

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON V.—MAY 4, 1913.

Joseph Interprets Dreams.—Gen. 40: 1-23. Print 40: 9-23.

Commentary.—I. Joseph trusted in prison (vs. 1-4). That a Hebrew slave, in the home of a high officer of Pharaoh's court, should rise to the highest place of responsibility and trust among the retinue of officers and servants is evidence of the ability and faithfulness of the slave, Joseph became Potiphar's slave at the age of seventeen, and in five or six years was placed in charge of all his master's interests. At the age of twenty-seven he was placed in prison unjustly, and within a few months rose to a position of trust, so that he had charge of the other prisoners confined with him. Among the prisoners that came under the care of Joseph were two notable ones, the chief butler and the chief baker of Pharaoh. We are not told what the charge against them was, and the only record is that "Pharaoh was wroth against them" (v. 2). There is an ancient tradition that they were accused of poisoning the king's food with the intention of causing his death, but it is far more likely, considering the absolute power of the king of Egypt, that the offense was a trifling one. Had the charge been as serious as an attempt to destroy the king, the lives of the suspected men would not have been worth much. As in Potiphar's house Joseph rose to a high position of trust, so in the prison he was entrusted with the custody and care of all the prisoners.

II. Joseph interprets dreams (vs. 5-19). 5-8. The fact is clear that the dreams of the butler and the baker and their interpretation formed a link in the series of providences which finally brought Joseph to the position where his own dreams and the sheaves and of the sun, moon and stars were fulfilled. Joseph's quick eye caught the look of sadness upon the faces of the two notable prisoners under his care, and his careful inquiry brought out the cause of their distress. Joseph, "who had been visited with prophetic dreams in childhood (Gen. 37: 5, 9), believed that God alone could interpret them. Compare Gen. 41: 16, 25, 32. In his imprisonment and loneliness he might well have despaired of any fulfillment of his own dreams, but he trusts in God." In Joseph's saying, "Do not interpretations belong to God?" (v. 8), he declares that in himself there was no power to interpret dreams, but he ascribes to God all ability in that direction. His statements were noticeably in accord with Daniel's under similar circumstances (Dan. 2: 17, 18, 28).

9. The chief butler.—The Pharaohs had immense households, composed of their families, officers and servants. The chief butler had charge of all the officers and servants provided and cared for the king's drink and that of his household. Hence his importance as an officer. A vine.—It was entirely natural that the butler, who had to do with vines and their products, should dream of the vine. It is known from inscriptions on monuments that the cultivation of the vine and the preparation of wine from its fruit were known from the time of the building of the pyramids. 10. Budded blossoms.—ripe grapes.—The whole process of the production of the ripened fruit passed before the eyes of the butler of his dream. 11. Pressed them into Pharaoh's cup.—From this we find that wine evidently was the more expressed juice of the grape, without fermentation. The cup-bearer took the bunch, pressed the juice into the cup, and instantly delivered it to the basis of his master's. 12. This is the interpretation.—Joseph speaks with the utmost assurance. 13. Lift up thine head.—This expression means that the chief butler should be lifted out of his humiliation and degradation. It was a long way from a high and honorable place in the king's court, to a noisome dungeon, and it meant much to be restored to his former position. 14. Think on me.—Joseph was as provident as one could be in prison, he still longed for liberty; but liberty to him then would not have meant as much as it did two years later. 15. I was stolen away.—Joseph nowhere tells the manner of his being taken away from his home and kindred; he does not recuse his brethren, notwithstanding their guilt.—When, here also have I done nothing.—So far from being guilty, he has taken a forcible means not to do wrong that was charged against him. He rested patiently and trustfully under the charges for three years, but his complete vindication came at last.

16. Interpretation.—good.—Through Joseph's interpretation of the butler's dream, the baker, who had been sad because of his own dream, was encouraged. Three white baskets on my head.—An ancient bread was baked in trays upon their heads. The baker's dream was in keeping with his occupation. 17. Baked meats.—"Baked food."—R. V. The birds did not eat them.—In the butler's dream the wine was placed in the king's band; in this the food did not reach the king. 18. Lift up thy head from off these.—The two dreams were in some sense alike, but the interpretations differ widely. The butler was lifted up to his former place of honor, but the baker was lifted up as a prey of birds. He was beheaded and then his body was hanged upon a tree. Among the Egyptians, who gave much attention to embalming the bodies of the dead, it was considered a calamity for a body to remain unburied to become food for birds.

