SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX.—JUNE 2, 1912.

Hypocrisy and Sincerity.—Matt. 6: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. How to give (vs. 1-4.) 1. Take heed—Even in so solemn a matter as alms-giving and other religious exercises, there is danger of performing them with a wrong spirit. Alms—The Greek word which is translated alms in this verse is a more general term than the one rendered alms in v. 2. Here it means righteousness as in R. V. It includes almsgiving, prayer and fasting, the ordinary religious acts of that time. Before men—The motive in performing these acts must not be to win the applause of others. No reward of your Father—The motive was "to be seen of men," and that end was gained, but there was no reward from God. 2. When thou doest thine alms—Jesus recognized the fact that the Pharisees practised charity. It was a part of their religion and commendable in itself, and incumbent upon every child of God. Alms includes all acts of kindness to the poor, as providing food, clothing, shelter and whatever is necessary to prevent suffering. Almsgiving does not make one a Christian, but a true Christian does not neglect this duty. Do not sound a trumpet—It may be that the Pharisees were accustomed to call the attention of the people to the gifts they were bestowing by sounding trumpets, but it is more probable that the expression which the Saviour here uses warns against ostentation in the act of almsgiving.

3. Let not thy left hand know—A symbol of secrecy in striking contrast to the display made by hypocrites. 4. Thine alms may be in secret—Thy great Jewish teachers taught secrecy in giving, but the Pharisees in practise violated their own teachings. Seeth in secret—Although the alms are in secret, the Father knows all about them. Reward thee openly—The reward will be peace and approval of conscience, the satisfaction of having aided another, and a nobility of character unknown to the silfish and sordid, or to those who seek the applause of men.

II. How to pray (vs. 5-15.) 5. When thou prayest—It is taken for granted that God's people pray. Jesus approaches a very vital part of the religious life. Prayer implies the existence of a being who has wisdom, power and compassion, and it implies dependence and faith on the part of the one praying. As the hypocites—Jesus gives directions regarding prayer first negatively. The motive must not be for show. Standing—This was the usual posture of the Jews in prayer. The early Christians followed a more uniform practise of kneeling. See Acts 9: 40; 20: 36. The posture is not essential. So far as the act is significant, kneeling is assuredly the more reverential."—Whedon In the synagogues—This was a proper place for prayer, but no place to vaunt one's own piety. They prayed to attract attention, standing apart from the rest as if deeply engaged in prayer, yet glancing around to see if they were noticed.

6. shut thy door—In contrast to the practise of the Pharisee. All spectators are excluded. to thy Father—The prayer is intended to reach only the ear of God. which is in secret—He is the Invisible God, but we can realize his presence. seeth in secret—He is everywhere present and knows all things. He looks into the deepest recesses of the heart. He knows our needs and the sincerity of our requests. shall recompense thee (R.V.—The prayer will be answered by granting the request made or by withholding what we ask and giving something that is better for us. 7. vain repetitions, as the heathen—This forbids the practise of repeating set forms of prayer over and over in a mechanical way. much speaking—The Jews had a saying, "Every one that multiplies prayer is heard," but Jesus taught differently. 8. your Father knoweth—Although he knows, he delights to hear his children ask in sincerity and faith.

9. after this manner—The Lord's prayer, as it is usually called, is both a form for us to use (Luke 11:2), and a model for all prayer. It contains all the elements of true prayer. our Father—The opening word of the prayer indicates that all of us have an interest in God. Here is an intimacy of relation that is an inspiration to everyone that loves God. which art in heaven—"Which" formerly expressed quality, and the words, "which are in heaven," mean, who art of such a nature as to be in heaven." While God is everywhere, yet we speak of his abode. hallowed be thy name—Thy name be held sacred, revered. 10. thy kingdom come—This petition asks for the coming of Christ's kingdom of grace, love, peace and power in the hearts of men and among men.

