

Sunday School.

LESSON XI.—SEPT. 10, 1911.

Daniel and His Companions.—Temperance Lesson.—Dan. 1: 8-20.

Commentary. I. Daniel's purpose and request (vs. 8-13). 8. Daniel. It has been believed by some that Daniel was a relative of King Zedekiah, but the evidence is not positive. It is certain that he belonged to a noble family in Judah. He was in Babylon during the entire period of the seventy years' captivity and lived some time after that. He died at the age of eighty-five years or more. Purposed in his heart. Literally, "Laid it on his heart." Underneath his purpose was a strong desire to keep a clear conscience in spite of his heathen surroundings. Would not defile himself with... the king's meat, nor... wine. Daniel had been instructed in the law of God. The law of Moses forbade the eating of certain kinds of animals, and prescribed the manner of killing the animals which were to be eaten. The children of Israel were not to eat the blood. It was customary for heathen people to offer their food and drink to their idols by pouring out portions on the ground. Thus the Jew might defile himself: 1. By eating animals that were unclean. 2. By eating the flesh of beasts that had been strangled. 3. By partaking of food that had been offered in sacrifice to idols. "The king's dainties" (R. V.) would also be likely to weaken the physical and mental vigor of the Jewish youths. Daniel's temperance principles would not admit of his drinking wine. The prince of the eunuchs. These were, and still are, common in Oriental courts; they sometimes attain to great influence with the monarch, and were treated by him as confidential servants.—Driver. 9. Into favor and tender love. The revised version, "To find kindness and compassion," is more exact. Ashpenaz became a favorite to Daniel as soon as the latter made the request mentioned in the preceding verse. Daniel had a noble and amiable disposition, which won the admiration and love of Ashpenaz. Besides this the Lord was directing the course of Daniel and was moving upon the heart of the prince of the eunuchs to the end that the future prophet might have a standing at the court of Babylon. 10. I fear my lord the king. Ashpenaz has received his orders and it would endanger his life to disobey them. Oriental monarchs were despots, had the power of life and death and did not hesitate to exercise that power (Dan. 2: 5, 12) at the slightest provocation. This servant was responsible to the king for the physical condition and intellectual advancement of the Jewish youths. "Worse liking—"Worse looking." R. V. in worse condition. The use of the plural, "faces," shows that

the three companions of Daniel were also in the request for a simple diet. Children—It is probable that the youths were about sixteen years of age. 11. Melzar. "The steward." R. V. This is not a proper name, but "the term" evidently denotes some subordinate official, appointed by the chief of the Daniel and his companions.—Cam. Bible. 12. Purity thy servants. Daniel and his companions had confidence in the course they desired to take. They believed that if they honored God in keeping his law he would honor them and give them prosperity. Ten days. Farrar calls this "a sort of mystic Persian week." It was long enough to give an idea as to the effects of the diet. False. The word means leguminous food, such as beans and peas, but is used here in a wider sense to include vegetable foods in general. Water to drink. The wisdom, as well as piety, of the Hebrew young men was shown in their purpose to abstain entirely from the use of strong drink. 13. As thou seest, deal with thy servants. Temperance never fears tests; it is intemperance, and the liquor dealers who foster it, that are afraid to be investigated.—Peloubet. 14. The request granted (vs. 14-16). 14. He consented—"Hearkened." R. V. "A courteous request obtained favor which a peremptory demand might have been refused." The steward may have been the more ready to grant the request, since the test was for only ten days, and if the Hebrew youths did not thrive during that time, they remained nearly three years of training, during which a slight disadvantage could be overcome. 15. Appeared fairer, and they were fatter in flesh (R. V.).—Godliness promotes temperance; temperance, health; health, a good complexion. Peace with God brings peace of conscience, serenity of mind and sweetness of temper; and these are the certain means of bringing sweetness of countenance.—Robinson. It is an evident fact that those who give themselves over to the pleasures of the flesh bear the signs of dissipation upon their countenances. The Hebrew youths were obeying their consciences and had firm trust in God, therefore they thrived upon the healthful diet which they chose. 16. Melzar took away the portion of their meat.—The steward took away their meat.—R. V. The ten days' test had been so satisfactory that the steward considered it safe to continue to give the Jewish youths the kind of food and drink which they desired. 17. Daniel and his companions favored (vs. 17-20). 17. God gave them knowledge, etc.—The source of their success was not overlooked. God's hand was plainly recognized in the whole transaction. "The wisdom of the Chaldean priests," except in so far as it took cognizance of the actual facts of astronomy, was in the wisdom of Egypt (Acts 7: 22), to be able to put to shame the wisdom of this world by the hidden wisdom of God.—Keil. In all the branches of learning known at that time the