19. The interpretations proved true (vs. 20-23). 20. Third day.—According to the interpretation of the dreams, Pharaoh's birthday. The celebration of a birthday by a feast was an ancient custom. Lifted up the head.—Dr. Clarke thinks that this means simply that the butler and the baker were brought to trial and the former acquitted and the latter executed. The king's birthday was often celebrated by releasing prisoners. It was found that the baker was guilty; hence he could not be released, and was punished by death, but the butler was set free, being found guiltless. 23. Did not I remember Joseph.—This is a picture of base ingratitude. This gratitude would have kept the butler from forgetting to mention Joseph to Pharaoh.

Questions.—Whose slave did Joseph become? What responsibility was placed upon him by his master? Who made a base charge against Joseph unjustly? What place of trust was given to him in the prison? What officers of the king were placed under his charge? What inquiry did Joseph make of them one morning? Give the dream of the butler. What was the baker's dream? What did Joseph say about the interpretation of the two dreams? Tell Joseph's interpretation of the two dreams. How were these interpretations proved true? What request did Joseph make of the butler and what came of it? PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Integrity of God. I. Added imprisonment to slavery. II. Changed misfortune into ministry. I. Added imprisonment to slavery. Joseph's new lot subjected his religious principles to severe tests. From his father's home, where he had been a favored child, he was sold into slavery, where followed sore temptation, false accusation, unjust condemnation and the horrors of an Egyptian prison. Falsehood and wickedness seemed to have triumphed over truth and innocence. Joseph felt it a cruel thing to be under such a slander and to suffer for his innocence; yet he chose to suffer rather than to sin. He preferred privation and sorrow to guilt. Joseph suffered only external degradation. His integrity, faithfulness, goodness, piety and love were untouched and free to develop. His religion overcame all obstacles, because there was real life in it. We are not told of any attempt that he made to justify himself, or to clear his character of the dark stain which had so falsely been cast upon it, but we do learn that his sense of God's presence caused him to unmask sin, however disguised, and that his heart stoutly refused to offend God or violate his will, or in any way displease him. His conduct showed his fidelity to man and his loyalty to God. To disregard the rights of his Master seemed to Joseph a great wickedness and sin against God. Love and trust in God protected him against temptation. Though Joseph was the subject of cruel envy and the vilest calumny, he had three things in that dungeon to support him, the approbation of his own conscience, the respect of those around him and the special presence of God. His life is an example of the mysterious ways of Providence, and of the strength of God's consolations under the severest trials.

II. Changed misfortune into ministry. Though Joseph suffered for his adherence to the right, his seemingly overwhelming misfortune was but one of the paths by which a mysterious Providence was to conduct him to far higher honors and far more important trusts. He earnestly sought to make the best of his prison life and regarded it only as a necessary way station in his path to promised advancement. He did noble work there, which brought blessing to his own soul and paved the way to that future greatness to which he was surely advancing. But for the fetters which bound him, he might never have worn the signet from Pharaoh's hand. Though in captivity, Joseph could enjoy God's presence and show forth His glory. He could be made a blessing to others. His early obedience to his father cost him his liberty and almost his life, but it was the foundation of all his subsequent greatness. In prison, Joseph prepared himself to be ruler of Egypt. He was faithful to his duties, honest, upright and conscientious. His tenderness distinguished him. He was kept faithful to the covenant he had made with God. In this event with the king's officers Joseph expressed his own faith, and in the most definite and skillful manner indicated to them the source whence alone true consolation comes. It was his desire to have it known that his God was the fountain of all his knowledge. He wished to have it known among the Egyptians that the prophecies belonged to the God of Israel, and that he alone could show things that were to come to pass. As a prophet of God, Joseph interpreted dreams which were to be considered as divine revelations to men, of warning, reproof and instruction. Having undertaken the office of interpreter, he fulfilled it faithfully. His sufferings had developed in him intense sympathy for the unfortunate. Joseph was a better man than the officers whom he served. The day was coming when he would be exalted above them, but at this time he sought their company in tribulation, a prisoner with them, and had been a dreamer himself. Yet he served them faithfully, sympathized with them, sincerely, and directed them wisely. Joseph sought in every way to relieve the monotony of prison life and became a prophet and a religious helper. T. R. A.

