SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

October 29, 1916. Lesson V.

The Voyage.—Acts 27: 1-38.

Commentary.—I. From Caesarea to Fair Havens (vs. 1-12). It was customary to send certain prisoners from the various Roman provinces to Rome. Such prisoners were those who had appealed to Caesar and those who were guilty of political crimes. Some of the prisoners were from high positions, and others were probably desperate characters. Paul was a prisoner in common with the rest, and, under the charge of Julius, a Roman centurion, they were being taken to Rome. A ship was found that was to sail from Caesarea to a point west of Asia Minor. On this Julius and his prisoners took passage and sailed along the coast of Palestine by Sidon and east and north of Cyprus to Myra, a port of Lycia in Asia Minor. This was the route which ships from Egypt took in sailing to Rome during the late summer and the early autumn, since the dangers of navigation were less by that course than by the direct route. The centurion found a ship, laden with wheat, that was sailing from Alexandria to Rome, and on to this he and his prisoners took passage. On account of adverse winds, the progress of the ship was slow. The course was westward to Snidus as the southwestern point of Asia Minor, thence in a southerly direction around the eastern extremity of Crete under the shelter of the island as far as to Fair Havens, the port of Lasea. This was about midway of the southern coast of Crete. Paul's advice was that the ship remain at Fair Havens during the winter, and that no attempt be made to sail further, for the stormy season had arrived.

II. The storm (vs. 13-20). 13. The south wind blew softly—The mariners had sailed south of Crete to find shelter from the north wind. There was a great change in the direction and force of the wind. A gentle south wind was what was needed that the sailors might bring the ship to Phenice. Loosing thence—Sailing away from Fair Havens. Sailed close by Crete—The sailors kept close by the shore, so that they would not be in great danger if a sudden storm should strike the ship. 14. Not long after—Just west of Fair Havens a long promontory extends into the sea, and it was dangerous to sail around it. Tempestuous wind—A wind like a hurricane. It swept down from the mountains of Crete with almost irresistible force. Such changes of the wind are not infrequent in that region. Euroclydon—"Euroquilo."—R. V. A strong northeast wind. 15. Caught—The ship was seized by the wind so violently that the sailors could not control it. Could not bear up into the wind—Literally, "Could not look the wind in the eye." We let her drive—The sailors gave the ship over to be driven by the wind. 16. Running under a certain island—Sailing along the south side of Clauda, there was a measure of protection from the storm. To come by the boat—"To secure the boat."—R. V. In old times a small boat was towed by the ship and not carried by it as now. In time of storm it was liable to be washed away or filled with water. It was difficult for the crew in this case to bring the boat on board the ship. 17. Which when they had taken up—When the small boat had been placed on board. Used helps, undergirding the ship—The sailors feared that the violent storm would cause the ship to part and they wound cables about her, passing them under the keel, to hold it together. Quicksands—Syrtis, the name given to the great shoals along the north coast of Africa. The sailors feared the ship would be driven upon them by a fierce wind. Strake sail—"Lowered the gear."—R. V. Struck sail. They lowered the sails and rigging so as to be less exposed to the violence of the storm, and at the same time endeavored to keep the ship from being driven toward the quicksands.

18. Lightened the ship—The sailors began to throw the cargo overboard. They did not yet throw out the wheat, but other articles of freight. This was done that there might be less danger of the ship's foundering. 19. The third day. The third day of the storm. With our own hands—The passengers assisted the sailors in their efforts to make the danger of shipwreck less. Tackling—The rigging and furniture and all that could be dispensed with. The danger appeared great or this sacrifice would not have been made. 20. Neither sun nor stars .... appeared—The obscuration of the sky continued for fourteen days (v. 27.) As the mariner's compass was then unknown, there was nothing to denote the direction of the ship when the sky was thickly over cast. No small tempest lay on us—The violence of the storm continued. All hope .... was then taken away—Two elements contributed to this hopelessness. 1. The sailors did not know whither the ship was being driven. 2. The severe storm threatened to drive it upon shoals or rocks or to sink it.

