SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. June 13, 1915.

The Blessedness of Forgiveness.—Psalm 32: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. The joy of pardon (vs. 1, 2). 1. Blessed is he—The original is expressive, "Oh, the blessedness. This blessedness David had experienced upon obtaining forgiveness, and only those who have left the joy of pardon can understand what he here says. Transgression—The violation of the law or the rights of others. Transgression means a going across or beyond proper boundaries. This is one of the terms used to designate sin. Forgiven—A full, instantaneous, irreversible pardon of transgression turns the poor sinner's hell into heaven, and makes the heir of wrath a partaker in blessing. The word rendered "forgiven" is in the original "taken off," or "taken away," as a burden is lifted or a barrier removed. —Spurgeon. Sin—This word means a missing of the mark or a coming short. It indicates a failure to meet God's requirements. Covered—This word is the same in its derivation as that which is translated "atonement." The precious blood of Christ covers the sins of the believer. Sin is something defiling, hideous, and through God's mercy it is covered so that he does not see it or remember it against the pardoned sinner any more forever. 2. The Lord imputeth not iniquity—The Lord does not charge with sin any more those whom he has pardoned. They were guilty, but their sins are borne away, are covered and are no longer written down against them. "The words thus rendered [transgression, sin, iniquity] describe sin in different aspects, (1) as rebellion, or breaking away from God; (2) as wandering from the way, or missing the mark; (3) as depravity, or moral distortion. Forgiveness is also triply described, (1) as the taking away of a burden; (2) as covering, so that the foulness of sin no longer meets the eye of the judge and calls for punishment; (3) as the cancelling of a debt, which is no longer reckoned against the offender."—Cam. Bib. In whose spirit there is no guile—There can be no forgiveness as long as there is a disposition to deceive one's self or the Lord. Sincerity is one of the primary conditions of pardon.

II. The pain of sin concealed (vs. 3, 4). 3. When I kept silence—David had kept his terrible sins of adultery and murder as much to himself as possible for a year. Beth-sheba knew all and Joab knew about the death of Uriah. His sin was covered up from public gaze, but it was not hidden from himself nor from God. My bones waxed old—David's suffering from the pangs of conscience were intense. His trouble affected his physical health, so that his strength was giving way. Through my roaring all the day long—His groaning consisted of moans and other signs of grief that found no expression in words. It was through the mercy of God that he could find no rest from his guilty conscience. He gave no signs of confession, but he gave oft-repeated expression to his sorrow and pain. 4. Thy hand was heavy upon me—God's hand upon the submissive, trusting child is an uplifting, comforting hand. It affords strength and courage for life's labors and pains. It is a protecting, providing hand. To David in his guilt it was a heavy hand, giving him unrest and sorrow unmixed with comfort. My moisture is turned into the drought of summer. A burning, feverish condition of the body existed or a burning desolation of soul. The drought of summer in Palestine is almost like desolation itself. The hills and valleys that in spring are beautifully clad with verdure are parched and barren in summer except where there is a supply of water. Selah— This expression indicates a rest in the music and a change in the thought.

