

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV.

July 25, 1915.—Solomon Dedicates the Temple.—1 Kings 8:53, Print 8:22-30.

Commentary.—I. Bringing in the ark (vs. 1-11). The length of time occupied in building the temple was seven years. It was finished in the eighth month and was dedicated in the seventh month of the following year. The intervening eleven months may have been occupied in preparing the furnishings of the temple. At the time of the dedication there were assembled the leaders of all the tribes of Israel at Jerusalem, for this was to be one of the greatest events in the history of the nation. The ark was placed in the temple. The ark was the symbol of the covenant between God and his people. It was the symbol of the divine presence, and God manifested his presence in the temple after the ark was placed therein. The cloud of glory filled the house of the Lord so that the priests were not able to minister. It was a most satisfactory evidence that the Lord was pleased with the efforts his people had put forth in his service and for his honor, that the divine glory filled the temple. They thus knew that their work was acceptable to God.

II. Blessing the people (vs. 12-21). A platform had been erected for the occasion, and Solomon stood upon it to address the congregation, and kneeling upon it to pray. He first addressed the Lord, declaring that he had built for him a permanent place of abode. He then turned toward the people and blessed them, while they stood to hear his words. He gave the history of the building of the house. The thought of this enterprise was in the heart of David, but, because of his being much engaged in war, he was not allowed to build the temple. The Lord gave David the promise, however, that a son of his would accomplish the work. God commanded David for his desire and interest in the matter. Solomon testified that the Lord had placed him upon the throne as his father's successor, and that he had built the house of the Lord. The king made particular reference to the ark of the covenant. The most holy place of the temple was set apart as a resting place for the ark. This contained the covenant which God made with his people. This covenant was embodied in the tables of the Ten Commandments.

III. Solomon's prayer (vs. 22-50). 22. Solomon stood before the altar. From the account in 2 Chron. 8:12, 13, we learn that he stood upon a platform and then knelt down to pray, spread forth his hands. This was a common custom in prayer, and now frequently these who are engaged in common prayer raise their hands toward heaven. 23. He said—The prayer of Solomon is recorded, and is the longest which is preserved to us in the scriptures. No God like thee—Solomon used adoration as well as supplication in his prayer. He showed his confidence in the God of Israel, and the congregation joined heartily with him in his prayer, they were far from being inclined toward idolatry. He ascribed to him faithfulness and mercy. With all his heart—the condition upon which men then, as now, received the divine favor was to walk before him in sincerity, devotion and faith, or with all the heart. 24. Hast fulfilled it—The king gave God the glory for what had been done. He had fulfilled the promise which he had made to David. 25. Shall not fail thee—As the Lord had fulfilled the promise to David regarding the temple, so the king besought the Lord that the promise concerning a succession of kings to occupy the throne would be fulfilled. This promise was conditional upon David's descendants being obedient to the Lord. So that thy children—If only thy children. R. V. 26. And now—Solomon was in earnest to have his prayer answered, and he repeated his petition.

27. Will God indeed dwell on the earth?—This question shows that Solomon had an exalted conception of God. Could it be that the Almighty would occupy a dwelling place among men? Heavenly beings, the vast extent of the heavens, cannot contain thee—This is an expression of faith in God's omnipresence. He had created the "heaven of heavens," and he was greater than his works. 28. Have thou respect—The Hebrew is, "Thou wilt have respect." Cam. Bib. 23. My name shall be there—This is equivalent to saying that God's presence would be in the temple, for his name indicates himself with all his attributes. Toward this place—For the king was not in the temple, but looking toward it, as would be the case with all future worshippers except the priests, who were allowed to enter into the building. Hence it came to pass that in foreign lands the Israelite turned his face in the direction of Jerusalem.—Am. Bib. 30. In heaven thy dwelling place—While the temple, just being dedicated, was to be God's visible abode to his people, that is, his presence was to be manifested there, yet he was to be thought of as having his abode in heaven. When thou hearest prayer—Solomon set forth in his prayer one of the most important works of God when he spoke of his forgiving sin. God alone can do this, and man's condition would be deplorable indeed if he could receive no mercy from God. With the Lord there is mercy, and with him is plenteous redemption.—Isa. 55:7.

