SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII., JUNE 20, 1915.

A Prayer for the Tempted—Temperance Lesson.—Psalm 141. 1-10.

Commentary.—I. A longing to have prayer heard (vs. 1, 2). 1. Lord—Jehovah. The psalmist was sorely in need of help and he made his appeal to the ever-living, almighty God. It is supposed by some that he was fleeing from Saul into the land of the Philistines, where he had been in flight once before. "His second visit to Gath was a final and hazardous resort, exposed, as the history shows, to the jealousy of the Philistine nobility on the one hand and the robber tribes of the desert on the other. He had to pass only a few miles eastward to come within Saul's dominions, and meet a stronger and a deadlier foe, to escape whom he had accepted this desperate alternative."—Whedon. I cry unto thee— He makes his plea personally. He was the one in distress, and for himself he asks help. Make haste unto me—There is directness in the expressions, "unto thee," and "unto me." A heart that sends forth such a cry in sincerity is sure to receive a fitting response. The plea for haste shows the urgency of the case. Give ear unto my voice—The petitioner was a believer in prayer. He was asking with the expectation of receiving. When I cry unto thee—Twice in this verse he makes use of the words, "I cry unto thee." "Our prayer and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well; while the one ascends, the other descends."—Hopkins.

2. Let my prayer be set forth before thee as incense—The psalmist carefully and thoughtfully makes his petition. The figure is that of preparing the incense which was to be burned in the tabernacle. David desired to "set forth" his prayer before the Lord, that it might be accepted, and have an answer. Lifting up of my hands—Lifting up the hands is a token of earnest desire. It also indicates acquiescence in the will of God. "Prayer is sometimes presented without words by the very motions of our bodies. Bended knees and lifted hands are the tokens of earnest, expectant prayer."—Spurgeon. As the evening sacrifice — The evening sacrifice was spoken of as a meat-offering. It was a constant memorial of God's presence with His people and His acceptance of their sacrifices. "The psalmist appears to have been at this time at a distance from the sanctuary; and therefore could not perform the divine worship in the way prescribed by the law. What could he do? Why, as he could not worship according to the letter of the law, he would worship God according to the spirit. Then prayer is accepted in the place of incense, and the lifting up of his hands in gratitude and self-dedication to God is accepted in the palace of the evening sacrifice."—Clarke.

II. Petitions for Deliverance from Temptation (vs. 3-10). 3. set a watch .... before my mouth—The psalmist was impressed with the danger of saying unwise or evil things, and realized that it required watchfulness to make a right use of the power of speech. The figure here used is a strong one. As a soldier is placed at a door or gate to keep in any who had no right to go out so the petitioner would have the Lord act as guard over his lips that no wrong word should proceed from them. Falsehood, exaggeration, evil-speaking, foolish talking, cruel words unkind and uncharitable remarks, should not be allowed to escape the lips. "Nature having made my lips to be a door, that no word may be suffered to go out which may any way tend to the dishonor of God, or the hurt of others."—Henry. 4. incline not my heart to any evil thing—The prayer is now for the right disposition of heart. The psalmist had just prayed that the words might be guarded, and now he asks that his heart might not be inclined to any wrong course. If the heart was rightly disposed, the words would tend to be right also. to practise wicked works—He was surrounded by evil men and he prayed to be kept from falling into their ways. with men that work iniquity—The influence of one man over another is here recognised. Evil associations have resulted in the ruin of untold numbers of men and women, young and old, and especially the young. One cannot from choice associate with workers of iniquity without being corrupted. A great reason that myriads are being drawn into the awful current of alcoholism is that people are led by evil companions to take strong drink, being assured by them that there is no harm at all in it. The psalmist saw the danger of being drawn into sin, hence he offered this prayer let me not eat of their dainties—Neither at their idol feasts nor as a guest at their social entertainments; thus tacitly condemning their practices.—Whedon.