III. Relief in confession (vs. 5-7). I acknowledge my sin unto thee — Nathan, the prophet, was God's messenger to David, and he was led to confess the sins he had long kept buried in his own heart. The burden became so heavy, conviction became so deep, that he made his acknowledgment of guilt. He no longer tried to deceive himself or others. Mine iniquity have I not hid—In this verse the psalmist uses the same words for sin that he did in the first two verses of the psalm. He disclosed his meanness his selfishness, his injustice. I said, I will confess —Under the continual goadings of his conscience he came to the point where he decided to make his confession and carried out his determination. Thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin — David declared with emphasis that it was the Lord that granted forgiveness. There appears here no interposition of priest. David came directly to the Lord with his broken, penitent heart, and he became at once assured that his sins were forgiven. 6. For this—Because David had received a signal victory and found immediate and complete relief from his burden of guilt, therefore all should be encouraged to come to God in sincerity and faith for needed help. In a time when thou mayest be found—It is plainly implied that the thing will come when effective prayer will be impossible. This is a solemn warning not to put off the time of our seeking the Lord. In the floods of great waters—David had such confidence in God from his experience in answered prayer, that he was convinced that he would sustain his trusting children in the midst of the severest tests in life. 7. Thou art my hiding place—A marvelous change had come to David. He had been hiding from God, and his physical strength was giving away under the strain of deep conviction and his attempt to cover up his sin; but with the relief that had come to him from his burden's being lifted, he felt that he had in God a hiding-place, a place of refuge. Thou shalt preserve me from trouble—Trouble [illegible] no real harm when the Lord is with me, rather it shall bring me much benefit, like the file which clears away the rust, but does not destroy the metal.—Spurgeon. Thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance—Just a little while before this he was "roaring all the day long" because of his awful burden of guilt, now he was surrounded on all sides with the music of victory.

IV. Instruction (vs. 8-11). 8 I will instruct thee—The Lord is here speaking. He becomes the instructor of all those who choose to follow him. I will counsel thee with mine eye upon thee (R. V.)—There is a close intimacy between the Lord and those who belong to Him. He notes every movement and with His eye directs them. 9. Be ye not as the horse—The animals here mentioned must be controlled by force. The children of God keep their eyes and ears open to know the course He would have them take. Else they will not come near unto thee (R.V.)—The horse or the mule need the bit or the bridle upon them that the master may control them. Otherwise they would be likely to run away beyond his reach. 10. Many sorrows shall be to the wicked—In the last two verses the psalmist contrasts the condition of the wicked to that of the righteous. He had experienced some of the sorrows of the wicked. Mercy shall compass him about—He may meet the distresses incident to human life, but he is so protected by the mercy of the Lord that he is not greatly affected by them. 11. Be glad in the Lord—The genuine Christian has joy in the Lord —Shout for joy....upright in heart— Not only are the saints permitted to shout the praises of God, but they are directly exhorted to do so. David's "roaring" had evidently been changed into shouting.

Questions.—By whom was this psalm written? At what time and under what circumstances? Who are pronounced blessed? What three words are used to express forgiveness? Why was David in deep distress of soul and body? How did he find relief? How does he show his trust in God? What contrast is drawn between the righteous and the wicked?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Doctrine and experience.

I. A penitent sinner forgiven.

II. A teacher to the penitent.

I. A penitent sinner forgiven. This psalm is a grateful rehearsal of the blessedness of divine forgiveness, illustrated from David's personal experience. It is doctrine explaining facts while facts enforce the doctrine. It tells of sins committed, concealed, rankling within, confessed and put away. David declared how God met the necessity of his case by removing guilt and renovating character. The fact and the consciousness of forgiveness brought comfort to his soul. Man the sinner and God the Saviour are the great themes of this psalm. Under painful consciousness of his guilt, David had lived under a constant depression, bearing a secret, silent burden, a rebel of perverse inclination, self-willed and spiritually deformed, in revolt missing the mark, his life marred by crookedness and deformity. Such was the wretchedness which his sin and silence concerning it entailed upon him. His weird picture is a realistic illustration of the misery of the unrepentent. The absence of inward peace, hitherto possessed, deprived David of that element which sweetened life's sorrow and smoothed its roughness. He had gloom, unrest and a dread of ill. He was robbed of his trust in God until he recognized the radical nature of sin. Then he had a whole catalogue of joyful consequences following his confession. From an abject penitent, moaning day and night under God's heavy hand, David was transformed into a joyful singer of God's goodness, declaring the blessedness of deliverance from remorse and the dreadful pangs of an accusing conscience to a close clinging to God in perfect trust. David proclaimed the mastery and removal of his sin by God's grace, the emancipation from a crushing load, the interment of the evil thing with his wickedness no longer chargeable to him. An accusing conscience was exchanged for the peace of God, his agonizing silence to inexpressible song. He exulted in the blessedness which his forgiveness had secured of him. His words were a burst of thankful rapture. The change in himself was real, the transition marvelous. It was to him a real change from darkness to light.

