

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. August 1, 1915.

The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon.

—I Kings 10: 1-10, 13.

Commentary.—I. The Fame of Solomon (vs. 1, 2).

1. The Queen of Sheba—it is quite certain that Sheba was a country in the southern part of Arabia, bordering on the Red Sea. Its wealth and variety of resources are shown by the particulars mentioned in this narrative. Its distance from Jerusalem was one thousand five hundred miles or more. Some commentators have located Sheba in Ethiopia in Africa, but not on sufficient grounds. Research has shown that this country was ruled by a succession of queens, fame of Solomon—Even in that age of slow communication between widely-removed places, reports spread far and wide. Solomon's ships sailed on the Red Sea, and from this fact the knowledge of his greatness may have reached Sheba. Caravans were making long journeys for commercial purposes and furnished a means for conveying information concerning the name of the Lord—In relation to the name of the Lord, Solomon's fame was great, but it was great because of what God did for him and his people, and because of what he was enabled to do for God, to prove him—To test him. The queen of Sheba was not merely curious; she desired to learn some of the deep wisdom possessed by Solomon, hard questions—Such as riddles. This was a common custom among the Arabs of ancient and modern times, to test the sagacity and wisdom of distinguished persons—When 2 came to Jerusalem—Her desire to see and hear for herself was great. If it had not been, she would not have gone that great distance. The journey each way must have required two or three months, great train—A large number of beasts of burden and attendants, camels—The camel was then and still is, the great beast of burden of the Orient. It is used for carrying purposes. The rocking motion of the camel as it walks is not pleasant to one accustomed to that means of transportation, spices—Arabia is noted for its spices. The queen brought the products of her own country, all that was in her heart—She made known to him her purpose in coming, and asked him the questions that were upon her mind. She must have had questions of great importance to ask and matters of deep interest to discuss or she would not have been likely to undertake the long journey.

II. The Queen's Wonder (vs. 3-5).

3. All her questions—None of the queen's questions were too difficult for Solomon to answer. The Lord had promised him wisdom and that promise was fulfilled. Not any thing hid from the king—He knew the correct answers to all her questions. 4. And the house that he had built—In addition to Solomon's wisdom there were material things that made a deep impression upon the queen's mind. The house which is here mentioned is probably the king's palace, for the narrative passes on immediately to matters pertaining to Solomon's domestic affairs. 5. Meat of his table—The amount and variety of food used by his household were great. It required about three hundred and forty bushels of fine flour and seven hundred bushels of meal every day to supply the household. Thirty oxen, a hundred sheep, besides other animals, were used each day (1 Kings 4: 22, 23). Sitting of his servants—Here "servants" signifies the officers and distinguished persons who were privileged to sit at the King's table, and were arranged according to rank and in large numbers at the royal banquets—Cam. Bib. Attendance of his ministers—This has reference to the arrangement by which each servant had his place about the king's house and stood ready to perform the service required of him. Their apparel—The servants were well clad in uniform. Cupbearers—Servants who had charge of the king's plate and who poured out wine for him. His ascent unto the house of the Lord—The temple stood on Mount Zion across the Tyropean valley. This valley was anciently a deep ravine, perhaps eighty to one hundred feet in depth. Modern excavations have uncovered the ruins of an ancient viaduct leading across the ravine. It is quite probable that this is the ascent here mentioned. The valley is now mostly filled up, so that there is a comparatively slight depression. No more spirit in her—The wisdom and riches of Solomon so far surpassed her expectations that she was astonished beyond measure. Those words indicate that she fainted, but we suppose that she was greatly amazed.

III. Her acknowledgment (vs. 6-9).

6. It was a true report—This statement implies that she had had doubts about Solomon's reported wisdom and wealth, but freely acknowledges that the report was true. Of thy acts—This has reference to the king's material greatness, mentioned in verses 4 and 5 rather than to his wisdom, which is particularly stated. She herself had great wealth and a rich kingdom, as is evident from the presents she brought to Solomon, but she saw that his condition was more prosperous than hers. 7. I believed not—The reports went far beyond what she had ever seen and it was difficult for her to believe them. Mine eyes had seen—Then she could not help believing—The half was not told me—In the reports there had been an attempt to express the facts, but the language had not been strong enough or the queen's comprehension had not been large enough, hence the reality far exceeded her idea of Solomon's wisdom and prosperity. The unconverted man can not comprehend the blessedness of being saved. After conversion more than one has said that salvation was far better than he had imagined, although he had been told about it over and over again.