5. Let the righteous smite me—The psalmist prefers to be beaten or hammered, as the Hebrew signifies, by the righteous, rather than to feast with the wicked. The thought appears to be that reproof from the righteous, which is often painful, is far better than the flattery of the workers of iniquity. An excellent oil—Oil was considered as healing and refreshing. Shall not break my head—It will be so far from breaking the head that it will strengthen and gladden the soul. The rebuke that is administered in love is of inestimable value to the one reproved. In their calamities—That is, if ever they who are my reprovers fall into calamity, though they may think they provoked me so by reproving me, that they have lost my love, and have cast themselves out of my prayers, yet I will pray for them with all my heart, as their matter shall require.—Caryl. 6. When their judges are overthrown—This may have reference to the incident at Hachalah, when David approached Saul in the camp there and took his spear and cruse of water; then, having gone some distance away, talked kindly to him. David spared Saul's life there, and henceforth Saul did not seek to kill David.

7. Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth—The figure is that of a burial place which has been dug up or otherwise disturbed, and the bones are scattered all about. This was a representation of the condition of the Israelitish nation under the faulty rule of Saul in his later years. His conduct produced discord within the nation, and his weakness permitted outside enemies to prey upon it. This is a striking picture of the ruin caused by the liquor traffic. 8. Mine eyes are unto thee——The outward conditions might be unfavorable and deplorable, yet there was help in God; therefore the psalmist fixed his eyes upon him in earnest supplication. In thee is my trust—His faith in God was steady and strong. Leave not my soul destitute—There is no other destitution that can compare with soul destitution.

9. Keep them from the snares—This prayer is appropriate for all to pray. Satan has snares and pitfalls laid for all, and we are in danger of being taken in them. Snares and gins are hidden and the unsuspecting victims fall into them unawares The saloon, the wine-room and the party where wine is served are snares, but they are more or less open and exposed to view, and may be shunned; but the personal friend who offers wine to another in the home is consciously or unconsciously working for the downfall of the tempted person. 10. Let the wicked fall into their own nets—The wicked shall fall into their own nets. It has been the case again and again, that those who have laid their plans to bring others into trouble have fallen into trouble themselves. No one can lead others astray without suffering for it.

Questions.—Who wrote this psalm? Under what circumstances was it written? What shows the earnestness of the prayer? What does the lifting up of the hands of God signify? What is said about carefulness in speech? What is the value of reproof? What petition in the psalm are suited to those who are tempted? What portions of the lesson have a bearing upon temperance? What is liable to come to those who try to cause others to fall?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Comprehensive prayer.

I. Contemplates human insufficiency.

II. Invokes the divine guardianship.

I. Contemplates human insufficiency. In this psalm we have David's prayer expressing his dependence, his desire his trust. With him prayer was more than a petition. It was the going up of the whole soul toward God, confessing need and utter dependence upon divine grace. He pleaded that prayer might be with him a settled institution. The psalm seems to be his cry under great temptation, not so much from persecution as from seducing favors. The more hopeless the state of things seemed, the more steadfastly was his gaze fixed on God. The more emphatic his confession, the more confidently ascended his prayer. The psalmist felt he could not trust himself to examine, criticise or qualify his own speech, especially in times of excitement. He expressed a deep sense of the connection between circumstances and feeling, and a deep sense of the control God can have of the feelings through the mastery of circumstances. To him prayer was a better defense against persecutions than retaliation. It was also David's safeguard against the sweets of sin. Prayer was therefore of the essential nature of a true sacrifice, an appeal to God going from man's spirit to the divine Spirit, symbolized by the incense or slain lamb. It implies for the time, at least, being freed from earthly entanglements. It is leaving the baser self, the carrying of the sublimer self into the presence of God. Surroundings may not immediately change, but the soul does. The prayer of faith is the victory that overcomes the world within and without, for it forces its way into God's light and brings the intercessor divine strength. David was as earnest for God's grace within, as for his favor toward him in the events of life. Beginning and ending the day with God was his security against his human frailty.