III. Paul's vision (vs. 21-26.) 21. After long abstinence—All on board had been long without food on account of the excitement due the storm and the difficulty of preparing meals. Paul stood forth—Although he was a prisoner, he had come to be respected by the ship's company. He "stood forth in the midst of them" because he had an authoritative message to deliver, and he spoke to a terror-stricken assembly. Not have loosed from Crete—Paul's advice was that the ship should winter at Fair Havens, even though the harbor was not "commodious." This harm and loss—The sailors and passengers were suffering from the strain and exposure and there was also a large property loss. 22. I exhort you to be of good cheer—It was a great advantage to the ship's company to have such a man as Paul on board. To them there appeared to be nothing to bring cheer; but Paul brought them the divinely-given assurance that no life would be lost, although the ship could not be saved. 23. For there stood by me—Paul gave a reason why he assured the company of their safety. A messenger came to him from his God and declared that all would escape with their lives. Whose I am—The apostle acknowledged God's ownership in him. Whom I serve—Paul had served the Lord many years, but never more truly than in those days of darkness and distress. 24. Fear not, Paul—A message came from the Lord to Paul personally. Before Caesar—God's will was that he should appear before Caesar and preach the gospel in Rome, where he would be preserved. God hath given thee all them that sail with thee—It is not stated that Paul prayed for them, but the inference is plain that he did and that the Lord heard his prayer. Those who sailed with Paul evidently owed their deliverance to his prayers. 25. I believe God—In the midst of danger few things could be more inspiring than such an address; and by this time all in the ship must have learned that they had no common prisoner in the Jew who had appealed from his own people to the Roman emperor.—Cam. Bib. Paul was positive and strong in his profession of faith in God. 26. Cast upon a certain island—The promise was given that the lives of all would be saved and it was foretold that the ship would be lost. It was further foretold that the shipwrecked company would reach an island in safety.

IV. Approaching land (vs. 27-28). On the fourteenth night the sailors believed they were approaching land, and by sound found they were coming into shallow water. To guard against being driven upon rocks they cast out four anchors from the stern of the ship to wait for daylight to show them where they were, if they were near land. The sailors then tried to let down the small boat to make their escape to land, but Paul said they would be lost if they did not remain in the ship. He urged them to eat for they had been fasting for fourteen days, and he assured them that all would escape with their lives. He took bread, gave thanks to God and began to eat. This encouraged the rest and they also ate.

Questions.—Why was Paul going to Rome? Where was Crete? Fair Havens? Describe the voyage to Crete. Where did they intend to sail when they left Fair Havens? What did Paul advise? What came suddenly upon them? Near what island were they driven? How was the ship strengthened? What was Paul's message to them? What did the sailors attempt to do? What good example did Paul set?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Paul's protection in peril.

I. Gave opportunity for witnessing.

II. Gave opportunity for leadership.

I. Gave opportunity for witnessing. Paul's determination that he would sail to Italy was, on the human side, the result of his purpose to disappoint the murderous treachery of the Jews, but above that was God's purpose that the gospel should be more fully preached, not only in Rome, but in all the empire. Paul was living for Christ and as His ambassador, he was confident that he would reach his destination. He was the one calm watcher of everything that transpired on the perilous journey which should finally bring him to Rome. We have studied Paul in many positions, noticed his activity, boldness, wisdom, faith, charity, devotion, skill and patience. In this crisis he combined them all. He stood forth before that ship's company, the world in miniature, to teach them that the world was governed by Providence and not by fate. Paul belonged to God by a personal consecration. He put implicit confidence in His word. He trusted Him whom he served. The storm revealed the weakness and selfishness of the seamen. It revealed the moral grandeur of Paul's character. He positively and publicly committed himself to the statement that God had promised him all who sailed with him. Paul's every word expressed an unfaltering faith in him to whom he had committed himself. Paul's faith appeared in the ready regard which he paid to the testimony of the angel, although circumstances at the time seemed directly opposed to its fulfilment. There was no attempt to magnify himself by concealing the source of his prophetic assurance. He attributed nothing to his own wisdom or power. He ascribed the honor entirely to God. All the essentials of Christian faith and practice were contained in Paul's words, "Whose I am, and whom I serve."