Chaldeans were the most proficient. Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams—visions were revelations to the prophets when awake, and dreams when asleep. God thus made one of the despised covenant people eclipse the Chaldean sages in the very science on which they most prided themselves. So Joseph in the Court of Pharaoh (Gen. 40: 5; 41: 1-8). J. F. & R. God gave Daniel this skill in the interpretation of dreams as a preparation for the great work that lay before him. The great men of Babylon were to know something of Jehovah, the God of Israel. 18. At the end of the days.—At the end of three years (v. 5). Brought them in.—Not only Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah, but all the youths mentioned in verses 3 and 4. 19. The King commended with them.—Nebuchadnezzar talked with the young men with a view to ascertaining the progress they had made during their three years' training, and their fitness for the positions in which he desired their service. He found the four total abstinents superior to the others at every point. Before the king—As his personal attendant, 20 in all matters of wisdom.—Ten times better.—The king found further, upon putting to them difficult questions, that in a knowledge of the technicalities of their science the four Jewish youths excelled even the wise men of Babylon themselves.—Driver. The term "ten times better" means greatly superior, the number denoting completeness, as seven is considered a perfect number. PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic—True purpose. 1. Gave character to Daniel's career. 2. Influenced others to obey God. 3. Gave character to Daniel's career. The opening chapter of the book of Daniel contains the key and clue to all that follows, for it reveals to us the character of its author. Captive as he was, Daniel had a loyal soul. He was as free in spirit in Babylon as he was in Jerusalem. He and his three friends were involuntary exiles from their native land. It was like the proud spirit of Nebuchadnezzar to surround himself with the splendor of talent that would reflect additional glory on himself and his throne. He wished to avail himself of the best talent from the kingdom he had conquered. He chose the best material and then proceeded, as he hoped, to subject it to the habits and discipline which would naturalize it in its new country. The nation's most splendid characters appeared in its darkest hours. The king of Babylon proposed to turn their superiority to account. His plan aimed at alienation with the young men. At the outset there arose a religious difficulty. Perhaps the low state of religion in his own country had served to increase in Daniel the sense of responsibility for an absolutely true course in his life in Babylon. The morals of the Jews were depressed to the brink of national apostasy until Jerusalem was as impure as Babylon, but Daniel was from the very beginning of his career a true witness for pure religion. Had he yielded to the first temptation he would hardly have recovered his faith at a later time. The favor of God was more to him than his life. This was a crisis in Daniel's early life. The seemingly insignificant circumstances formed his battle-field of great principles. By his true purpose, his firmness and prudence, Daniel committed himself to life of piety. To do otherwise meant the surrender of principle, compromise of truth and apostasy of true religion. He would have lost favor with God, turned his back upon his early faith, forgotten his own country, and become a Babylonian idolater. He therefore gave himself wholly to a certain definite purpose which he deliberately formed. While Daniel had formed this settled purpose in his heart, he adopted the most prudent measures to accomplish the object he had in view. God stood by Daniel and gave him favor with the monarch. Though a youth, Daniel took a stand for temperance and righteousness against temptations and inducements which many times have shaken the purpose of strong men. Temperance in youth secured him against remorse in old age. He thus brought to himself divine help in character-making. 