II. Invokes the divine guardianship. This psalm is an invocation for divine attention to human needs, for complete readiness to receive righteous reproof, for the maintenance of a devout and believing soul in the midst of enemies and for ultimate deliverance from them all. In asking God to set a sentinel at the door of his lips, the psalmist does but in a figure ask God to give him quietness and self-control so that he may be able to judge the wisdom of what he was moved to speak. He would then become his own sentinel in the possession of that most valuable power of self-criticism. The invaluable blessing of strength of will is only won by diligent self-restraint and watchful self-recollection, but it may be sapped and wasted by unguarded and multitudinous speech. David sought God's special grace alone as his conqueror over the common sin of unguarded speech. Prayer may be well directed in gaining power over the tongue. The tongue is never harder to be tamed than when the individual is suffering at the hands of others. In the regulation of the tongue there is much contemplated. There are the laws of prudence, of purity, of veracity, of kindness, of utility, of piety. The psalmist included all when he prayed that he might not commit himself by rash or unguarded speech. He prayed again that he might have faithful reprovers. In them he recognized the correction of man to be in truth the guidance of God. He believed the docile reception of rebuke might save him from much greater sorrow that otherwise might come upon him. He believed it would result in an improvement of conduct and enlargement of usefulness for which he would have reason to praise God. He recognized a righteous reprover as one who felt deeply the peril of sin, who loved the soul of his fellow man and to whom the honor of God was most desired. For such the psalmist prayed and such he loved. By his upward look to God the psalmist kept renewed and sought divine favor for others. David identified himself with past generations of God's people. He was filled with compassion for the human family. He saw men in their littleness as creatures of a few fleeting years. He saw them in their greatness as men trusting in the living God amid all the changing scenes of life. He saw the wicked as those distinct from the people of God in their studied efforts to overthrow the work of divine grace in the souls of men. David's power in prayer, his habit of trust and the grace of God brought him repose. By inward triumph he was able to honor God in his outward career and was helpful to his nation.—T. R. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

SILAGE AND FODDER VALUES.

In every 100 pounds of corn silage will be found approximately 21 pounds of dry matter. There is a large amount of water conserved, which is lost by fodder during the curing process, thus giving the field-cured corn plant about two and a half times as much dry matter. The main digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of silage consists of the following: Nine pounds protein, 11.3 pounds of carbohydrates, seven pounds fat. While it will be seen at once that it is necessary to feed a good deal of silage in order to get much actual substance, it will be remembered that the outstanding value of this food is its succulence and laxative effect on the digestive system of the animal.

Almost without exception, the herd of cows that is fed on silage will be found to be in more sleek condition than the one that has no silage, and has had to depend on dry forage. While animals may be supplied with all the water they care to drink, even in cold weather there seems to be a much more beneficial effect when a considerable portion of the water needed to supply the system is taken in the form of plant juices. Herein lies the principal value of silage.

In field-cured corn there is about 58 pounds of dry matter to every 100 pounds of actual fodder. Practically the same amount of dry matter is found in field-cured stover. The analysis of corn fodder will vary considerably, depending on the amount of corn contained on the stalks. Professor Henry gives the number of pounds of food elements in every 100 pounds of fodder corn as follows: 2.5 pounds protein, 34.6 pounds corbohydrates, and 1.2 pounds fat. In corn that has been drilled and the ears have been stunted so that only nubins are formed, there is likely to be found less dry matter than where ears have been allowed to develop, otherwise the analysis of the fodder in either case will be very similar since the relation of food elements found in the ear bears a very close retation to that found in the stalk.

Corn stover, by which is meant the stalks and leaves alone, naturally is of less feeding value, and the analysis is as follows, 1.7 pounds protein, 32.4 pounds carbohydrates and 7 pounds fat. This shows that it contains only about half as much protein and fat as the fodder. Again, the food value of stover is liable to great variation, due to the effect of the weather. Stover that has been out all winter, subject to the bleaching and leeching effects of the elements, will be found to be quite unpalatable, and of not very much value, except as a filler to be used as part of the roughage fed.

