SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

October 22, 1916. Lesson IV.

Paul's Defense before Agrippa.—Acts 26: 1-32.

Commentary.—I. Paul's Jewish principles (vs. 1-11.) 1. Agrippa—This was Herod Agrippa II., the grandson of Herod the Great. He had jurisdiction of the provinces lying north of Palestine and also of Galilee and Pedea, and bore the title of king. He was appointed by the Roman emperor. He was a Jew and sought to secure the favor of the Jewish population of his kingdom. He was at Caesarea at this time as the guest of Festus, the newly-appointed governor of Judea. Said unto Paul—When Festus told Agrippa about Paul, the king expressed a desire to hear him, and this occasion gave the opportunity. Agrippa presided at the meeting, and after Festus had introduced Paul to Agrippa, the king gave the apostle the privilege of making his defense. Stretched forth the hand—This act indicated that he was about to speak and that he respectfully asked for the attention of those present. Answered for himself—Agrippa had heard from Festus, and perhaps from others also, about Paul, but now Paul was about to give an account of himself, presenting his case from his own point of view. He had no hesitancy about telling Agrippa what the Lord had done for him and what had come upon him in consequence of his becoming a Christian.

2-11. The apostle was glad to have the privilege of speaking before Herod, for the king was acquainted with the scriptures, and the beliefs and practises of the Jews, and he would be able to understand his argument and position better than one who was a Gentile. Paul was a Jew and belonged to the sect of the Pharisees, who were careful in adhering to Jewish customs. He had been condemned by his people for preaching what they considered a new and strange doctrine, but it was the doctrine of the scriptures, that Christ should appear as the Redeemer of the world; hence Paul was doing nothing contrary to the word of God. He proceeds to relate his experience as a hater of Christianity and shows that he formerly persecuted the followers of Jesus, as the Jews were then doing. He was so zealous for Judaism that he gave himself up to searching out and punishing all whom he could find that were believers in Jesus. Paul's recital of his mad zeal in persecuting the sect of Christians would show his hearers that he was formerly a most hearty exponent of Judaism. His early prejudices were altogether against the course which had led him into conflict with the Jewish leaders. Nothing was further from his purpose in early life than to become a defender of the people who were later called Christians.

II. His conversation (vs. 12-18.) Paul's statement regarding his early training and his former attitude toward Christianity prepared the way for the next argument in his defense. While he was on one of his tours of persecution, he met Jesus himself. He saw a light from heaven that was brighter than the sun at midday, and he and all that were with him fell to the earth. He heard a voice speaking to him personally and saying, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks" (v. 14.) In answer to his inquiry the speaker said, "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest." Jesus told him what he should do, and from Acts 9 and 22, we learn the details of the change that came over him. Jesus explained to him why he had appeared to him. It was that he might become an apostle of the Gentiles. He was to declare to them the gospel and "to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." The Lord Jesus had arrested a fierce persecutor of his followers and with his co-operation changed him into a most earnest, powerful and tireless advocate of the doctrine he formerly despised.

III. Preaching the gospel (vs. 19-23.) Paul is now coming to a statement of the charges that stood against him. At his conversion he received the vision of what life meant to him and to the world, and he "was not disobedient," but began at once to declare the Messiahship of Jesus and proclaimed a risen Saviour. He preached repentance as a condition of salvation. It was for preaching the great and saving truths of the gospel that the Jews had raised a storm of opposition against him, and were trying to have him put to death. Paul attributed his preservation to the special care of God. He had made it a practise to preach to all with whom he came in contact the great truths of Christianity, basing all his utterances upon the scriptures. He preached Christ, his sufferings, his death, and his resurrection because "the prophets and Moses" had foretold them. He had met the Christ and had had a vision of him, and he became henceforward a preacher of his gospel. His vision had so changed his outlook that he saw nothing to compare with Jesus Christ and the salvation he had brought to Jew and Gentile alike.