II. Gave opportunity for leadership. Having shown his interest in every preparation at the beginning of the voyage, Paul would not leave the post of danger in the hour of trial. He had a high and noble idea of service. Until that dark night of the utter failure of hope, except from God, the apostle spoke only as a wise and judicious counselor. Then he spoke as from the mouth of God and they could not gainsay his words. While the tempest was so furious that despondency took possession of the crew, the apostle came forth to cheer their hearts as his own had been cheered, by declaring that no man's life should be lost. When Paul was taken on board that vessel, none was less regarded than he. In the tempest he arose as a prince among men. Faith made him master of the ship's company. He took the responsibility of the whole situation. The prisoner Paul became the central figure. He was the man of the hour. He not only commanded respect, but practical obedience from all. He had resources of strength and comfort that those around him had not and thus he became their comforter and adviser. While others were struggling for themselves, Paul's great nature was all concern in behalf of his suffering companions. The centurion, accustomed to speak with authority, became the obedient servant of his prisoner. Paul was the man whose heart failed him not, and who revived the hearts of others. He was the preacher of comfort and of courage, the confident prophet of hope and safety. He was the genuinely religious man. Added peril came in the selfish project of the sailors to seize the boat and leave the passengers to their fate. It was again the Christian apostle whose ready discernment and calm promptitude averted the danger. Beyond that a formidable danger threatened Paul's life. It was the counsel of the soldiers to kill the prisoners lest they should escape at landing. Their suggestion was frustrated by the centurion Julius. Whatever might have been the religious ignorance or inexperience of the Roman centurion, he evidently was impressed by Paul's character and conduct. For the sake of Paul the lives of the prisoners were spared and thus God's promise to Paul to give him all the ship's company was fulfilled. The whole incident brings honorable testimony to Paul.—T. R. A.

GIVE THE FARM SPRING A CHANCE

Study Its Possibilities and How to Make the Most of Them, and the Spring Will Demonstrate Its Value by Increasing Your Wealth, Improving Your Health and Lightening Your Labor.

If you were thinking of buying a farm, and jotted down the items you wished to keep before you vividly in your search for a suitable one, that of a good water supply would, I am sure, appear very near the top of your list. And then, if you were deciding between two farms of about equal value, except that one had a valuable spring or two on it, I should not have any hesitancy in foretelling your decision. Frequently, indeed, farmers are asked by visitors or would-be purchasers the question: "Is there a spring on your place?"

A good spring is undoubtedly a valuable farm asset, and the purpose of this article is to solicit special attention to this source of water supply, in the hope that the spring may receive its due share of development and use in the in the farm economy. Among its many admirable features are the following: First, the high quality of the water it furnishes; second, its reliability in all seasons and years, wet or dry; and third, the accessibility of its water without special labor or cost. The farm, then, that has a spring or two possesses a unique value that cannot be calculated in dollars and cents. Particularly true is this if the farm be a dairy farm, and many are such because one or more springs provide an ample supply of pure water for the cattle in the pastures. If the spring be near the buildings, all the better, for then there is the additional benefit of having the water piped into the house and stables at a very low cost.

WORKING IN GRANDMOTHER'S WAY.

What a sense of satisfaction possesses the farmer with a good spring of water when an unusually dry season occurs! He feels secure and thankful, and takes pleasure and pride, no doubt, in being able to provide water for his neighbors who are less fortunate. His spring has a community value, because its service reaches beyond its narrow confine and the whole community is richer thereby.

Yet sometimes one wonders whether these free gifts are appreciated as much as they should be. Maybe it's a case of "come easy, go easy." One farmer expends much money and time in sinking and equipping a first-class well; another farmer doesn't need to do this because he ha sa good spring close by, but evidently, in some cases at least, he doesn't realize the true value of it, for he fails to pipe the water to the house and stables or even to "wall it up." Perhaps the housewife still goes down to that spring many times daily with her pail on soft, wet ground, and stooping over dips the water and carries it home just as her mother-in-law did years ago. Such conditions should surely not exist; they are fair neither to the women nor to the spring, and both may fail in their highest service from the same cause—neglect. Did you ever try to quench your thirst at a poorly kept spring? If so, you know the inconvenience and humiliation.