31-33. In the remainder of his prayer Solomon besought the Lord for mercy for his people when they should be in distress. These troubles would come as a result of their failure to

obey and honor him. This prayer called for forgiveness for the people on condition that they confessed their sins, turned from them and asked the Lord for pardon, praying with their faces toward Jerusalem. The prayer covered times of drought, famine, pestilence and war. Not only might the prayer of the Israelite be heard, but even the stranger who turned toward God's people and prayed with his face toward the temple, would receive mercy. After the prayer was ended, Solomon pronounced a benediction upon the people. He referred to the fact that the Lord had separated Israel to be a people for himself and had taken a constant and careful interest in them. They were his inheritance. He had delivered them from Egyptian bondage and made them a nation. They were his delight.

Questions.—In what year of Solomon's reign was the building of the temple begun? How long was it in being built? Describe the preparation of the materials. Where was the temple built? Give the size of the temple. Describe the parts of the temple. From what place was the ark of the covenant taken? What did Solomon say to the people before he prayed. For what did he pray?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The temple dedicated.

I. Divine acceptance symbolized.

II. Pardon for all men contemplated.

III. Divine acceptance symbolized.

The primary design of the temple at Jerusalem was to afford a habitation for the ark of the covenant, and for him whose covenant it contained. It was the meeting place for God and man, the place of intercession and atonement. The supreme moment in the history of the sacred building came when the cloud which symbolized the assured presence of Jehovah, filled the house. It testified to God's acceptance of the temple and its services. It proclaimed his readiness to hear prayer. It inspired and confirmed faith. It restored significance to old symbols. It introduced a supernatural element. It afforded to the minds of all a visible image and the glorious appearance of God's having descended into this temple to make it his dwelling-place. It betokened the divine approval upon Israel in their purpose to exalt his name before all nations and to observe to do all things according to his law. The appearance of the cloud was the most important event of the day. The abiding presence of Jehovah in Israel was the most significant proof of their well-being. The consecration of the temple was the grandest religious ceremony of the old covenant. In it, Solomon, as the king chosen of God, represented the entire theocracy. He was one in heart and interest with those over whom he ruled. He did not take to himself the whole credit for originating the design of the temple. He ascribed to David, his father, the ideal which had become the accomplished work of his son. God's covenant with David brought to Solomon much of his glory and honor. David had been the military hero and champion of the nation. Solomon was to be the organizer and administrator. Never did Solomon appear so much "in all his glory," as on the day of the dedication of the temple. It was fully alive to the solemn and momentous meaning of what was taking place on that day.

II. Pardon for all men contemplated. Solomon's chief desire was that all people might know the Lord. Israel's mission was to make known to mankind the God who had revealed himself in wondrous power to them. The whole Mosaic economy was built on the grand truth of the absolute world-wide supremacy of Jehovah. Solomon's conception of the personality and power of God was sublime. Throughout his prayer, he identified the house of God with all human interests. He spread before God the needs of all people, and asked from him deliverance in every time of need. He enumerated specific needs in which the merciful interposition of God would be required. He recognized distinctly the fact that all things which had ever occurred to try the faith, the patience, the virtue of mankind would occur again and again. He entered into various supposed conditions of need and suffering among his people as a true intercessor in their behalf. Sincere pity, blended with deepest humility, his royalty assumed the aspect of fatherhood. The praying king was one of the most remarkable features in the scene of the dedication of the temple. He was the central figure. Both priest and prophet gave place to him. His supplication took a wider range than the needs of Israel alone. Kindly human sympathy was a marked characteristic of Solomon's prayer. It overflowed with justice, simple, touching and beautiful were the words of that first prayer offered in the temple. Forgiveness was the first thing asked for. Solomon regarded it as most needed, most important. The Hebrew King might not sacrifice or burn incense, but he might lead the prayers both of priests and people on that grandest day in the history of Israel. He prayed as the representative and leader of others. All through that prayer, which stands so prominent in scripture and remarkable in circumstances, reference was made to sin and to the consequent necessity for pardon, since sin is ever the cause of disquietude. It is the moral disease that lurks within the human soul. The relation of the temple to the individual religious life of the people was clearly brought to view. Before the mercy seat, all supplicants stood on one common level, subject to the same dangers and necessities. On that basis Solomon's intercession was acceptable to God.

T. R. A.

EPIDEMIC FREE LEMBERG. Petrograd Cable.—All enemy troops have been withdrawn from Lemberg, owing to the terrible epidemics of cholera in particular, which are raging there. Refugees are pouring into Russian territory, and among other novel sights at Kieff are seen men from Lemberg, who are playing for hire.

The population of Galicia is starting because the enemy requisitioned everything, and all who can are escaping through the enemy's lines to Russia.

