SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII. November 18, 1917.

Nehemiah's Prayer Answered.—Nehemiah 2. 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Nehemiah's sadness (vs. 1-3). 1. Nisan—This was the first month of the Jewish sacred year and was also called Abib. It corresponds nearly to our April. It was four months after the prayer of Nehemiah which was included in our previous lesson. Twentieth year of Artaxerxes—It is evident that in reckoning the years of the king's reign the Jewish calendar was not used, for Nehemiah's prayer was offered in one year and the events of this lesson in the next, according to Jewish reckoning, and both events took place in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes. The king probably reckoned his years from the date of his ascending the throne. Wine was before him—It is a matter of history that the Persians were much given to wine. Gave it unto the king—Nehemiah "was the king's cup-bearer" (Neh. 1. 11). It was his task to care for the king's wine, to cleanse the drinking vessel in his presence, to pour out a portion of the wine into his own hand and taste it, to be sure it was not poisoned, and to hand the cup of wine to the king. The position was a responsible one, and the cupbearer often became the king's trusted adviser. Had not been sad in his presence—The custom of the times demanded that the cupbearer never appear gloomy or sad in the king's presence, for if he did, the king might suspect he was plotting against him. 2. This is....sorrow of heart—Artaxerxes quickly observed that his cupbearer's countenance was sad and correctly concluded that his heart was burdened with some great grief. Very sore afraid—It was an anxious moment in Nehemiah's life. The time and opportunity had come for him to tell the king what was the burden of his heart; and he could not discern what attitude he would take toward his servant's plan to build up the walls of Jerusalem and help his people. He might have feared that the king was too greatly prejudiced against the Jews to listen to his request in their behalf. He might have feared, too, that the king would think that he was plotting against him. 3. Let the king live for ever—This was a common form used in the salutation of royalty. It expressed high respect for the king and was a fitting introduction to his reply to his question. Why, etc.—Nehemiah's question is full of pathos and meaning. There was great reason for his sadness, for the sacred city was largely in ruins. His noble heart, moved upon as it was by the Lord, could not endure to have Jerusalem lie waste.

II. Nehemiah's request (vs. 4, 5). 4. For what dost thou make request — This question brought courage and hope to Nehemiah. The king gave evidence of no pleasure with him, but showed an interest in what interested him, and encouraged him to ask what he wished. So I prayed to the God of heaven—Because he had been praying before this, did not appeal to him as any reason why he should not pray now. It was a critical moment and he realized the need of direct help from God, hence he had instant recourse to prayer. 5. If it please the king—If the plan I have in mind meets the approval of the king. If.. found favor in thy night—Nehemiah had been praying for success in approaching the king, and he was now encouraged to believe he was favorable to him. Send me—His request involved more than a mere permission to go to Jerusalem; he wished to be sent thither as the king's messenger. That I may build it—He wished to go with full authority, and with means, to repair the walls of the city.

III. The request granted (vs. 6-8). 6. The queen also sitting by him—It was not a public banquet, for at such a function the queen would not have been present. The mention of the presence of the queen may indicate that she was favorable to Nehemiah's request, for how long shall thy journey be—The details of the conversation are not required, but simply the decisions reached. It is not stated how long Nehemiah was gone from Shushan. Some suppose he returned in about a year, having completed the walls, and later acted as governor of Jerusalem for twelve years. Others think that at this time he remained that long, having obtained authority from Artaxerxes to that end. 7. Let letters be given me—Nehemiah took the precaution to make his journey as safe as possible, to the governors beyond the river—The Euphrates River is meant. The governors of the provinces west of the river were generally not well disposed towards the Jews. That they may convey me over—"That they may let me pass through."—R. V. Till I come into Judah—The request included the governors of all the provinces which lay between the Euphrates and Judah. 8. A letter unto Asaph. A still further request was made of the king. The material for the walls of Jerusalem was on the ground, but timber would be needed for the palace, or castle, connected with the temple area and for other purposes. The keeper of the king's forest—Forests were then highly prized. An officer was appointed by the king to care for them. The forest here mentioned is supposed to have been six or seven miles south of Jerusalem, yet its location is not definitely known. The house that I shall enter—The house in which Nehemiah, as governor, was to live.