Springs in their natural condition discharge far more water than we think, and unless they are large enough to create a spring creek, we do not appreciate their capacity at all. The reason for this is that the water steals away quietly "amid the grass and fern," and escapes our notice for the most part. It is quite different, however, if a spring be cribbed and provided with an overflow pipe, for then the water level is raised in the spring, and the discharge made more noticeable in the overflow. The supply then can easily and very accurately be calculated by measuring the flow in gallons per minute in a pail held at the pipe. The capacity can also be appreciably increased by cleaning out and deepening the bed of the spring before walling it in. Sometimes, too, several small springs may be united in one common basin. This could be done to good advantage. Walling in a spring not only increases its head and capacity, but insures cleaner, purer and colder water.

Any spring will respond noticeably to a little care and attention and give much better service. The overflow pipe should be joined to a closed drain leading to a good outlet, so that the surroundings of the spring will always be dry and accessible. If the spring be in a pasture field it should be fenced in and the water conveyed by a pipe to a trough outside; if near the house it should be covered by a little house or some simple form of protection.

MAKING THE SPRING EFFICIENT.

I have made reference to the utilization of the spring in the pasture fields; now I wish to point out and illustrate the various ways of getting the spring water "on tap" in house and stables when the spring is within a reasonable distance. The simplest, yet rarest, case is when the spring is located on higher ground than the farm buildings, and the water is conveyed by gravity to them by an iron pipe under the frost line. Sometimes the spring is high enough to make this method practicable, but a hill or ridge intervenes and makes direct piping impossible through the elevation. A siphon will meet this case satisfactorily if the bend or highest point of the pipe line is not more than twenty feet higher than the water level in the spring, and a valve is put at the bend to remove air that may accumulate there and stop the siphon. When the spring is not high enough to serve the taps by gravity, the water may be pumped by hand or other power, as in the case of wells. If the water in the spring is not more than twenty feet lower than the pump cylinder, the pump can be located inside the building and the piping carried under the frost line to the spring. A check valve and strainer should be attached to the end of the pipe in the spring. If power enough be used on the pump the water can be elevated any required height to a supply tank.

HYDRAULIC RAM FOR PROFITS.

Very often the spring has an elevation and location that makes the installation of the hydraulic ram an easy and most satisfactory proposition. This method of utilizing the spring water is worthy of more attention than it usually receives by farmers. Many farmers, it is true, have this equipment, and can testify to its efficient service, but the writer is of the opinion that there should be many more such installations, and there would be, probably, if the farmers knew more about the hydraulic ram, its value and the conditions necessary for its successful operation.

In order that the reader may judge for himself whether he could make use of this pumping device in connection with his spring or not, I shall note the most important conditions that must exist in order to have satisfactory results.

1. Supply of water: Six to eight gallons per minute are sufficient for operating a ram that will pump all the water required per day for any ordinary farm.

2. Head or fall of water: This is the vertical distance between the level of the water in the spring and the level of the ram. A large fall is not necessary; eighteen inches will operate a ram if sufficient water is supplied, but a few feet is better, say about five.

3. Distance between spring and the ram: This distance varies with the fall, but it should be at least five or six times the fall, that is to say, if the fall be four feet, the arm should not be nearer the spring than about twenty-five feet.

4. Drainage from the ram pit: The large amount of waste water should be able to get away quickly, as flooding the ram would result in stopping it.

5. It should be possible to get all pipes below the frost line.

6. The question regarding the distance and height that the ram will pump water need not trouble one, as it will meet all ordinary conditions in this respect. Of course the greater the distance or height the less proportionately the quantity of water that is delivered. But as the ram works all the time a very small stream will supply a surprisingly large amount of water per day.

The question may arise, "How much water will a ram pump in twenty-four hours?" Under ordinary conditions a ram supplied with 8 gallons per minute, under four-foot head will lift 500 gallons a day a height of sixty feet. This quantity is sufficient for the needs of an ordinary sized home, equipped with all modern conveniences and also or watering an average-sized stock.