IV. Appeal to Agrippa (vs. 24-32). 24. Festus said with a loud voice—The procurator of Judea was impressed with Paul's earnestness, but thought he was talking foolishness, and decided that it was time to stop him. Therefore with much earnestness he addressed the prisoner. Much learning doth make thee mad—Festus had just declared that Paul was beside himself, and in this sentence states the cause of what he thought was insanity. The apostle had quoted from the scriptures, thus showing his familiarity with them, and Festus hastily formed the conclusion that he was beside himself from too much study. It is not uncommon in modern times for the world to accuse Christians of being beside themselves. 25. Words of truth and soberness—Festus was a pagan, and consequently the gospel seemed to him an idle tale, but Paul assured him that what he had been saying was true and weighty. 26. The king knoweth of these things—Paul skilfully turned to Agrippa for confirmation of what he had said, for he, being a Jew, would be acquainted with the scriptures and would know about the coming of Christ and the spread of the gospel. This thing was not done in a corner—Of the truth of this we can be sure from the excitement caused both in the religious and political world by the work of Jesus during his life, by the efforts put forth to stop his teaching, which culminated in a trial in which both Jewish and Roman magistrates were consulted, and by the exclamation of the Pharisees (John 12. 19), "The world is gone after him," and the declaration (Acts 17: 6), "These that have turned the world upside down."—Cam. Bib. 27. Believest thou the prophets—Herod was a Jew and as such would be supposed to accept the scriptures. Paul hastened to answer the question himself. Herod desired to stand well with the Jews, and this fact would lead him to believe the prophets, at least nominally. Whatever was the nature of Herod's belief, it is evident that it did not affect his practices so as to make him a consistent Jew.

28. Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian—Many modern commentators hold that Agrippa spoke derisively to Paul of his efforts to make him one of the despised sect. The language affords some ground for that conclusion, but what Paul says in the next verse shows that he considered that Agrippa spoke with seriousness. Chrysostom and many able and pious writers since his day hold to the idea that Agrippa was in reality almost persuaded to become a Christian. This view seems to be well founded. 29. I would to God, etc.—Paul was Christ's ambassador before the officials who were listening to him. He was intensely in earnest to have them become Christians. He would desire for them what the gospel had done for him, only that they should not be prisoners for the gospel's sake, as he was. 30. The king rose up—The hearing was over and the time had come for deliberation. 31. Nothing worthy of death or of bonds—Both Festus and Agrippa were struck by the sincerity and authority of the apostle, and were agreed that he was an innocent man. 32. Might have been set at liberty—There were no just grounds for holding Paul as a prisoner. He appealed to Caesar because Festus spoke of returning him to Jerusalem to be tried again there. The apostle chose to appear before Caesar rather than to put himself in the hands of the bloodthirsty Jews. Having appealed to Caesar he could not be set free by Festus.

Questions.—Who was the Agrippa of this lesson? Before whom did Paul speak? What did he say of Agrippa's knowledge? What did Paul say of his own early life? What change took place in him? Why did he become a preacher? Why was he a prisoner? How did his address affect Festus? How was Agrippa affected? What was Agrippa's opinion of Paul? What prevented Paul's being set at liberty? What was the wish of the Jews regarding Paul?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Paul's life-story.