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FARM GARDEN

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

If the horse's shoulders should show signs of becoming sore, the skin being unbroken, a very good application is sulphate of zinc, one-half ounce; sugar of lead, one-half ounce, and water, one quart; and a good lotion for hardening the shoulders, even when they have not become sore, is powdered alum, one ounce; sulphuric acid, one dram, and water, one quart.

Dried brewers' grains are an excellent concentrate for dairy cows, ranking with bran and oil meal in palatability and general good effects. They are, however, rich in protein as compared with their content of fat and carbohydrates, and, as alfalfa is a protein food, they alone do not serve as well for a supplement to alfalfa as a food with more fat and carbohydrates. With low protein feeders, such as oat hay, timothy and other strictly grass hays, brewers' grains are ideal as a means of bringing up the protein ration, and, while feeding them with alfalfa might be beneficial on account of reducing the bulkiness of the ration and adding palatability, we would prefer to use some starchy concentrate, like crushed barley, with them, say, one part brewers' grains and two parts of the barley. We would feed all the alfalfa hay the cows can be made to consume and just enough of the brewers' grains and barley to give richness and relief to the ration.—L. B., from three to five

pounds per cow daily. We question whether it would pay to feed much more except to extremely heavy milkers.

A good pasture is the foundation of successful hog growing, and as a pasture for swine the alfalfa is utilized to the greatest advantage. Res oats and rye are only temporary, and clover lasts but a season or two, while alfalfa is a perennial. It is a perfect maintenance ration for old hogs, while growing pigs need but little corn to balance it.

An investigation made by the Dairy Department of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, shows that the average cost of producing a gallon of milk in Ohio about 25 cents, or 6.25 cents per quart, allowing 3,200 pounds per cow per year as the average milk production.

The farmers who do the most doctoring for hog cholera usually have the most trouble. Cleanliness, pure water, clean troughs and clean beds will do much to prevent disease. Feed plenty of charcoal, salt, ash and some lime. Occasionally saturate some old rags with kerosene and carbolic acid, and burn in the pig pen and house. Sulphur burned in the same way will do much to purify hog quarters.

An experienced cattle breeder says pure-bred cattle that are under-fed are too bony; when they are over-fed they are all those that can be fed the year around and never get fat.

Seeds of certain weeds do not germinate until all the early summer days are passed away; and then they grow so plentifully as to mat the ground. Instances are seen in the Pursley and wire grasses of the garden.

A dairyman who has been taking notes says it requires 1,000 quarts of milk at 2 1/2 cents a quart to pay for keeping a cow one year. All over that is profit. Accepting this as accurate, it is easy to see that a 3,000-quart cow is twice as profitable as a 2,000-quart cow, though giving but one-third more milk.

The idea that the hog is a mere scavenger and will thrive and make good pork on any kind of filth is one that should be abandoned, the sooner and more universally the better. Give him nutritious food, pure water and a clean sty and he will repay the necessary trouble and expense with pocket-lining interest.

A French horticultural journal reports the method by which a grape grower in that country is said to produce an unusually fine quality of grapes. He dissolves sulphate of iron in water at the rate of four pounds to 25 gallons, and sprinkles it on the leaves and branches of the vines. The first application is made when the grapes are about one-third their full size, another about a month later and a third about twenty days before the bunches are ready to gather. Similar results are also obtained with apples, pears and cherries. We don't vouch for the efficacy of this method, but our French contemporary praises it, and we would be glad to see it tried in an experimental way. The materials for sprinkling are very cheap.

