SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VI., November 11, 1917.

Nehemiah's Prayer.—Nehemiah 1. 1-11.

Commentary.—I. A disheartening report from Judah (vs. 1-3). 1. Words—History."—R. V., margin, Nehemiah the son of Hachaliah—He is thus distinguished from the Nehemiah who accompanied Zerubbabel upon the first return from captivity (Ezra 2; 2), and from the Nehemiah who assisted in rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem (Neh. 3. 16). It is not known to what tribe he belonged, but from v. 3 and Neh. 2. 3, it is thought he was of the tribe of Judah. He was a man a man of deep devotion, a man of prayer and a man of deeds. Chisleu—The ninth month of the Jewish year, corresponding to the latter part of November and the first part of December. Twentieth year—The twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia. Ezra had gone with his company from Babylon to Jerusalem thirteen years before this. Shushan—Two hundred and fifty miles east of Babylon. It was one of the three capitals of Persia, and the favorite winter residence of the king. Palace—Nehemiah, as an officer in the king's court, performed the duties of his office in the palace. The magnificence of this building is shown by the fact that its ruins, discovered many years ago, cover about three thousand square feet. 2. Hanani—From Neh. 7, 2 it appears that Hanani was a brother of Nehemiah, which is probable, yet the term "brother" is used in the scriptures to denote other near relatives. Men of Judah—"Ourt of Judah."—R. V. Some who had returned from Judah. Had escaped—This has reference to those who had gone to Jerusalem from the captivity in Babylon. Left of the captivity—Those who had returned from the captivity had survived the hardships of the restoration. Concerning Jerusalem—Nehemiah desired to know how his people were succeeding in their own land in the restoration of the nation. The fact that he held an honorable position in the royal palace did not keep him from being solicitous for the prosperity of his fellow Jews in Jerusalem. 3. Province—One of the provinces of the great Persian empire was a heavy burden; again, the country was being repeatedly devastated by enemies, property being destroyed and the inhabitants slain or enslaved. The stand which the Jews had taken in refusing their neighbors the privilege of joining with them for the purpose of building the house of the Lord, and in breaking up the practise of intermarriage of the Jews with outside nations, had exposed the Jews to the hostile attacks of other peoples. The wall..is broken down—After the destruction of the walls by Nebuchadnezzar one hundred and forty years before, it was partly rebuilt by Ezra. The enemies of the Jews had destroyed the walls and gates of Jerusalem, thus rendering the city virtually unprotected.

11. An earnest prayer (vs. 4-11). 4. wept, and mourned—Nehemiah's intense interest in the welfare of his own nation moved him to weep and lament when he heard of their affliction. We remember that the Oriental is of an excitable disposition, and quickly affected by joy or sorrow; but the language here indicates that Nehemiah's sadness was not a mere passing emotion, but continued for days and months, and led him to self-denial and prolonged activity. fasted, and prayed—Nehemiah has set the world an example of prayer in times of distress. He fasted and prayed until his course of duty be came clear. His fasting and praying lasted for four months. God of heaven—This is a title used by the Persians for the supreme being. 5. beseech—A word denoting intensity of supplication. Lord God of Heaven—"Jehovah" denotes the self-existing One; "God," the invisible One. great and terrible—Expresses his greatness and power. convenant and mercy—The faithfulness in God in keeping his promises is declared by Nehemiah, as well as his love in showing mercy. 6. let thine ear now be attentive—Nehemiah approached the Lord as a true suppliant. He was convinced of God's greatness; he came with humility; he begged for a hearing; and he had an important petition to make. day and night—This expression shows his earnestness and importunity. —both I and my father's house have sinned—The suppliant made genuine confession of sin. He had no disposition to spare himself. He acknowledged that the responsibility for national sins rested upon individuals and families, and that the deplorable condition of the nation existed because of their sin. 7. corruptly—Among other things the Jews were guilty of oppression (Neh. 5: 1-7, 10, 11), the desecration of the Sabbath (Neh. 13: 15), and intermarriage with heathen nations (Ezra 9: 2), commandments—Divine precepts to govern the life. statutes—Rules relating to the Jewish religious system. judgments—Judical decisions in respect to sin and righteousness.— Whedon. 8. remember....the word — Nehemiah pleaded God's promises in his prayer. If ye trangress—Reference is made to the thoughts contained in such passages as Lev. 26: 27-30 and Deut. 28: 45-53,62-67. 9. if ye turn unto me—It is an exhibition of God's mercy that man is given an opportunity to repent and to be restored to the divine favor. will I gather them—God would not forget their location, no matter how far they might become scattered through their sin. The cry of the penitent always reaches the ear of the Lord. place that I have chosen—Jerusalem, and the temple there. 10. these are thy servants and thy people—Nehemiah goes a step further in his intercession and uses argument. He has referred to God's promise and now pleads that the Jews are included in that promise. whom thou hast redeemed—The redemption, here spoken of, looks back, beyond the recent restoration from Babylon, to the original deliverance from Egypt, which sealed forever the relation between Jehovah and his people.—Cam. Bib. Nehemiah pleads this relation and the great care the Lord had exercised for the nation. 11. thy servant—Nehimiah. grant him mercy—He prayed that he might have favor in the sight of the king. He needed the king's approval in order that the work he was undertaking might be a success, for it would be of great advantage to him if he could go to Jerusalem with the influence of the powerful Artaxerxes in his favor. the king's cupbearer—As the term indicates, he had charge of the wines used by the king. This was an important office, and one in which only a most trustworthy person could be allowed.