11. give us—God is our Father, hence we may reasonably and with expectation look to him for the things we need. daily bread—What we need for to-day, of temporal good and spiritual as well. We labor to earn our bread, yet it all comes from God. 12. forgive us our debts—Sin is represented as a debt, which God alone can forgive. Henry says, "Sin is an old debt, a just debt, a great and growing debt." We are utterly unable to discharge the debt, and can do nothing but throw ourselves upon the divine mercy. as we forgive—This petition is a plea for forgiveness with the measure of forgiveness expressed, "As we also have forgiven our debtors" (R. V.) 13. lead us not into temptation—Trials await God's children, and this petition asks that we be not permitted to enter those tests that will try us beyond our power to endure. deliver us from evil—The deliverance asked for is from all evil, temporal and spiritual. We can pray this prayer in faith that God will hear the answer. 14. if ye forgive—If you have a forgiving spirit towards us, trespasses—Offences, your Father will also forgive. This emphasizes and explains the petition in the prayer for forgiveness. 15. neither will your Father forgive—Much is involved in praying the Lord's prayer in sincerity. We shall be unforgiven unless we forgive.

III. How to fast (vs. 16-18). 16. When ye fast—The Jews fasted twice each week. Disfigure their faces—In their attempts to express penitence of heart the Pharisees either veiled their faces or left them unwashed in token of grief. Their reward—Simply to be seen of men. 17. Anoint...wash—This was the customary, daily course of the Jews, hence Jesus told them to follow it when fasting. 18. Not unto men—Religious acts performed to be observed by others are hollow mockery. The sincere in heart perform their duties with God's glory in view.

Questions.—What religious duties are treated in this lesson? What does the word "alms" in the first lesson mean? What is the meaning in the second verse? What reward has the hyprocite for his alms and prayers? What are the directions for true almsgiving? What was wrong about the praying of the hyprocites? What is the method of true prayer? Name the petitions in the Lord's prayer. What are the conditions of our being forgiven? What directions are given as to fasting?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Genuine and spurious piety.

I. Defined in the practice of religion.

II. Defined in the heart devotions.

III. Defined in the personal life.

I. Defined in the practice of religion. Jesus ever sought in his instructions and by reproof to enable his hearers to see the contrast between the false and true in matters of religion, and thus to lead them to the higher life and to his standing of truie piety. The first radical pervision of religious life, set forth here, consisted in the desire to appear religious before men. The practice of almsgiving was commendable and belonged to the duties which were prescribed in the law as touching man's duty to man. It was a deed of justice as well as of mercy. The best works become sin if done only for the sake of appearance. The Pharisees performed these religious duties in a loud, ostentatious and unprofitable manner. In comparison they were like the "noisy, foaming torrent which, with a rock for its bed and barrenness on its banks, makes itself seen and heard," quite in contrast with the genuine, gracious piety, affluent in blessings, but retiring from observation. Reward comes to both; to the former, the applause of men, which they sought, but the disapprobation of God whom they mocked; to the latter, a reward suited to their devotion and bestowed by the heavenly Father.

II. Defined in the heart devotions. It is the test of a man, what he is when alone with God. Prayer is intended to remind him that his Father, his home and his eternal inheritance are above. In God all the nobelest aspirations are above. In God all the noblest aspirations of men are met. Secret prayer is indispensable to the development of spiritual life because of the needs which can be presented in no other way. Its privacy promotes meditation and heart scrutiny. Its object is to be alone with God, to cultivate heart religion and to obtain needed supplies of grace. The secret life of the Christian is the most important, and the silent influences of secret prayer the most productive. Prayer is an act of the heart and not of the lips. The Lord's prayer contains the essence of the Old Testament. In this prayer we are taught to depend upon and confide in God as children. What faith says "Father," love says, "Our." The same spirit of adoption dwells alike in all the children of God. The Lord's prayer is an intercession for others, as well as for ourselves. Fatherhood indicates personality. Our sonship has its duties. The heart grows so full of God that it can hold nothing else, and its contemplations expand to the limits of the whole earth. Doing God's will dignifies the humblest lot. This shows us with what meek acquiescence we should pray, for we have made mistakes enough by following our own will. Growing in the knowledge of His will, we are guided in our desire for its accomplishment. He ever wills our present and everlasting welfare. The prayer for daily bread is the language of personal need, and conscious dependence. Earthly interests have an appropriate place in our prayer. God's providence is our surest estate, his bounty our best treasure, and his fatherly care our most certain support. There can be no genuine prayer for forgiveness without a forgiving spirit.