IV. Arrival at Jerusalem (vs. 9-11). 9. gave them the king's letters—Nehemiah made use of the letters which the king gave him. It is not stated what route he took to reach Jerusalem or through what provinces he passed. He made use of the means within his power to make his undertaking a success. the king had sent captains ....and horsemen—Ezra was ashamed (Ezra 8:22), and trusted God for security; Nehemiah was no less a man of prayer and faith than was he, yet he accepted the protection afforded by the king's army. These soldiers would be of assistance in giving to Nehemiah a standing among the people of Jerusalem upon his arrival there. 10. Sanballat the Horonite—He was a Persian official who had jurisdiction over Samaria. His native place was probably Horonaim in Moab, which was east of the Jordon. He was a bitter enemy to the Jews. Tolnah—He came from the east of Jordan and held an official position under the Persian government. He also was bitter toward the Jews. grieved them exceedingly—The one was a Moabite and the other an Ammonite, and both races were hostile toward the Jews. They could not bear to have them prosper. Their hatred and jealousy led them to do all in their power to defeat any plan that looked toward the upbuilding of Judah. 11. was there three days—He rested three days after his journey as did Ezra and his company after their arrival from Babylon (Ezra 8:32).

Questions—What position did Nehemiah hold in Persia? How long after his prayer, recorded in Neh. 1, did he appear sad before Artaxerxes? What did the king ask him about his sadness? Why was Nehemiah afraid? What encouraging question did the king ask him? What requests did Nehemiah make? Who was the keeper of the king's forest and what was his duty? What protection did Artaxerxes give Nehemiah? What enemies had the Jews?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Qualified leadership.

I.—Combined faith and works.

II. Inspired generous support.

I. Combined faith and works. This lesson describes the circumstances in which Nehemiah obtained his commission from Artaxerxes to rebuild the walls around Jerusalem. Personal feeling, patriotic enthusiasm and religious faith united and produced a heroism which prepared him for so great a work. It was a time of great suspense. The future of Jerusalem depended upon the building of the wall. That depended upon Nehemiah's personal interposition and the pleasure of Artaxerxes. Nehemiah showed great skill in the introduction of his cause. God gave him wisdom in his trying hour. The divine interposition was manifested in the control of the monarch's thoughts and disposition. Nehemiah not only prayed to God for counsel before making his request, but he strengthened and emboldened himself by prayer at the time he stood in the presence of Artaxerxes. Between the king's question and Nehemiah's answer there was earnest, silent prayer, an uplifting of the soul of God. His silent prayer was an exercise of the mind and heart unknown to the king. Audible prayer at that time would have been unsuitable. Nehemiah's desire was directed to God in faith. He depended upon inspiration to say exactly the right thing and say it so as to obtain his desire. He needed self-command, prudence, boldness, adroitness. There was a special bestowal of grace granted to Nehemiah. The secret of all his strength was his entire dependence upon God.

II. Inspired generous support. Nehemiah did not count his duty done when he had in all humility confessed the sin of his nation and entreated the interference of God. He did not substitute prayer for endeavor, though he would not make an endeavor until he had prepared himself by prayer. Fortified by humiliation and supplication, he sought to take advantage of his position with the king and to render that position useful to his countrymen. He showed prudence in addressing to the mind of the king a motive for his journey which the monarch could understand and appreciate. He offered no description of Jerusalem only that it was the sepulchre of his fathers. That was an argument to which even a heathen would defer. Deeply prayerful and dependent upon God as Nehemiah was, he was not unmindful of the duty of using all legitimate means to secure the important object which he had in view. Nehemiah supplemented his prayers by using his best endeavors to secure such help as man could render. He foresaw the work and its dangers. He knew what to ask for, materials and men. Impelled by the fervor of pious patriotism, he carried out his projects with wise foresight, patient energy and prudent self-control. His success required faith, sagacity and courage. The circumstances which had paved the way for the presentation of his petition, the readiness of the king's consent to his requests, the largeness of the facilities granted him, all indicated that God had ordered events and influenced the king's heart. Nehemiah's sorrow opened up the king's resources to him. The answer to his prayer was overflowing and abundant. He had the large-hearted sanction of master for all his undertakings. He was provided with a cavalry escort with letters for safe conduct, and materials for his work. Under God Nehemiah made the most of his opportunity. His strong, practical sagacity was manifest throughout the whole record of his work for Jerusalem. After Nehemiah had been successful in his petition he attributed his success to the good hand of God upon him. He declared that "it came to pass" as he had prayed. Nehemiah's great obstacle was to be found in the virulent enmity of Sanballat and Tobiah at Jerusalem. These unrighteous and short-sighted men concluded that the prosperity of Jerusalem virtually meant the depression of Samaria, that indirectly Nehemiah had come to lower the dignity if not to lessen the prosperity, of their state and they counted him an enemy and dealt with him as such. T. R. A.