Questions—How long after Ezra's journey to Jerusalem was this lesson Where did Nehemiah live? How was he affected? Why was he thus affected? What was the condition of those in Jerusalem? How did Nehemiah pray for his people? What office did he hold? Who was king at this time? How was Nehemiah's position an advantage to him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—True Patriotism.

I. Involved personal sacrifice.

II. Sought guidance through prayer.

I. Involved personal sacrifice. This lesson records an event, apparently trifling, which led to results of great magnitude. It contains a summons of the most unexpected character which Nehemiah recognized as the divine call, and which involved great sacrifice and prompt obedience. Nehemiah was a large-hearted, sympathetic man. He entirely disregarded his own comfortable prosperity in contemplating the adversity of his people. To him their suffering was his misfortune. Nehemiah was humble amidst the vanities of the palace, pure amidst the luxuries, faithful in his Jewish faith and to his God amidst its heathenism, sympathetic amidst its conventionalities, prayerful amidst its levity, pious amidst its anxieties. With an earnest desire to work for God, Nehemiah first sought to gain accurate information from a reliable source concerning his nation, both as to the need that existed and the nature of the work that needed to be done. As a man, as a brother, as a servant of the living God, Nehemiah was bound to feel the deepest concern in the welfare of his nation. Outward conditions of national existence stood in the clearest connection with the religious life of the people. Nehemiah was impressed with a sense of his obligation to them at the cost of self-denial, property and peril to himself.

II. Sought guidance through prayer. Nehemiah's power to help his country was not so much in his rank or in his influence with royalty as in his power to pray. He expressed his reverence and confidence in approaching God on behalf of his people. There was earnestness and importunity in his prayers, together with humble confessions, powerful pleadings and particular request. He pleaded his dependence upon divine aid in the responsibilities of the enterprise he hoped to undertake. He uttered a powerful plea for a declining, divided, persecuted church. He dwelt upon God's relation to his people which he had established. His was an earnest to God's love, his regard, his piety, and his past mercies in behalf of his chosen people. His whole being was engaged in his devotion as he looked to the one source of comfort. He pleaded God's promises and reverently affirmed that they for whom he was making intercession were included in those promises. Such prayer was the inspiration and evidence of his true patriotism. His prayer was reverent in its attitude toward God, persistent in pressing its suit, scriptural in its argument, childlike in sprit, definite in its aim. Nehemiah was burdened with a single great desire. He felt that relief must come through God. There was no selfishness in his prayer. Nehemiah mentioned the aggravated sins of Israel, committed against God, against specific commandments, statutes and judgments. He took upon himself the burden of his country's woes. He sought divine assistance in presenting his plan to the king. In Nehemiah's unusual act of asking the king for leave of absence he might risk the royal displeasure. That he should wish to exchange Shushan for Jerusalem might be viewed as an insult. If his request was granted, he would have to sacrifice all the luxury and ease of his position and subject himself to toil and danger. He would have to endure an arduous journey. When there he would have to confront the hostility of the surrounding tribes and act in the capacity of a soldier. All such sacrifices he was ready to make. There was peril in the look of anguish which he could not conceal for no token of grief was allowed in the royal presence. It was not his purpose to break away from his connection with Persia. He wanted to enlist the king in the cause so near to his own heart. Israel was a sacred nation, representing and embodying the kingdom of God on earth. God had made the palace of a heathen monarch a place of learning in the principles of government. There Nehemiah was prepared to serve his people until summoned by divine providence to go to Jerusalem. Nehemiah relied upon God to secure his appointment to his mission.