Crooked legs in young horses are congenital, and in many cases accidental—that is, not derived from sire and dam. If due to weakness, good food may do much to set them straight. Amputation of the hoof in certain kinds of limb deformity will do still more. If the forelimb joint inclines outward, as is most frequently the case, then the inside of the hoof should be lowered as much as possible. If the toe turns inward, then the rectification is more difficult, but here also the inside of the hoof may be advantageously lowered.

The difference between stop and swirl for hog feed is mainly one of quality. Water polluted with unhealthy refuse is merely swill, but slop is a mixture of good feeds and good fluids from putridity.

To toughen horses' shoulders it is advised to use two ounces of hemlock bark and two ounces of oak bark for one gallon of water. Rub this mixture on the horse's shoulders for four or five days before the work commences in the spring, and your horses will have no more sore shoulders, provided the collars are correctly fitted.

Much of the failure of fruit trees to bear is owing to lack of pollination. Many varieties are incapable of fertilizing their own flowers. To all the alums of that will dissolve. Apply the solution to the horse's shoulders for four or five days before the work commences in the spring, and your horses will have no more sore shoulders, provided the collars are correctly fitted.

Here is a table of distances of planting that is worth keeping: Standard apples, 30 feet apart each way. Standard pears and strong-growing cherries, 20 feet apart each way. Dulce and Morello cherries, 18 feet apart. Plums, plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines, 16 to 20 feet apart. Dwarf apples, 10 to 12 feet each way. Grapes, rows 10 to 15 feet apart. 7 to 16 feet in rows. Currants and gooseberries, 3 to 4 feet apart. Raspberries and blackberries, 3 to 5 by 4 to 7 feet apart. Strawberries, for field culture, 1 to 1 1/2 by 3 to 3 1/2 feet apart. Strawberries for garden culture, 1 to 2 feet apart.

GUELPH OFFICIALS RETIRE.

Guelph despatch: The retirement of two of the oldest officials in the vicinity is announced. Thomas W. Saunders, the first and only police magistrate for the City of Guelph, for the past 47 years, has forwarded his resignation to the Attorney-General, to take effect on June 1st; and it is understood Henry William Peterson, for the past 47 years clerk of the peace of the County of Wellington, has also forwarded his resignation to Mr. Coy, to take effect on the 1st of June. From the fact that he has been sworn in as acting Crown attorney, it is conjectured that Col. A. H. MacDonald, K. C., will succeed Mr. Peterson as Crown attorney, and clerk of the peace. For the police magistracy there are a number of names mentioned.

ONE POUND STEELE BRIGGS DURHAM SWEDEN STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG

THE POULTRY WORLD INCUBATOR CHICKS MAKE GOOD FOWLS.

It is generally considered that chicks raised in the natural way are in every way stronger and make better future breeders. In fact, there are some large poultry plants which hatch and rear chicks with the incubator and brooder for commercial use, and hatch and rear chicks that are to become their future breeders with the hen. Some large poultry farms manage to make poultry pay by using hens alone as hatchers and rearers. After incubating and brooding for over fifteen years with incubators and brooders, and only using the hen as a hatcher in rare cases where a special mating was wished, and then only because on the farm no incubator was at hand holding thirteen to fifteen eggs, it has been found that the incubator and brooder have given as good chicks, both as future breeders and as egg producers, and they will be used in the future as long as they have in the past, when the same results are obtained.

Among fanciers there has in many cases been a cause as to the lowering vitality in incubator-hatched stock covering a period of years. Many breeders, because the male heading the breeding pen or some females in the pen have won a leading show or are fine specimens of the breed in type and feather, have carried birds that when sick and doctored were still kept in the breeding pen. Not every show specimen is a good breeder from a vigor standpoint. Eggs from this class of birds would not produce in great numbers strong stock when hatched artificially. Again, and this is possibly the main reason of how success with chicks hatched in incubators and afterward raised in brooders, is the fact that not a great number are good when it comes to running an incubator.