Excusable.

In a confidential little talk to a group of medical students an eminent physician took up the extremely important matter of correct diagnosis of the maximum fee.

"The best rewards," he said, "come, of course, to the established specialist. For instance, I charge $25 for a call at the residence, $10 for an office consultation, and $5 for a telephone consultation."

There was an appreciative and envious silence, and then a voice from the back of the amphitheatre, slightly thickened, spoke.

"Doc," it said, "how much do you charge a fellow for passing you on the street?"—New York Evening Post.

Even the debt a man owes to himself is sometimes more than he can pay.

Making Poultry Pay

If you have not already done so get the pullets into winter quarters at once. The March hatched pullets should be beginning to "shell out" fairly well by this time. If you wait until they lay before putting them into winter quarters they are liable to be checked by the shift and a setback now may upset them for a considerable time.

When you move the pullets from the range and put them into their quarters be sure that you do not forget to supply them ligerally with both green food and animal food. Neither should you forget the grit and oyster shells, they are very essential to the welfare of your flock.

Be sure you give the pullets a thorough dusting with a good lice powder or an application of blue ointment before putting them into their new quarters to ensure their being free form vermin. For this purpose nothing is better than blue ointment, as this is convenient to use and is thorough in its effect.

Any kind of fine dust will be effective, even road dust or sifted coal ashes, but flowers of sulphur or pyrethreum are favorite ermedies.

This is the time of year that the pullets will appreciate a patch of tender rape. There is no green feed that they eat with more avidity.

BUCKWHEAT SCREENINGS.

Every mail brings in letters wailing about the scarcity and high prices of poultry feeds, and well may producers wail. The prices asked for very inferior grain is enough to make our grandfathers turn in their graves.

Present quotations are: Oats, 83 cents per bushel, cracked corn $4.35 per hundred—and then the city man wonders why eggs are so high in price. Unless eggs reach a record price this winter there are going to be a lot of poultrymen who will lose money. Beef scrap at $6.00 per hundred—just think of it! It behooves every poultry producer to look about him and investigate every available source of food supply.

The Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm foresaw this food shortage and last July brought down a car load of buckwheat screenings from Fort William to test its value as a poultry food. Ever since, this feed has been used almost exclusively and the results have been very satisfactory.

It might be well to state here of what these screenings consist. Dr. F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, reports as follows:

"Buckwheat screenings, unground—An examination of this sample gave the following results as to composition by weight:

Small, broken and shrivelled wheat	49.63
Flax seed	...
Wild buckwheat (unhulled)	36.08
Wild buckwheat (hulled)	4.54
Flax seed	.99
Oats	2.56
Wild mustard seed	.07
Other weed seeds	.41
Chaff, oat hulls, fragment of straw, etc	5.72
	100.00

This product, it will be seen, consists approximately of 50 per cent. wheat, 40 per cent. wild buckwheat (5 per cent. of which is hulled), 2.5 per cent. light oats, 1 per cent. flax seed and 6.5 per cent. weed seeds, chaff, etc., which may be classed as refuse.

The average composition of wheat and wild buckwheat may be given as follows:

	Wheat.	Wild Buckwheat
Water	10.2	7.48
Protein	12.4	10.16
Fat	2.1	2.89
Carbohydrates	71.2	70.00
Fibre	2.2	7.29
Ash	1.9	2.18
	100.00	100.00

Comparing these two grains, the wild buckwheat seed contains approximately four-fifths the protein of wheat, and is slightly richer in fat and has a much higher fibre content. In carbo-hydrates, the two ahe practically equal.