2. Influenced others to obey God. Daniel's courage was influential and victorious. Moderation meant mastery. Daniel's consistent, godly, upright life proved a great power with those who were over him and with his companions. His faithfulness as a true witness for God gave inspiration to others. He was true to a godly education, not only in external virtues of religion, but in its very essence and power. His good example represented more fully the nature of virtue than any plea or description of it could have done. Daniel and his three companions made a simple regard for the will of God the prime of conduct even in the externals of religion. The result of their faithfulness to God was their promotion in the palace and in the favor of the king. Their knowledge and skill, their learning and wisdom are directly traced to the hand of the Giver of all good. He blessed their simple diet to their physical good and also quickened their spiritual vision. Their Hebrew names were a witness not only to their nationality, but to their religion, and so these were changed to suit King Nebuchadnezzar; yet their hearts remained unchanged, and they remained true to the King of Kings. It was a testing time for four young men full of possibilities, with great opportunities presented, to maintain their standards of right. Their lives were a practical demonstration of the blessings and benefits of temperance and piety, and the example of the success of prudence, temperance and a steady regard for religion.—T. R. A. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. Piety. "Daniel purposed in his heart" (v. 8). Faith is of the heart (Psa. cxvii. 7; Prov. xli. 5). Piety is of the heart (Prov. xlii. 7; Psa. cxxv. 22). As a sound heart is the life of the flesh (Prov. xiv. 30), so a true heart is the life of the spirit (Prov. iv. 23). Piety is the foundation of all Christian graces. Positiveness. "Daniel was not" (v. 8). He was as immovable as the granite hills around his old home in Jerusalem. His determination was decided, his purpose was inflexible. Signing a pledge and joining a temperance society have been condemned because of their inadequacy. This is a mistake. The purpose, "I will not drink," is a long step toward trusting Christ to keep one from drink. To put the will on the side of temperance is a good thing. The greatest general of modern times was great in his ability to say "No." Travelling in India, General Grant was surrounded by social customs, to disregard which required as strong a will and as firm a purpose as this of Daniel's. At Burma the reception committee furnished large baskets of champagne and liquors, subject to Grant's orders. To the disappointment and disgust of the committee, the baskets were not opened. Surprise was expressed, but Grant simply said, "Gentlemen, I do not wish anything to drink," and the baskets were returned to Calcutta unopened. After Grant reached California he and his friends were the witnesses of his personal decision. While in the City of Mexico his enthusiastic admirers invited him to a "wine dinner." Bishop Harris was present, who said that General Grant turned his glasses upside down.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal. There has been a little more activity in export live stock during the past few days owing to the improved demand from both American and exporters for ocean freight space, and fully 50 per cent. of the supply to London for September has been engaged at 25¢ 6d per head, which is an advance of 2¢ 6d over the August figure. The demand for Liverpool space is quiet so far only one boat has been engaged at 25¢ and some Glasgow has been at 30¢. As the Canadian Pacific live stock market the offerings this morning were 1,650 cattle, 800 sheep and lambs, 1,750 hogs and 400 calves. Although the supply of cattle was somewhat larger than usual for the middle of the week requirements, yet a firm feeling prevailed in the market, and prices showed no change owing to the fact that the demand from butchers was much better than expected, consequently a fairly active trade was done at the close. Choice steers sold at 6½¢, good at 5½¢, to 6¢, fairly good at 5¼¢, fair at 4½¢, to 5¢, and common at 4¼¢, to 4½¢ per pound. Cows brought from 4 to 5½¢, and bulls from 3 to 4½¢ per pound. There was no change in the conditions of the market for small meats, prices being steady with a good demand and smaller prices. Lambs sold at 6¢, and sheep at 3½¢, to 4¢ per pound. Calves were scarce, especially choice stock for which there was a good enquiry, and sales of the best on the market were made at \$8 to \$10 each, and the common ones went at from \$3 to \$7 each. The supply of hogs was ample to fill all requirements, and the tone of the market was easier, with sales of selected lots at \$7.50, and mixed and heavy lot at \$6.50 to \$7.25 per cwt., weighed off cars. ANOTHER MODE. "How old methods are dropped! Doctors never bleed people now as they used to." "Oh, yes, they do, in their bills."—Baltimore American. It doesn't pay to be too busy to enjoy the fruits of your labor.

