

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

Commentary .- I. Nehemiah's sad meas (vs. 1-3). 1. Nisan—This was the first month of the Jewish sacred year and was also called Abib. It corresand 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 twen-tieth year of Artaxerxes. The king probably reckoned his years from the 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 that the Persians were much given to the king on to wine. Gave it unto the king— Nehemiah "was the king's cup-bear-er" (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 posi-tion 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 a sorrow of heart—Atta-2. This is...sorrow of heart—Artax-erxes quickly observed that his cuparer's countenance was sad and correctly concluded that his heart burdened with some great grief. Very sore afraid—It was an anxious mom-ent 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 ser vant'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 revalty. It expressed high respect for the king and was a fitting introduc-tion 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 Jerusalen: lie waste.

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 his position with the king and to rennow. 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 messenbe 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.

II. Nehemiah's request (vs. 4, 5). 4.

III. The request granted (vs. 6-8).
The queen also sitting by him—it was not a publis banquet, for at euch 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 jour-ney be—The details of the conversation are not required, but simply decisions reached. how long Nehemiah was gone from Some suppose he returned in about a year, having completed the 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 from Artaxerxes to that end. 7. Let letters be given me-Nehemiah took precaution to make his journey as a as possible, to the governors beyond the river The Euphrates River The governors of the pro vinces west of the river were generally not well disposed towards the Jews they may convey me over-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 unio Asanh. A still further was made of the king. The materia for the walls of Jerusalem was on the The material ground, but timber would be needed for the palace, or castle, connected with the temple area and for other The keeper of the king sests were then highly 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 Jerusaiem, yet its location is not defin-itely known. The house that I shall The house in which Nehemiah,

as governor, was to live.

1V. Arrival at Jerusalem (vs. 9-11). gave them the king's letters. Ne migh made use of the letters which the king gave him. It is not stated what route he took to reach Jerusalen or through what provinces he passed.

He made use of the means within his power to make his undertaking

the king had sent captains horsemen Ezra was ashamed Tara 8:22), and trusted God for se rity; Nehemiah was no less a man 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 These soldiers would standing among the people of Jerus-lem upon his arrival there. 10. anballat the Horonite-He was a pay

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 sadwhat 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 Artaxerses give Nehemiah? What enemies had the laws? had the Jews?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Qualified leadership.

1.-Combined faith and works. 11. Inspired generous support.

1. 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 enchusiasm and re-ligious faith united and produced a heroism which prepared him for so great a work. It was a time of great great a work. It was a time of great a work. It was a time of greusalem 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 the great of the great skill in the introduction. of his cause. God gave him wisdom in his trying hour. The divine inter-position was manifested in the control of the monarch's thoughts and dispo-sition. 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 earnes', silent prayer, an uplifting of the soul of God. His eilent prayer was an exercise of the mind and heart unknown to the king. Audible prayer that time would have been unsultat 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 grant-ed to Nehemiah. The secret of all his strength was his entire dependence upon God.

H.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 substitute prayer for endeavor, though he would not make an endeavor until he had prepared himself by prayer. der that position useful to his countrymen. He showed prodence in addressing to the mind of the king a motive for his journey which the monarch could understand and appreciate. arch could understand and appreciate the 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 unstafful of the duty of ways all legimindful of the duty of using all legi-timate 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 quired faith, sagacity and coura courage: The circumstances which had pavel 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. Nohemiah's sorrow opened up the king's resources to him. The answer to his prayer was overflowing and abun-dant. He had the large-hearted sanction of master for all his undertak ings. He was provided with a cavalry escort with letters for safe conduct. and materials for his work. Under God Archemiah made the most of his op-pertunity, his strong, practical saga-city was manifest faroughout the whole record of his work for Jerusa-lem. 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. Néhemiah's great obstacle was to be found in the virulent enmity of Sanballat and To-biah at Jerusaiem. 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.

In a confidential little talk to group of medical students an eminent physician took up the extremely imortant 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 con-sultation, and \$5 for a telephone con-

Allies put the tin hat on them. Then at the moment the community was not making any vioint demand on my services. I have been a battender, a chucker-out at a down-town vandeville, a chicken raiser, and heat 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 reckohed a hero in khaki, world 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, kies! women and other hostages to fortune, and I have never found Squarcheads giving way to similar weakness."