III. Defined in the personal life. The proper and genuine tendency of religion is inward, for God rules the secret sanctuary of spiritual life. It can not be true piety which primarily tends to externalism and show. Sinful intentions in the heart destroy the merit of holy outward acts. Outward appearances when fasting should betoken spiritual triumph and rest. Let sincere fasting be concealed under the cheerful garb of holy festivity. Christ urged the importance of this matter in almsgiving, in prayer and in fasting. The gospel points out the great life that lies beyond and charges man so to conduct himself in this life that he may gain the higher. This prayer points heavenward.

T. R. A.

WHITE MOURNING

That is What Astor's Young Widow Will Wear.

New York, May 27.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who at nineteen was widowed by the Titanic disaster, will wear white—not black—as mourning for her husband.

Mrs. Astor wished—indeed, felt it obligatory on her—to wear the deepest mourning. But Mrs Force, her mother, believes she is too young to drape herself with black cloth and black crepe. Such funeral trappings might depress her spirits, even affect her health, at this the most important time of her life.

So Mrs. Force has overruled her daughter's wish, and has ordered widow's weeds of white for her. The gowns are cut on the simplest lines and, like the millinery, are being made at a fashionable Fifth avenue mourning clothes store.

At the shop where the Astors white morning is being made, it is said that white mourning robes are being more and more worn.

The Chinees wear white as emblematic of the purified spirit of the departed.

For generations purple has been the hue of royal and official mourning. In Venice the funeral gondolas are red.

Violet or purple is the Turk's mourning color. He wears it because it is the hue of the earliest flowers of spring and to him symbolizes hope on the one side and sorrow on the other.

Yellow is worn as mourning by many orientals.

FARM AND GARDEN

MONEY IN RAISING COLTS.

I will contribute a little of my experience with brood mares. The first team I ever owned, nine years ago, was mules. At the suggestion of my landlord I exchanged the mules for a pair of good mares and began to raise colts. In the last eight years I have raised thirteen colts, some fillies, some horses, but most of them mules, writes W. R. Cockrell, in Farm and Ranch.

I sold some of these colts at weaning time, but have kept most of them until old enough to work. I have sold eleven for which I received $1,050, and have two fillies yet, two and three years old, that are well worth $250. More than this, in the last six years I have raised and sold six good cows. I never sell a heifer, and if the calf happens to be a bull, I sell it and buy a heifer, raise it, breed it, and when it comes in sell it for $50.

One can scarcely miss the expense. Five years ago (at the suggestion of this same landlord) I bought 53 acres of land, paying $65 per acre, and only paying down $6.25. While this land is not entirely paid out, yet I am proud to say I see the end. We have been improving our home little by little all the while and enjoy it more each year.

I am thankful for the suggestions of a good landlord and the help of good brood mares. Let us all remember that life is just what we make it.

MORE INTEREST IN HOGS.

It is very clear that the interest in hog breeding in this country is on the increase. A gentleman who attended a prominent state fair in the west says there was always a crowd among the live stock, but there was a throng of interested people, mostly farmers and their wives, where the hogs were on exhibition. One farmer told him that he had always raised hogs, more or less, but he had done so with the idea that a hog is a hog. He looked at it differently now, and was at the fair determinted to learn what a good hog is. That, he says, was the general sentiment, and similar sentiments come to us from other directions—from everywnere, in fact. We are glad of it, for it is just as easy to raise good stock as bad, and the good stock brings most money—we sincerely believe great profits. If you can do nothing else, breed only to good males.

GRAPES ON THE FARM.

Every farmer in the grape-growing section may have a profitable bit of ground to grapes—a small vineyard. Not only the local but the shipping demand is growing and prices are remunerative. Besides, grapes are a very useful fruit in the family. No fruit is more healthful, and it may be put up in many easy and cheap ways.

Grape vines require very little attention. They must be staked in a way to keep them off the ground, and in the very early spring should be cut back and pruned closely. That is about all there is to it. The grapes are borne on entirely new growth and close pruning increases their growth, and admits the needed sunshine.

ALFALFA TRUTHS.

Alfalfa may be successfully raised on almost any type of soil, provided that it is well drained, sweet, free of weeds and well supplied with organic matter and mineral plant food.

Good drainage must be provided.

The ground must be free of weed seeds.