THE STANDARD ARTICLE USED EVERYWHERE



THE KIND THAT PLEASES THE PEOPLE

MOST PERFECT MADE

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	\$10.50	\$11.00
Butter, choice	25	30
Do., inferior	25	30
Eggs, dozen	25	30
Chickens, lb.	17	20
Fowl, lb.	15	20
Ducks, lb.	15	18
Turkeys, lb.	18	20
Apples, lb.	3.25	3.75
Potatoes, bush.	1.10	1.30
Beef, hindquarters	11.00	12.50
Do., forequarters	6.50	7.50
Do., choice, carcass	9.00	9.75
Do., medium, carcass	7.75	8.50
Mutton, prime	8.00	10.00
Veal, prime	10.00	12.00
Lamb	12.00	13.00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The receipts of fruit to-day were fairly large, and prices generally firm.

Apples, bbl.	\$3.00	\$3.25
Peaches, com. basket	85	1.25
Do., Crawford	85	1.25
Pears, bkt.	40	50
Oranges, Valencia	4.25	4.75
Lemons, case	4.50	5.00
Bananas, bunch	1.75	2.00
Plums, bkt.	40	65
Tomatoes, bkt.	50	60
Cauliflower, dozen	1.50	0.00
Cabbage, com.	2.00	0.00
Cantaloupes, Can. bkt.	25	30
Cucumbers, bkt.	15	20
Potatoes, bag	1.50	1.60
Watermelons	45	55
Cashew, doz.	10	12
Grapes, 6 qt. basket	30	35

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	\$5.55
Do., Redpath's	5.55
Do., Acadia	5.50
Imperial granulated	5.40
Beaver granulated	5.40
No. 1 yellow St. Lawrence	5.15
Do., Redpath's	5.15
In barrels, 56 per cwt. more; car lots, 5¢ less.	

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto dispatch.—The market is dropping this morning in everything except choice butcher cattle, common and poor quality being in very poor demand. Hogs are unchanged. Receipts are 40 cars, comprising 800 cattle, 1,900 sheep, 800 hogs and 175 calves. Latest quotations:

Expert cattle, choice	\$6.10 to \$6.45
Do., medium	\$5.75 to \$6.00
Do., butler cattle, choice	\$5.75 to \$6.15
Do., do., medium	\$5.50 to \$5.75
Common, \$5 to \$5.25; butler cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.45; do., medium, \$4.25 to \$4.70; do., common, \$3.75 to \$4.20; do., canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; do., bulls, \$2.50 to \$5.25; feeding steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; stockers, choice, \$4.75; do., light, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$70; springs, \$55 to \$50; calves, \$4.50 to \$7.75.	
Sheep, heavy ewes, \$2.50 to \$3.25; do., light, \$2.50 to \$4; lambs, \$6 to \$8.50; bucks and culs, \$3 to \$3.25.	
Hogs—Fed and watered, \$8; do., fresh, \$7.50 to \$7.75.	

GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto dispatch.—Better crop weather in the west and lower option prices induced a fractional decline in wheat

and oats this morning. Latest quotations:

Ontario wheat, No. 2 winter wheat, 82¢ to 84¢ outside; new wheat 82¢ to 83¢.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.05 3/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.03 1/2.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 43 1/4; No. 3 Canada western, 42 1/2; at lake ports, Ontario, No. 2 white, 38¢ to 40¢ outside and 42¢ to 43¢ on track at Toronto.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 67 1/2¢, c. i. f. Midland.

Peas—No. 2, 57¢ to 58¢.

Rye—No. 2, 70¢ to 72¢ outside.

Barley—65¢ to 67¢ outside for malting and 55¢ to 57¢ for feed.

Buckwheat—50¢ to 52¢ outside.

Millfeed, Manitoba bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$2 in bags; shorts, \$23.50.

Manitoba flour—First patents \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; strong bakers, \$4.60.