T. R. A.

Spiking the Guns.

The expression "spiking guns" is a survival from the days when all that was necessary to put a gun out of action (provided, of course, that you had access to it) was a large nail or spike and a hammer. You simply drove the nail into the touch hole at the breech. If the nail was long enough to turn round at the end on the bottom of the bore so much the better. It is just as simple, perhaps simpler to put a modern gun out of action. All you want is a hammer. The breech block of the bodern gun is held closed by screw threads. After the breech block is shut on the shell a turn of two or three inches engages the threads. By knocking a bur on these threads you prevent them engaging. Any attempt to fire the gun without the breech block being perfectly closed would, of course, be of material assistance to the enemy.

Wigg—Bjones is a man of mighty strong character. Wagg— You said a mouthful. Why, that fellow is still keeping some of his New Year's resolutions.

HYDRAULIC RAM FOR FARM WATER SUPPLY

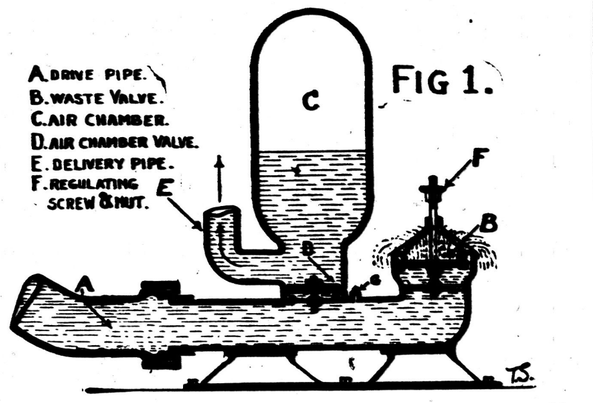
Principle of Hydraulic Rams---How to Determine Daily Capacity ---By Thomas Stansfield

There are, no doubt, many people in our rural districts and farms who have heard of that very useful and inexpensive machine, the hydraulic or water ram; but how many are there who really understand the principle upon which these rams operate? I venture to say very few; otherwise the hydraulic ram would be more frequently in operation where water flows are available, or where lakes or ponds are located and a slightly higher elevation than where a ram could be placed.

The principle of the hydraulic ram may be briefly explained as follows: A quantity of water situated at a higher level is piped down to the ram, "driver" the ram. E is the supply pipe to the cistern or other source of storage up which the water is to be raised.

The operation of the ram is as follows: The water enters the drive pipe A and at first flows through valve B until the flow becomes sufficiently powerful to force the valve B upwards and closing it suddenly.

This sudden closing results in a pressure being exerted upon valve D opening same. The water thus arrested in its flow towards B rises up into the air chamber C and confines the air in the upper part of the chamber. As soon as a force has been exerted against the compressed air



This drawing shows clearly the simple principles underlying the working of a hydraulic ram. Many springs can be turned to good account merely by the installation of a ram.

By the sudden opening and closing of certain valves and by confining air in a vessel, a cushion of air is compressed, and alternately released, causing the air to contract at certain periods and then to expand. The latter operation forces the water, or some part of it, to a higher level than its source. The accompanying illustrations will be of value to those who are interested in the subject.

Suppose a pipe were conveying water from its source to a lower level, and a valve in the pipe line were to be suddenly closed, what is known as a water hammer would be set up, that is, an impact or blow would result, and under certain conditions it would be quite possible to burst the pipe. Now the power thus suddenly exerted in the case of the sudden closing of the valve, is in the case of the hydraulic ram, utilized to lift the water or some of it to a higher level.

There are certain conditions to be taken into consideration in using a hydraulic ram.

First. A fairly large volume of water is required, as a rule not less than 2 feet of a head, although in certain cases where the quantity of water is almost unlimited a ram can be made to work under a head of 18 inches. Second. The distance between the ram and the source of water, and equivalent to the pressure in the drive pipe and against valve B, valve D closes and the compressed air in the air chamber C forces the water up through the supply pipe E.