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When Writing Mention This Paper.



AN ILL-USED FARMER'S FRIEND.

The skunk is of more value to the farmer than he is apt to be given credit. It stands among the most important animals that choose for their diet insects harmful to the farmer. It is the best-known enemy of army worms, including the common army worm, the wheat-head army worm, and the fall army worm, all of which are destructive to small grains, corn and grasses and cause heavy losses every year to farmers according to the United States Department of Agriculture's biologist.

The skunk, which is represented throughout the country by a number of varieties: genera and species, is an animal of great economic importance. Its food consists very largely of insects, mainly of those species which are very destructive to garden and crops. Field observation and laboratory examinations demonstrate that they destroy immense numbers of white grubs, grasshoppers, crickets, cutworms, hornets, and other noxious forms. The alarming increase of the white grub in some localities is largely due to the extermination of this valuable animal.

It is a matter of common observation where white grubs are particularly abundant in cornfields to note little round holes burrowed in the ground about hills of corn. These are made by skunks in their search during the night for these grubs. During an outbreak of grasshoppers in Kansas it was determined that in many cases a large proportion of the food of skunks consisted of these grasshoppers.

Skunk growers generally regard this animal with favor, even though in its eager search for the grubs it may uproot the plant or eat a few berries. The skunks also eat many native "May beetles" and "June bugs," which hatch from the white grubs.

Skunks also destroy the hop grub, grasshoppers, cutworms, crickets, sphinx moths, sweet potato beetles, Colorado potato beetles, field mice and rats. The animal is especially useful in destroying the rats and mice that commonly infest farm buildings. If a skunk takes up his residence near premises where these rats are abundant, it will remain there if not disturbed until practically all the rodents are destroyed.

Two kinds of tobacco worms, which also attack tomato and potato plants, are eaten by the skunk in large numbers. These worms cause their damage from tobacco to tomatoes with such adaptability that they have spread over wide areas. The skunk's eagerness for the worm is such that he will dig them out from the ground in great numbers in the late summer and destroy them.

Some of the most destructive insects in agriculture are such as do their work below ground and are rarely abundant in crops. The skunk can easily, and it is against many of these that the skunk is an inveterate enemy. Notwithstanding all of this, there is probably not as a skunk as is ruthlessly slaughtered as is this one, whereas it is entitled to equal protection with it, if not more than, some of our birds which enjoy this privilege.

Without doubt an individual skunk occasionally learns to prey upon poultry, and may become a source of great annoyance and loss. If the evidences of its work are unmistakable the animal should be destroyed either by trapping or poisoning. As a matter of fact, minks and weasels, which have not nearly the bad name possessed by their cousin the skunk, are far more bloodthirsty and are expert climbers to roosts, while a common mink will kill and eat a hen on the ground. The farmer who loses fowls often mistakes the identity of the animal killing them, and when in doubt often attributes the injury to a skunk.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

To take the pulse of a horse stand on the left side, run the finger along the lower jaw until you come to a point where the artery crosses the jaw on its lower edge. The pulsations may be easily felt here. To get the pulse of a cow stand at the left side, reach over the neck and feel along the right jaw until the artery is found. The normal pulse beat for the horse is 25 to 40 per minute. It may go as high as 100 in cases of disease. In the cow pulsations should count 45 to 50 per minute. A soft pulse, one that is easily compressed by the finger, indicates bronchitis. A hard pulse, one not easily depressed by the finger, indicates inflammation. A hard pulse is often quick, bounding and forceful. An irregular pulse, one that beats fast for a time, then slowly, indicates weakened heart condition. A slow pulse is one that comes up gradually to the finger touch, and indicates some brain trouble.

Good, fresh air in the calf stable is of great importance to the young calf to give it a strong, vigorous constitution and a strong vitality. The calf will be the dairy cow within two years, so if good productive dairy cows

are expected the calf needs to be kept strong and thrifty from the start.

Apply intelligent labor to your dairy and watch the income increase. Thousands of dollars' worth of farm implements rust and rot out every year because no care is given to putting them away properly or protecting them from exposure to the weather. No such show of negligence is found in any other line of business as that of farming.