What has been said of stover will apply to the stalks in the field. Early in the season, soon after the corn has been removed the stalks furnish practically their maximum amount of food nutrients. Later on the value of the stalks for food is practically worthless, although it is not uncommon to see stalk fields where the stalks have been eaten nearly down to the butts.

Successful dairying rests largely upon the judicious use of the corn plant, and where it is not possible to make it into silage the next best thing is to "fodder" as much as possible. A good many careful farmers feed considerable fodder corn to their horses, though when it is used for such purposes it should be as free from dust as good hay. In this case the corn should be removed unless only such amount of fodder is fed as to furnish what grain the horse would be fed in his box. Too much stover can be fed horses, and in this case it makes a very rough coat, especially on the driver.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Every rotation should be planted so that one or more legumes will occupy the land one or more times during four years. The legume will enrich the soil in nitrogen and make it produce a large crop of non-legumes, such as corn, oats, wheat and grass.

Leguminous plants are the ones the farmer should aim to grow, for when he gets a good stand of clover or alfalfa half the battle is won. Yet eternal vigilance must be the slogan of the successful farmer.

Commercial fertilizers are all right, and we must have them judiciously applied, but they can never take the place of lime and barnyard manure.

The horse troubled with heaves should be fed a ration consisting largely of grain, at least as much grain as hay by weight. The grain should be fairly laxative and the hay free from dust. Sometimes good results are obtained by sprinkling the hay with limewater just before feeding to the horse.

At the Iowa experiment station lambs fed on sweet clover hay, corn and oil meal made an average gain of 30.7 pounds, while on the same ration, except the substitution of native grass hay in place of the sweet clover, the gains were 20.3 pounds. These results furnish more evidence that the farmer who can grow sweet clover need not lack an abundance of good forage and hay.

Without a knowledge of the feeding value of the various feeds it is a very difficult matter to feed stock economically. In former times when animals were turned on the range where native grass was luxuriant they secured natures' balanced ration. But this is no longer possible. We must raise the feeds on expensive land, with expensive equipment and by high-priced labor. As a result it costs to feed animals. Failing to raise the feed we must buy it, and add the cost of transportation. This means that we cannot afford to feed indiscriminately. Where this has been done animal husbandry has been unprofitable.

At a meeting called by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture, at Rutland, Vermont, to see if something could not be done to bring the price of milk paid the producer and that paid the consumer near each other, the cost of production was presented by a number of farmers. The result showed that the 20 Ayrsshire cows averaged 4,725 quarts of 3.98 per cent.; milk at an average cost, for food consumed, of $80.15, with additional cost of other expenses amounting to $132.65, making the average cost of production amount to 2.83 cents per quart, or about $2.42 per 100 pounds of milk.

A common experience with a first seeding of alfalfa, where good seed and a thorough preparation of the soil has been secured, is a thick stand soon after the plants come up, a fair stand through the first year of haymaking, many bare spots the second year, and a thin stand at the beginning of the third or fourth year. When the stand of alfalfa gets so thin that the yield is not profitable, the land should be plowed deeply and planted to a cultivated crop like corn or potatoes. It will pay to give more than the usual amount of cultivation, so that the soil will be put in good condition in regard to the filth and moisture.

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THE POULTRY WORLD

SUCCESS IN REARING CHICKS.

Failure to properly grow poultry is much larger than is generally supposed. It is true that many beginners do have a fair hatch, either by the incubator or under the hen, and do succeed in having a fair average of those hatched live and reach maturity. But it is safe to say that one-half the chicks raised each year are not raised properly. At some time, either during incubation, brooding or even after they have attained the age of five weeks, a chick wuas received, due to some neglect in the management. Weather conditions at times may have a tendency to check growth. The properly-grown chick never stops from shell to maturity and to insure this steady growth a great many small things are factors.