From analyses and study of wild buckwheat made in these laboratories in 1906, we concluded that this grain, while not highly nitrogenous or oily seed, is of fair feeding value and may be considered of special value for feeding poultry by reason of its comparatively lo wfibre content. Theoretically, wild buckwheat seed may be said to possess about 75 per cent. the value of wheat for feeding purposes.

Ground Buckwheat Screenings—The analysis of this sample has furnished the follonwig data:

Water	14.07
Protein	11.84
Fat	2.07
Carbohydrates	64.53
Fibre	5.36
Ash	2.13
	100.00

These results agree very fairly well with those which would be obtained from a mixture similar to the whole buckwheat screenings and we may therefore presume that this ground sample had before grinding essentially the same general composition as the sample of unground screenings.

It has a feeding value intermediate between wheat and wild buckwheat. From its composition it should prove an acceptable and valuable poultry feed, with only a small percentage of waste. It is sufficiently high in protein for general grain feeding, with a fat content not exceeding that of wheat—which may be considered an advantage for laying stock, that ration of which is usually enriched by crushed green bone or meat meal. The comparatively low percentage of fibre is a feature that enhances its value for poultry feeding, as this class of make use of high fibre feeds."

Now for the actual feeding results. From the very first the fowl took kindly to the ground screenings and ate it with relish. They did not take to the whole screenings so readily and, on other food being cut off, it was several days before they finally accepted it. However, they now eat it readily and the stock are doing exceptionally well. It is not so good as a litter feed as they pick out all the wheat and leave a large part of the buckwheat; when fed in hoppers where they can scatter the grain they will throw it out and pick out the wheat, but where they have to eat the buckwheat before they can get the wheat they clean everything up just as they go and seem to make as good growth as they ever did on ordinary rations. The ground screenings are being fed to the layers three parts screenings to one part beef meal and production has never been better at this season than it has been this year.

Poultrymen may feel perfectly safe in buying this feed; it is the cheapest feed available and it gives satisfactory results.—Canadian Countryman.

The Apotheosis of a Rolling Stone

Again the suspicion of a smile passed across the Brigadier's face, as he said, "I imagine you're a Canadian?"

The Corporal hesitated a moment, "Waal, General," he answered, "you're not far wrong, I am a citizen of Niagara and it was a close thing anyway."

"What made you join the British army?" asked the Brigadier, "I'm glad you did, but why was it?"

"Waal, General," he answered, "don't you be patting yourself on the back and thinking it was all for love of the British Lion. Not that I have any grouch against that particular quadruped, but it seemed to me that he was getting a bit long in the tooth, losing some of his mane and a sight readier with his growl than his paws. I'm not sure that I hold to those opinions now, but when the curtain rose on the big stunt, that was how I figured it out. However, I don't like Squareheads—Boches we call 'em, I've seen some. I was touched by one for 200 dollars once. When they got going they got my goat; murdering women and kids and all the other by-products of frightfulness didn't look good to me, and I estimated it would be better for civilization on the whole if the Allies put the tin hat on them. Then at the moment the community was not making any violent demand on my services. I have been a bartender, a chucker-out at a down-town vaudeville, a chicken raiser, and real estate distributor and never hankered after a quiet life. When the Boches started my blue blood boiling, I was looking round for a new profession and I reckoned a hero in khaki would do for mine. It seemed to me it would be a new sensation to be a Britisher and having once for a small wager, done the trip from Niagara to Buffalo down the tiled track in one hour, five minutes dead, I reckoned my talents would show to advantage in that department. So here we are! I've no complaints. The boys have been real good to me; I have got to respect Englishmen, which feat I never expected to accomplish. They're good to animals, aliens, kids, women and other hostages to fortune, and I have never found Squareheads giving way to similar weakness."

He paused. The Brigadier got up and shook him warmly by the hand. "What you have said has interested me very much. I'm proud to have you under my command, and shall certainly recommend you for the D.C.M., and if at any time you think of trying for a commission, come to me.

"Thank you very kindly, General," replied the Corporal, "as O. Henry, W. Shakespeare or some other purveyor of high-class fiction once remarked, when I set out to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's larynx, the only list I hoped to honor was the list of survivors; but I'll be proud to wear the ribbon, but as for the commission, I reckon I'd rather stay with the boys."

So saying he saluted and retired, still with a pleasant smile on his lips, his jaws still moving with a circular motion, and a gentle odor of peppermint still emanating from his person.