OTHER MARKETS.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Receipts 175; slow and steady. Veals—Receipts, 50; active and steady; \$5.50 to \$5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,600; fairly active at 5 to 10¢ lower; heavy and mixed, \$7.70 to \$7.90; Yorkers, \$7.75 to \$7.95; pigs, \$7.50; roughs, \$6.85 to \$6.85; stage, \$5 to \$6; dairies, \$7.40 to \$7.80; sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,600; active and steady; lambs, 4 to 5¢; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.75; sheep, mixed, \$1.60 to \$3.85.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

New York.—Beef—Receipts, 2,256 head. Steers, steady to a shade higher. Bulls and cows, slow to 15¢ lower. Steers, \$4.25 to \$7.75; bulls, \$3 to \$4.50; cows, \$1.25 to \$4.75.

Calves—Receipts, 2,314 head; veals, strong; other calves, firm to 15¢ higher. Veals, \$7 to \$10; culs, \$5 to \$8; grainers and buttermilk, \$4.25 to \$5.25; southern and western calves, \$4.50 to \$7.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,314 head. Sheep, steady; good and prime lambs, firm; others steady. Sheep, \$2 to \$7.25; culs, \$1 to \$1.50; lambs, \$4.75 to \$7.25; culs, \$3 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,988 head; market, easy, at \$7.80 to \$8.05.

CHEESE MARKET.

Madoc, Ont.—At the cheese market to-day 500 boxes of cheese were handled; all sold at 13 1/2¢ to 13 3/4¢.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Open, High, Low, Close.

Wheat	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Dec.	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
May	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Oats	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Oct.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
May	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago dispatch.—Cattle—Receipts at 22,000; market steady to 10¢ lower; beefs \$5 to \$8.15; Texas steers \$4.40 to \$6.35; western steers, \$4.25 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders \$3 to \$5.50; cows and heifers \$2.25 to \$6.25; calves \$6 to \$9.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 24,000; market steady to 5¢ lower; light \$7.15 to \$7.75; mixed \$7.05 to \$7.70; heavy \$6.80 to \$7.60; roughs \$6.85 to \$7.10; good to choice heavy \$7.10 to \$7.60; pigs \$5 to \$7.00; back of sales \$7.10 to \$7.45.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 40,000; market steady to 10¢ lower; natives \$2.15 to \$3.70; western \$2.50 to \$3.75; yearlings, \$4 to \$5.10; lambs, native, \$4 to \$6.70; western \$4.75 to \$6.80.

Have You a Copy

It Is FREE

OUR BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATED—It is the best exclusively Fur Catalogue issued in Canada. It contains one hundred illustrations and descriptions of the latest New York, London, and Paris styles in ladies', men's, misses', and children's furs.

Do not fail to write to-day for a copy of this authentic fashion book—sent FREE to any address on application.

WE ARE THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

and have reached this position by merit and merit alone. Our styles are exclusive and correct, and our immense turnover enables us to give values that are impossible in the ordinary way of doing business. We guarantee every fur that bears our label.

FURS EXCLUSIVELY

Our entire capital and time are devoted to the making and selling of furs. We are specialists in the truest sense of the word, and, as such, we can give you greater satisfaction in both quality and style than if you bought in a general way. Our styles, values, and quality are exclusively Sellers-Gough. Compare them with what you have been accustomed to.

Our entire business is managed in every department by an expert—nothing is left to chance. Every fur and fur garment sold in this store is examined personally by a member of the firm before it is allowed to leave our institution. This assures you of not only correct style and fit, but also correct quality and thorough workmanship.

ALTERATIONS REMODELING

We can make your alterations and remodeling now better and cheaper than later on in the season, when we have more than we can attend to. Write to us for estimate, and do it right away.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO-DAY

The Sellers-Gough Fur Co., Limited

The Largest Exclusive Furriers in the British Empire
TORONTO MONTREAL

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT



The wise housewife knows the importance of always keeping a good supply of Windsor Dairy Salt on hand.

She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairy-men because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.