SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII., JUNE 23, 1918.

JESUS TRIUMPHANT OVER DEATH —Mark 16: 1-20.

Commentary—I. The women at the tomb (vs. 1-4). 1. when the sabbath was past—The Jewish Sabbath ended at sunset Saturday evening, and after that it would be lawful to pursue ordinary business. It was probably then that the women made preparations to visit Christ's tomb. Aside from the women here named, Luke mentions Joanna, the wife of Chuza, and adds that there were other women also. Sweet spices—These were myrrh, aloes and other substances that were used to prevent putrefaction. Anoint—As Mary unknowingly anointed his body for his burial, so these disciples seemed half unconsciously to be embalming him for his resurrection. Whedon. 2 very early—In each Gospel reference is made to the fact that the women came early. "As it began to dawn" (Matt. 28: 1), "Very early" (Luke 24: 1), and, "Early, when it was yet dark" (John 20:1), are the expressions used, and each indicates that the women were devoted to Jesus and were anxious to perform their last sad office to his body. Sepulchre—The tomb was a new one, hewn out of the rock, owned by Joseph of Arimathaea, and was near the place of crucifixion. 3 said among themselves—As they were on the way to sepulchre. Who shall roll us away the stone—Whether they knew that a guard had been placed over the tomb and the door has been sealed, or not, they seemed to have no doubt about gaining access to the body of Jesus, if only the stone could be rolled back. 'It was very great" (v. 4), hence their anxiety. 4. They saw that the stone was rolled away—Matthew records the explanation of how the stone was rolled back. As there had 'been an earthquake attending' the death of Christ, so there was one attending his resurrection. ' An angel came to roll back the stone and to overawe the guards, who trembled and became as dead men. They realized that it was not the disciples who approached them, but a supernatural being. The devoted women were relieved of anxiety regarding the stone by divine interposition.

II. In the message of the angel (vs. 5-8). 5. Entering into the sepulchre—Mary Magdalene reached the tomb in advance of the others and, seeing the stone rolled away, hastened to tell the disciples, Peter and John, who ran to the sepulchre. Saw a young man sitting—Luke and John speak of two angels, while Matthew and Mark mention one. The fact that they mention but one does not prove that there were not two, and the evangelists do not contradict one another. The angel appeared in the form of a young man. Were affrighted—"Were amazed."—R. V. 6. Be not affrighted—The presence of the angel had stricken the guards with terror, but he brought a message of comfort and hope to the friends of Jesus. Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth—The angel was divinely instructed for the accomplishment of his mission. He knew the object of the women's visit to the tomb. He had been stationed there to give them instruction and encouragement. Was crucified—It was admitted by the friends of Jesus that he was dead, and his enemies were also certain of the fact. He had been officially declared dead by the Roman Government. Now a heavenly messenger adds his testimony. He is risen—These were words almost beyond the comprehension of the devoted women. They had come to embalm his body, and, lo! he is alive! They laid him here, but "he is risen." He was not taken away by friends or enemies, but "he is risen." Death could not claim him longer than until the third day. He was dead, but is alive forevermore. The words, "He is risen," have inspired the Christian heart to prayer, song and testimony since he arose, and will be an inspiration forever. 7. Tell his disciples and Peter—The message must be taken at once to the sorrowing band of disciples, and Peter, who denied his Master, and who bitterly and fully repented, must be comforted with the knowledge that Christ is risen from the dead. Goeth before you into Galilee—Before his crucifixion he had told his disciples that he would go before them into Galilee (Matt. 26: 32; Mark 14, 28). He appeared to them before going there, but his appearance to the greatest number of his followers was in Galilee. 8. Went out quickly—The object of the women's visit to the tomb was gloriously frustrated. The language of this verse indicates that they were deeply moved and amazed, but with all their fear they had "great joy" (Matt. 28: 8). Their emotions made them swift. They were eager to see their risen Lord.