The first cost of a ram cutfit is very moderate, and the cost of maintenance practically nil. The ram itself and the piping are the two most expensive parts, and as the type of ram and the length of piping required varies considerably with different conditions, the cost cannot be definitely stated, but from $50 to $75 will cover most cases.

It is seldom, I believe, that the farm spring could not be made more efficient and serviceable, as the source of the water supply by one or more of the means suggested in this article.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

—THE— Quiet Hour
FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

THERE OR HERE.

With silence only as their benediction,
God's angels come.
Where, in the shadow of a great affliction,
The soul sits dumb!

Yet would I say what thy own heart approveth:
Our Father's will,
Calling to Him the dear one whom He loveth,
Is mercy still.

Not upon thee or thine the solemn angel
Hath evil wrought;
The funeral anthem is a glad evangel,
The good die not!

God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What He hath given;
They live on earth, in thought and deed, as truly
As in His heaven.

Up, then, my sister! Lo, the fields of harvest
Lie white in view!
He lives and loves thee, and the God thou servest
To both is true.

—Whittier.

HE REMEMBERETH THAT WE ARE DUST.

The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; marvellous are thy works, and that my soul knoweth right well. My substance was not hid from thee, when I was made in secret. Thine eyes did see my substance, yet being imperfect; and in thy book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.

Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? In Him we live, and move, and have our being. Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.

He, being full of compassion, forgave their iniquity, and destroyed them not; yea, many a time turned he his anger away, and did not stir up all his wrath. For he remembered that they were but flesh; a wind that passeth away, and cometh not again.

POOR AND WISE.

Shall I draw the portrait of a poor wise man? I have more than one to give me a sitting. My friend is poor in pocket and rich in thought, one who measures life by loss instead of gain, not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth; the strength of love standeth in love's sacrifice. This man stands in the image of God, cool, humble, defiant, with vision strong and clear. This man has a history; he suffered much, he had much to give, his sorrows shook the heavens, while earth grew giddy at his lightest laugh. He is the world's master, because he despises it. He rideth easily, because he is carried, he bears the cross cheerfully and finds the cross bears him. He thinks himself happy, and he is happy. This poor wise man has followed these maxims: "No one virtue should usurp the sphere of another, affection must not smother modesty, courage must not elbow meekness out of the field, modesty must not jostle energy, patience must not slaughter resolution, public usefulness must not injure private piety. Take care to know your place, take it, and keep it.

Needless to say the man exerts influence; he knows a little, he is ignorant of more, he will gather all. The power of life over life is startling. There have been single looks of an eye which have changed a destiny; there have been meetings for a moment which have left impressions for life, for eternity. No one can understand that mysterious thing we call influence. It is embodied in a thousand passages of Holy Scripture. It goes with us wherever we go; it is something we unconsciously exert upon others, like perfume from a flower. Every moment's time living, every victory we win over self, or sin, every fragment of sweet life we live, makes it easier for others to be brave and true and sweet. We are unceasingly exerting unconscious influence upon one another. Insensibly to themselves, they are moulding one another's character, conduct and destiny. The instinct of imitation, based upon this, is one of the most powerful in human nature, moulding the form of society and determining the kind and degree of civilization.

Our poor-wise man has much pity, and it increases every day. One thing I learned of him was the play-actors, whose portraits are given in the papers. He well knows the labor of that exhausting profession. These artists are gifted, clever, industrious; they feed ambition, they love applause, they shine in the footlights. But how short, heartrending and disastrous the career of many! The beauty of next week will eclipse the beauty of this, and, like the dew of the morning, they melt away. Our poor wise man is a student of beauty Lavater says, "God fixes all of a man's features for him except his mouth; this he can change." It can be marred by the curl of scorn and the pout of discontent; or it can wear the beauty of Cupid's bow. Delsarte says there are 700 expressions of the eye, and 2,000 expressions of the mouth The miracle of the face is the triumph of expression over features that otherwise were plain and homely—over lines and contour that one would not expect could lend themselves to beauty. What influence are we spreading; are we hindering or helping other lives? Think, pray, live! Only one life but our influence never dies, it lives on in the lives of others.

Sir Philip Sydney says, "He travels safe and not unpleasantly who is guarded by poverty, and guided by love."