Taking it for granted that the parent stock is of the best, fowls that have never been ill, fowls that during the hatching seasons are at their best, then if the egg which will produce the future chick is carefully taken care of, there is a good chance of success in incubation. The hatching egg is not always taken care of is one cause for weak chicks if they incubate. Then comes the improper handling of the chicks in the brooder. One may claim that poor results come even with the hen, which is many times true. While it is a fact that it is hard to go nature one better, nevertheless all hens are not perfect, and they, too, can be poor in both the incubation of the egg and the rearing of the chick. Man must always be the manager, if hen-hatched chicks, care of the hens and chicks in a large decree falls to the keeper. Proper room, water and shelter must be given for best results, a careful lookout for lice and a constant fight against these poultry pests waged. With the brooder-raised chicks few lice will ever be found, but the brooder must be cleaned often, and sprayed now and then with some good germ-killer.

The common practice of placing too many chicks in the brooder, no matter what make, should be avoided. Even the large coal, gas or oil-burning hovers with a rated capacity of from 300 to 1,000 chicks, one will find that better results are obtained when about half the number is placed under these hovers. Too much, or too little heat are factors against the steady growth of the chicks. Under feeding or over-feeding, especially when young, are important factors to be reckoned with. Water is a small thing in the minds of many, especially the beginner yet water is one important essential in the development of the chick. One often sees the drinking pan or crock in the hot sun with water so warm that the growing chicks drink only when compelled to. Good management is the only secret of success in poultry-raising. Neglect of small details spells failure, yet in almost every case the failure to succeed is caused by just these small things omitted from the system, if a system is used at all. At times one can find a well-equipped poultry yard lacking in grass or green feed in some form and shade. Everything is there except these two requirements, and a drawback is noticed because of just two in the cog of many essentials that go to make a full success of poultry operations. The beginner questions if all these small things are so important, and cites many poultry-keepers who have grown fowls with success without some of them. But they have not accomplished success in its fullest measure, and the profits derived from the flock are not as great as that from the flock which has had the best of management. It is this management that makes the great difference in the profits of the flocks and in the rapid growth of the young stock and low death rate. No two poultry-keepers make the same profits, and the larger the profits the better managed the flock is.

The essentials that go toward success in the growing of chicks are, first, proper incubation from eggs from stock of known merit the proper brooder and brooder accommodations, the right degree of heat, especially for the first ten days or two weeks, 90 to 95 degrees the first week, never higher or lower than 90, and plenty of ventilation; second, good feed, starting the chicks, if possible, on sour milk (milk in any form is good). Pinhead oatmeal and good chick grains can be fed the second day in the brooder. A box of dry bran can be placed before them the third day, and at the end of ten days the regular dry mash, containing bran, middlings, ground oats, mealed alfalfa and beef scraps. Bone meal in hoppers is a good addition. Oyster shell, charcoal and grit should be placed before them at all times.

With good feeding and proper management of the brooder the growing of chicks without a check should not be the hard task so many find it. But to neglect the essentials that go toward success is to invite partial or a complete failure.

EGG FOODS FOR POULTRY.

What shall I give my poultry to start them laying? Is a question many poultry raisers are asking. The idea is prevalent that pullets should have some condiment, stimulant or special food that will stimulate the egg producing organ into activity, but as a general thing a well-balanced ration is all that is necessary. Condiments are beneficial; they are necessary for hens as for human beings. A mash or bran and ground grain, without salf or other condiment would be insipid and asteless. When on free range the hens can easily supply all the condiments she needs, with the exception of salt, but when she is confined we must supply them. The condiments given poultry are more for the purpose of increasing the appetizing quality of the food than as a stimulant or tonic, and are usually restricted to salt, mustard, pepper and ginger Onions, winter radishes, turnips and beets fed in the mash have the same beneficial effect as pepper and ginger they give the mash a pungeant taste an the fowls relish it. Pepper, ginger and mustart when given in sufficient quantities or dose are stimulants.