I. Defined the way of salvation.

II. An object-lessen to sinners.

1. Defined the way of salvation. Paul exhibited remarkable skill in the adaptation of his defences before the different rulers. The best defence he could make in his interview with Agrippa was an appeal to the knowledge and conscience of his countryman. By a system of gradual approaches the citadel of Agrippa's heart was besieged. Directness, gentleness, fervor and masterly skill characterized his presentation of the truth. Paul was uniformly calm, courteous, conciliatory, quick to see and prompt to seize every favorable opportunity, adapting himself to the different circumstances in which he was placed. He maintained his own cause with consummate skill, with the boldness of a pure conscience and the energy of an invincible courage. A pure and fervent desire filled his soul that all whom he could in any way affect might be blessed by the ennobling truth which the risen Saviour had revealed to him. Though speaking of his own experience Paul was all the while preaching the whole gospel of salvation. Paul knew that he had met with Jesus, that he was turned back from darkness to light, from Pharisaism to Christianity, that he received a world-wide mission and that he was obedient to the heavenly call. The heavenly vision marked the decisive hour on which his future depended. Obedience or disobedience to that vision made all the difference between success and failure, between peace and unrest of soul, between life and death to Paul. The heavenly light brought a revelation of self, of Christ, of duty. It was the illumination of the Holy Spirit which awakened his soul, subdued his will, renewed his nature and transformed his life, his plans and his hopes. Repentance involved the reversal of the old life, old character, old principles of action. Faith included trust in Christ's teaching, in his example, in his loving, sympathetic guidance, in all his providences, in the worthiness of his service and in his power to save. Paul began at once to carry out his Master's will, to follow his guiding hand and to witness without fear to all. He rendered prompt attention and practical obedience. If the Jews had not yielded to blinding prejudice, they might have found in that Christian Pharisee the conservator of all the essentials of Judaism. Paul embraced Christianity as the natural and proper outcome of true Pharisaism. The change effected in Paul and the commission he received were manifestly divine.

II. An object lesson to sinners. The blindness of sin in Festus looked at the wisdom of God and mistook it for madness. For Paul to have felt the greatness of the gospel facts and issues, and to have suppressed them, would have been madness. He was not abashed by the sudden outbreak of Festus, nor did he give way to unsuitable or injudicious resentment. He replied calmly and with dignity to the charge of the Roman governor. He respectfully denied the charge and proceeded to describe the character of his teaching. He turned appealingly from Festus to Agrippa. Clear, straightforward, manly and consistent was the tenor of his address. His persuasion lay mainly in his personal testimony of the power of grace in his own soul. He gave his experience as a guide and warning to others. If Festus and Agrippa had known through what Paul had passed since his journey to Damascus, they would have better understood his acknowledgment of God's help. Apparently it did not occur to them that the hour spent in hearing Paul would be one linked with their destiny. Festus charged Paul with madness. Agrippa admitted the persuasiveness of Paul's preaching. To the Gentile the gospel was foolishness, to the apostate Jew it was the voice of God to his slumbering conscience. As offenders against God, Paul was trying them at the bar of gospel truth. They were examples of souls close to the light, yet passing into darkness. Agrippa closed the interview with a remark intended to be pleasing to the speaker and went his way. He missed the blessing which full persuasion would have brought him. The closing words of Paul revealed the triumph of God's grace in an irresistible argument giving expression to pathetic affection.

T. R. A.

HOW TO FEED DAIRY CATTLE PROFITABLY

The Methods Followed by Mr. W. Stewart of Campbellford, Ontario—Silage and Alfalfa Indispensable—How He Maintains the Fertility of the Soil.

When a man has been in the same business for forty-five years or more he is bound to gather an immense amount of information which, if it could only be collected and printed would save many others who are starting in the same business many pitfalls.

The writer does not presume for one moment to be able to set down for the benefit of the reader all the practical information regarding the dairying business that Mr. W. Stewart, of Campbellford, Ontario, has gained during the forty-five years or more that he has been in the dairy business; nor, indeed, does he undertake to write down all that he himself learned from Mr. Stewart. All that can be done in this article is to set down a few of the things which Mr. Stewart considers the essentials in running a dairy farm successfully.

Mr. Stewart, like a good many other successful dairymen, who now breed pure bred cattle exclusively, did not start in with pure breds. He first had grade cattle and went into pure breds gradually, as he gained experience.

In reply to a query as to how he came to breed only pure bred cattle, Mr. Stewart replied: "I started breeding pure bred Ayrshires about forty-five years ago. At that time I owned grade Durhams. I had a good herd, as I always bought and bred my animals for their milking qualities, though I wanted an animal that at the same time could be fattened and produce a good carcass.

HOW HE STARTED.