"Well," said the Brigadier, "it seems to have been a very successful little show; they bagged both bridges, killed a good few Bulgars and got away with ten casualties. I'm sorry Gedges was killed though, he was a good officer."

"Yes," said the Brigade Major, "a very well carried out little scrap, but I was talking to that other cyclist officer who was there, Hampden; he says it was a very anxious time when Gedges was hit; there was some confusion; they were attacked frontally and on the flank, the R. E. limbers weren't away and the cycles were 300 yards back on the road. The men had done a 40-mile ride with a 100 in the shade temperature the day before; and had no sleep, and thought they were cut off. But one of his corporals with great presence of mind took 30 men out on the flank and held them back while the rest retired to the bikes. It is a good shooting company and they quickly laid out a Boche officer and several men, and the rest lay down and refused to come on. Hampden says if it hadn't been for the corporal things would have looked very nasty. But the hour always brings out the man, and all's well that end's well."

"Is that so?" said the Brigadier. "I should like to see that Corporal, he ought to be recommended for the D. M. C."

"I expect I could get him" answered the Major. "The whole company is up digging on the plateau; shall I find him for now, sir."

"Yes, do," replied the General.

The Major saluted and went out.

Half an hour later he returned. "I've got the man outside sir, shall I bring him in; his name is Mason."

"Yes," said the General. "I'll see him at once."

The Major went to the door and made discreet signs. A moment later he ushered in an individual, whose most noticeable features were a pair of very humorous eyes and a very firm and implacable chin. A close observer might have noticed that his jaws had a tendency to revolve and that a faint aroma of peppermint emanated from his person. When he was well inside the room he seemed to recollect something and removed his helmet.

A smile flickered across the Brigadier's face. "Not this time, Corporal" he said. "You can keep it on."

"Sorry, General," said the latter, replacing it, "force of habit, I guess. It took me six months to learn to take it off, and most likely it will take me another six to know when to keep it on."

"Well, Corporal," said the General genially. "I have received a very good account of your behavior last Thursday. Your officer states that you showed great courage and determination, and that your conduct was very largely responsible for the success of the expedition."

"Well, General," replied the other, "I'm real glad to hear that, but I only did my duty, as the Crown Prince said after looting the Town Hall."

"Thirteen is bad luck. I proposed thirteen times to as many girls."

"And got turned down? That was bad luck." "No, that wasn't the bad luck. The thirteenth took me." —Baltimore American.

HOW JAPS COOK RICE.

The quantity of water varies according to the qualities of rice, but five parts of water to four of rice, or six parts to five, by volume, will be common proportion.

Simply boil the water and then pour the rice, previously washed, into this boiling water, at the same time increasing the flame. The pan cover must fit the pan edge as tightly as possible and also must be a heavy one, enough to withstand the high steam pressure in the pan, and if it is not heavy enough, put some weights on it. Keep the fire strong. In three or four minutes the steam pushes out of the pan; but let the fire be strong for three or four minutes more, and then, as quickly as possible, withdraw the blazing fire (in case of wood fuel) or make the fire very mild (in case of gas) and let the pan stand on little under fire or very mild flame for 20 or 30 minutes. Then remove the pan from the furnace and let it stand fourteen minutes more. This is all the process.

Rice thus cooked is very delicious to taste and may be eaten by itself without any milk or sugar.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A SONG OF LIFE.

Rolls the old world ever right, dear—
Sun by day and stars by night, dear;
Here is a rhyme and here is a reason
Still the red rose comes in season.

In the fields the toilers, sowing,
Hear the harvest bugles blowing;
Life, my dear, is joy and weeping—
Sowing time and time for reaping.

Take thy task—if joy or sorrow;
Still the dark will bring the morrow.
In the storm the birds are singing,
And the bells of heaven are ringing.

HAVE FAITH IN GOD.

Have faith in God. Whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass, he shall have whatsoever he saith. Therefore I say unto you, what things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.—Without faith it is impossible to please him; for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.

He that had received the promises offered up his only begotten son, of whom it was said, that in Isaac shall thy seed be called; accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead.—Being fully persuaded that what he had promised he was able also to perform.

Is anything too hard for the Lord? —With God all things are possible. Lord, increase our faith.