II. A teacher to the impenitent. David revealed the path which led to divine forgiveness. He made open confession of his sin and ceased from excuses and palliations. His confession was minute and unreserved. His conscious sense of sin was accompanied with self-abasement, self-condemnation, self-abhorrence. He defined wickedness as the absence of a trust in God, leaving the soul exposed to all that is depraved and vicious, with no defence of safeguard, no motive to animate to duty or to warn from iniquity. All sin he counted as a departure from God and that formed its deepest and dargest characteristic. He termed it the source of all corruption and trouble, declaring that it dissolves the union and communion of the soul with God and leads to apostasy. It is manifest in a divergence from the straight line of righteousness into paths that are wrong. David's comfort was not found in his penitence, but in the promises of God. His confession was the breaking down of the barrier raised by impenitence and unbelief. When sin was comprehended in all its evil, God the Redeemer began its cure. It is the work of God in the government of the world to repair the evil which sin has wrought. Evil in its outward aspect was not changed, but to David's soul its spiritual relations was reversed. Out of his past and present experience David counselled others that they should not refuse submission until they were chastened into it. His own experience taught him to be pitiful. His testimony bore counsel and warning. His sinful silence had wrought injury to his soul, had wronged others and offended the goodness of God. Forgiveness had put away the wrath of God, the curse of the law and the fear of death. In God he found a perpetual protector and friend. Peace, freedom and courage were natural blessings coming from ivine guidance. The enjoyment of fellowship combined with instruction is the promise to those who will be guided by God's eye, a promise rich with encouragement and consolation. Those who learn the language of the eye will master the language of the soul.

T. R. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

In strawberry culture the beginner should go slow, getting out a few hundred plants. Select an elevated site, to avoid freezing of the blooms in early spring.

Any good soil that is rich and well drained, that will grow either corn or potatoes, is adapted for strawberries. If possible, use land that has been cultivated in some hoed crop at least two years before setting out the strawberry plants, so as to rid tht soil of weeds as far as possible, and also the white grub, an insect that is destructive to strawberry beds.

Before setting the plants the land must be put in the best possible shape. It must be thoroughly tilled and left smooth and level. If plants come from a distance it is a good plan to have them come early and trench them closely together in a rich spot in the garden, watering and shading them until they revive, and only apply water afterward to keep them in growing condition until rtady to plant out permanently where wanted. The plants can be kept in these close quarters until the other spring work is over, and then set out at any time when the wtather is favorable and the soil in best condition.

When the plants are thus closely trenched together the land that is to take them finally can be thoroughly tined and got in the best possible condition, the weeds killed by frequent cultivation and all stones and rubbish removed.

When finally ready to plant out permanently the plants can be wet down thoroughly, taken up in pans with earth clinging to the roots and set out where wanted.

Strawberry rows should be marked as straight as possible, and from 3 1-2 to 5 feet apart, depending on the kind of culture to be given. If all the runners are allowed to grow, the latter distance, but if best results are attained the rows should be 3 1-2 feet apart, the plants one foot apart in the row, and only four to six young plants allowed to form from one parent, leaving them at regular intervals about the parent plant, and cutting off all others that grow.

The proper time to set strawberry plants is in the early spring, soon as the soil will work nicely. A few plants for the garden may be set in most any growing month, but the condition of plants must be taken into consideration, as they are never so thrifty as in early spring. The plants must be set with roots straight down in the soil, the roots being spread out as much as is possible, so as to come in contact with the soil.

After the plants are set the soil should be stirred shallow close up about them, the horse cultivator started and kept going at least once a week so long as growing lasts. When the runners spread out narrow up the cultivator, but keep it going.