He saused. The Brigadler 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 commend you for the D.C.M., and if at any time you think of trying for a commend you for the D.C.M., and if at any time you think of trying for a commend you for the D.C.M., and if at any time you think of trying for a commend you for the D.C.M., and if at any time you think of trying for a commend you for the D.C.M., and if at any time you think of trying for a commend of the Corooral, "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 vas the list of survivors; There was an appreciative and envious silence, and then a voice from back of the amphitheatre, slightly thickened, spoke

Squareheads giving way to similar weakness."

He saused. The Brigadler 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 Corooral, "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 vas 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 semanating from his person.

"Well," said the Brigadler, "It seems to have been a very successful little show; they bagged both bridges, killed a good few Bulgars and got away with "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

Making Poultry Pay

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 set-back now may unset them for a comback 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 for get 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 thor-ough dusting with a good lice powder or an application of blue ointment before putting them into their new ters to ensure their being free form vermin. For this purpose nothing is better than blue ointment, as this is onvenient to use and is thorough in

Any kind of fine dust will be effec-tive, 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 in-ferior 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 he a lot of poultrymen who will lose money. Beef scrap at \$6.00 per hun-dred—just think of it! It behooves every poultry producer to look about hir, 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 satisfac-

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

Buckwheat screenings, unground -An examination of this sample gave the following results as to composi-tion by weight:

Small, broken and shrivelled	
wheat	49.6
Flax seed	
Wild buckwheat (unhulled)	36.0
Wild buckwheat (hulled)	4.5
Flax seed	.9
Oats	
Wild mustard seed	
Other weed seeds	.4
Chaff, oat hulls, fragment of	
straw, etc	5.7
	0.001

This product, it will be seen, conhis sists approximately of 50 per cent.
to wheat, 40 per cent. wild buckwheat

and wild buckwheat may be given as

		i	Vild
	W	heat. Bu	ckwheat
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 prac tically 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 said to possess about 75 per cent, the value of wheat for feeding purposes Ground Buckwheat Screenings

пивиси	•	LI	,,	2		11	"	14	U.	и	¥	٧.	ų	5	u	ld	Ц	d	Ł,			
Water																						14.07
Protein																				 		11.84
Fat																			. ,			2.07
Carboh	y	d	lr	a	t	e	S															64.53
Fibre .																				 . ,		5.36
Ash .																						2.13

100.00 These results agree very fairly well with those which would be ob tained from a mixture similar to the buckwheat screenings and we may therefore presume that this ground sample had before grinding essentially the same general composi-

tion 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 ra-tion 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 was several days before they finally accepted it. However, they new 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 them, it out and also have the 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 or-The ground screen dinary rations. ings 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

sponsible 19. "replied the other, "I'm "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

'And got turned down? That was bad

thirteen times to as many girls."

luck." "No, that wasn't the bad luck. The thirteenth took me." —Baltimore

American.

The Apotheosis of a Rolling Stone

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 cominon proportion.

Simply boil the water and then pour the rice, previously washed, into th boiling water, at the same time i creasing the flame. The pan cov must fit the pan edge as tightly possible and also must be a hear one, enough to withstand the his steam pressure in the pan, and if is not heavy enough, put some weigh on it. Keep the fire strong. In thre or four minutes the steam pushes of of the pan; but let the fire be stron for three or four minutes more, an ben, as quickly as possible, withdra the blazing fire (in case of wood fue or make the fire very mild (in car of gas) and let the pan stand on li tle under fire or very mild flame f 20 or 30 minutes. Then remove the pan from the furnace and let it stan fourteen minutes more. This is all th

Rice thus cooked is very delicious taste and may be eaten by itself with



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

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, he thou re-moved, 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 raith 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 promise 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 persuad-ed that what he had promised he was

ble 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 walk ed 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 blevsed 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 lacob's sake they wonderfully in the sake of the sake of his father David, while Cyrus was called and blessed long before he came for lacob's sake they wonderfully in the sake of Jacob's sake. How wond 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 for given 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, saving "Fear not, Paul, 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. "Ail souls are mine." God sets a paculiar

after His own wondrous fashion. This suggestions if the latter are treated sake is an atmosphere, an argument, a defence, a purpose, a final cause. It gives to life its value, an appetite which craves sweets. Those beauty, dignity and relation. "For their sakes I sanctify myself." If you will carefully look at the

Again the suspicion of a smile passed acqoss the Brigadier's face, as he said, "I magne you're a Canadian."