SAKE.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

This is an Anglo-Saxon word, very old. It means a cause, a suit at law, a purpose, claiming regard and reasonable respect. We read Noah walked with God. Come thou and all thy house into the ark, for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation. I will establish my covenant with thee. Was it for Noah's sake that his family was saved in the ark?

The Egyptians were blessed for the sake of Joseph. Isaac was blessed for the sake of Abraham. Lot was saved for Abraham's sake, and Solomon was blessed for the sake of his father David, while Cyrus was called and blessed long before he came for Jacob's sake. How wonderfully is man related to man, and how high the standard of values in some men more than in others.

Paul says we are fools for Christ's sake, ourselves are servants for Jesus sake. God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.

Look at that storm-tossed ship with three hundred frightened passengers on board. Death stares them in the face, but there is one man there and the angel of the Lord finds him in the dark, saying "Fear not, Paul, Lo, God hath granted thee all them that sail with thee."

Learn here, that no man stands alone, no man liveth unto himself. God has a right to every man. "All souls are mine." God sets a peculiar value on His own. He hides, conceals, reserves, calculates for them, is always ahead. When you come to a crisis you confess, God has been here before me!

He delivers a ship, a city, a soul, after His own wondrous fashion. This "sake" is an atmosphere, an argument, a defence, a purpose, a final cause. It gives to life its value, beauty, dignity and relation. "For their sakes I sanctify myself."

If you will carefully look at the prayers of Paul you will see how rich they are. How much superior and fuller the elements of true prayer are as compared with what is called the Lord's Prayer. In that prayer there is no "sake", no intercessor, no Name. Henry VanDyke says "Religion is a person, coming to a person by a person" In the Lord's Prayer there is only mention of two. That prayer was for Jews and Jews only; it was the best and fullest the Master could give at the time. The blood had not been shed, the argument was not complete, the Holy Ghost had not been given, for Jesus had not been glorified.

When you say at the end of every prayer, "This we beg for Christ's sake," you say what the disciples could not say. But now He has gone into Heaven and is on the right hand of God to plead and prevail for us. You can say with boldness that He has a history, a cause, a people, a purpose, a kingdom and that He is King.

"Word of the ever-living God,
Will of His glorious Son,
Without Thee how could earth be trod
Or heaven itself be won."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, Choice dairy	$0 45	$0 48
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 65	0 70
Cheese, lb.	0 30	0 30
Do., fancy, lb.	0 30	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 32
Fowl, lb.	0 25	0 28
Spring chickens	0 30	0 35
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 00	0 25
Geese, lb.	0 24	0 27
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 50	0 75
Do., bbl.	4 00	6 00
Crab Apples, 11-qt. bkt.	1 00	1 25
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.	0 35	0 40
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 60	0 65
Vegetables—		
Beets, bkt.	0 35	0 40
Do., bag	0 90	1 00
Cauliflower, each	0 00	0 20
Corn, dozen	0 20	0 25
Carrots peck	0 00	0 30
Do., bag	0 00	0 75
Celery, per head	0 06	0 07
Cabbages, each	0 05	0 10
Lettuce, doz., bchs.	0 20	0 20
Do., head, doz.	0 50	0 10
Vegetable marrow, each	0 05	0 10
Onions, 75-lb. bag	2 00	2 50
Do., small bkt.	0 00	0 40
Do., pickilings, bkt.	0 00	0 40
Do., silver skins, bkt.	0 00	1 00
Potatoes, bag	1 90	2 00
Do., peck	0 00	0 35
Pumpkins, each	0 10	0 25
Parsley, bunch	0 00	0 10
Radishes, 3 bunches	0 00	0 10
Peppers, red, doz.	0 00	0 10
Do., green, doz.	0 00	0 15
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 65	0 70
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	0 40	0 50
Do., green, 11-qt. bkt.	0 00	0 25

MEATS—WHOLESALES.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$13 00	$15 00
Do., hindquarters	17 00	19 00
Carcases, choice	16 00	18 00
Do., common	13 00	14 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	12 00	14 50
Do., prime	19 00	22 00
Heavy hogs	17 50	19 50
Shop hogs	22 50	24 50
Abattoir hogs	23 50	24 50
Mutton, heavy	12 00	16 00
Do., light	16 00	18 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 24	0 26

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts:—Cattle, 1,371; hogs 1,468; sheep 1,152; calves 1,177.