III. Jesus Appears to Mary and Others (vs. 9-14). 9. first day of the week—The reckoning days was according to the Jewish mode, hence it was on Sunday. Although the women were early at the tomb, Jesus had risen and was gone before they arrived. he appeared first to Mary Magdalene—From John's account of the resurrection of Jesus it is seen that Peter and Jonn came to the tomb after the women had been there and went in and found it empty. They went away, but Mary remained at the tomb and wept. After she had talked with the angel, she turned back and saw one who she believed was the gardener. She did not know it was Jesus and asked where the body of her Lord might be. He then sent her with a message to his disciples. Her devotion to him had led her to remain at the tomb after the disciples had gone to their places of abode, and she was honored with the first sight of him after he rose from the dead. out of whom he had cast seven devils—From Luke 8. 2 it is seen that Mary Magdalene had been possessed with demons, the number seven being used to denote complete demoniacal possession, and Jesus healed her. She became one of his most devoted followers. There is no evidence whatever to substantiate the view that she was unchaste. She was called Mary Magdalene from the fact that she was a resident of Magdala on the west side of the sea of Galilee . 10. went and told them—Mary gladly obeyed Jesus' command to go to tell his disciples that he was alive. as they mourned and wept—They not only mourned for Jesus as read, but also that his body was missing from the tomb where it had been placed. 11. believed not—Even though Mary told the disciples that Jesus was alive and she had seen him, yet they did not accept her testimony. They failed to believe because they could not understand how he could rise from the dead. How believing the disciples were, appears from the fact that they did not believe the message that Mary Magdalene brought to them; nor did they believe the testimony of the two disciples with whom he had revealed himself. 12-14. Mark records but four of the twelve appearances of our Lord after His resurrection. At the third appearance which he records . Jesus reproved his disciples for their hardness of heart in not believing that he was alive from the dead. They had heard the testimony of those who had seen him, yet they doubted.

IV. The great commission (vs. 15-20). The disciples had previously been set out on a short mission of preaching and healing the sick, but now Jesus gave them their work for life. They were to go forth to occupy their time in declaring the truths of the gospel, in casting out devils in the name of Jesus and in healing the sick. They would have the ability to reach the people of every language and they would be protected from harm from serpents and from poisonous drink. The apostles went forth after their Lord's ascension to prosecute the work which he had set before them, and the Lord wrought with them in a marvellous way. His promises to them were completely fulfilled.

QUESTIONS.—Where was Christ's body placed after being taken from the cross? What proofs are there that he was dead? What precautions were taken to prevent the removal of the body? How long was Christ's body in the tomb? Who came early to the tomb on Sunday morning? For what purpose did they come? What did they see at the sepulchre? To whom did Christ first appear? How did the Jews explain the disappearance of Christ's body from the tomb? What commission did Jesus give His disciples?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic. — Christ's resurrection and the Christian's assurance of immortality.

I. Redemption perfected.

II. Mourning turned into joy.

I. Redemption perfected. Christ's resurrection verified all his claims. His empty grave became the boundary-line between the old dispensation and the new. He was committed to the sepulcher with unostentatious quietness and privacy. This confirmed the reality of His death. It completed His humiliation. It provided for and secured His exaltation. It demonstrated that Jesus was the Christ, that there is a future life and that it is safe to trust in Christ's merits alone. It proved the divine acceptance of His atonement. Without the resurrection all the gospel would collapse as an arch without the keystone. So interwoven is the fact of Christ's resurrection with the whole plan of redemption and so dependent is the entire gospel, whether for its truth or its worth, upon its not being possible that Christ should be "holden of death," that it gives hope to the despairing, constancy to the wavering, warning to the careless, comfort to the sorrowing and courage to the dying. Christ is the resurrection, therefore its source, its author and finisher in a sense which no other can be. The life of Jesus, piteous with sorrows, was crowned with the glory of His exaltation. A life beyond the dread confines of the grave completed the cycle of wonders associated with the earthly life of Jesus. It is the sublimely consistent outcome of all that preceded His death. No other three days in human history have been so momentous as those when Jesus lay entombed. Then the conflict between life and death was fought and forever won by Him who laid down His life that He might take it again. The empty tomb proclaimed that life reigns, that Christ is God. It proclaimed the Father's reversal of the world's judgment upon His Son.