If the soil is sour, it must be limed before alfalfa can do well.

Soils lacking in fertility should be well manured, as alfalfa requires large amounts of plant food.

Inoculation of the soil will generally be necessary, and must not be neglected. Soil from a good alfalfa field or from a place where sweet clover is growing should be used for inoculating.

The best land on the farm should be used for the first trial of alfalfa. If successful, it will pay better than any other crop.

Alfalfa is an excellent feed for all kinds of live stock.

It is rich in flesh forming and milk producing nutrients.

It is more digestible than red clover and is not far behind such materials as wheat bran in feeding value.

Alfalfa will yield from three to six tons of hay per acre per season, according to the fertility of the soil.

FARM FURROWS.

All good bolts and nuts should be removed from old machinery that is to be disposed of as scrap iron. It often happens that a single nut or bolt is worth more to a busy farmer than the whole amount received from the sale of an old binder.

We quite often hear some farmers say that when a gas tractor is made that will successfully handle all farm machinery they will sell their horses and buy one. Their theory is sound, but who are they going to sell their horses to when gas tractors are made as perfect as that.

It is a pleasure to sit by and watch the work horses pick up the frist green grass that appears in the spring. No doubt it tastes about the same to them as the first "garden sass" does to the human being.

Our friends, the song birds, are with us again for another long season, and the man who would kill or injure a single one intentionally is but little better than a brute. What could be more desolate than a summer without song birds?

The diameter of the silo should be regulated according to the size of the herd, as to the material to be used in its construction much will depend on where a man lives and the size of his bank account. The hollow brick silo having two air spaces is, perhaps, the best that can be built, but the first cost is greater than most of the others.

It is not a wise farmer who makes a line over a muddy field just because he has a disc that will not clog and horses that are able to pull it. The work done by the horses is hard enough but the work done to the field is worse than worthless.

A very good seed bed may be made in the stalk field by going over it twice with a sharp disc. The second discing is the one that does the finest work, the first one merely breaks down the stalks and scratches the earth.

Hen manure is an excellent fertilizer, but it is not the thing for potato ound. Well-rotted cow manure is better and does the best service if applied after the potatoes are planted. If it starts the weeds, so much the better. Kill the weeds by frequent cultivation.

Flax used to be more extensively grown than it is now. The linseed mills have been conducting campaigns to get more farmers to try flax growing, since they are finding their raw material shorter every year. Flax is now high in price, and all flax products are consequently high accordingly.

In the Poultry World

"You bet," said the man, "I've certainly got some dandy chickens. They are all pedigreed but three, and I couldn't catch them."

Both parties are evidently sincere in their belief that it is the legband that makes the fowl a show bird. Neither of them will make a successful poultryman until he learns that the band merely carries the name of the individual fowl, and cuts no more ice than the name Smith, Robinson or Snodgrass has to do with the real worth of the man who bears it.

ANCESTRAL QUALITY FIRST.

In selecting a bird for the breeding pen the first thing to consider is the quality of the bird's ancestors. This comes before the real merit of the individual specimen, since the high scoring bird might be worth almost any price for exhibition purposes, but not be worth a dollar as a breeder. When we can trace a bird's lineage back through several generations and find that in each one the same desirable points come out good and strong, we can be reasonably sure that these same good points will continue to appear if the other half of the pen does not counteract them, and the longer these features have been bred in line the surer the bird will be to transmit them to his progeny.

"BLOOD WILL TELL."

To illustrate, a few years ago we paid what was then considered a high price for a sitting of Rose Comb Red eggs. Only one cockerel was hatched from the lot, and he was no more than a fair specimen of what a red should be. His sire, grandsire and great-grandsire were among the best of their day in both shape and color, and for this reason we mated him to a pen of choice pullets. The result was highly satisfactory, as he gave us better stock than we secured from birds that were his superior in general appearance, but his inferiors in breeding. The strong points of his sire and grandsire and great-grandsire came out strong in this mating. When he was one year old he was better than when he was a cockerel, and when two years old he had improved so much more that we considered him good enough to show. We won third prize the first place going to one of his sons. Birds of poorer breeding that outshone him as cockerels deteriorated with each succeeding year.