8. Happy—Those who were in the king's presence, as relatives, officers, or even as servants, were considered blessed. The queen of Sheba looked

upon it as a great privilege and honor to be in Solomon's household. 9. Blessed be the Lord thy God—This shows that the queen understood that Solomon recognized all his wisdom and wealth as the gift of God. He was faithful to his God, and it is possible, as Jewish writers claim, that she was converted to his God, and that she was converted to the true God through Solomon's influence—Psalms 137: 6. Her words show that she acknowledged God as the giver of wisdom and prosperity to Solomon. Because the Lord loved Israel for ever. The queen believed that God's love for Israel was strong, therefore he placed such a capable man as Solomon upon the throne. She spoke as a woman of intelligence and thoughtfulness, and manifested a reverent disposition.

IV. Gifts exchanged (vs. 10, 12).

10. A hundred and twenty talents of gold—The value of a talent of gold is about thirty thousand dollars, hence the present of gold was upward of three and a half million dollars. Her presents were in keeping with her position. Such a bestowment of gifts was in accordance with Oriental custom. No more such abundance of spices—This indicates to some extent the productiveness of the queen's country in spices. 12. All her desire—Solomon not only gave his illustrious guest all the insight and information she wanted; but, according to the Oriental custom, gave her ample remuneration for the presents she had brought—J. P. and B.

Questions.—What great works had Solomon done during his reign? Who came to see his greatness? How could his fame reach remote places? What did the queen of Sheba bring to Solomon? How was she impressed with his wisdom and wealth? What respect had she for the true God? How did she regard the Israelitish nation? What did Solomon give her? Why was this interchange of gifts? What New Testament references are there to this event?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Solomon's queenly visitor.

I. A model seeker after truth.

II. Recognized God as supreme.

I. A model seeker after truth. The Queen of Sheba went to Jerusalem with one dominant, overpowering intention. She was a thoughtful woman, perplexed in the problems of her day, needing the counsel of one wiser than herself. She was true to the needs of her own heart, sincere and genuine. She would not allow the affairs of an empire to drown the cry of her heart. She set every other consideration aside to give attention to her inner life. She was willing to expend labor and money, to endure fatigue, to exercise long patience in order to satisfy the questions uppermost in her mind, questions relating to deep and important problems in religious life. Though a queen, great and rich, cultured and influential, she was obviously troubled at heart about the solemn mystery of existence, and wished to have all doubts answered, all questions answered, all anxieties allayed by one who seemed to be specially raised up as the embodiment and teacher of wisdom. In her heart was a void which nothing but the knowledge of God could fill. It was of him she would hear and learn, and whom she longed to worship and obey. Her soul was stirred with profoundest questions of life and death and immortality. Her mode of proving Solomon's wisdom was by endeavoring to learn from him. She did not attempt to find fault with or to depreciate any of the endowments of the king. She was more earnest than curious. It was a meeting most picturesque and full of interest, a heathen queen in the presence of Jehovah's anointed king, natural piety seeking revelation's light. The queen of Sheba proved her sincerity by making personal inquiry. Solomon's wisdom lay in the gift of an understanding heart to judge and discern between good and evil. His wisdom was his distinctive characteristic. It was a divine gift which was given in response to his own prayer that he might be a blessing to others. The queen had an ear to hear. She was prompt to discern and discriminate. She gathered from Solomon a great store of knowledge and of truth.

II. Recognized God as supreme. What the queen of Sheba saw and heard at Jerusalem altogether surpassed her anticipation. She doubtless learned for the first time the fundamental truths of religion. Solomon perceived her perplexity and with perfect skill discovered her longings and answered to all her questions. Her labor, fatigue and patience were fully rewarded. The great end of Israel's existence as a nation was to bear witness to the name and character of Jehovah. By the wisdom and energy, combined with the piety of Solomon, this was being accomplished. The works of the Lord were known even in remote lands, so much as to engage the attention of this earnest queen. She went back to her country mortally and spiritually enriched beyond her highest expectations. The reality transcended all reports. The things which she saw did much to enlarge her mind and gave her higher thoughts of God. It is evident that she rejoiced in the fact that she had come to see a man on whom the spirit of God rested. The prosperity and blessedness of others were a matter of thanksgiving to her. She possessed an open mind with generous apprehensions of faith. She acknowledged and praised Jehovah as the author of Solomon's advancement. She regarded it as God's special favor to Solomon that he was set on the throne of Israel to rule his people. She regarded it as a token of God's great love to Israel that so wise and pious a prince was set over them. Her grateful homage was expressed not only in praise but in generous gifts from her native land to the king of Israel. Solomon's broad policy stood out in striking contrast to the narrowness of some of his contemporaries and successors. The time of this event marked the climax of Israel's strength and prosperity. It is the only event in the reign of Solomon to which reference is made in the New Testament as Jesus made it an important channel of divine instruction. He used it as a proof of indifference concerning his Messiahship. Upon his