There are things other than following the regular directions of the makers of incubators. The maker of the modern incubator gives a generally good idea how the machine should be operated. It is the general foundation for the poultry raiser to enlarge upon. Incubation has improved wonderfully in the past fifteen years, and much as one knows now, as much more will be gleaned in ten years from now. Every poultry raiser is not a successful operator of a machine. Again, there are some who have mastered the art, the fine points, by careful observation and study, and are successful hatchers. These men study conditions. They neither believe in the moisture or non-moisture machine, hot water or hot air, but take in consideration all the features embodied in the different machines and adapt them to their own conditions.

Running a machine at the top of a mountain 2,000 feet above sea level is different than running one near the coast. More moisture was required, but the humidity, as near the coast. Non-moisture machines were run at 2,000 feet above the sea level, and it was found that better hatches were obtained when moisture was applied, when conditions warranted them without. With the so-called moisture machines it was found that moisture applied at certain times was not needed, especially during the first 24 days. If fat chicks have been drowned in the shell by too much moisture, as well as dried down too much from lack of it, and it is up to the operator of the machine to get the best out of it by using good judgment, and each operator has to a certain degree different conditions.

The germ in the egg from healthy hens, mated to healthy males, and fed and housed in a proper manner, is strong, but each day after being laid, the hatching ability of the egg is lessened. Eggs should be placed in an incubator at not over ten days of age, and before that time should have been carefully kept in a cool, dry place. It is to be admitted, and this is one of the causes that call for condemning the incubator chick, that when the incubator is run in a cellar or room that is not well ventilated, that is run one day at 100 degrees, the next day at 104 to 105, and possibly 108 for a few hours, the eggs are not properly cooled. Such abuse of a hatching egg surely will, if hatched at all, be productive of a chick that has not the vigor of the hatched one.

Eggs placed in the incubator have been in many cases abused, and when such is the case poor results are sure to follow, but it is no reason why many state that incubator chicks are not as good as those hatched by hens. Again under the head of breeding can be sighted many cases where the chick has been abused by poorly-constructed brooders, lack of ventilation, too much heat or too little, and poor feeding. These and many others have been laid to the door of the incubator and brooder in the past, when it should have been laid to improper management. Incubator chicks, brooder-reared, give as much satisfaction as when hens were used, and after quite a number of years it has been found that the stock is not going backward, but forward.

If you wish to succeed with the incubator and brooder purchase a good one and have a good place to operate it and study incubation and your own conditions.

TURNIPS FOR FALL FEEDING. Our TURNIP SEEDS have made the name Steele, Briggs a household word in Canada. Here is a selection of Swede Turnips that possess no rivals. They are the newest and most vigorous production of celebrated growers. Steele, Briggs' "Durham." Steele, Briggs' "Select Purple Top." Steele, Briggs' "Select Jumbo." Steele, Briggs' "Select Perfection." Steele, Briggs' "Select Kangaroo." Steele, Briggs' "Select Good Luck." They are fine grained and clean varieties and produce bountiful crops. To guard your interests and our own we seal the packages. These are the aristocracy of root seeds and no others are "just as good." SOLD BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited HAMILTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Butcher cows, choice 5.25 to 6.00 do do medium 4.00 to 4.50 do do canners 3.00 to 4.00 do do bulls 2.75 to 3.25 Feeding steers 5.00 to 5.75 Stockers, choice 4.00 to 5.25 do light 3.00 to 3.50 Milk, choice, each 40.00 to 70.00 Springers 40.00 to 60.00 Sheep, ewes 6.00 to 7.25 Bucks and culls 4.50 to 5.50 Hogs, fed and watered 3.00 Hogs, 1 lb. 2.25 Calves 8.00 to 9.00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat— .33 1/4 .33 3/4 .33 1/2 .33 1/4 July . . . . .34 1/4 .34 1/2 .34 1/4 .34 1/4 Oct. . . . .30 90 1/4 89 3/4 89 1/4 89 1/4 Oats— .35 1/2 .35 3/4 .35 1/2 .35 1/4 July . . . . .36 1/2 37 30 36 1/2 DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat— No. 1 hard, 88 3/4; No. 1 northern, 90 3/4; No. 2 do, 88 3/4; May, 89 1/2; July, 91 1/4 to 91 3/4 bid; Sept., 92 3/4 nominal. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Close: Wheat—May, 88 3/4; July, 90 3/4 to 90 7/8; Sept., 91 1/4; No. 1 hard, 91 1/4; No. 1 northern, 90 to 91; No. 2 do, 88 to 89. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 53 1/2 to 56. Oats—No. 3 white, 32 1/4 to 32 3/4. Rye—No. 2, 56 to 58. Bran—\$16 to \$17. Flour—Unchanged.