The moment the water is thus forced up the supply pipe, the operation is repeated. The sudden closing of valve D creates a slight vacuum caused by the recoil, which recoil is taken advantage of to keep up the supply in the air chamber C, which would otherwise become filled with water. This slight vacuum operates

Relative Sizes for Drive and Delivery Pipes

Drive pipe.	Delivery pipe for short distances	Delivery pipe for over 1-4 mile.
1 inch	3-4 inch	1-2 inch
1½ inch	1-2 inch	3-4 inch
2 inches	3-4 inch	1 inch
3 inches	1 1-4 inch	1 1-2 inch
4 inches	1 1-2 inch	2 inches
6 inches	2 1-2 inches	3 inches

third the height to which the water is to be lifted, or if the water has to be forced into a pneumatic tank, then the pressure required in the tank has to be very carefully calculated.

Fig 1 is a sectional view of an ordinary hydraulic ram, showing the principle upon which such rams nearly always operate. A is the drive pipe, or pipe which conveys the water from the source of power to the ram. The term "drive pipe" is given to this portion of a ram because of the fact that water flowing through this pipe the small swift or air supply valve air, which is then forced into the air chamber C at each stroke or pulsation of the ram.

The air being elastic and compressible, it is possible to keep a steady flow of water running through the supply pipe.

A drive pipe should be capable of conveying at least three times the amount of water required for domestic purposes, and a delivery pipe should not be less than half the diameter of the drive pipe. The accompanying table will be found useful in computing pipe sizes.

In the first place it is always well to know the exact volume of water at the disposal of the ram. Many a ram has been installed and the supply of water has failed soon after it has been put in operation. Fig. 3 shows how the volume of water can be gauged if the supply is small and can be dammed up with a board or some other method. By using a bucket and a watch, to find out how much water will flow through the pipe or hole in the board per minute. The hole should be the same size as the pipe necessary for a pipe drive.

A stick should be driven into the bed of the stream and marked so as to make sure that the water does not decrease in height to any appreciable degree. If the water level does fail to any great extent, it shows that the supply would soon run out unless replenished by rain.

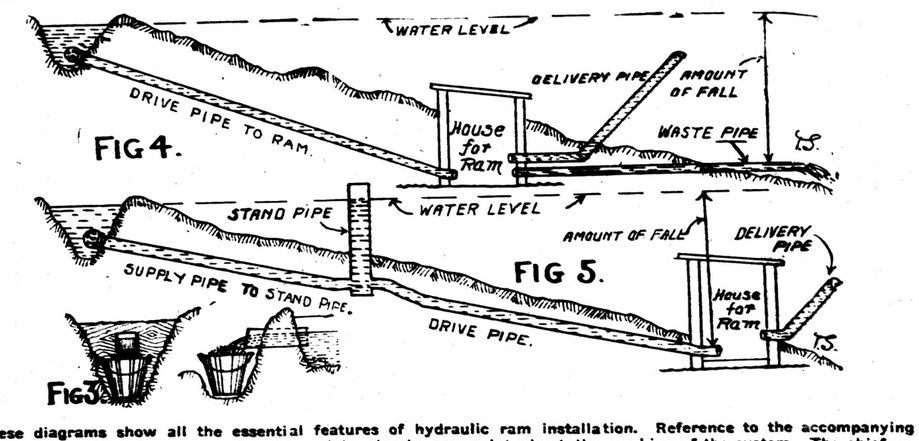
When the stream or spring from which water is to be procured is less than one-quarter of a mile distant, the ram may be installed as shown in Fig. F., viz., direct from the stream to the ram. But when it is necessary to place the ram at a greater distance from the stream it is well to install a stand pipe made of a larger sized pipe than the drive pipe. For example, if a 2-inch drive pipe is necessary, a 3-inch stand pipe would be advisable.

To determine the location of the ram, the information may be procured in the following manner: Turn to Fig. 3 and let us suppose that a 1 1-2 inch pipe is used to fill a 3-gallon pail and that is is filled in 15 seconds. That would mean that 12 gallons of water per minute had flowed through the pipe. We will suppose there is 3 feet of fall from the high water mark to where the water enters the ram (see figs. 4 and 5) and that the water has to be raised to a cistern 30 feet higher tha nthe ram.

Multiply 12 gallons by 3 feet and again multiply the result (36) by 40, and divide this result (1440) by 30, the height to which the water has to be raised. This gives us 48. Multiply this figure by 24, and we have the number of gallons of water that the ram will deliver to the cistern every 24 hours.

The above rule can be followed and results will be found to be approximately correct.