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authority the narrative is used as an illustration of spiritual truth, as a call to diligent search after divine truth.

T. R. A.

**FARM GARDEN**

**MUSKMELON CULTURE.**

The Farmer's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture says, contrary to the usual belief, the muskmelon does not come with cucumber, squashes, etc., and the quality of fruit is not injured when they are planted with or near those crops. The term cantaloupe is frequently but incorrectly applied to the whole group of muskmelons. It is properly applied to only one group, which is characterized by a hard, scaly and often deeply furrowed rind, having a warty appearance like a Hubbard squash. The cantaloupe is little grown in this country, but it is prized in Europe.

The continual thought, care and labor bestowed upon the growing of a crop will not avail us much unless the same thorough methods are maintained throughout the harvesting and marketing of it. Regarding no one crop is this more true than it is with muskmelons. First, because the muskmelon must remain on the vine until it is fully developed or else we sacrifice that characteristic lusciousness, so essential in maintaining the demand, and, secondly, because as soon as picked all haste possible must be made in placing it before the consumer or it will soon be over-ripe. Joseph Barton says in muskmelon picking an experienced eye is almost an essential and consequently good hands must be used. For shipping purposes, either local or long distance, the melon should be picked as soon as the stem can be peeled out by using a moderate amount of force. By peeling out, it does not mean broken out, but a natural peeling out which leaves a juicy excretion around the hole where the stem came from. Not until the stem will do this has a muskmelon obtained its full amount of flavor. In other words, is not at its best. As soon as picked they should be hurried into a refrigerator car, or, if shipping in a local way and not using ice, sent to their destination as soon as possible. A field should be picked at least once every day, and in hot weather twice during the 24 hours. This frequent picking not only saves actual loss of over-ripe fruit, but, what is a more important consideration, it secures a better condition of the melons shipped, a more uniform article. An article that the dealer can depend upon as being the same from day to day, and insure him against loss in handling.

In packing, of course every locality has its individual form of package, and that is immaterial, but the important point is in the care of sorting, to discard every melon that is imperfect in any way or out of condition at all. This will of necessity mean considerable waste. Of course, if the market will warrant it, some of this inferior fruit can be shipped as seconds, but maintain the standard of the prime package at any cost, and gain that hold on the trade that will secure the top price. This invariably pays in the long run. The above methods apply in a greater or less degree to all truck crops. The importance of thorough, frequent picking is often underestimated.

**FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.**

It has been asserted by some dairymen that the feeding of crushed oats to cows will improve the flavor of the milk. To ascertain the correctness of this theory a series of experiments was made by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, at the experimental dairy farm at Beltsville, Md. Six cows were used in experiment; three were fed a ration of corn meal, bran and cottonseed meal; the other three were fed a grain mixture of five parts crushed oats and one part cottonseed meal. A number of samples of milk from the cows fed these rations were submitted to various persons in the dairy division, and they were asked to indicate their preference. In all fifty opinions were passed on various samples. Of these, 48 showed a preference for the milk from cows fed on crushed oats, 25 preferred that from the bran and corn ration, while nine expressed no choice. The results show that in these rations, not only was there no marked difference in favor of the crushed oats as a feed to improve flavor, but, if anything, the ration containing bran and corn was more successful in producing a fine-flavored milk than was the oats.