We have at the present time a cock bird who won second as cock in two of Michigan's best shows. He is a good bird, but we do not raise him in our special matings as we know nothing about his pedigree. It may be of the best, while on the other hand perhaps he was the only good bird in an ordinary scrub flock. As we do not care to run the risk incurred in using a bird of unknown ancestry in our breeding pens we have put him in one of our range flocks. A few years ago a man started in with some good stock, good enough so that he won more than his share of ribbons at the local shows where the competition was pretty strong. Every year since then he has "swapped roosters," consequence of which he has not advanced a step, while his competitors have shot him out of the field entirely.

BREEDING AND INDIVIDUALITY REQUIRED.

In an article in one of the poultry journals a month or two ago I spoke of "putting as much importance in the breeding behind the bird as in the bird himself." Snortly afterward I received a letter from a fancier who asked: Do you mean that breeders will pay well for good stock, even if the birds themselves are not as perfect as those of unknown pedigree? I do not understand you, and you know you are writing for a few people, at least, who know as little about the poultry business as I do."

That is just what I do mean, and what I have tried to make clear in this article. The first question asked by the fancier of experience when buying a bird for his breeding pens is, "What is his score?" Of course there are other questions which must be answered to his satisfaction before he will close the deal, but a careful breeder will not risk destroying the results of years of scientific mating by the introduction among his breeders of a bird without pride of ancestry. C. N. Whittaker.

Green bone, when properly ground, is absolutely the best food for fowls. It provides all the elements for producing the egg and some to spare for the maintenance of the bird. Green bone contains meat, blood and a large amount of phosphate of lime, together with other nutritious mineral substances in partial solution.

As a matter of fact, the word "strain" doesn't mean very much these days in most cases.

While those old hens are doing the incubator act so faithfully do not forget that they must have some grit and charcoal. These two articles are very important items in keeping the bowels in order, and if she does her work properly she has no time to run all over the place to pick up those necessities of nature and it is not likely they can be found if chickens have been kept long on the same ground.

If you want to raise chicks to maturity, make them work hard for their food, but be sure that they get enough.

It will be noticed that hens on the farm range in spring are very active in securing green grass and worms. In like manner, if the hens can be kept actively engaged in winter in securing their feeds they will be healthier and lay more.

Do not leave a pail of water standing in the yard, or the chicks may fail into it to drink.

YOUNG LADY SUICIDED.

North Battleford, Sask., May 27.—Miss Devins, North Battleford, daughter of one of the most prominent families in the Northwest, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Her action was prompted, it is thought, by her engagement being broken off on Sunday with the man with whom she was to be married.

Says one of Georgia's philosophers: "So long as I'm a-livin' and have groceries and firewood, and warm clothes, and don money, and good health, my mouth am dry, I reckon, in the right weather for me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$12 00	$12 50
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 28
Eggs, dozen	0 23	0 25
Chickens, lb.	0 20	0 23
Do., Spring	0 45	0 50
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 23
Apples, bbl.	3 00	4 50
Potatoes, bag	1 85	2 00
Cabbage, dozen	0 50	0 60
Beef, hindquarters	12 50	14 50
Do., forequarters	8 50	9 50
Do., choice, carcase	11 00	12 50
Do., medium, carcase	9 50	10 50
Veal, prime	11 00	12 50
Mutton, prime	10 00	12 00
Lamb	17 00	19 00
Spring lambs	4 50	10 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$ 5 45
Do., Redpath's	5 45
Do., Acadia	5 40
Imperial granulated	5 30
Beaver granulated	5 30
No. 1 yellow	5 05

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Trade here continues good. Strawberries more plentiful and easier.

Oranges, navels	$ 2 75	$ 3 25
Lemons, case	2 75	3 25
Bananas, bunch	1 75	2 00
Pineapples, case	3 25	3 50
Potatoes, new, hamper	3 00	0 00
Onions, Egyptian, sack	3 00	0 00
Strawberries, quart	0 15	0 00
Cabbage, new, crate	2 75	3 00
Asparagus, dozen	1 00	0 00
Tomatoes, Floida	3 25	4 00
Spinach	0 75	1 00

THE SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices at which re-cleaned seeds are being sold to the trade:

Alsike, No. 1, bushel	$15 00	$16 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	14 50	15 00
Red clover, No. 1, bushel	15 00	16 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	14 00	15 00
Timothy, No. 1, bushel	9 00	9 50
Do., No. 2, bushel	8 50	9 00
Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel	12 00	12 50
Do., No. 2, bushel	10 50	11 00

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: Trade is very slow at the city cattle market this morning. Cattle are plentiful, but buyers are scarce. Price changes are unimportant. Sheep and lambs are steady.