The Corporal hesitated a moment, "Waal, General," he answered, ou'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 grow than his paws. I'm rot sure that I hold ic those opinions now, but when the curtain rose on the big stunt, that was how I figured it out. However, I don't like Squarcheads—Boches we call 'em, I've seen some. I was touched by one for 20 dollars once. When they got going they got my goat; murcering wimen 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 Alless put the tin hat on them. Then at the moment the community was not making any voient demand on my services. I have been a bartender, a chuckser-out at a down-town vandeville, a chicken raiser, and real estate distributor and never hankered after a quirt life. When the Boches started my blue blood boiling, I was looking roquel for a new profession and I reckohed a here in Klaki, would be a new sensation to be and Britisher and having once for a small me twould be a new sensation to be and Britisher and having once for a small me twould be a new sensation to be and Britisher and having once for a small me twould be a new sensation to be and Britisher and having once for a small file.

The Major went to the coor and made the world by a new sensation to be and Britisher and having once for a small file. prayers of Paul you will see how rich they are. How much superior and fuller the elements of true prayer are Lord's Prayer. In that prayer there is o "sake", no intercessor, no Name. Herr. VanDyke says "Lebgion is a 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 vake," you say 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. purpose, a kingdom and that He is

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



lak	TORONTO MARKE	TS
nia	FARMERS' MARKET.	
n-	Dairy Produce-	
er	Butter, Choice cairy \$0 45	\$0 4
GI	Eggs, new-laid, doz 0 65	0 7
28	Cheese, lb	03
vv	Diessed Poultry-	0 0
	Turkevs lb	0 3
3/1	Fowl, 1b 0 25	0 2
it	Fowl, 1b	03
ts	Geese, lb 0 24	0 3
ee	Apples, bkt 0 50	07
ut	C DDL	6 0
ng	Grapes, 6-qt. bkt 035	0 4
100	Orapes, 6-qt. bkt 0 35 Do., 11-qt. bkt 0 60	06
ıı	vegetables-	
W	Beets, bkt 0 35	0.4
1)	Do., bag 0 90	0 2
	Cauliflower, each 0 00 Corn, dozen 0 20	0 2
se	Carrots Deck 000	0 2
t-		0 7
or l	Calery, per head 0 05 Cabbages, each 0 05	00
he	Cabbages, each 005	01
ıd	Do., head, doz 0 20	0 1
he	Lettuce doz., bchs. 0 29 Do., head, doz. 0 50 Vegetable marrow, each 0 05 Onious 75-lb bar. 0 06	0 1
II.G		25
	Do., small blet 0.00	0 4
to	Do., picklings, bkt 0 00	0 4
h-	Potatoes, bag	2 0
		03
-	Fumpkins, each a 10	0 2
1		0 1
i		0 1
1	Peppers, red, doz 0 00 Do., green, doz 0 00	0 10
-	Sere bunch 005	0 1
	Squash, each 0 10	0 2
1	Savory, bunch 0 05	0 10
- 1	Sege, bunch 0 05 Squash, each 0 10 Savory, bunch 0 05 Turnips, peck 0 00 Do bar 0 65	0 1
- 1	Do., bag	0 70
- 1	Do., green, 11-qt. bkt 0 00	0 2
- 1	MEATS-WHOLESALES.	
_	Beef, forequarters, cwt \$13 00	\$15 %
r:	Do., hindquarters 17 00	-19 00
n	Carcases, choice 16 00	18 0
, at	Do., common 13 00	14 50
1	Veal common cwt 950	11 50
- 1	Do., medium	14 50 22 00
1	Do., prime	19 5/

Shop hogs Abattoir hogs Mutton, heavy Do., light Lambs, Spring, lb.