There are many conditions powders, egg foods and other stimulants on the market that are used to increase egg-production. Any direct nutritive value these prepared feeding stuffs may have is due to the common feeding stuffs they contain, and quantities fed are too insignificant to cause any considerable gain in production. Their direct value is due to some economy of the other feeds with which the yare fed, which increase digestion. The increased appetite that often follows the use of a condimental food or poultry powder might be secured by any change of diet, especially by the proper use of salt. Mild laxative effects may be obtained with green food and proper use if mashes in the diet.

I myself have never used any drugs securing the best results, on the whole, by using only common condiments such as salt and occasionally a dash of cayenne pepper to give an insipid mash a taste. If the fowls are kept healthy by having clean quarters, fresh air, sunshine, pure water, and good wholesome food, they will need no tonic to induce them to lay if they are of a laying strain; if they are not it is better to discard them than to force egg prorduction.

NOTES.

May is an ideal hatching month and one of the months that chicks, when given the proper care, develop fast. At this time fertility is good, and, with cool nights as a rule and warm days, the average poultry raiser should have but little trouble in getting good results.

Little consideration is taken in the lice problem by poultry raisers, especially beginners, who, when the usual trouble comes, looks for everything else as the cause of poultry ills, except lice, which are always on the job in large or small numbers, according to the flight made against them. Chicks or the older fowls cannot do their best when lice are found in the quarters and on the fowls in large numbers. It is money thrown away to feed lice-infected fowls and expect them to do their best, either in growth or the production of eggs.

Green food for chicks is not given the attention by poultry keepers it should. Chicks and the older fowls have been profit-payers without it, but with it the profit could have been larger. Especially is green food essential in some form for the growing chicks, they will, if given plenty of it, grow quicker and stronger, with a lower death rate than those who are deprived of it.

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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 25	0 27
Butter, choice, dairy	0 28	0 32
Spring chickens, dressed	0 50	0 60
Chickens, yearlings, dressed, lb.	0 20	0 26
Turkeys, dressed	0 25	0 30
Apples, Can., bbl.	3 00	5 50
Potatoes, bag	0 50	0 60
Onions Bermudas, case	1 50	0 00
Do., American, 100 lbs.	2 50	0 00
Strawberries, box	0 13	0 16

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt	$10 00	$11 50
Do., hindquarters	14 00	15 50
Do., choice sides	12 00	13 50
Do., common, cwt.	9 00	10 00
Veals, common, cwt.	7 00	8 00
Do. prime	12 00	14 00
Shop hogs	12 00	12 50
Do., heavy	10 25	11 00
Spring lambs	20 00	22 00
Mutton, light	12 00	14 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted as follows:—

	per cwt.
Extra granulated, Redpath's	6 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 71
Do., St. Lawrence	6 81
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 71
Lantic, granulated, 100's	6 81
Do., 50 2-lb. cartons	6 71
Do., 20 5-lb. cartons	7 01
Do., 10 10's, gunnies	7 01
Do., 5 20's, gunnies	6 86
Do., brilliant yellow	6 82
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	6 61
Acadia	6 61
Dominion crystals, 100 lbs.	6 61
	6 56

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—139 cattle; 91 calves; 2,143 hogs; 151 sheep.

Butcher cattle, choice	8 00	to	8 25
Do., medium	7 00	to	7 25
Do., common	6 00	to	6 25
Butcher cows, choice	7 00	to	7 25
Do., medium	5 50	to	6 25
Do., canners	4 0	to	4 25
Do. bulls	7 00	to	7 25
Feeding steers	7 25	to	7 50
Stockers, choice	6 75	to	7 25
Do., light	6 00	to	6 50
Milkers, choice, each	65 00	to	100 00
Springers	50 00	to	100 00
Sheep, ewes	6 00	to	6 75
Bucks and culls	5 00	to	6 50
Lambs	11 00	to	12 00
Hogs, fed and watered	9 50	to	9 60
Calves	8 0	to	10 00
Calves	8 0	to	10 00

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL.