Soon after the plants are set the blooms will appear. These should be cut off the first year, and also the first five or six runners, to give the plant a chance to get stock before having to endure the strain of runner production. The little fruit you would get the first year, if you allow the plants to bear, would be more than offset by the weakened vigor of plants shown in the next year's crop. Everything should be done to make the first crop as large as possible.

There is no iron-clad rule to give in regard to the hoeing. Some growers hoe four times, others six to eight, or even more. It is not best to let the weeds get the start at any time. Frequent stirring of the soil with hoe and cultivator not only kills the weeds but it stimulates vigorous growth, especially until growth is stopped by frost in the fall.

Strawberries require large quantities of concentrated or commercial fertilizers to give best results. We advise using a high-grade fertilizer, analyzing 4 per cent. nitrogen, 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 10 per cent. potash, at the rate of a ton to the acre.

One-third or this should be applied to the soil before the plants are set, one-third during the growing season, between the plants, and the remaining one-third on the rows in the spring before growth starts, the fruiting year. In applying the fertilizer before the plants are set, we mark the ground, scatter the fertilizer on the row, cultivate this in and then mark again for setting the plants.

In applying fertilizer at any time, be careful to crush it off with a broom if any falls on the growing plants. The spring fertilizing of strawberries before fruiting is very important; often it will double the crop. They seem to then need some quick-acting, stimulating manure to help out the plants and force them to bearing a large crop.

On the approach of winter the plants should be mulched with some coarse material, not to keep them warm, but to prevent heaving. The whole surface of the grounds, plants and all, should be covered about three inches, or just enough to entirely hide everything green. The covering should be left until the plants start to grow in the spring, when the most of it should be removed from directly over the plants and placed in the paths between the rows. It is well to leave about one inch of the covering right over the plants, allowing them to grow up through it. This thin covering of mulch acts as a smother to all young weeds that would otherwise spring up to sap the vitality from the plants and to conserve moisture during the fruiting season. For mulching material use marsh hay or any kind of straw free of weed seeds.

All weeds such as dock, thistles, and chickweed, should be removed from the beds in spring before blossoming time.

NOTES.

The boy who likes farm animals will make more spending money by raising calves, sheep, pigs and colts than in leaving the farm to work in town. The farm furnishes a good house while one is getting income from farm animals.

Some folks go at milking as they would at pumping water, acting for all the world just as if the cow had no more feeling than the pump handle they are pulling. Some cows are extremely sensitive in these matters, and shrink as if to get away from their unfeeling milkers. The cow which does this cannot do her best.

Unless a cow's feed is very moist she must have a large quantity of drinking water to insure a good flow of milk. Feed up to the highest notch all of the time cows are being milked.

The power of production in a cow is inherited. If the cow is a good dairy animal by inheritance and is given good care and feed she will become more productive as she increases in age. The quantity rather than the quality of her milk is influenced by feed.

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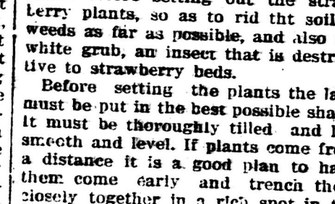

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THE POULTRY WORLD

WHEN REARING CHICKS.

The period of brooding chicks with hens or with artificial brooders depends upon the season of the year. In the early season, or if it is cold or damp during the normal brooding season, the chicks will require to be brooded for a longer time than under normal conditions, which usually lasts from six to ten weeks. After the brooding period is over, that is, when the chicks are old enough and sufficiently well developed to do without heat, the problem of rearing becomes much easier. The rearing of the chicks really includes their care and management from hatching time to maturity. There are various factors in brooding, however, which must be considered separately and so rearing usually includes the treatment of the chicks from the time they are taken from the hen or brooders until they reach maturity.