"A neighbor of mine bought two pure bred Ayrshires. As a dairyman, of course, I was interested in them. I found that these cows gave as much milk as my Durhams, but with much less care and attention, and on rougher and cheaper feed, and so I decided to quit raising dual purpose animals and go in for dairy cattle pure and simple. I started with some grade Ayshires, but soon bought two pure-bred heifers and a bull—and that started me in the pure bred business."

Mr. Stewart has 25 head of cattle and is milking 14 cows at the present time. He is a strong believer in weighing the milk and using the Babcock tester to see which cows are working for their living and which are merely boarders.

It would be a good thing for the dairy business as a whole and for dairy farmers individually, if more of them followed Mr. Stewart's example. No matter how well one may think he knows his cattle, if careful tab is not kept on the amount of feed consumed by each cow and the amount and quality of milk she gives in return, one is bound to keep at least one or two "star boarders." Moreover, it is only by weighing the feed and the milk produced that one is able to tell by feeding more grain to a certain cow whether she will respond by giving an increased quantity of milk.

With a good cow up to a certain point it is possible to increase the quantity of milk given by increasing the amount of feed. When this point is reached it is impossble to tell unless everything is carefully weighed. Mr. Stewart has a fixed standard in milk production, and unless his cows come up to this standard he gets rid of them.

As an instance of what can be done by feeding and weeding, Mr. Stewart made $63 clear profit from a heifer with her first calf. This was made from the sale of the milk alone and did not include the calf.

Silage and economical feeding of dairy cattle, in Mr. Stewart's opinion, are inseparable. "I think I can safely claim to be the first man to put up a silo in this part of the country," said Mr. Stewart. "This was over twenty-five years ago. I well remember that after the job was completed and the neighbor who helped me to put it up was going home he said: 'Well, Stewart, I was glad I could oblige you by helping to put the silo up. When you are ready I will be equally glad to assist you to take it down.' Although the old silo has been taken down long ago, I never have been without a silo from that day to this.

"I prefer two small silos to one big one, as they are easier to feed from. The trouble with a big silo is that if you do not feed at least two inches off the top every day the silage will go bad on you.

"I never put in less than twenty acres of corn of silage. I find that it is the cheapest succulence feed I can grow. I find it a God-send in July and August, when the pastures dry up. I don't know what I would have done without it this year. While the milk flow of some of my neighbors' cows has dropped by one-half, from my cows you would never know that we have just had a month of the hottest weather on record. Although it helps some to feed hay and grain when the pastures get bare, these dry feeds are not "in it" with silage for keeping up the milk flow. You can feed all the grain you like, but if the amount of succulent feed the cows get is cut down for any length of time you can never get them back to to their former milk flow. Some people object to a silage for horses, but I feed mine a forkful all the year round, and it does them good. The silage, however, must be of better quality than it is necessary to feed to cattle.

"In conjunction with silage, I find alfalfa invaluable for winter feeding. A pound of good alfalfa contains as much protein as a pound of oats. Milk is very rich in protein and on this account dairy cattle need a much richer or more concentrated ration than is required for fattening steers. By feeding alfalfa my feed bill is reduced by seventy-five or one hundred dollars every year. I don't have to buy so much cotton seed meal and oil cake.

"One of my neighbors has been growing sainfoin for a number of years and likes it, and I am trying some this year, as I see by the analysis that it makes rich hay."

DON'T GET CALVES FAT.

Mr. Stewart is very insistent that dairy heifers should not be fed too heavily until they have had their first calf. He says that many dairymen spoil the calves by feeding them too well when they are young. It does not matter so much about the male animals, but even they should not be allowed to become too fat, but just kept in good growing condition. More dairy calves are killed from overfeeding than from underfeeding. It is especially injurious to feed too much skim milk. If given too much the animals will sour badly and get a setback from which they may never recover.