Oil meal is one of the very best concentrated foods for domestic live stock. It is valuable not only as a highly palatable, nutritious food, but it gives tone to the digestive system and thus aids in the digestion of other feeds. Oil meal has a beneficial effect upon the whole physical economy; it combines food tonic and laxative properties. Ten per cent. of oil meal added to other forms of grain food will improve the general condition of the animal and give the hair a desirable lustre. It is good for young animals as well as older ones. For dairy cows, which are not fed either alfalfa or vetch hay, or kale, oil meal is almost indispensable for best results. It is also the best substitute for succulent food for the dairy cow. For cows kept in or near towns and cities, where succulent feed is not available, it is valuable for maintaining a healthy vigor. Oil meal may constitute 10 or 20 per cent. of the grain ration of dairy herds.

Protein is a feed element which should never be slighted. Protein is present in most feeds, but in quantities too small for proper balance. For successful preparation of live stock for any stock function do not overlook the protein content of feeds. It promotes vigor, builds frame and increases the digestibility of other food. Alfalfa hay contains a considerable proportion of protein, according to our leading article this week. Among other protein feeds may be mentioned oil meal, tankage and the like.

The soils of no two farms are alike—neither are the soils of two fields on the same farm exactly alike. The top plant food in one field differs from that of the adjoining field; the amount of decaying organic matter (humus) differs in different fields; the degree of coarseness or fineness of the soil particles varies greatly; the moisture conditions of no two fields are identical; neither are other physical conditions nor texture of soil exactly alike in two different fields—and so on with an almost infinite number of conditions, each having more or less influence upon the fertility or productivity of the soil, each having its influence upon plant growth.

FRUIT OUTLOOK

Summary of Reports as to Prospects in Ontario.

Below is given a summary of the reports sent in from the chief fruit-growing districts to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

East of Toronto, including the counties of Ontario, Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward, apples generally promise a fair to good crop, probably 60 to 70 per cent. of that of last year. Duchess and other summer apples are reported a nearly full crop. Fall apples, medium, Spies only fair. Greenings fair to good. Baldwin and Russets good. Ben Davis very good. Peaches and sour cherries very good. Hail and Westworth Counties—All varieties of apples generally reported a fair to light crop only, with Spies and Kings better than other varieties. Early and late pears are variously reported a failure to a good crop, averaging probably fair, with Keiffers good. Plums and cherries a full crop.

Niagara District—Elberta peaches are a fair to good crop with other varieties very good. Early and late pears generally light, with the exception of Keiffers, which promise a good crop. Plums probably will be a medium crop only, reports varying greatly from very light to food. Cherries generally do not promise as big a crop as last year. Frost also is reported to have caused considerable damage to cherries and plums, many growers reporting a heavy drop of fruit. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries, all give promise of a good crop, though considerable winter killing of raspberries is reported. Grapes, especially bunch grapes from the lake and in low places, suffered very considerably from the frost of May 27th. Probably the total crop will be affected 25 per cent. or more.

Fruit generally through the Niagara district is reported looking well, but a growing much at the time the reports were in, owing to the continued cold weather, many growers looking for a heavy crop of fruit.

Welland County—All apples average a light crop. Pears and plums good. Cherries good but not as heavy as 1914. Elberta peaches fair to good, other varieties heavy. Considerable damage to grapes from frost.

Norfolk—All varieties of apples give promise of a light to fair crop only. Peaches are a fair crop. Middlesex reports heavy damage from frost of all varieties of fruit, most correspondents stating that the fruit crop is practically ruined, with the possible exception of Spies, which were hardly in bloom at the time of the frost. Fruit prospects were fair up until the time of frost.

Lambton County also suffered severely in many parts from the frost, especially orchards on low-lying lands. Generally speaking, the Lambton apple crop will be light, though Kings and Russets are fair to good. Peaches and plums are also severely frosted. Plums are a medium crop. Pears light.

Huron, Grey, Bruce and Simcoe report a fair to light crop of apples, the frost doing very severe damage in many sections, some reports stating that the crop was practically ruined.

A very considerable increase in the acreage of strawberries planted out this year is reported from Hants, Wentworth, Lincoln and Norfolk Counties.

Canning factories generally seem to be offering prices if anything a little below those of last year. Prices reported for strawberries range from \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 24-qt. crate; for raspberries \$1.60 to \$1.65.

THE POULTRY WORLD

CARE OF GROWING CHICKS.

Extreme care is necessary in caring for chicks during the growing season in order to secure strong, productive stock. The chicks should be kept in a healthy condition, always growing and free from vermin.

It must be recognized that proper feeding is only one of the factors concerned in the successful rearing of chicks. Proper hatching and proper brooding are also of great importance if strong, healthy flocks are to be raised.