It sometimes happens that farmers are in possession of extra good cows, but not realizing the amount of feed required by cows giving a large yield, they are soon allowed to shrink in milk because the food given does not provide sufficient nutriment. While cows in good condition can, for a time, give more milk than the feed provides, by drawing upon the fat stored in the body, yet if the grain is not gradually increased as the cows lose in body weight, there will soon follow an abnormal shrinkage in milk flow and also a decrease in the quality of milk yielded. A remedy which is recommended by

the Iowa Station, as a preventative of waste and which is to be kept before the hogs at all times, is made of these parts each of glauber's salts, saltpetre, copperas, common salt, and one part of flowers of sulphur. This mixture must be kept covered from rain and can be made up in large quantities at home, as it is easily prepared and is cheap in cost of materials. Lime stimulates the decay of organic matter and hastens plant growth. It is an indirect fertilizer, a soil stimulant and an antidote for soil acidity. It is necessary to the successful growth of clover, alfalfa, beans, peas and other leguminous crops on acid soils. Sheep have many good points to recommend them as farm animals of over the soil surface, and the wool is very rich and evenly distributed. If they are prolific, the measure and flesh will always command a good price in the market, not to mention other favorable qualities. One pound of hay and one pound of grain for every hundred pounds of the horse's weight under normal conditions is a good feed. For extra heavy work or long hours increase the grain portion. Too much hay, especially clover, will overload the stomach and crowd lung action; hence the old saying, "Clover hay brings on the heaves." It is a good idea to teach the foal to eat out of the same box as her dam, and it is astonishing how little tuition even with very young colts is necessary when the food is placed within easy reach. A veterinarian gives this advice to the owner of young horses: Don't allow young horses to wear a set of shoes more than a month. Have them removed, the hoofs leveled and the shoes reset if they are worth it. It has been definitely proved that mouldy corn will produce blind staggers in horses, and if feeding of mouldy corn does not result in bringing on this disease it will tend to injure the physical condition of the animal. The silo increases the live stock capacity of every farm, and it means better methods of feeding, which means greater profit to the silo owner. Look after the old neglected fruit trees. Remove all dead branches and water-sprouts, and then cut the top so as to let in plenty of air and sunshine. Scrape off the old dead bark on the trunk and apply a strong solution of soap suds and lye. Garden crops should be rotated just as well as field crops, especially cabbage and Irish potatoes. Soil on which these crops are grown one year after another is pretty sure to become infested with diseases that cut down both yield and quality. You might as well expect to grow good corn without cultivating as to grow good fruit without spraying. A good barrel spraying outfit can be had for about \$3.15. Get one and use it if you would have more fruit and better fruit—size, color and quality. There are two ways of testing seed corn. One way is to test a few grains from each seed ear in damp sawdust soil, or cloth, before planting. The other way is to put the seed in the ground without any knowledge of its germinating quality. Either way you find out whether or not the seed is good, but the field method of testing is often mighty expensive, because if the seed isn't good the fact is discovered too late to profit by it.

**CHURCHES' CALL TO THE COLORS**

Toronto Ministerial Association's Patriotic Appeal

To All Clergymen in Canada to Urge to Duty.

Toronto Report.—The Toronto Ministerial Association has given the Canadian Press a recruiting appeal, signed by Rev. Byron H. Stauffer, of the Bond Street Congregational Church, Rev. W. W. Hincks, of the Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, Rev. Daniel Strachan, of the Rosedale Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Andrew Robertson, of St. James' Presbyterian Church, representing the association. It is addressed to all church ministers of the Dominion, and calls upon them to point out to their people the solemnity of the task confronting them. "Therefore will not we fear though the earth be removed; the God Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." The very hour which we sought to avert is upon us. Our empire is engaged in the greatest struggle of the ages. The most sacred possessions, that have been won only through the travail and pain of the centuries, are at stake. The priceless gift of liberty, with all that it means to a free citizen, is in the balance. These are threatened by armed invaders, who are possessed of the very spirit of Satan. The foe has thrown off every pretence of fairness, and is using all his scientific skill to perpetrate the cruelest and most horrible atrocities, not only on our soldiers, but on the weakest and most defenceless citizens. As a nation we must see the thing through to victory. Whatever the cost, whatever the strain, whatever the sacrifice, the way must be travelled. To that end everyone must do his part. Our prayer is that, as the Lord's prophets, may not be found wanting in the hour of national peril. "We are told that the people are looking to us to-day for leadership. The truest leadership is that which can so impress the people with the solemn significance of the task that every soul will feel it the highest privilege to have some part, and every eligible man will seek to bear the arms of his nation and the colors of his king. We believe it is the solemn duty of every Christian pulpit in Canada to create an atmosphere in which recruiting will be easy."

# THE POULTRY WORLD

HOME PRESERVING OF EGGS.

(By W. A. Brown, B. S. A.)