Receipts, 53 cars of 700 cattle, 223 sheep and 500 hogs and 113 calves.

W. Dunn bought 40 sheep at 6c, 200 calves at 6 3-4 cents, and 40 spring lambs at $5.75 each.

Export cattle, choice	$ 7 60	$ 8 00
Do., medium	6 99	7 75
Do., bulls	4 50	6 25
Butchers' cattle, choice	7 00	7 50
Do medium	6 40	6 90
Do. common	5 50	6 25
Butchers' cows, choice	6 00	6 50
Do., medium	5 00	5 50
Do., canners	2 00	3 00
Do., bulls	5 00	6 25
Feeding steers	5 75	6 50
Stockers choice	5 50	6 25
Do., light	5 00	5 25
Milkers choice, each	40 00	60 00
Springers	40 00	60 00
Sheep, ewes	5 00	5 50
Bucks and culls	4 00	5 00
Lambs, springers	4 00	7 00
Hogs, fed and watered	8 90	9 00
Hogs, f.o.b.	8 65	8 75
Calves	2 00	7 50
Hogs, delivered	9 00	9 10

OTHER MARKETS.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.17; No. 1 northern, $1.16; No. 2 do., $1.14; May, $1.15 1-2 nominal; July, $1.15 1-2; September, $1.06 1-4 bid.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	104⅛	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞	103⅝
July	105	105¼	105	105¼	104⅝

	To-day.	Yest.
Oats—		
May	43¾	44¼
July	45⅜	45
May (ex No. 1 feed)	44⅛	43

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Close.—Wheat.—May, $1.14 1-8; July, $1.14 3-8; September, $1.05. No. 1 hard, $1.16 7-8. No. 1 northern, $1.15 7-8 to $1.10 1-8; No. 2 northern, $1.13 7-8 to $1.14 1-8; No. 3 wheat, $1.12 to $1.12 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 56c to 57c. Oats—No. 3 white, 50c to 52c. Rye—No. 2, 86 1-2c. Bran—$23.50 to $24. Flour—First patents, $5.50 to $5.75; second patents, $5.10 to $5.45; first clears, $5.30 to $5.45; second clears, $2.80 to $3.10.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific live stock market the receipts of live stock for the week amounted to eighty cattle, 350 sheep and lambs, 1,040 hogs and 1,950 calves. The offerings on the market this morning consisted of 600 cattle, 300 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 1,500 calves.

An active trade was done in cattle, there being a good demand from both butchers and packers, as they were all short of supplies, and the market in consequence was cleaned up early at firm prices. Top quality steers sold at $8 good at $7.50 to $7.75, and the lower grades from that down to $6 to $6.50 per 100 lbs. There was a brisk demand for butchers' cows and sales were made freely at from $4 to $6.75, and the bulls offered brought from $4.50 to $6.25 per 100 pounds.

The demand for sheep and lambs was brisk, and prices ruled firm, with sales of sheep at from $5 to $6 each, and spring lambs at from $4 to $8 each, while calves sold freely at from $5 to $8 each. The tone of the market for hogs was strong, and prices were firmly maintained with an active trade in selected lots, at $9.25 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Woodstock—Offering, was 900; highest bid, 13 1-2c; no sales. Selling on street at same price.

Madoc — Four hundred and fifty-five boxes of cheese were boarded. Sold at 13 1-2c.

Campbellford, Ont.—505 boarded white; 270 sold at 13 1-2c; balance at 13 7-16c; all sold.

Stirling, Ont.—At to-day's Cheese Board 605 boxes were boarded. All sold at 13 3-8c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot, steady.

No. 2 red western winter—8s 3 1-2d.

No. 3 Manitoba—8s 11d.

Futures—Firm; May, 7s 10 3-4d; July, 7s 7 3-8d; Oct., 7s 5 1-2d.