The direct object in the treatment of the growing stock is to promote normal growth. Uniform development is necessary to insure satisfactory results. Chicks of the same breed vary greatly in size and vitality and it is wise to kill off all weaklings at hatching time. As the chicks develop, the weaker ones should be eliminated from the flock. A rigid system of selection should be carried out from hatching to maturity and all chicks lacking vigor should not be raised. A good time to weed out the weaker chicks is when they are about eight weeks old. These should be placed by themselves and in some cases can be fattened profitably. With the rest of the flock the aim should be to keep them in the best possible state of health and growth.

Litle chicks must have plenty of freedom. To thrive well they must be given plenty of range on clean soil. As far as possible avoid raising the chicks on the same ground year after year, since the land on which the chicks are raised continuously without vitivation soon becomes dirty and is liable to cause sickness and disease among the flock.

Overcrowding the chicks on a small area of land will cause much trouble during the growing period. Plenty of range tends to make the chicks more vigorous and will lessen the cost of feeding. When the chicks are allowed to run in the orchard or cultivated fields on the farm they are able to feed on many worms, insects and other food material. They will soon get plenty of green food which is so essential in the successful raising of chicks. The cultivation of the land on which the chicks are being raised tends to keep the soil sweet and clean. Chicks on free range can obtain much mineral food which assists greatly in their proper development.

Growing chicks require plenty of shade. The lack of shade, where chicks are raised on bare ground in small yards, is a very disadvantage. The orchard will supply plenty of shade, or if the orchard is not available the chicks should be raised on land where crops are grown. The corn field makes one of the best places for the young stock—M. A. Jull.

THE ORPINGTON.

Probably the best and certainly the most popular of all the English breeds of poultry is the Orpington. It has undoubted utility qualities both as a layer and a market fowl. Certain varieties are popular in the United States and will undoubtedly continue so while they give as good results as at present.

The late William Cook of England originated all the Orpingtons. The Rose Comb is intended for northern latitutes where winters are severe, frosts heavy and where frosted combs mean no more winter eggs. Fowls possessing rose combs are not as susceptible to frost as are the single combs. For this reason the Rose Comb Orpington is becoming quite popular. This is especially true of the Bluff Orpington. Many excellent specimens of this variety have been bred and exhibited, and it is gaining more breeders each year.

It is a good layer of large, tinted eggs. The chicks are rugged and good growers, reaching maturity at a comparatively early age. From broilers age to roasting size they make excellent table poultry, and as such are much in demand. Females weigh seven to eight and a half to ten pounds. They have rich, golden buff plumage in all sections, white skin and white legs and feet.

NOTES.

The poultry-keeper that does not succeed with his fowls is not always one who does not know about poultry, but can obtain with but little cost. No industry has so much free advice given it, and of late years much of it dependable, written by those who have and are meking good. If the beginner will only heed, many failures would possibly be avoided.

The first few years in poultry operation the beginner knows more about the business than he ever will again. After that period he either gets out or commences to really glean the inside facts, and is from that time on seeking knowledge with no more the know-all spirit. The fancier that neglects the utility side in his flock is taking a step backwards, although the number of such are not in the majority. All realize that good shape and egg production are essentials, and they are, and can be combined with good looks, as past records at the laying contests, experiment stations and in the yards of the owners have proven.

Fertility has been good in most cases and the weather of the past has been good for the growth of the chick. In spite of this there is likely to be no overproduction of poultry this year or for some years to come. Not all the eggs placed under hens, or in the incubators, are fertile, and not all that are fertile hatch. Not all the chicks that hatch live, and not all the chicks that hatch live and mature lay 50 to 60 per cent. in the winter time, nor do all the hens lay 180 to 200 eggs in 365 days. These things, ever present, are factors that, as a rule, keep overproduction down.

The brooder heat must be carefully watched this time of the year, when during the day the temperature hovers around 70 to 80 and at night 50 to 60, and sometimes as low as 35. To avoid chilling or overheating means a close watch on the weather.