Ex. Cattle, choice	10 50	11 00
Ex. Bulls	8 00	8 75
Butcher cattle, choice	10 25	10 75
Butcher cattle, medium	8 50	9 00
Butcher cows, choice	8 00	8 75
Butcher cows, medium	6 50	7 00
Butcher cows, canners	5 50	6 25
Bucher bulls	7 00	8 25
Feeding steers	8 50	9 25
Stockers, choice	7 50	8 50
Stockers, light	7 00	7 50
Milkers, choice	85 00	125 00
Springers, choice	40 00	120 00
Sheep, ewes	11 00	13 00
Bucks and culls	7 50	9 50
Lambs	15 75	16 25
Hogs fed and watered	17 00	
Hogs f. o. b.	16 00	
Calves	10 00	14 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Nov.	0 63½	0 63	0 62½	0 6[illegible]
Dec.	0 65¼	0 65⅝	0 65¼	0 65⅝
May	0 67⅞	0 67⅞	0 67⅝	0 67⅞
Flax—				
Nov.	3 06¼	3 14	3 06½	3 11
Dec.	2 06½	2 93½	2 90	2 93½
May	2 92¾	2 96	2 92¾	2 95

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKETS.

Minneapolis.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.08 to $2.10. Oats—No. 3 white, 57 1-4 to 58 3-4c. Flax—$3.35 to $3.37. Flour unchanged. Bran—$31.50 to $32.00.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth.—Linseed, on track, $3.32 to $3.39; arrive, $3.34; November, $3.31; December, $3.18 1-4 bid; May, $3.16 3-4.

CHEESE MARKETS.

St. Paschal, Que.—At to-day's meeting of the Dairy Board 167 boxes cheese were boarded. All sold to Alexander, Montreal, at 21c. Ninety packages of butter were offered, and sold to the same firm at 42c. The board adjourned for the season.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts, 500; steady. Veals, receipts 500; slow; $7 to $14.50. Hogs, receipts 4,400; easier. Heavy $17.25 to $17.40; mixed $17 to $17.25; yorkers $17 to $17.10; light yorkers, pigs and roughs $15.50 to $15.75; stags $13.50 to $14.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 4,000; slow. Lambs $12 to $16.25; yearlings $11 to $14; wethers $11.25 to $11.50; ewes $6 to $66; mixed $11 to $11.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 20,000.		
Market firm.		
Beavers	6 60	[illegible]
Western	6 00	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	5 85	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	4 50	[illegible]
Calves	7 00	[illegible]
Hogs receipts 22,000.		
Market firm.		
Light	15 40	[illegible]
Mixed	15 70	[illegible]
Heavy	15 70	[illegible]
Rough	15 70	[illegible]
Pigs	11 50	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	16 00	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 15,000.		
Market firm.		
Wethers	8 60	[illegible]
Lambs, native	12 60	[illegible]

The Use of Candy.

Pure candy is good for children. Pure sugar is good for grown people. Of course there are exceptions to every rule. If the doctor prescribes a diet and orders a patient to refrain from sweets the patient is bound to obey his adviser. What is the use of calling a physician and paying him for suggestions if the latter are treated with indifference? People in ordinary health need not be afraid to gratify an appetite which craves sweets. Those the march hold out better if they have been telling us lately that soldiers on the marhc hold out better if they have rations of sugar than if their food omits this useful commodity. A fondness for sugar is often a defense against the temptation to use alcoholic stimulants. The inebriate does not care very much about pure sweets.

Father of the American Navy.

A native born Irishman that the members of his race are particularly proud of is Commodore John Barry, the "Father of the American Navy." He was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1745. His father put him on a merchant ship before he was twelve years old, and at fourteen he was employed on a ship sailing from Philadelphia. He was a master of ships before he was twenty-one years old. When the Revolution began Barry was employed by Congress to fit for sea the first fleet which sailed from Philadelphia. Barry commanded the Lexington, which captured the first British war vessel taken by a regular cruiser. Blockaded by a superior British fleet in the Delaware, he landed with his sailors and marines and joined Washington's army.—Detroit Free Press.