Corn—Spot, quiet; American mixed, new, 6s 11 1-2d; new, 6s 11d, futures, easy; July, 5s 4 3-8d;

Flour—Winter patents, 30s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£10 to £11.

Beef—Extra India mess—120s.

Pork, prime mess, western—85s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 60s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 55s 6d.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 58s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s 6d.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 57s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 56s 6d.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 52s 6d.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 47s 6d.

Lard, prime western, in tierces, 51s 6d.

American, refined, 54s.

Cheese—Canadian finest, white, new, 68s.

Tallow, prime city, 32s 9d.

Turpentine spirits, 36s 6d.

Resin, common, 16s 9d.

ePtroleum, refined, 9 3-8d.

Linseed oil, 46s 3d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts estimated at 17,000.

Market—Steady to 10c lower.

Beeves	$ 6 00	$ 9 30
Texas steers	6 00	7 80
Western steers	6 25	7 90
Stockers and feeders	4 40	7 00
Cows and heifers	3 00	7 90
Calves	5 25	9 00

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 27,000.

Market—Slow and generally steady.

Light	7 25	7 72½
Mixed	7 35	7 85
Heavy	7 25	7 85
Rough	7 35	7 55
Pigs	5 00	6 90
Bulk of sales	7 60	7 80

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 20,000.

Market—Weak, and 10c lower.

Native	3 75	6 30
Western	4 00	6 35
Yearlings	5 25	7 35
Lambs, native	5 00	8 75
Western	5 80	9 00

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo report: Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; slow and steady.

Veals—Receipts 400 head; active and 25c lower, $4.50 to $9.25.

Hogs Receipts 3,600 head; fairly active and steady to 5c higher. Heavy and mixed, $7.95 to $8; yorkers, $7.40 to $8; pigs, $7.15 to $7.25; roughs, $6.90 to $7; stags, $5 to $6; dairies, $7.50 to $7.90.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,600 head; slow; sheep, steady; lambs, 15c lower; lambs, $4 to $8.85; a few at $9.10.

WANT PASTORS

2,000 Presbyterian U. S. Churches Without Them.

Old Ministers Dismissed for Younger Ministers.

Louisville, Ky., May 27. — After the surprising declaration that there are 2,000 churches in the United States "pastorless and shepherdless" had been made in a General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church to-day, resolutions were adopted urging that all Presbyterian Commissioners (laymen) keep in close touch with young men who might be candidates for the ministry.

Rev. Joseph W. Cochrane, of Philadelphia, discussing "A Minister's Living Chances" declared: "We hear advices to the effect that a man, to be a minister, must starve. I never knew that to be true. I'll admit that the salaries are not princely, but it can't be remedied except by this very assembly."

Immediately Rev. Dr. Henry J. Becker, of Dayton, Ohio, interrupted: "Hundreds of grey-haired men of the ministry annually are dismissed or cast aside," he declared. "Men of brains, education and good records are eliminated for no other reason than that they are 'too old'."

To this Dr. Becker attributed the gradual decline of successful candidates for the ministry.

BOATS NO USE

Board of Trade Attacked in Parliament.

London, May 27.—The attack of Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, in connection with the Titanic disaster, was renewed in the House of Commons this afternoon, when the slackness of the Board of Trade was very severely handled.

Major Martin Archer Shee, a London Unionist member, started the ball by moving the reduction of the salary of Mr. Buxton, who, he declared, had been convicted by the "damning fact that he had not carried out the recommendations of his own committee."

Charges of absolute neglect and unconcern were hurled at the Board of Trade by various speakers.

Lord Charles Beresford bitterly complained that the Board of Trade had not attempted to carry out its own regulations till after the Titanic tragedy. He demanded the appointment of a new advisory committee to the Board of Trade, whose object should be to render ships able to float after they had received a wound. Lord Charles Beresford intimated that water-tight compartments with smaller doors in the bulkheads which would be more easily closed were a more important question than lifeboats, as there were many days at sea when it was impossible to launch lifeboats with any safety.

This was also the view of Richard Holt, who declared "boats are a rotten reed almost certain to fail in the hour of need." He suggested the provision of bulkheads without any door at all.

"Treasures in heaven" does not refer to material things at all, though some good folks seem to think it does, and act accordingly.—Manchester Union.

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