When those beginning in poultry look at it in the same light as any other line of business and less in the light of a snap with big profits and little work there will be fewer failures. To succeed with poultry, especially on a large scale, means work and the use of the brain. There is no easy quick way to riches in the poultry busines, or any other line, for that matter. There is as big a profit for the money invested, if properly invested, as in any other line, and more than a good many other business ventures, but it means proper management to attain results.

Poor poultry feed is causing much loss this year. Even in the so-called better grades the quality seems to be lower than in time when feed prices were normal. The bran that keeps a uniform quality each year is the one that will find many friends who will pay even a few cents more and be sure of its quality. Poor feed, if not causing a direct loss in chicks, does not properly develop them, which means loss in the end. The poultry keeper should receive what he pays for which he surely does not in many cases.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF

LIVE HOGS

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PEMBROKE, ONTARIO

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Hens, new-laid, dozen	0 24	0 30
Butter, choice dairy	0 28	0 30
Spring chickens, dressed	0 30	0 35
Chickens, yearlings, dressed		
per lb.	0 22	0 28
Turkeys, dressed	0 25	0 30
Apples, Can., bbl.	3 00	5 00
Potatoes, bag	0 60	0 80
Onions, silver skins, case	2 00	2 25
do., yellow skins, case	1 00	1 25

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$10 00	$11 50
Do., hindquarters	16 00	18 00
Do., choice sides	12 00	13 00
Do., common, cwt.	9 00	9 00
Veals, common, cwt.	7 00	9 00
Do., prime	12 00	14 00
Shop hogs	11 75	12 00
Do., heavy	10 25	10 75
Lambs	14 00	15 00
Mutton, light	11 00	14 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted as follows per cwt.:

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$ 6 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 81
Do., St. Lawrence	6 71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 81
Lantic, granulated, 100's	6 71
Do., 50 2-lb. cartons	7 01
Do., 20 5-lb. cartons	7 01
Do., 10 10's	6 91
Do., 10 10's, spanish	6 91
Do., brilliant yellow	6 81
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	6 71
Acadia	6 61
Dominion crystals, 100 lbs.	6 56

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts:—258 cattle; 77 calves; 1,813 hogs; 118 sheep.

Butcher cattle, choice	8 00	to	8 50
Do., medium	6 75	to	7 35
Do., common	6 00	to	6 65
Butcher cows, choice	7 00	to	7 50
Do., medium	6 50	to	6 25
Do., canners	4 00	to	4 25
Do., bulls	7 00	to	7 50
Feeding steers	7 25	to	7 60
Stockers, choice	6 75	to	7 25
Do., light	6 00	to	6 50
Milkers, choice, each	65 00	to	100 00
Springers	50 00	to	100 00
Sheep, ewes	7 00	to	7 00
Bucks and culls	6 0.0	to	7 00
Lambs	9 00	to	9 75
Hogs, fed and watered	9 55	to	9 65
Hogs, f. o. b.	9 20	to	9 20
Calves	8 00	to	9 50

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL.

WOOL—Washed combing fleece (coarse) 25 to 27c; washed clothing fleece (fine) 28 to 30c. Washed rejections, (burry, chaffy, etc.), 23 to 24c. Unwashed fleece combing, (coarse), 18 to 20c. Unwashed fleece clothing (fine), 23 to 25c.

BEEFHIDES—City Butcher Hides, flat 14c per lb. County Hides, flat, cured, 15½ to 16½c per lb. Part cured, 14½ to 15c per lb.

CALFSKINS—City skins green, flat, 15c per lb. Country, cured, 15 to 17c per lb. Part cured, 15c per lb., according to condition and take off. Deacons or Bob Calf 65c to 1.00 each.

HORSEHIDES—City take off $4.00 to $4.50. Country take off, No. 1, $3.75 to $4.25. No. 2, $2.25 to $3.00.

SHEEPSKINS—City sheep skins $1.75 to $2.50 each. Country sheep skins 75c to $2.00. Spring lambs and shearlings 30 to 45c.

