

Sunday School.

LESSON VIII.—AUG. 20, 1911.

Jeremiah Cast Into Prison.—Jer. 37: 1-21.

COMMENTARY.—I. Jeremiah's message to Judah (vs. 1-10). The reign of Zedekiah, a son of the faithful and devoted King Josiah, was destined to mark the darkest hours of the kingdom of Judah. But two years remained before it was to fall utterly. The record of Zedekiah's character is, "He did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, according to all that Jehoiakim had done" (2 Kings 24:18). He was subject to Nebuchadnezzar (also called Nebuchadrezzar), who had placed him upon the throne. The messages, which God had sent to the people had been ignored, and times of distress were about to come upon the nation. It seems, however, that Zedekiah still had respect for Jeremiah, the prophet of the Lord, for he set men to him with the request, "Pray now unto the Lord our God for us." There seemed to be a hope that as in the time of Sennacherib's invasion, when Hezekiah was king (2 Kings 19:35), there might now be given in answer to prayer a miraculous overthrow of the invading host.—Cam. Bible.

4. came in and went out.—The prophet was hated, yet no charge sufficient to condemn him to imprisonment had been proved against him, and he was allowed the liberty accorded to others in the city. 5. Pharaoh's army.—It had come as an ally of Judah against the Chaldeans. The Chaldeans, however, when the besieging army knew of the approach of the Egyptian army they withdrew from Jerusalem to meet the enemy.

7. thus saith the Lord.—Jeremiah spoke with the confidence of a clear knowledge of what the Lord said. Hope had come to the Jews that the Chaldeans had gone to Jerusalem to return no more, but a message came from God that they would return, and would destroy the city, the king of Judah—Zedekiah. Pharaoh's army.—It was Pharaoh-Hophra, who was then ruler of Egypt, that commanded the army. 8. take it and burn it with fire.—The language is clear and strong. The prophet was declaring the utter desolation of his own city and his own heart must have been pained at the prospect. 9. Decide not yourselves.—Both King and people had set at naught the word of God, and they also set at naught the messages sent to them by the Lord through His servant. They tried to believe that the prophet's words were untrue and that the city would be spared. 10. There remained but wounded men.—Our version fails to give the full force of the Hebrew, which is that even though but a few individuals remained, and those severely wounded (literally translated), they would be more than a match for the Jews. So certainly was it God's purpose that Jerusalem should be overthrown.—Streane, this city—Jerusalem.

11. Jeremiah unjustly imprisoned (vs. 11-15). 11. Was broken up.—The camp of the Chaldeans was broken up, and the army had moved toward the Egyptian army. The siege was raised temporarily. 12. Jeremiah went forth.—The confinement in the besieged city had caused suffering, and it is but natural to suppose that, since the enemy had gone, the people would rush out of the city to secure provisions, which had become scarce, and to prepare for a future siege. Land of Benjamin.—Anathoth, Jeremiah's native town, was in Benjamin. To separate himself.—To receive his portion.—R. V. The meaning appears to be that the prophet went to Anathoth to collect whatever would be due him from the land in which he had an interest, either as a member of the tribe of Levi or by personal ownership.

13. Took Jeremiah.—Placed him under arrest. Then followed away to the Chaldeans.—Because the prophet had predicted that Jerusalem should be destroyed by the Chaldeans, those who had concluded that he was in league with the Chaldeans, and hence treated him as a traitor. 14. It is false.—A direct denial of the charge. He hearkened not.—Jeremiah charged a pretence for placing Jeremiah in prison. 15. The princes were wroth with Jeremiah.—These were not the men who had twice before espoused the cause of Jeremiah (chapters 20 and 36). Probably those had been carried away with Jeremiah, and their places were now filled by men less worthy.—Wholen. Put him in prison.—Persecution has ever been made the argument of wicked men against God's truth. These persecutors vainly thought that by shutting up the prophet they would make his words untrue. Had made that the prison.—The Eastern prisons are not public buildings erected for that purpose, but a part of the house in which the criminal judges dwell.—Cheyne.