II. Mourning turned into joy. During Christ's early career devout women ministered unto Him. They were among the witnesses of His crucifixion and lingered by His lifeless body until it was laid in the tomb. Then they provided spices to complete the rites which had been so hastily performed by Joseph and Nicodemus. When the Sabbath was past, they were the first at His sepulcher. They admitted of no intermission, interruption, discontinuance or indifference. Very signal and very beautiful was the devotion of those women. They well knew how carefully the grave had been closed, a condition which they might have reasoned was beyond their power to change. The most welcome revelation was received by them at first with fear, astonishment and silence. The glad tidings were not for the women alone. They became apostles to the apostles. They were the first to declare the resurrection to those who were to declare it to the ends of the earth. The breaking forth of long-suffering and forgiving love was manifest in the fact that the first tidings were sent to the disciples of Christ. Jesus knew they had sorrowed over their failures and that they loved Him sincerely. There was an appropriateness in the selection of Galilee for the meeting of the risen Lord with His disciples. He had chosen them there and would manifest Himself to them in the land where they had forsaken all to follow Him. T.R.A.

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtakes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine. 7

After 15 Years of Asthma Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy proved the only relief for one grateful user, and this is but one cure among many. Little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It has earned its fame by its never-failing effectiveness. It is earning it to-day, as it has done for years. It is the greatest asthma specific within the reach of suffering humanity.

STARTING THE CLOCK.

If a clock refuses to run after being wound (owing to the need of cleaning, try this. Roll a bit of cloth, tie it well so it cannot unroll and saturate it with coal oil. Place the roll in the bottom of the clock, well out of the way of the pendulum. After the fumes of the oil have had time to do their work—say from ten to twelve hours—wind and start the clock, and if nothing is broken it will run.

About the Crops and Live Stock

By this time practically all of the seeding has been done. Some farmers here and there have only just finished the seeding of wheat and other small grains with the laudable intention of producing as much grain as possible for the Allies. The purpose is commendable, but it is doubtful if the very late seeding of grain will produce more food than if crops that in the ordinary course of events would be planted at this time, had been sown instead.

Every day that the seeding of wheat is delayed in the spring, after the land can be worked means lessened yield, so that it would seem wise to plant potatoes or beans or some other crop that is suitable for comparatively late planting, rather than waste time getting half a crop of some of the small grains.

The horses just now are beginning to feel the effects of the heavy spring work. A good grooming after they come in from the field will make them comfortable and enable them to enjoy the rest after the day's work better than if grooming is left until the morning. It will also assist them to digest their food.

It should be made a rule to give them a good grooming at night, and just give them a light rub over in the morning. One does not feel inclined, as a rule after a hard day's work, to give the team a thorough currycombing and brushing, but it is time well spent and will add greatly to the usefulness of the team.

Sore shoulders are very prevalent at this time. Prevention is better than cures and care should be taken to see that the collar fits snugly. The sweat on the collar should be scraped and wiped off every night when the team comes in, and the shoulders should be washed off with cold water or a damp cloth.

Some people use salt and water or a solution of alum to harden up the shoulders. This is all right if the horses have particularly tender shoulders, but is not necessary under ordinary circumstances if the shoulder and collar are kept clean.

Yearlings and foals well fed and free from vermin will make the greatest and most profitable gains on summer pasture, but if the pasture is short a small allowance of grain should be given. Oats is the old standby, and at present prices is about as cheap as any of the other feeds outside of bran. Bran, at $35.40 per ton, is a comparatively cheap feed, but many farmers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining it on account of the demand.

Mares with foals may be given some light work, but the real heavy work should be left for the other horses. The proper development of the foal depends very largely on the quality of the milk the mare gives, so that every precaution should be taken that the foal is not allowed to suck when the mare is at all overheated.

During the month of June the pastures are about their best and, consequently, but little in the way of supplementary feed is needed. With heavy milking cows, however, it will be best to give a small grain ration. June pastures are comparatively rich in flesh-forming nutrients (protein), so that the meal mixture that is used need not be as rich in this constituent as that which would be used later in the season. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, they are using the following mixture: wheat bran, one part; corn bran, one part, and dried brewers' grain, one part.