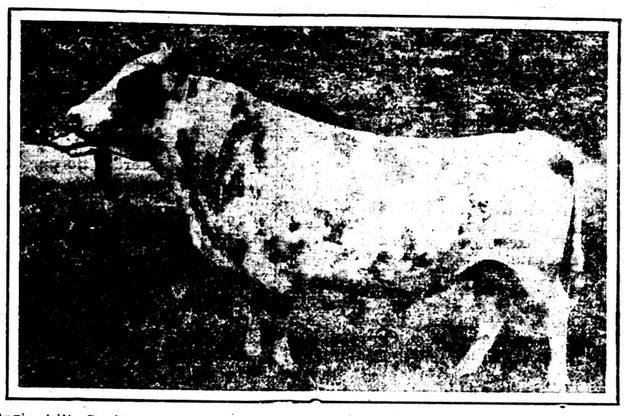
Mr. Stewart is a strong believer in the value of drainage. When his father came to the farm sixty-four years ago the place was practically a black ash swamp. To-day the farm has over four miles of stone drains in it besides open ditches.

Drainage not only gets rid of the surplus amount of water that shapes the tiny roots of the growing plants, but it also aerates the soils and thus provides condition favorable for the multiplication of soil bacteria and the liberation of plant food. The productivity of a soil very largely depends on the rate at which the humus and decaying vegetable matter in it is oxidized. If the air cannot penetrate through the soil this material cannot be oxidized.

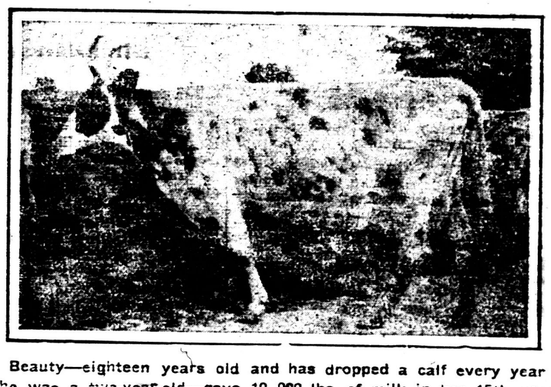
Numerous experiments have shown that drainage will often pay for itself the first year. It is about the safest investment any farmer can make.

As a dairy farmer and by selling practically nothing off the farm but butter and cream, Mr. Stewart has not found artificial fertilizers to be necessary. In fact, he says that his land is almost too rich, as during wet seasons the crops very often lodge. He has tried land plaster, or gypsum, as it is sometimes called, but considers it to be a soil stimulant. If farmyard manure is not used in conjunction with it, perhaps it would be right to call it a soil stimulant, as it liberates some of the insoluble plant food in the soil, but where rational methods of farming are practised and all the manure made on the farm is carefully conserved and returned to the soil its use can be safely recommended.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.



Springhill Cashier—bull at the head of Mr. Stewart's herd. He was first in class of aged bulls at the C.N.E. in 1914. His sire's dam gave 18,250 lbs. of milk in eight months testing 4.3 per cent. butter-fat.



May Beauty—eighteen years old and has dropped a calf every year since she was a two-year-old—gave 10,000 lbs. of milk in her 15th year.

ALL HE ASKED.

(Exchange)

Trade was bad. At the end of another blank day the discouraged salesman called on another prospective customer and asked to show his samples.

"No, there is nothing I want to-day," said the customer.

"But will you just examine my line of goods?" the salesman persisted.

The customer would not.

"Then," said the salesman meekly, "will you let me use a part of your counter to look at them myself, as I have not had the opportunity for some time?"

A man has to be pretty quick-witted to know when to say nothing.

CAN'T AID SERBIA.

U. S. Red Cross Supplies Soon Exhausted.

Belgrade, via London, cable, says: m.—The food supplies of the American Red Cross Relief Commission will be exhausted by the [illegible] November, and the commission's work in Serbia will cease, according to Dr. Edward Stuart, director of the commission. Roumania's entrance into the war, making it impossible to get food, and lack of support on the part of the people of the United States, are given by Dr. Stuart as the responsible causes.