Without mentioning the figures as given above, the plain rule is as follows: Multiply the number of gallons per minute available for supplying the ram by the number of feet fall. Multiply this amount by 40, and then divide by the height in feet to which the water is to be delivered. Multiply this amount by 24, and the result will be the number of gallons delivered per days of 24 hours. It will thus be seen from the foregoing that the hydraulic ram constitutes a simple and inexpensive method of raising water wherever a flow of wate with any appreciable downward grade exists. The steeper the grade with volume, of course, the more efficient will be the ram.



These diagrams show all the essential features of hydraulic ram installation. Reference to the accompanying article, written by an expert, will explain clearly any point about the working of the system. The chief essentials are an abundance of water and a fall of a few feet to the ram.

The utilization of this convenience of civilization should be instrumental in many cases in providing a country dwelling, or even a community, with a sanitary system and water service. There is less chance of the water becoming polluted if pure at its source than is the case with a well. The latter may become fouled by the very sewage disposal system in connection with the residence, because of the fact that the well would be lower generally than the sewage disposal system.—Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

LEAD US.

Father of love, our guide and friend,
Oh, lead us gently on,
Until life's trial time shall end,
And heavenly peace be won!
We know not what the path may be,
As yet by us untrod;
But we can trust our all to Thee,
Our Father and our God.
—William Henry Trout.

Keep yourselves in the love of God. Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. I am the vine, ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without me ye can do nothing.

The fruit of the Spirit is love.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples. As the Father has loved me, so have I loved you; continue ye in my love. If you keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments and abideth in his love.—Who so keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected.

This is my commandment. That ye love one another, as I have loved you.—God commandeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.—God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him.

MAN.

Man was made in the image of God, made a little lower than the angels. His body is from the earth, his soul is from heaven. He is limited and free, he is distinct; he is not another, he builds his character, he has a course, he has an end. He gathers, he reaps, by himself; he thinks alone, he dies alone, confronts the Day of Judgment alone. In marriage two persons become one flesh, but not one spirit; the marriage compact is for earth, not for the Grand Review, not for Eternity.

Man is a receiver. "What hast thou that thou hast not received?" His is the perogative of welcome, of refusal, of building. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." Man is a tower. stands erect; air comes, light shines, perfume floats, vibrations touch, and he responds. He is a man of action, but this is not first, he is a man of thought. What is thought? It is a visitor. It comes like the wind to the sail, it comes for admission, a rejection, for adoption, or to be cast out. Here is the true worxshop. The whole man is never seen in things, the harvest of thought is never gathered here. Take a single day. Your thoughts are many, your works are few, your results are small. But, oh! the fruit that's never brought to market, yet it is securely stored, in cold storage, deep down in sub-conscious caverns, and when the caverns are taken off, what a cargo on the wharf! What sorting, dividing, weighing, apportioning!

You pass a man on the street, and your thought is black, another passes the man, and the thought is white. One thought is indifferent, cold, dead; the other is a prayer, a pity, a tear. An impure thought comes to one and is welcomed; it comes to another and is rejected. It all depends upon the quality of the welcome. If Christ is in you there will be a standard of values and a prompt decision. Some men are moral and pursue a lawful callings. When the invitation is pressing and urgent there is a polite excuse. They are busy buying land, or oxen, or getting married. All lawful callings, but improperly treated. The Master invites, and you say no. The Master invites, and you say no. He goes away. He may never return. The thought has done its work, and cast the dice of destiny.

The garment of the bride is of fine needlework. The mind of the Master is exceedingly delicate and refined. "In some chemical processes they employ balances adjusted with such nicety that an almost imperceptible weight cause them to turn. You may put, say, two cards upon the scales and find the balance exact; if now, you will write a single word upon one of the cards, the mere weight of the ink wherewith the word is written will make that side go down. The fact may stand as a symbol of what may easily happen in the inner condition of man.

When, as we think, the heart and mind lie passive, evenly balanced, with no particular dip towards the side either of right or wrong, the faintest touch upon either scale (a touch perhaps unnoticed by ourselves) will leave its permanent effect. Safety, then, lies in this alone, in throwing positively and ceaselessly upon the side of right all the weight we can. Even thought must be controlled, since thought, no less than action, must bear its inevitable fruit."