When the feeds mentioned above can be obtained at a fair price, oats, or any of the usual home grown grains should not be fed, as they are too expensive. If it is necessary to feed home grown grains, oats are cheaper to feed than barley, and moreover, are not as heating. Later on, when the pastures begin to dry up and a richer meal mixture is required, oil cake may be substituted in the above mixture for the dried brewers' grains.

From 2 to 3 pounds of meal may be fed to each cow per day. With the present high price of feed it is doubtful whether it will be profitable to feed meal to cows that are not giving more than 20 pounds of milk per day. Some cows are naturally poor milkers, and no amount of feed will make them good ones. On the other hand, cows that are naturally good milkers should not be handicapped by being stinted in the way of feed. These cows may maintain their flow of milk for some considerable time, but they will become thin, and when the next lactation period comes round they will not be such profitable producers as they would have been if they had received proper care.

Owing to the serious shortage of labor it will pay dairymen to seriously consider putting in a milking machine. Milking machines are now past the experimental stage, though, no doubt, further improvements can still be made, and are giving satisfaction on thousands of dairy farms throughout Canada and the United States.

The average hired man will not milk more than seven cows per hour, which at 25 cents per hour, costs 7.2 cents per cow per day for hand-milking. One man with a milking machine can milk 20 to 25 cows per hour, which brings the total cost of machine milking, including the above-mentioned daily running expenses, to 4.5 cents per cow per day.

This is a saving of considerably over one-third, and in a large herd would enable the farmer to dispense with at least one, if not two, men, or it would liberate these men for other important lines of increased production. It also enables one man to milk many more cows than it is physically possible for him to milk by hand.

Every dairy farmer with a herd of 12 or more cows should consider seriously the installation of a milking machine. The experience of an ever-growing number of practical farmers, coupled with that of a number of Experimental Farms and Stations, goes to prove that these machines are decidedly advantageous. For a 20 cow herd a 3 cow outfit would be sufficient For a 12 to 15 cow herd a 2 cow outfit would be sufficient.

A machine that is properly adjusted and handled will not injure the cow's teats or udder more than the average farm hand. Three years' experience of mechanical milkers on the Central Experimental Farm does not show that the cows dry off any more quickly than when milked by hand.

There is no more, if as much, objection to the milking machine on the part of the cows than there is to hand milking. Old cows used to hand milking object most, and may not let down their milk readily, but heifers take to machine milking like ducks to water and require hardly any stripping. Stripping by hand after taking the machine off is advocated by all users, as well as makers, as a precautionary and economical measure.

Calves should, if possible, be fed inside. They will thrive better if kept in a cool barn that is provided with screens to keep out the flies. Beef calves do well if allowed to run out on pasture with their dams, as they have thicker hides than dairy calves, and the flies do not bother them so much.

Beef cattle, as a rule, do not require grain on pasture. If some baby beeves, however, have been fed heavily on grain during the winter to rush them along for the summer market, it will pay to give a small allowance of grain. The grain not only will put flesh, but, which is almost equally important, check to a very large extent the scouring effect of the grass.

No matter how well cattle are cared for they lose in weight when first turned out on pasture. If one is feeding for the early summer market, it is just a question as to whether it will be more profitable to finish the animals inside or turn them out to pasture. If they are really high-class steers, we would be inclined to finish them inside.

Cattle, to make the best gains, should have plenty of shade, and have salt and water constantly before them. The summer pasture recommended by Mr. Leitch, consisting of one bushel each of oats, barley and wheat and 7 pounds of red clover per acre, has given good results throughout Ontario and good steers should make gains of two pounds per day, or better, on it.

Once the sheep and lambs are on pasture they need but little care. The flock, however, should be visited at regular intervals to make sure that everything is all right. intestinal parasites are the bane of sheep raising. When the pasture is changed frequently, however, they can be kept in check to a very great extent. It is a good plan to change the pasture every two weeks if possible.