Scum and mouldy foods are responsible for numerous losses every year, and too great care cannot be taken to see that all the foods to which the chicks have access are free from any trace of mould or fermentation. Grains that have heated, though they may not show any trace of mould, are often injurious and should not be fed. Soft foods which have been mixed with water or milk sour quickly, especially if exposed to the sun, and should not be used if there is the slightest trace of fermentation.

It is a great deal more economical in the long run to throw away tainted food than to take the chance of injuring whole flocks of young chicks by its use. All troughs or other utensils used in feeding chicks should be cleaned and scalded frequently and kept scrupulously free from any trace of mould or fermentation. Great care should be taken in the use of foods which, while neither mouldy nor sour, are soiled by being trampled by the chicks or mixed with soil or droppings. The danger of infection is such that it is never safe to use foods that are in that condition. Remember that only the cleanest foods should be placed before young chicks.

There is practically no danger of over-feeding chicks after they are three or four weeks old and are running at large. They should then be induced to eat the largest possible quantity of food in order to secure rapid growth and development.

A large proportion of the diseases which affect young chicks is due to improper feeding or to infurrow foods. Frozen vegetables, tainted meat or foodstuffs which are not in perfect condition are liable to cause sour crop, inflammation of the crop or stomach, and intestinal and liver disorders, including some forms of so-called "white diarrhoea."

When chicks are out of confinement, slight modifications in rationing or methods may result in correcting the tendency to disease. It is much better to protect the health of the chicks by careful feeding than to resort to drugs after diseased conditions have developed.

During early stages of the chick's life, when intestinal troubles are most common, the use of boiled milk and boiled rice will be of great assistance in correcting any tendency toward diarrhoea or inflammation. Boiled milk should be given to drink, and boiled rice should be supplied twice a day in place of the regular feed. Rice should be boiled in a double boiler until it is thoroughly cooked and as dry as possible. When cold, any surplus moisture should be taken up by mixing it with fine bran, secured by sifting ordinary bran through a flour sieve and discarding the coarser grade. Bran itself has a decided tonic effect and the combination of bran and boiled rice will often check what might otherwise become a serious epidemic of diarrhoea. Charcoal also will be found of great value in preventing this trouble.

Boiled rice and milk are not sufficient to correct the tendency to diarrhoea, a mild stimulant, such as ground mustard, cayenne pepper or ginger, may be added, only enough being mixed with the soft food to be noticeable to the taste. This may be given as long as conditions require its use, but no longer. Serious liver disorders may result from too long continued use of pepper or ginger.

Chicks suffering from diarrhoea usually have symptoms which are not difficult to recognize. The chicks seem to be weak and to possess little vitality. Within a few days there is a thin, whitish discharge, which soon becomes sticky and clogs the vent or there may be only a streak of whitish substance adhering to the down.

The lack of vitality becomes more evident as the disease progresses. The infected chicks become listless and huddle together. They seem to be chilly and spend much time beneath the hen or the mother hen. The appetite is lost, the wings droop and the feathers are ruffled.

As a rule the chicks which resist the disease are never able to make up the loss due to this early disease, although they may become fully developed.

Every effort should be made to eliminate from the flock all birds that have at any time been infected with disease.—Or. Thomas J. Clemens, in N. Y. Sun.

NOTES.

This is the time of the year for the beginner to purchase the brooding stock for future operations. It is at this time the brooder of high-grade stock, now that hatching season is over, is willing to dispose of part of his stock at a fair price to make room for the fast-growing young fowls. Purchase now and get the cream of the flock.

Poultry failures can always be traced to lack of knowledge in poultry methods. The fault has in almost all cases been laid at the door of the hen, when it should have been placed to those who attempted to manage her. Properly managed, the poultry business at all times can be made to pay a fair profit.

Beginners in the majority of cases, when purchasing stock and eggs, or day-old chicks, obtain their money's worth. The great source of any trouble lies in the fact that the average beginner seeks the bargain counter. Purchasing cheap stock, eggs or chicks, will always prove a disappointment, for expectations are greater than should be expected.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKETS.	
Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0.25 0.25
Butter, choice dairy	0.25 0.25
Spring chickens, dressed	0.25 0.25
Chickens, yearlings, dressed	0.25 0.25
Ed. lb.	0.20 0.21
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0.20 0.22
Apples, harvest, bbl.	3.00 3.50
Raspberries, box	0.10 0.13
Red currants, bkt.	0.35 0.40
Black currants, bkt.	0.35 0.40
Blueberries	1.00 1.25
Gooseberries, 11-qt. bkt.	0.40 0.60
Cherries, sweet, 11-qt. bkt.	1.25 1.50
Potatoes, new, bbl.	2.25 2.50
Onions, hamper	0.90 1.00
Strawberries, basket	0.08 0.09
Asparagus, basket	1.00 1.50
Tomatoes, basket	1.00 1.25
Cabbage, Can., bushel	0.35 0.40
Cantaloupes, Can., case	5.50 6.00
Watermelons, dozen	0.30 0.60
Cauliflowers, each	1.00 2.00

