87 3-4. Linseed, to arrive, $2.86 1-2; May, $2.90 1-2; July, $2.82 1-2.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 7,300 bales. It was the best selection of the series and the demand was animated at firm prices. Queensland scoured sold at 3s, 1t 1-2d, and Victorian greasy at 2s 9d.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—The offerings at the east end cattle market (C.P.R.) this morning amounted to 450 cattle, 450 sheep, 600 hogs, and 200 calves. There was an active demand for the best cattle, especially in steers, but even the light offerings were sufficient to fill the wants. The cheaper grades of cattle find ready buyers, but medium grades do not seem to be wanted generally.

Calves were in demand, especially grass-fed, at $5.50 to $6.

Quotations:

Choice steers $9; good steers $7.50 to $8.25; butchers' bulls $7 to $8; butchers' cows $5.50 to $7.50; canners bulls $5.60; canners cows $5.40; grass fed calves $5.50; milk fed calves $10; lambs $12 to $13.50; select hogs $12.75 to $13.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 8,000.
Market firm.

Native beef cattle	7 75	11 85
Western steers	7 60	10 00
Stockers and feeders	5 60	8 80
Cows and heifers	4 40	10 00
Calves	8 00	11 00

Hogs, receipts 55,000.
Market weak.

Light	9 90	10 45
Mixed	10 10	10 60
Heavy	10 20	10 65
Rough	10 20	10 35
Pigs	7 60	9 50
Bulk of sales	10 25	10 60
Bulk of sales	10 25	10 60

Sheep, receipts 10,000.
Market strong.

Wethers	9 40	10 75
Lambs, native	11 50	14 00

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Jan 15.—Cattle, receipts 650; steady.

Veals, receipts 100; active; $5 to $15.50.

Hogs, receipts 5,600; active; heavy and fixed $11.25 to $11.30; yorkers $11.20 to $11.25; light yorkers $10 to $10.75; pigs $9.75 to $10.00 roughs $9.85 to $10; stags $7.50 to $8.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; active; unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 30 to 35 lbs.—94s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—96s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—103s.

Long clear middles, light, 25 to 34 lbs.—101s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—100s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—99s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—93s.

Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—94s. 6d; old 95s. 0d.

American, refined—97s. 6d.

American, refined, in 1 lb. cartons—98s.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—134s.

Colored—135s.

Australian in London—93s. 0d.

Turpentine, spirits—49s. 6d.

Resin, common—24s. 6d.

Petroleum, refined—1s. 5½d.

Linseed Oil—37s. 6d.

Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—48s. 6d.

Care With Ashes.

During the winter months the disposal of ashes from stoves and furnaces demands attention. Though many fires are caused by the disposition of hot ashes against frame buildings, wooden fences, etc., the practice is still continued.

Too much care cannot be given to the disposal of ashes. Either metal containers should be used, or the ashes should be placed at a safe distance from anything combustible.—Conservation.