Wool— Washed combing fleece, coarse, 30 to 31c. Washed combing fleece, medium, 31 to 32. Washed clothing fleece, fine, 33 to 35c. Washed rejections, burry, chaffy, etc., 25 to 27c. Unwashed fleece combing, coarse, 24 to 25c. Unwashed fleece combing, medium, 25 1-2 to 26c. Unwashed fleece, clothing, fine, 27 to 28c.

Beefhides—City butcher hides, flat, 14c per lb. Country hides, flat, cured, 15 1-2 to 16 1-2c per lb.; part cured, 14 1-2 to 15 1-4c per lb.

Calfskins—City skins, green, flat, 15c per lb. Country, cured, 16 1-2 to 17 1-2c per lb; part cured, 15 1-2 to 16 1-2c per lb., according to condition and take off. Deacons or bob calf, 75c to $1 each.

Horsehides—City take off, $4 to $4.50. Country take off, No. 1 $3.75 to $4.25; No. 2, $2.25 to $3.

Sheepskins—City sheepskins, $1.75 to $2.50 each. Country sheepskins, 75c to $2. Spring lambs and shearlings, 20 to 45c.

Tallow—City rendered, solid in barrels 6 to 6 1-2c. Country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1 6 to 6 1-4c, No. 2 5 1-4 to 6c. Cake, No. 1 6 1-2 to 7c; No. 2 5 1-2 to 6c.

Horse hair—Farmer peddler stock, 25 to 40c per lb.—Hallam's Weekly Market Report.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat —	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
July	1 24	1 24½	1 20½	1 20½
Oct.	1 04½	1 06⅛	1 02⅞	1 03
Dec.	1 05½	1 06⅝	1 02⅞	1 03⅛
Oats—				
July	0 54½	0 55⅜	0 53⅜	0 54⅛
Oct.	0 44⅛	0 44⅜	0 43⅛	0 44
Flax—				
July	1 61	1 61	1 51½	1 51½
Oct.	1 64	1 64½	1 55⅜	1 55⅝

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.28¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.21¾ to $1.23; No. 2 Northern, $1.18 to $1.20¾; July, $1.21. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 67 to 67½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 44 to 45½c. Flour fancy patents, $6.75; first clears, $6; second clears, $4.20. Bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.25¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.21¾ to $1.23¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.16¾ to $1.21¾; July, $1.19¾. Linseed, $1.71½; July, $1.73¾.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville—The cheese offerings today were 1,896 white, and 1,777 colored. The highest bid was 15c, refused.

Kingston—At the Frontenac Cheese Board meeting here today, 152 boxes of white and 447 colored were boarded; 475 boxes sold at 15c.

Vankleek Hill—At the Cheese Board held here to-day, 1,231 white and 186 colored cheese were offered. Six buyers present. All sold on the board at 15c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle receipts, 3,000.

Market firm.			
Steers, native	6 85	to	9 50
Western steers	6 90	to	8 15
Cows and heifers	3 20	to	8 85
Calves	7 50	to	10 25
Hogs receipts, 19,000.			
Market strong.			
Light	7 55	to	7 87½
Mixed	7 40	to	7 82½
Heavy	7 15	to	7 75
Rough	7 15	to	7 30
Pigs	6 00	to	7 55
Bulk of sales	7 60	to	7 75
Sheep receipts, 13,000.			
Market weak.			
Native	6 20	to	7 10
Lambs, native	7 75	to	10 25

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 125 head; active.

Veals, receipts 100 head; active; $4.50 to $10.75.

Hogs, receipts 2,000 head; slow; heavy $7.90 to $8.00; mixed $8.05 to $8.10; yorkers and pigs $8.10; roughs $6.50 to $6.60; stags $5.0 0to $5.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 200 head; active; lambs $7.00 to $12.50.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson and Batchelor report shorter supplies and advanced rates. Scotch steers, 12c to 15½c; Irish, 12½c to 14c; bulls, 12c to 13c, live weight.