MEATS—WHOLE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	\$10.50 \$11.75
Do., hindquarters	15.00 16.00
Do., choice sides	12.50 13.50
Do., common, cwt.	11.00 12.00
Veals, common, cwt.	7.00 9.00
Do., prime	12.00 14.00
Shop hogs	12.00 13.00
Do., heavy	10.00 10.50
Spring lambs	20.00 22.00
Mutton, light	12.00 14.00

LIVE STOCK.	
Butcher cattle, choice	8.50 8.50
Do., do. medium	7.50 8.10
Do., do. common	6.50 6.50
Butcher cows, choice	11.00 12.00
Do., do. medium	7.50 7.50
Do., do. common	6.50 6.50
Do., do. canners	4.00 4.75
Do., bulls	7.50 7.50
Feeding steers	6.75 7.35
Stockers, choice	6.50 7.00
Do., light	4.75 4.75
Milkers, choice	6.50 9.00
Springers	6.50 9.00
Sheep, ewes	5.50 6.75
Bucks and culs	5.50 6.00
Lambs	10.00 11.50
Hogs, off cars	9.50 9.50
Hogs, f. o. b.	8.75 9.00
Calves	9.00 10.00

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, washed, combed, fleece (coarse) 30 to 40c.	30c. 30c.
Fleece (medium) 30 to 40c.	30c. 30c.
Washed clothing fleece (fine) 40 to 42c.	40c. 40c.
Washed as to quality (course) 38 to 40c.	38c. 38c.
Unwashed as to quality (fine) 40 to 42c.	40c. 40c.
Washed rejections, (burry, cotton, chaff, etc.) 28 to 30c.	28c. 28c.
Unwashed fleece (coarse) 28 to 30c.	28c. 28c.
Unwashed fleece (medium) 30 to 32c.	30c. 30c.
Unwashed fleece (fine) 32 to 34c.	32c. 32c.
Green fat per lb.	Country Hides, 16 to 17c. pre lb.

CALF SKINS—City skins green, flat, 15c. per lb. Country skins, 17c. per lb. Part cured, 16 to 17c. per lb. according to condition and take off. Deacons or Rob. Calf skin, 18 to 19c. HOESKIDES—City take off \$4.00 to \$4.50. Country take off \$3.75 to \$4.25. No. 2 \$3.25 to \$3.75. SHEEPSKINS—City. Sheepskins, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Country Sheepskins 75c to \$2.00. Spring lambs and shearings 30 to 60c.

TALLOW—City rendered solid in barrels, No. 1 6 to 1-1/2c. Country, 5 to 6-1/2c. No. 1 6 to 6-1/2c. No. 2 5-1/2 to 6c. HORSE HAIR—Farmer pedlar stock 35 to 40c. per lb.—Hallain's Weekly Market Report.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
July	1.35 1/2	1.35 3/4	1.35 1/2	1.35 3/4
Oct.	1.07 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.06 3/4	1.07 1/2
Dec.	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.49 1-1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.39 to \$1.48; No. 2 Northern, \$1.36 to \$1.46; July, \$1.36; Sep. 1.36; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 1-2 to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 51 1-2 to 52c. Flour, higher; fancy patents, \$7.10; first extra, \$6.70; second clears, \$4.40. Bran, \$2.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.45; No. 1 Northern, \$1.38 to \$1.44; No. 2 Northern, \$1.36 to \$1.40; July, \$1.36; Sep. 1.36; Linseed—Cash, \$1.72; July, \$1.70 to 1.72; September, \$1.74.

AT TO-DAY'S CHEESE MARKET.

Brooklyn—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offering were 2,316 colored and 1,633 white. One lot of colored sold by one buyer to one buyer, changed hands at 13 1-2c; balance refused. Vanhook Hill—There were 1,603 white and 282 colored cheeses on hand. Price offered, 13 1-2c. None sold on the board. Several factories sold on street at price offered on board. Six buyers present.