LONDON WOOL MARKET. London.—There were 10,083 bales offered at the wool auction sales to-day. The selection was a fine one, and the demand was brisk at firm prices. Continental purchasers took merinos. The sales follow: New South Wales, 2,200 bales, scored 1s 2d to 2s 1/2d, greasy 7d to 1s 1/2d; Queensland, 500 bales, scored 1s 3/4 to 2s 1/4, greasy 9d to 1s 1/4; Victoria, 1,600 bales, scored 1s to 2s 3/4d, greasy 8 1/2d to 1s 1/4d; South Australia, 1,800 bales, greasy 7 1/2d to 1s 2d; New Zealand, 5,400 bales, greasy 6 1/2d to 1s 2d; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,500 bales, scored 1s 6d to 1s 11/4d, greasy 1d to 1 1/4d.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow.—With heavier offerings, a steady demand prevailed. Best steers, 15 to 16 1/2; Irish, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; best bullocks, 13 to 14. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts, 4,000. Market weak. Beef steers, 7.20 to 7.30 Texas steers, 6.80 to 7.20 Stockers and feeders, 6.20 to 8.10 Cows and heifers, 5.20 to 6.50 Calves, 6.00 to 8.50 Hogs, receipts, 15,000. Market higher. Light hogs, 8.00 to 8.30 Mixed, 8.50 to 8.90 Rough, 8.40 to 8.50 Pigs, 8.00 to 8.50 Bulk of sales, 8.70 to 8.80 Sheep, receipts, 18,000. Market slow. Native, 6.00 to 7.25 Yearlings, 6.50 to 7.50 Lambs, natives, 6.50 to 8.50

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo despatch—Cattle Receipts 400 head; dull. Veals—receipts 125 head; slow and 25 cents lower; \$6.00 to \$10.50. Hogs—receipts 800; active and strong; heavy \$9.25 to \$9.35; mixed, yorkers and pigs, \$9.35 to \$9.45; roughs, \$8.30 to \$8.50; stags, \$7.00 to \$7.75; dairies, \$9.25 to \$9.40. Sheep and lambs—receipts 5,000 head; slow, sheep steady; lambs 15 cents lower; lambs \$5.00 to \$8.25; yearlings \$7.00 to \$7.50; wethers, \$6.40 to \$6.65; ewes, \$6.00 to \$6.25; sheep, mixed, \$6.00 to \$6.40.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot firm. No. 2 Manitoba—7s. 10 to 12d. No. 3 Manitoba—7s. 8d. Futures firm May—7s. 8d. July—7s. 6 to 7d. Corn, spot firm Oct—7s. 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. American mixed new—5s. 10d. Futures new Kln dried—5s. 2d. Old Via Galveston—5s. 8 to 10d. Steady May Am mixed—5s. 1 to 4d. July Liverpool—5s. 1 3/4 to 1 1/2. Flour, winter patents—2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4s. 10s. to 5s. 10d. Beef, extra India mess—15s. 6d. Hams, short cut, 11 to 15 lbs—4s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 14 to 16 lbs—6s. 6d. Short ribs 16 to 24 lbs—7s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs—6s. Long clear middles, 16 1/2 to 24 lbs—6s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs—6s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 15 lbs—4s. Lard, prime western in tins—5s. 6d. American, refined—5s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white—2s. Colored—2s. 6d. Tallow, prime city—2s. 3d. Australian, in London—2s. 6d. Turpentine, spirits—2s. 3d. Resin, common—12s. 6d. Petroleum, refined—5s. 6d. Cottonseed Oil—2s. 6d. Colza Oil—2s. 6d. Contorted Oil Hill—15d. spot—3s. 10 to 15d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal despatch: (East End Market)—Cattle—Receipts about 500; calves 1,900; much cows and springers; 7 1/2; sheep and lambs, 200; hogs, 800. Trade was dull, with lower prices paid for good cattle, but there were no choice heaves on the market. Prime heaves, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; large fat cows, 6 to 6 1/2; medium, 5 to 6 1/2; common, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. Cows, \$65 to \$75 each; others, \$55 to \$60 each. Calves, 2 1/2 to 6 1/2. Sheep, 5 to 6 1/2. Spring lambs, \$5 to \$6.50 each. Eggs, 10 1/2 to 11.