So far 3,180 tons of food have been distributed to the needy in Belgrade and vicinity, in addition to ten carloads of clothing. The number of persons dependent on the commission for entire or partial relief is 36,000. The Austrian Government has arranged to supply free food to 10,000 people, after the commission ceases its work, and will give pensions of twenty to two hundred crowds monthly to another 10,000. This will leave 16,000 unprovided for.

The situation, however, is not as serious as it has been. Dr. Stuart stated to-day that the Red Cross had been able to tide the needy Serbians over the bad time while the cross were growing, and that nobody was starving now.

Some people are so fond of butting in that no matter how often you help them out, they won't stay out.

A HERO SURGEON.

Learned Even by Losing Fingers Under X-Ray.

Paris cable says: Dr. Menard, of the Cohin Hospital, was decorated with the Legion of Honor yesterday as a recompense for his loss of two fingers by exposure to the x-ray in hospital work.

Dr. Menard, who has lost a finger from each hand, has accomplished admirable results in the location of projectiles in the bodies of wounded soldiers. The loss of the finger did not deter Dr Menard from following up his research work in the radiographic room. In the loss of his finger he learned that tissuecells exposedto the action of the x-ray are subjected to a localized disease of nutrition, and, in consequence, harden and rapidly deaden.

Through Dr. Menard's experiments at the Cohin Hospital, a surgeon there was able a few days ago to locate and extract a shrapnel bullet lodged under the heart of a wonuded soldier in ten minutes

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN SHOT.

Stratford, Oct. 10.—Thos E. Blair, a fireman on the train running between Palmerston and Durham, was mysteriously shot in the leg yesterday afternoon while attending his regular duties in the cab of his engine. The shooting occurred two miles north of Mount Forest. None of the train saw the shot fired, nor can anyone throw any light on the affair.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 31	$0 35
Do., creamery prints	0 33	0 35
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 35	0 40
Live Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 18	0 20
Do., Spring	0 23	0 25
Fowl, lb.	0 14	0 15
Geese, Spring	0 14	0 16
Ducklings, lb.	0 13	0 18
Spring chickens, lb.	0 14	0 15
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 25
Do., Spring	0 25	0 28
Fowl, lb.	0 16	0 18
Geese, Spring	0 16	0 18
Ducklings, lb.	0 15	0 17
Spring chickens, lb.	0 17	0 21
Squabs, per doz.	3 50	
Fruits—		
Pears, bkt.	0 30	0 50
Apples, per bbl.	2 00	3 50
Snow apples, 11-qt. bkt.	0 25	0 60
Crab apples, 11-qt. bkt.	0 30	0 50
Vegetables—		
Corn, doz.	0 15	0 35
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	0 30	0 50
Do., green per bush	0 40	0 50
Beets, per bush	0 75	0 00
Carrots, per bush	0 75	0 00
Turnips, per bush	0 50	0 00
Parsnips, per bush	0 75	0 00
Onions, per 75-lb. bags	2 50	0 00
Cabbage, per doz.	0 75	0 00
Potatoes, per bush	1 00	1 10

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$9 00	$10 50
Do., hindquarters	12 00	14 00
Carcasses, choice	11 00	12 00
Do., common	10 00	10 50
Veals, common, cwt.	8 50	10 50
Do., medium	11 00	13 50
Do., prime	15 00	17 00
Heavy hogs	11 50	12 50
Shop hogs	14 50	16 00
Abattoir hogs	16 00	17 00
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	14 00	16 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 16	0 18

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale prices on Canadian refined sugars, f.o.b. to delivery, as follows:—

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs. $7 56
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs. 7 56
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs. 7 56
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs. 7 56
Dominion, granulated	100 lbs. 7 51
St. Lawrence, Beaver	100 lbs. 7 46
Lantic, Blue Star	100 lbs. 7 46
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs. 7 16
Dark yellow	100 lbs. 6 96

Delta Lake, 10c over granulated bags, 20-lb. bags, 20c over granulated bags. Two and five-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK.

289 cattle, 22 calves, 2,210 hogs, 853 sheep. Everything was cleaned up at unchanged prices.