The wool around the rump and udder should be kept trimmed. This will prevent to a very large extent the danger of the lamb swallowing any wool, and also prevents maggots to a very large extent. The trouble is that when the wool is dirty the blue fly lays its eggs on the filth and maggots hatch out.

The dipping season is practically passed now. If the ewes and lambs have not been dipped before now, they should be dipped at once. When coal tar dips are used the sheep should be dipped again in ten days, as the dip kills the ticks, but does not kill the pupae from which the ticks are produced. When a poisonous dip is used, that is a dip containing arsenic or some other poison, one dipping is enough.

There is nothing like skim milk and shorts for pigs that are just weaned. A good plan is to feed the pigs on the self-feeder system. Before the pigs are weaned a creep should be constructed, so that the pigs can help themselves to the meal without being disturbed by the sow. In this creep should be a self-feeder containing sifted oats and shorts. There should also be a trough containing skim milk. If skim milk is not available the self-feeder should have two compartments, one holding the oats and shorts, and the other containing tankage.

Pigs, as a rule, should not be turned out to pasture until they weigh around 100 pounds. The system of self-feeding may be continued here. At the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, they have got very good results using a mixture of equal parts of corn, elevator screens and shorts in the self-feeder in one compartment, and tankage in the other. Skim milk is better than tankage, but tankage should be fed if no skim milk is available.

In setting hens, always give them a room or compartment by themselves and make it impossible for other hens to get into the nests or to interfere in any way with the hens that are sitting. It is a good plan also to make nests that can be opened and closed at will, and in order to save your own time and the time of the hen set several hens at once.—Canadian Countryman.

The Bath Habit.

In the eighteenth century the bath was a season's event, and soap was almost a thing unknown. It was scarcely ever used, or at least infrequently. It was by no means an indispensable toilet necessity. And most of us can recall the time, muses an exchange, when Saturday night was religiously dedicated to the weekly bath. That is why we all appreciate the story of the woman who wrote her friend, "We just moved into a new apartment. It has the cutest bath. I can hardly wait until Saturday night."

Portrait of Wesley.

The portrait of John Wesley is now in the possession of an art collector in Philadelphia. The picture is one of the finest that came from the brush of the famous George Rommey. In this connection it is interesting to note that for the portrait, measuring 30 inches by 24 inches, and its frame, the artist charged but 40 pounds.

Home from the Huns' Hell. A repatriated man, assisted by a bluejacket, helps a blinded comrade to a seat on the tender ship.

Evidence Crops Up Every Day

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALWAYS HELP KIDNEY DISEASE.

Quebec Man Who Suffered From a Rundown System and Kidney Disease Finds Quick Relief.

Miguasha Point, Que., June 17.—(Special.)—More evidence crops up in this vicinity every day to prove that for rundown people there is no remedy to equal Dodd's Kidney Pills. Among the many who have come forward with statements is Mr. Paul Landry, a well-known resident, whose testimony can easily be corroborated.

"It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you your Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine that I have ever taken," Mr. Landry states. "When I commenced to take them there was not much hope for me. After taking four boxes I felt like myself again. I advise all persons who suffer from kidney disease to take Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are popular all over this country, because they not only cure the pains and aches of the different diseases springing from disordered kidneys, but also give new life and energy all over the body. They do this naturally. They cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood, and the pure blood carries nutriment instead of poison to all the nerves and muscles. You have never heard of a person Dodd's Kidney Pills harmed. You hear of thousands who have benefited by them.

Useful Palm.

In the lowlands of the delta of the Orinocco river the natives build huts suspended between trunks of Mauritia fexuosa, a palm. They also eat its fruits, its farinaceous pith, its saccharine juice, and use the fibers of its leaf stems for making ropes, hammocks, etc.

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Leopold Ship of the Sea.

Fooling the enemy, is a remunerative and interesting pastime with the Allies, says Popular Science Monthly. They have their camouflage on land; now comes the camouflage of the sea. A ship is painted with spots which fade out into a glittering and shimmering haze in the sunlight. A submarine commander one or two miles distant might look straight at the ship and never seen her.