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence, \$ 4 60 Do. Do. Redpath's 4 60 Do. Do. Adpatia's 4 55 Imperial granulated 4 45 No. 1 yellow 4 40 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less. LIVE STOCK. Export cattle, choice 6.50 to 7.00 Butcher cattle, choice 5.75 to 6.25 do do common 4.00 to 5.25

Butcher cows, choice 5.25 to 6.00 do do medium 4.00 to 4.50 do do canners 3.00 to 4.00 do do bulls 2.75 to 3.25 Feeding steers 5.00 to 5.75 Stockers, choice 4.00 to 5.25 do light 3.00 to 3.50 Milk, choice, each 40.00 to 70.00 Springers 40.00 to 60.00 Sheep, ewes 6.00 to 7.25 Bucks and culls 4.50 to 5.50 Hogs, fed and watered 3.00 Hogs, 1 lb. 2.25 Calves 8.00 to 9.00

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat— .33 1/4 .33 3/4 .33 1/2 .33 1/4 July . . . . .34 1/4 .34 1/2 .34 1/4 .34 1/4 Oct. . . . .30 90 1/4 89 3/4 89 1/4 89 1/4 Oats— .35 1/2 .35 3/4 .35 1/2 .35 1/4 July . . . . .36 1/2 37 30 36 1/2 DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat— No. 1 hard, 88 3/4; No. 1 northern, 90 3/4; No. 2 do, 88 3/4; May, 89 1/2; July, 91 1/4 to 91 3/4 bid; Sept., 92 3/4 nominal. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Close: Wheat—May, 88 3/4; July, 90 3/4 to 90 7/8; Sept., 91 1/4; No. 1 hard, 91 1/4; No. 1 northern, 90 to 91; No. 2 do, 88 to 89. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 53 1/2 to 56. Oats—No. 3 white, 32 1/4 to 32 3/4. Rye—No. 2, 56 to 58. Bran—\$16 to \$17. Flour—Unchanged.

LONDON WOOL MARKET. London.—There were 10,083 bales offered at the wool auction sales to-day. The selection was a fine one, and the demand was brisk at firm prices. Continental purchasers took merinos. The sales follow: New South Wales, 2,200 bales, scored 1s 2d to 2s 1/2d, greasy 7d to 1s 1/2d; Queensland, 500 bales, scored 1s 3/4 to 2s 1/4, greasy 9d to 1s 1/4; Victoria, 1,600 bales, scored 1s to 2s 3/4d, greasy 8 1/2d to 1s 1/4d; South Australia, 1,800 bales, greasy 7 1/2d to 1s 2d; New Zealand, 5,400 bales, greasy 6 1/2d to 1s 2d; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,500 bales, scored 1s 6d to 1s 11/4d, greasy 1d to 1 1/4d.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow.—With heavier offerings, a steady demand prevailed. Best steers, 15 to 16 1/2; Irish, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; best bullocks, 13 to 14. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts, 4,000. Market weak. Beef steers, 7.20 to 7.30 Texas steers, 6.80 to 7.20 Stockers and feeders, 6.20 to 8.10 Cows and heifers, 5.20 to 6.50 Calves, 6.00 to 8.50 Hogs, receipts, 15,000. Market higher. Light hogs, 8.00 to 8.30 Mixed, 8.50 to 8.90 Rough, 8.40 to 8.50 Pigs, 8.00 to 8.50 Bulk of sales, 8.70 to 8.80 Sheep, receipts, 18,000. Market slow. Native, 6.00 to 7.25 Yearlings, 6.50 to 7.50 Lambs, natives, 6.50 to 8.50

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