TALLOW—City rendered solid in barrels, 6 to 6½c. Country stock, solid, in barrels, No. 1, 6 to 6¼c. No. 2, 5½ to 6c. Cake No. 1, 6½ to 7c. No. 2, 5½ to 6c.

HORSE HAIR—Farmer pedlar stock 35 to 40c per lb.—Hallam's Weekly Market Report.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat — Open.	High.	Low	Close.
July	1 38	1 40⅞	1 37	1 37½
Oct.	1 18½	1 18½	1 15⅝	1 15⅞
Oats—				
July	0 61¼	0 61⅜	0 59⅛	0 59⅜
Flax—				
July	1 52	1 60½	1 52	1 59
Oct.	1 56	1 65	1 56	1 62

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKETS.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.45½; No. 1 Northern, $1.38½ to $1.44½; No. 2 Northern, $1.34⅜ to $1.41⅜; July, $1.37⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69 to 69½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 43¼ to 43½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth, Minn.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.41; No. 1 Northern, $1.40; No. 2 Northern, $1.34 to $1.38; July, $1.38. Linseed cash, $1.33; July, $1.34½.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston.—At the Frontenac Cheese Board meeting to-day there were boarded 504 boxes of colored, and 227 boxes of white. Bidding opened at 17c and closed at 17 9-16c, at which price the bulk of the offering was sold.

Brockville.—At to-day's Cheese Board meeting the offerings were 2,180 colored and 2,428 white. The sales were: 1,098 white and 650 colored at 18½c, and 60 white and 40 colored at 18¾c.

Vankleek Hill.—There were 1,355 white and 1,468 colored cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill Cheese Board here to-day. The price offered was 17⅝c, all selling on the board at the above figure.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 150; steady.

Veals, receipts, 100; active; $4.50 to $10.

Hogs, receipts, 2,600; fairly active; heavy, $7.75 to $7.80; mixed, $7.80 to $8; Yorkers, $7.90 to $8.15; pigs, $7.75 to $8; roughs, $6.50 to $6.75; stags, $5 to $5.50.

Sheep and lamb receipts 800; sheep, slow; lambs active; lambs, $7 to $12; yearlings, $5 to $10.25; wethers, $7 to $7.25; ewes, $3 to $6.25; sheep, mixed, $6.50 to $6.75.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, easier, No. 2 hard, winter —13s.

No. 1 Northern Duluth—13s, 4d.
No. 2 Manitoba—13s, 5d.
No. 3 Manitoba—12s, 9d.
Corn, spot—Quiet.
American mixed, new—8s, 1 1-2d.
Laplata mixed—8s, 1 1-2d.
Flour, winter patents—48s, 6d.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£3, 10s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4, 15s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—70s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs.—70s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—70s.
Long clear midles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—68s.
Long clear midles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—64s, 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—62s, 6d.
Shoulders, square, 1 to 13 lbs.—64s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—51s, 3d.
Lard, prime, western, in tierces, old—51s, 3d.
American, refined—52s, 9d.
American, refined, 56-lb. boxes—51s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—94s.
Colored, old—94s.
Australian in London—33s, 3d.
Turpentine, spirits—37s, 3d.
Rosin, common—12s, 7 1-2d.
Petroleum, refined—8d.
Linseed Oil—33s, 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—32s, 6d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle receipts, 3,000.
Market firm.

Steers, native	6 90	to	9 25
Western steers	7 30	to	8 10
Cows and heifers	3 20	to	8 70
Calves	7 00	to	9 75

Hogs receipts, 21,000.
Market firm.

Light	7 35	to	7 70
Mixed	7 30	to	7 65
Heavy	7 00	to	7 55
Rough	7 00	to	7 15
Pigs	5 75	to	7 25
Bulk of sales	7 45	to	7 60

Sheep receipts, 8,000.
Market strong.

Native	6 60	to	7 25
Lambs, native	7 00	to	10 05

If there are terrible to many, there beware of many.—Anonymous.