—H. T. Miller.

FIRE BAGS AT SEA.

The Kind They Used in the Day of the Old Tinder Box.

Every whaler and sealer that sailed the seas in the days of wooden ships carried a fire bag. This was a tarpaulin bag about a foot long and six inches wide, lined with waterproof material, with interlinings of oilcloth and thick flannel. Into this was placed the flint and tinder box for kindling fire, and the bag was then securely fastened with double flaps and tied to keep its contents dry.

It was the special duty of the second mate to look after the fire bag and in case of shipwreck to attach it at once to his person by means of stout straps provided for the purpose. Thus if officers and crew were cast away on some deserted shore in the desolate Arctic circle the means of obtaining a fire to warm themselves by and to heat food and drink would not be wanting as long as the precious fire bag was safe.

The steam whalers and sealers of the present day still carry a fire bag stowed in the lifeboat with the bread and water, but now it is of rubber and contains half a dozen tin boxes of matches.

All the world may be a stage, but backers are mighty scarce.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 31	$0 35
Do., creamery prints	0 35	0 39
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 35	0 40
Live Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 18	0 20
Do., Spring	0 23	0 25
Fowl, lb.	0 11	0 14
Geese, Spring	0 12	0 14
Ducklings, lb.	0 12	0 13
Spring chickens, lb.	0 14	0 15
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 25
Do., Spring	0 25	0 28
Fowl, lb.	0 16	0 18
Geese, Spring	0 15	0 18
Ducklings, lb.	0 15	0 17
Spring chickens, lb.	0 17	0 23
Squabs, per doz.	3 50	
Fruits—		
Pears, bkt.	0 30	0 50
Apples, per bbl.	2 00	3 50
Snow apples, 11-qt. bkt.	0 25	0 30
Crab apples, 11-qt. bkt.	0 30	0 40
Vegetables—		
Tomatoes, 11, bkt.	0 30	0 50
Do., green, per bush	0 40	0 50
Beets, per bush	0 75	0 00
Carrots, per bush	0 75	0 00
Turnips, per bush	0 50	0 00
Parsnips, per bush.	0 75	0 00
Onions, per 75-lb bags	2 50	2 75
Cabbages, per doz.	0 00	0 30
Potatoes, per bush	1 10	1 20

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$ 9 00	$10 50
Do., hindquarters	11 50	13 00
Carcases, choice	11 00	12 00
Do., common	10 00	10 50
Veals, common, cwt.	8 50	10 50
Do., medium	11 50	13 50
Do., prime	16 00	17 00
Heavy hogs	11 50	12 50
Shop hogs	14 50	16 00
Abattoir hogs	15 00	17 00
Mutton, heavy	19 00	12 00
Do., light	14 00	16 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 18	0 19½

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	$7 56
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	7 66
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	7 66
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	7 66
Dominion, granulated	100 lbs.	7 61
St. Lawrence, Beaver	100 lbs.	7 56
Lantic, Blue Star	100 lbs.	7 56
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	7 25
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	7 06

10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags.
20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags.
Two and five-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	8 00	8 50
Butcher cattle, choice	7 50	8 00
do. do. medium	6 50	6 40
do. do. medium	5 00	5 50
Butcher cows, choice	6 25	6 75
do. do. medium	5 50	6 75
do. do. canners	3 50	4 25
do. bulls	5 00	6 25
Feeding steers	6 00	6 75
Stockers, choice	6 00	6 25
do. light	5 00	5 50
Milkers, choice, each	75 00	115 00
Springers	75 00	115 00
Sheep, ewes	7 50	8 00
Bucks and culls	3 00	6 00
Lambs	10 00	11 25
Hogs, fed and watered	10 90	11 00
Calves	5 00	11 75