"Guard well thy thoughts,
Thy thoughts are heard in heaven."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$ 45	$0 43
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 55	0 60
Cheese, lb.	0 09	0 30
Do, fancy, lb.	0 09	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 32
Fowl, lb.	0 26	0 28
Spring chickens	0 30	0 35
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 00	0 25
Geese, lb.	0 24	
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 50	0 70
Do., bbl.	4 00	6 00
Grape Apples, 11-qt bkt.	1 00	1 25
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.	0 30	0 40
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 60	0 65
Peaches, Can., bkt.	0 85	1 25
Pears, bkt.	0 50	0 75
Cantaloupes, bkt.	0 40	0 60
Vegetables—		
Beans, small measure	0 00	0 30
Beets, bkt.	0 35	0 40
Do., bag	0 00	1 00
Cauliflower, each	0 15	0 25
Corn, dozen	0 20	0 25
Carrots peck	0 00	0 25
Do., bag	0 00	0 75
Celery, per head	0 05	0 07
Cabbages, each	0 05	0 10
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	0 20	0 30
Do., head, doz.	0 50	0 60
Vegetable marrow, each	0 00	0 10
Onions, 75-lb. bag	2 00	2 25
Do., small bkt.	0 00	0 25
Do., pickling, bkt.	0 00	0 25
Do., silver skins, bkt.	0 00	1 00
Potatoes, bag	1 85	2 00
Do., peck	0 00	0 25
Pumpkins, each	0 00	0 10
Parsley, bunch	0 00	0 10
Radishes, 3 bunches	0 00	0 10
Peppers, red, doz.	0 00	0 40
Do., green, doz.	0 15	0 20
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Squash, each	0 10	0 25
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, peck	0 00	0 15
Do., bag	0 00	0 50
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	0 00	0 30
Do., green, 11-qt. bkt.	0 00	0 30

SUGAR MARKET.

A reduction of ten cents per cwt., was announced by the Atlantic Sugar Co. on all graded of sugar, effective at noon yesterday.

Wholesale quotation to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect October 30—

Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	$8.14
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	8.14
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	8.34
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	8.04
xNo. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	8.54
xNo. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	8.64
xNo. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8.44

Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15c cents over cwt prices; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25c over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

xAtlantic quoted 10c lower.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Receipts—Cattle, 1,236; calves, 154; hogs, 2,838, sheep, 1,296.

Ex. Cattle, choice	11 25	11 75
Butcher cattle, choice	10 00	10 50
Butcher cattle, medium	8 75	
Butcher cattle, common	7 25	7 75
Butcher cows, choice	8 25	9 00
Butcher cows, medium	7 50	8 00
Butcher cows, canners	6 25	6 75
Butcher bulls	6 00	8 00
Feeding steers	8 00	10 00
Stockers, choice	8 00	8 75
Stockers, light	6 75	7 50
Milkers, choice	75 00	125 00
Springers, choice	80 00	120 00
Sheep, ewes	7 50	12 00
Bucks and culls	5 50	7 50
Lambs	15 50	15 60
Hogs fed and watered	16 50	16 75
Calves	7 00	12 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN INSPECTION

Cares inspections at Winnipeg yesterday were as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Oct.	0 67⅛	0 67⅜	0 67¼	0 67⅛
Nov.	0 66⅛	0 66⅜	0 65⅝	0 66⅛
Dec.	0 63⅛	0 63⅞	0 63⅝	0 63⅞
May	0 66⅝	0 66⅞	0 66⅛	0 66⅜
Flax—				
Oct.	3 02	3 05	3 01⅝	3 05
Nov.	2 94½	2 95	2 91⅝	2 95
Dec.	2 86½	2 83	2 79⅝	2 83
May	2 84	2 84	2 83⅝	2 83

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.05 to $2.07. Oats—No. 3 white, 57 1-4 to 58 3-4c. Flax, $3.14 3-4 to $3.16 3-4. Flour unchanged. Bran, $30.50 to $31.50.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth.—Linseed—On track, $3.16; $3.17 1-4; arrive, $3.12 3-4; October, $3.16 asked; November $3.12 3-4 bid; December, $3.05 1-2; May, $3.02 1-2 bid.

CHEESE MARKETS.

St. Paschal, Que.—At the Dairy Board to-day 280 boxes of cheese were offered and sold to Hodgson Bros., Montreal, at 21 5-32c; one hundred packages of butter offered, sold at 41c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 21,000.
Market steady.

Beavers	16 75	17 00
Western	6 20	13 70
Stockers and feeders	6 30	11 50
Cows and heifers	5 00	12 10
Calves	8 50	15 00

Hog receipts 25,000.
Market firm.

Light	14 85	16 35
Mixed	15 30	17 00
Heavy	15 25	16 95
Rough	15 25	15 45
Pigs	11 25	14 50
Bulk of sales	15 65	16 45

Sheep, receipts 21,000.
Market steady.

Wethers	8 80	12 85