TORONTO CATTLE M	ARKE	TS.
Receip's:-Cattle, 1,371; hog	s 1,468;	sheep
1,152; calves 1,177.		
Ex. Cattle, choice	10 50	11 00
Ex. Bulls	8 09	8 75
Butcher cattle, choice		10 55
Butcher cattle, medium		9 04
Butcher cows, choice		8 75
Butcher cows, medium		7 39
Butcher cows, canners		6 25
Bucher bulls		\$ 25
Feeding steers		9 25
Stockers, choice	7 50	8 50
Stockers, light	7 00	7 50
Milkers, choice		125 90
Springers, choice	40 00	120 00
Sheep, ewes		13 00
Bucks and culls		9 50
Lambs		16 15
Hogs f. o. b		
Calves		14 50

OTHER MARKETS

	211100	TATT	37777	DIL		
1	WINNIPEG	GRAL	N MA	RKET	S	
-	Fluctuations on	the	Winn	ipeg	Grain	
	Exchange yester	day w	ere as	follov	va: "	
1	Oats	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	
	Nov	0 6812	0 69	0 6814	0 69	
1	Dec	0 6514	0 65%	0 65%	0 95%	
1	May	0 67 8	0 677	0 67%	0 677%	
1	Flax-			,		
ı	Nov	3 0814	3 14	3 0814	3 11	
Ì	Dec	2 (1914	2 9314	2 90	2 9344	
	May	2 9234	2 96	2 92%	2 195	
	MINNEAPOLIS	GRA	IN M	ARKE	TS.	
۱	MinneapolisCo	ern-N	io. 3	vellow.	\$2.08	
1	to \$2.10. Oats-1					
į	3-4c. Flax-\$3.25					
	changed. Bran-					
١	DULUT					
١	Darloth Linear		*****			

Duluth.—Linseed, on track, \$3.33 to \$3.39; arrive, \$3.34; November, \$3.31; December, \$3.16 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.

BUFFALO LAVE STOCK.

East Buffalo. Report.—Cattle, receipts, 500; steady.

Yeals, receipts 500; slow;

You state 50. Hogs, receipts 4,000; easter.

Yeavy \$17.25 to \$17.40; mixed \$17 to \$17.25;

yorkers \$17.25 to \$17.40; mixed \$17 to \$17.25;

yorkers \$17.25 to \$17.40; mixed \$17 to \$17.25;

yorkers \$17.25 to \$17.40; mixed \$17.50;

yorkers \$15.50 to \$15.75; stags \$13.60;

solu, Lambs \$12 to \$16.25; yearlings \$11

to \$14.70; wethers \$1.25 to \$11.50; ewes \$6 to

\$66; mixed \$11 to \$11.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK	ζ.
Cattle, receipts 20,000. Market firm.	
Beavers 660	17 1
Western 6 00	13 2
Stockers and feeders 5 85	
Cows and heifers 4 50	
Calves 7 00	13 2
Hogs receipts 22,500. Market firm.	
Light 15 49	17 0
Mixed 15 76	
Lough 15 70	
Pigs 11 50	17 0
Bulk of sales 16 00	17 00
Sheep, receipts 15,000. Market firm.	
Wethers 8 60	12 75
Lan:bs, native 12 00	

The Use of Candy.

Pure candy is good for children. souls are mine." God sets a paculiar value on His own He hides, conceals, reserves, calculates for them, is always ahead. When you come to a crisis you contess, God has been here before me!

He delivers a ship, a city, a soul, the delivers a ship, a city, a soul, after His own wondrous fashion. This Pure sugar is good for grown people an appetite which craves sweets the march hold out better if they have been telling us lately that soldiers on the march hold out better if they have rations of sugar than if omits this useful commodity. ness for sugar is often against the temptation to us stimulants.. The inchriate 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 began Barry was employed by Congress to fit for sea the first fleet which sailed from Philadelphia Barry commanded which vessel taken by a regular cruiser Blockaded by a superior British fleet in the Delaware, he landed with his sailors and marines and joined Wash ington's army.-Detroit Free Press