Export cattle, choice	7 75	8 25
Butcher cattle, choice	7 25	[illegible]
do. do. medium	6 50	[illegible]
do. do. common	5 00	5 50
Butcher cows, choice	6 25	7 00
do. do. medium	5 50	6 00
do. do. canners	3 50	4 00
do. bulls	5 00	6 50
Feeding steers	6 00	6 50
Stockers, choice	6 00	6 25
do. light	5 25	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	90 00	90 00
Springers	90 00	100 00
Sheep, ewes	7 25	8 00
Bucks and culls	5 00	6 00
Lambs	10 50	11 00
Hogs, fed and watered	11 40	
Calves	5 00	12 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	x1 67¼	1 67¼	1 65½	1 65½
Dec.	xx1 64¼	1 69¼	1 70	1 70¼
May	1 61¾	1 61¾	1 60	1 60½
Oats—				
Oct.	0 53¾	0 54¼	0 54⅜	0 54⅜
Dec.	0 53⅝	0 53⅝	0 53⅜	0 53¼
May	0 55⅛	0 55½	0 54¾	0 54¾
Flax—				
Oct.	2 29	2 29¾	2 28	2 28½
Nov.	2 28	2 28¼	2 28	2 28
Dec.	2 25¼	2 25¼	2 23	2 23¼

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat, December, $1.70 3-8; May, $1.66 3-8 to $1.68 1-4. Cash, No. 1 hard, $1.78 3-8 No. 1 Northern, $1.75 3-8 to $1.77 3-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.68 3-8 to $1.73 3-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 89 1-2 to 90 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white 45 1-4c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $22.50 to $23.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Linseed, $2.48 1-2; October, $2.45 1-2, nominal; November, $2.46; December, $2.43 1-2 asked; May, $2.48 1-4. Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.78 1-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.75 1-4 to $1.77 1-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.67 1-8 to $1.72 1-8; December, $1.70 1-8 asked; May, $1.66 bid.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Madoc.—At the regular session of the Madoc Cheese Board to-day 610 boxes were offered; all sold at 21 5-8c.

Woodstock.—At the regular meeting of the Woodstock Cheese Board to-day 471 boxes were offered; highest bid, 21 1-4c; no sales.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 7,000.

Market steady.		
Steers, native	6 60	11 40
Western steers	6 15	9 50
Stockers and feeders	4 55	7 85
Cows and heifers	3 50	9 20
Calves	7 25	11 50
Hogs, receipts 29,000.		
Market slow, 10c higher.		
Light	9 35	10 15
Mixed	9 40	10 35
Heavy	9 35	10 45
Rough	9 35	9 95
Pigs	7 55	9 20
Bulk of sales	9 70	10 15
Sheep, receipts 18,000.		
Market steady.		
Western wethers	6 70	8 20
Lambs, native	6 70	8 25

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 400; steady.

Veals, receipts—50, active, $1.50 to $14.

Hogs, receipts—2,000; active; heavy and mixed, $10.15 to $10.25; yorkers, $9.90 to $10.15; light yorkers, $9.25 to $9.50; pigs, $9 to $9.25; roughs, $9 to 9.25; stags, $7 to $8.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,000; active; lambs, $7.50 to $10.85; yearlings, $5.50 to $8.00; wethers, $7.75 to $8.00; ewes, $3.00 to $7.50; sheep mixed, $7.50 to $7.75.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat spot, steady.

No. 1 Manitoba—1s.

No. 2 Manitoba—15s 4d.

No. 3 Manitoba—14s 11d.

Corn, spot, steady Amn.—10s 11d.

Flour, winter patents—47s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4 15s. to £5 15s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs—104s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—97s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—99.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—99s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—97s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—91s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs—82s.

Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—83s.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—111s.

Colored—112.

Australian in London—43s 11½.

Turentine, spirits—44s 6d.

Resin, common—20s.

Petroleum, refined—1s 1¼.

Linseed Oil—42s.

She—Papa says that unless you know how to make money you cannot marry me. He—But if I marry you I do know how to make money.—Life.