Eggs are a perishable food product, and while their production is distributed throughout the year with much greater uniformity than many other food products, yet it is a fact that new-laid eggs are usually scarce and high in price between the months of October and February, and plentiful and comparatively low in price in the spring and early summer months.

The cost of preserving eggs by artificial refrigeration is considerable, and while it is not believed that any liquid preservatives will give better results than those obtained in well-built and carefully managed cold storage, yet it is conceded that there are times when those consumers who will go to the trouble and take the necessary precautions, will find it to their advantage to preserve a reasonable quantity for home use.

As the result of much technical investigation and years of practical test it has been found that the best results can be obtained from the use of water-glass and lime-water. While the lime-water method is undoubtedly less expensive and just as efficacious, yet popular opinion seems to be constantly growing in favor of water-glass.

Water glass is a solution of silicate of soda, and may be obtained from practically all druggists. A 10 per cent solution is generally used, that is one part of water-glass is mixed with nine parts of water.

The water should first be boiled in order to destroy all vegetable and animal substances contained therein. The two substances are then thoroughly mixed, and the solution allowed to stand until it becomes quite cold before using.

Previous to the advent of artificial refrigeration, lime-water was used commercially to a large extent. Some large dealers still use it to supplement cold storage, and many people use it as a home preservative. Although authorities differ somewhat as to the relative amounts of lime and water to be used, the proportions of two pounds of lime to five gallons of water are generally recommended. It is important, however, that the water taken into solution as much lime as it is capable of holding. A quantity of fine salt in proportions of about one pint to the above is also frequently added. The mixture should be kept well stirred for a few hours, and then allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid is then drawn off, and poured over the eggs. In order that the solution may be kept saturated and of uniform strength throughout it is customary to add a little lime from time to time, or better, to keep a cloth covered with lime just touching the surface.

Any receptacle that is impervious to, and does not corrode in, water is suitable for holding the eggs. Glazed earthenware crocks, galvanized tubs or buckets, or wooden tubs or kegs are most frequently used. In the case of wooden receptacles it is desirable to let them stand filled with water for several days, and then to scald them and cleanse them thoroughly before using. For home consumption it is best to have a number of small containers holding not more than five or six dozen each. Covers should be placed over all containers, and these, when filled, should be stored in a cool, dry place in the cellar.

Best results are obtained from eggs which are put down in April and May. At this time eggs are not only abundant and cheaper in price than later, but they are also fuller, stronger bodied and of all-round better quality than those available during the hot weather. An important and safe precaution is to handle all eggs. This is not a difficult or complicated process, for fortunately an egg is semi-transparent when held before a light in a darkened room, and permits, if carefully rotated, of even minor defects being seen.

**NOTES.**

The early hatched fowls will be the winners at the fall fairs and also fill the egg basket in early winter. The July hatched chick has its place, but not as a winter egg producer or winner at the early shows.

Strange what a cry goes up when milk or eggs, two important items in the food line, go up in price. It is but natural that the consumer wishes to obtain everything in the food line as cheap as possible, but what of the producer, the one who makes life possible. He, too, must live, but cannot when prices are forced so low as to allow no profit. There is not much give and take when the consumer and producer get together.

Cold storage products should be labeled as such, especially poultry and eggs, and not palmed off on the public as fresh. There will always be cold storage poultry and eggs, and it is fit for any one to eat if properly kept, but it is not fresh killed poultry or eggs, and it is not just as good and should go to the consumer under the proper name.

Dog days will soon be here, and this means that the poultry must have extra attention that the hot days and nights. Well-ventilated poultry buildings are essentials toward healthy poultry. Plenty of fresh air and roomy quarters will do much toward making the flock more profitable.

This is a safe and sane poultry year. No great boom on, but a steady improvement shown in both stock and equipment. Not so many madcap schemes are in the public eye as in former years when the \$5.41 net profit per hen per year commercially speaking, was floated, misleading many beginners in the belief that all could earn \$5.41 on each and every hen. It can't be done commercially and is more than should really be expected. But then the poultry dealer has many ways to count profits.