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	xx 1 72	1 70⅞	1 72	1 74⅝
Dec.	1 69	1 69	1 66⅝	1 67⅞
May	xx1 69	1 72	1 69	1 70⅞
Oats—				
Oct.	0 55⅞	0 56¼	0 55½	0 55½
Dec.	0 53¾	0 55⅝	0 53¾	0 54⅝
May	0 56¾	0 56⅝	0 56	0 56
Flax—				
Oct.	2 32	2 04⅝	2 36¼	2 39
Nov.	2 33	2 34½	2 35	2 35
Dec.	2 33	2 36	2 31	2 33

x—To 173 sold. xx—To 170 sold.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Peterboro.—At the Peterboro Cheese Board this morning 1,780 cheese were sold at 21 5-8c. The board adjourned for three weeks.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat, December, $1.76 5-8; May, $1.75 5-8; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.80 5-8 to $1.83 5-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.77 5-8 to $1.80 5-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.71 5-8 to $1.79 5-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 88 to 89c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45 3-4 to 46c. Flour, fancy patents, $9.10. First and second clears unchanged. Bran, $24.00 to $25.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.81 1-2; No. 1 Northern, $1.79 1-8 to $1.80 1-2; No. 2 Northern, $1.69 1-2 to $1.74 1-2; December, $1.79 1-2 asked; October, $2.55; November, $2.55 1-2; December, $2.51 1-2; May, $2.56.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 10,000.
Market unsettled.

Native beef cattle	6 50	11 40
Western steers	6 10	9 25
Stockers and feeders	4 70	7 65
Cows and heifers	3 40	9 20
Calves	7 25	11 75

Hogs, receipts 20,000.
Market strong.

Light	9 35	10 15
Mixed	9 40	10 25
Heavy	9 35	10 20
Rough	9 35	9 55
Pigs	6 75	9 20
Bulk of sales	9 65	10 15

Sheep, receipts 17,000.
Market strong.

Wethers	7 00	8 30
Lambs, native	8 40	10 70

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East, Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts 250; slow and steady.
Veals, receipts 75; active, $4.50 to $12.00.
Hogs, receipts 1,600; active; heavy $10.60 to $10.65, mixed $10.50 to $10.65; yorkers $10.40 to $10.60; light yorkers $9.25 to $10.25; pigs $8.50 to $9.65; roughs $9.50 to $9.65; stags $7.50 to $8.50.
Sheep and lambs, receipts 600; lambs $6.50 to $10.65; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Wheat, spot easier, No. 2 hard winter—12s. 8d.
No. 1 Manitoba—12s. 5d.
No. 2 Manitoba—12s. 2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—12s.
Futures, No. 1 Northern Duluth—12s.
Corn, spot quiet.
American mixed, new—10s. 10 1-2d.
Flour, winter patents—47s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4, 15s; to £5, 5s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—105s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—97s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 18 lbs.—98s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—100s.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—98s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—92s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—84s.
Lard, prime western, in tirces, new—87s. 9d; old—88s. 9d.
American, refined nominal, boxes—87s. 4d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white new—112s.
Colored—112s.
Turpentine, spirits—44s.
Resin, common—19s. 6d.
Petroleum, refined—1s. 1 1-4d.
Linseed Oil—43s. 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—42s.

PAT'S ERROR.

(London Tit-Bits)

An Irish boy, during a Scripture examination was asked:

"What will become of the proud man?"

"He'll be turned into an animal," was the prompt reply.

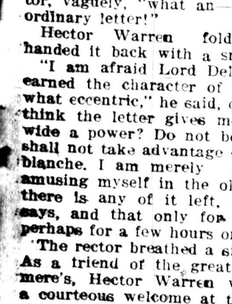
"An animal! What makes you say that?" asked the puzzled teacher.

To which came the explanation:

"Shure, sorr, the Bible says that he that exhalteth himself shall be a baste!"

A few slices of orange added to a cream of tomato soup just before serving will, it is said, improve its flavor.

Muggins—Scribbler's fiction reminds me of his hair; it's so vivid. Buggins—Are his books read? Muggins—No, but his hair is.



Pears

For clear, whi
delicately flavor
preserved pears u

Lanti
Sugar

The ideal sugar for
preserving. Pure can
"FINE" granulatio

2 and 5-lb cartons
10 and 20-lb bags

"The All-Purpose Sug

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gummed and printed labels for a
ball trade-mark. Send to

Atlantic Sugar Refineries,
Power Bldg., Montreal