The spots are of light gray and navy blue, which even on a sunless day, blend with the waves of the ocean. The indistinct outline which this gives makes the ship a poor target.

Fatigue and Toxin.

The idea that fatigue is due to a specific toxin, as suggested by Weichart early in the century, has been a popular one, but the late investigation of Lee and Aronovitch at Columbia University shows it to have a good foundation. There is nothing, therefore, to encourage the hope that an antitoxin may be found. In the experiments made with animal muscles, a test muscle supended in the juice of a fatigued muscle lost much in contractile power, but the juice of a non-fatigued muscle produced substantially the same effect.

HOW'S THIS FOR CORNS? LIFTS 'EM OUT QUICK

You can peel your corns off, lift them out by the roots, do it without pain and quickly, too, if you first apply a few drops of Putnam's Corn Extractor. Putnam's shrivels up the corn, makes it look like dead skin, uproots it completely. The beauty about Putnam's Extractor is this—it acts without pain—does its work quickly and costs but a quarter in any drug store in the land. Get it to-day.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$ 0 42	$ 0 45
Do., creamery	0 48	0 52
Margarine, lb.	0 25	0 27
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 42	0 45
Cheese, lb.		0 30
Do., fancy, lb.	0 25	0 25
Maple syrup, half gallon		1 85
Do., gallon	2 50	2 75
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 23	0 23
Fowl, lb.	0 29	0 34
Spring chickens		0 39
Roosters, lb.		0 23
Ducks, lb.		0 30
Fruits—		
Apples, bbl.		1 00
Do., bbl.	6 00	7 00
Strawberries, box	0 22	0 25
Pineapples, each		0 10
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	0 08	0 10
Beans, waxed, small mrs.	0 15	0 20
Beets, new, bunch	0 10	0 10
Carrots, new, bunch		0 10
Cucumbers, each		0 10
Cabbage, each	0 05	0 15
Lettuce, 3 for		0 10
Onions, Bermuda, case	1 75	2 00
Do., green, bunch	0 05	0 10
Parsley, bunch		0 10
Potatoes, bag		1 65
Do., Irish Cob., seed		2 25
Do., new, peck		0 50
Radishes, 3 bunches		0 10
Rhubarb, 3 for		0 10
Sage, bunch		0 05
Savory, bunch		0 05
Spinach, peck	0 20	0 25
Tomatoes, lb.	0 25	0 30
Watercress, 6 bunches		0 15

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$19 00	21 00
Do., hindquarters	23 00	27 00
Carcases, choice	23 00	25 00
Do., common	22 00	24 00
Veal, choice	22 00	23 50
Do., common	15 00	20 00
Heavy hogs	29 00	31 00
Shop hogs	24 00	25 00
Mutton	20 00	25 00
Lambs	22 00	24 00

Toronto Cattle Market.

Export cattle, choice	$14 25	$15 50
Export cattle, medium	12 00	14 25
Export bulls	11 00	12 00
Butcher cattle, choice	11 75	12 75
Butcher cattle, medium	10 50	11 50
Butcher cattle, common	8 50	9 50
Butcher cows, choice	11 00	12 00
Butcher cows, medium	9 50	10 50
Butcher cows canners	6 00	6 25
Butcher bulls	9 50	11 50
Feeding steers	10 50	12 —
Stockers, choice	9 50	10 75
Stockers, light	8 00	8 75
Milkers choice	90 00	100 00
Springers, choice	90 00	100 00
Sheep, ewes	17 00	19 50
Lambs	19 00	22 50
Hogs, fed and watered	18 00	
Hogs, f. o. b.	17 00	
Calves	14 00	15 50
Export cattle, ex. choice	15 50	16 75
Bucks	14 00	17 00
Culls	8 00	11 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:—

Oats—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	x0 84½	0 85¾	0 84	0 85¾
Oct.	0 70	0 70	0 69⅞	0 70
Flax—				
July	3 74½	3 75¾	3 74½	3 75¼
Oct.	3 21			

xTo 84⅝c sold.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth—Linsed, $3.89½ to $3.92½; arrive, same; July, $3.82½ bid; October, $3.33.

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