# THE MARKET REPORTS

**TORONTO MARKETS.**

**FARMERS' MARKET.**

Eggs, new-laid, dozen ..... 0.25 0.25  
Butter, choice, dairy ..... 0.22 0.22  
Cheese, Swiss, 10 lbs. ..... 1.00 1.00  
do. 1 lb. ..... 0.20 0.20  
Apples, harvest, hamper ..... 1.25 1.25  
Raspberries, basket ..... 0.50 0.50  
Red currants, basket ..... 0.25 0.25  
Black currants, basket ..... 1.25 1.25  
Blueberries, basket ..... 0.75 0.75  
Cranberries, basket ..... 0.50 0.50  
Cherries, sweet, 10-lb. bin ..... 1.00 1.00  
Do. sour ..... 0.40 0.40  
Oranges, hamper ..... 0.40 0.40  
Strawberries, basket ..... 0.50 0.50  
Apples, basket ..... 1.00 1.00  
Tomatoes, basket ..... 1.00 1.00  
Cabbage, 10 lbs. ..... 0.25 0.25  
Cauliflower, 10 lbs. ..... 0.25 0.25  
Watermelons, each ..... 0.25 0.25

**MEATS—WHOLESALE.**

Beef, forequarter, cwt. .... 50.00 51.75  
Do. hindquarter, cwt. .... 48.00 49.75  
Do. choice ribs, cwt. .... 45.00 46.75  
Do. common, cwt. .... 40.00 41.75  
Veal, common, cwt. .... 35.00 36.75  
Do. prime, cwt. .... 40.00 41.75  
Sheep, 100 lbs. ..... 25.00 26.75  
Do. heavy ..... 28.00 29.75  
Spring lambs ..... 25.00 26.75  
Mutton, light ..... 22.00 23.75

**SUGAR MARKET.**

Sugars are quoted as follows: per cwt.

Extra granulated, 90% ..... 56.75 58.75  
Do. 90% ..... 55.75 57.75  
Do. 88% ..... 54.75 56.75  
Do. 85% ..... 53.75 55.75  
Do. 82% ..... 52.75 54.75  
Do. 80% ..... 51.75 53.75  
Do. 78% ..... 50.75 52.75  
Do. 75% ..... 49.75 51.75  
Do. 72% ..... 48.75 50.75  
Do. 70% ..... 47.75 49.75  
Do. 68% ..... 46.75 48.75  
Do. 65% ..... 45.75 47.75  
Do. 62% ..... 44.75 46.75  
Do. 60% ..... 43.75 45.75  
Do. 58% ..... 42.75 44.75  
Do. 55% ..... 41.75 43.75  
Do. 52% ..... 40.75 42.75  
Do. 50% ..... 39.75 41.75  
Do. 48% ..... 38.75 40.75  
Do. 45% ..... 37.75 39.75  
Do. 42% ..... 36.75 38.75  
Do. 40% ..... 35.75 37.75  
Do. 38% ..... 34.75 36.75  
Do. 35% ..... 33.75 35.75  
Do. 32% ..... 32.75 34.75  
Do. 30% ..... 31.75 33.75  
Do. 28% ..... 30.75 32.75  
Do. 25% ..... 29.75 31.75  
Do. 22% ..... 28.75 30.75  
Do. 20% ..... 27.75 29.75  
Do. 18% ..... 26.75 28.75  
Do. 15% ..... 25.75 27.75  
Do. 12% ..... 24.75 26.75  
Do. 10% ..... 23.75 25.75  
Do. 8% ..... 22.75 24.75  
Do. 5% ..... 21.75 23.75  
Do. 2% ..... 20.75 22.75  
Do. 0% ..... 19.75 21.75

**LIVE STOCK.**

Butcher cattle, choice ..... 7.75 8.50  
Do. do. medium ..... 6.50 7.25  
Do. do. common ..... 5.50 6.25  
Butcher cows, choice ..... 6.50 7.25  
Do. do. medium ..... 5.50 6.25  
Do. do. common ..... 4.50 5.25  
Do. bulls ..... 4.50 5.25  
Feeding steers ..... 7.00 7.50  
Stockers, choice ..... 6.25 6.75  
Do. light ..... 5.50 6.00  
Milkers, choice, each ..... 60.00 65.00  
Springers ..... 60.00 65.00  
Sheep, ewes ..... 6.25 6.75  
Bucks and culs ..... 5.00 5.50  
Lambs ..... 10.00 10.50  
Hogs, 100 lbs. ..... 3.00 3.50  
Do. 200 lbs. ..... 4.50 5.00  
Calves ..... 4.50 5.00

**OTHER MARKETS.**

**WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.**

July ..... 1.25% 1.30% 1.35% 1.35%  
Oct. .... 1.05% 1.05% 1.05% 1.05%  
Dec. .... 1.04% 1.04% 1.04% 1.04%  
Oats—  
July ..... 0.62% 0.62% 0.62 0.62  
Oct. .... 0.42 ..... 0.42  
Flax—  
July ..... 1.50% 1.50% 1.48 1.48  
Oct. .... 1.54 1.54

**MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.**

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.40  
1-4 No. 1 Northern, \$1.37 3-4 to \$1.47 3-4;  
No. 2 hard, \$1.34 3-4 to \$1.44 3-4; July,  
\$1.34 3-4; September, \$1.04 5-8. Corn—No. 2  
yellow, 75 to 79 1-2. Oats—No. 3 white  
\$1.14 to \$1.16 3-4. Flour and bran unchanged.

**THE CHEESE MARKETS.**

Kingsdown—At the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day, 356 white sold at 13c, and 462 colored sold at 12 1-4c.

Vergennes, Vt.—There were 1,731 boxes white and 396 colored cheese boarded here to-day. All sold with the exception of one or two factories, which will likely be held over. Prices paid for white, 13 1-8c; colored, 15 1-8c.

Brookville—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 2,087 colored and 1,820 white. The sales were 300 white and 886 colored at 13 1-4c, and 220 colored at 13 3-8c. Street sales, 400 at 13 3-8c.

**LONDON WOOL SALES.**

London.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 8,400 bales, including a good showing of New South Wales greasy. The best grades sold as high as 1s. 8d. while West Australian greasy realized 1s. 5d; crossbreds met with a steadier sale.

**CATTLE AT GLASGOW.**

Glasgow—Watson & Bagchow reports Scotch steers 1-2 to 13 1-2c; Irish 12 1-4 to 14c; bulls, 11 3-4 to 13 1-4c, live weight. Trade is the highest of the season.

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.**

Market steady. 3,000.  
Steers, native ..... 6.40 10.30  
Western steers ..... 7.00 8.25  
Cows and heifers ..... 7.00 8.10  
Calves ..... 7.00 10.10  
Hogs, receipts 21,000.  
Market steady.  
Light ..... 7.40 7.80  
Mixed ..... 6.80 7.70  
Heavy ..... 6.45 7.40  
Rough ..... 6.00 7.00  
Pigs ..... 7.00 7.75  
Bulk of sales ..... 6.80 7.40  
Market firm.  
Native ..... 5.75 6.75  
Lambs, native ..... 6.00 8.20

**MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.**

A few of the best cattle sold at about 50 cents and from that down to six cents for medium animals, while the common sold from 4 1-2 to 6 3-4.

Cows, \$4 to \$8 each.  
Calves, 3 to 1-2.  
Sheep, 5 to 6.  
Lambs, \$4 to \$6.50 each.  
Hogs 9 1-4, rough and heavy 7 to 8.

**LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.**

Northern Duluth—11s. 7d.  
Wheat, spot easy, No. 2 hard winter—11s. 6d.  
No. 2 Manitoba—11s. 9 1-2d.  
No. 3 Manitoba—11s. 7 1-2d.  
Corn, spot, steady.  
American mixed, new—8s. 3d.  
Flour, winter patents—48s. 6d.  
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4s. 10s. to 5s. 15s.  
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—65s.  
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—72s.  
Clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs.—63s. 6d.  
Long clear middles, light, 20 to 34 lbs.—70s.  
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—70s.  
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—60s.  
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—60s.  
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—42s. old—43s.  
American, refined—44s. 9d.  
Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—48s. 6d.  
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—78s.  
Colored, new—78s.  
Tallow, prime city—34s.  
Australian in London—35s. 6d.  
Turpentine, spirits—36s.  
Resin, common—11s.  
Petroleum, refined—9d.  
Limeoil—2s.  
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—31s. 6d.

**BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.**

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 200 head; dull.  
Veals, receipts 100 head; active, 75 cents higher; \$4.50 to \$11.  
Hogs, receipts 5,000 head; slow; steady to 5 cents lower; heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.90; mixed, \$8 to \$8.10; Yorkers and pigs, \$8.10 to \$8.20; roughs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stags, \$5 to \$5.50.  
Sheep and lambs, receipts 400 head; active; sheep steady; lambs, 25 cents higher; lambs, \$5 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7 wethers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; ewes, \$5 to \$6; sheep, mixed, \$5 to \$6.25.