16. Jeremiah favored by Zedekiah (vs. 16-21). 16. Dungeon.—cabin.—The Revised Version uses the terms "dungeon-house" and "cells." Jeremiah's imprisonment was of a rigorous sort, being confined in a cell or vault, opening off an underground passage, where there was "little light and less ventilation." Many days.—Until the siege had been renewed by the Chaldeans, and conditions in the city were alarming. 17. Asked him secretly.—The king was afraid to have the princes know that he placed any confidence in Jeremiah. "Word from the Lord" in his distress.—The king thought of Jehovah, and looked to Him as his last resort. "There is the Lord," he said, "but where is He? He has forsaken me, and the word of the Lord has been despised." The nation should be delivered into the hands of the king of Babylon. The only hope lay in repentance, and a return to God. 18. Where?—I am alone against thee (R. V.).—The prophet demanded an evidence of the cruel punishment inflicted upon him. 19. Where are now your prophets Zedekiah and the princes should already have been convinced of the integrity of Jeremiah and the baseness of the false prophets, and now they were called upon to acknowledge the faithfulness of Jeremiah. 20. Let my supplication.—The prophet's request was entirely reasonable. The conditions were so uncomfortable and unhealthy in the dungeon in Jonathan's house that one could not long survive there.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—God's constancy to Judah.

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BREAD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED ON A SOUND BASIS

Canada Bread Company, Limited, With Its Plants in Larger Cities of Canada, Will be of Enormous Benefit to Consumer—Bread Will be Manufactured in the Most Scientific Manner Under Ideal Sanitary Conditions.

It was a happy suggestion for the consumer of bread which was made to Mark Bredin, of Toronto, some time ago, which suggestion, taking root, has, with the co-operation and financial assistance of Mr. Cawthra Mulock, resulted in the formation of the Canada Bread Company, Limited.

It was only to be expected that sooner or later scientific and sanitary methods would be adopted in the manufacture of the most essential article in the diet of the nation, namely, bread. When one considers the enormous improvements which have been made during the past decade in nearly every branch of industry, he is simply astounded that such an important industry as that of the manufacture of bread should so long have been neglected. In the iron industry, the textile industry, and in scores of other industries there has been introduced during the past few years specialization and standardization. Economies have been effected either through the merging of various interests in such a manner as to distribute operating costs over an enormously large output, or by various methods which the pressure of competition and the strenuous methods of modern life have brought about.

It would almost seem as though the only business to be neglected was the most important and basic industry of all, namely, that of the manufacture of bread.

PLANTS IN DIFFERENT CITIES.

That success would attend the efforts of anyone having the capital and the energy to adopt modern methods in the conduct of the bread industry was a foregone conclusion, but for some reason or other, although the idea had frequently been discussed and several efforts were made towards the end referred to, all of these came to naught until Cawthra Mulock, co-operating with Mark Bredin and other enterprising bread manufacturers, devised a plan to bring together several of the largest and most up-to-date plants in the largest of Toronto. In order to get the full advantages of the purchasing department, it was advisable to bring in also as many of the businesses in other cities as were acceptable, the result being that a large Montreal bakery and a large Winnipeg bakery were included.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Canada Bread Company starts with an enormous advantage over any other business of a similar character in the Dominion of Canada. At the outset its enormous requirements, and the advantages which will result in the purchasing department. In a business which expects to shortly consume such enormous quantities as 620,000 bags of flour, 364,000 pounds of compressed yeast, and 572,000 pounds of sugar, to say nothing of coal for fuel, it can readily be appreciated what advantages will result in the matter of discounts and cost of material. It should not be forgotten, also, that the business starts with an ample capital to accomplish its financing in the most advantageous manner. After paying for the various plants

He true though you lose by it, Jeremiah always told the truth whatever the consequences to himself. When the king sent to consult him secretly his answer was bold and clear (vs. 17). Never had he been more definite and concise. There was no equivocation or qualification. He forgot that he was a prisoner speaking to a king and only remembered that he was a prophet speaking for God. Jeremiah was one of those who "out of weakness were made strong" (Heb. 11:34). He was a gentle, timid, shrinking nature. Suffering was terrible to him. He pitifully pleaded for the king's help "lest he die." Yet how strong he became under the heavier weight of his mission. He was not "afraid of their faces" and "not dismayed" (Jer. 1:8, 17). He "spoke all" that was commanded. Though weak and wavering naturally, you may be strong and steady spiritually. If you ask God and trust him he will do for you what he did for the prophet, make you a "desecrated city, an iron pillar, and a brazen wall" (Jer. 1:18).

WESTERN CROPS.

Weather Keeps Cool and Conditions Not Good.

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.—Lack of warmth and real steady sunshine is responsible for many late reports to the effect that it will be another two weeks before harvesting is general throughout the west. Cutting has commenced with a vengeance in many districts, but speculation still varies as to the probable average yield, even where cutting is under way.

In several districts, it is claimed by crop specialists, that cutting will not commence for three weeks or possibly a month, but the consensus of opinion is to the effect that the harvest will be in full swing within a fortnight. Rumors and denials of damage to crops continue to flood the city, but all are equally lacking in authenticity. Another big installment of eastern harvesters is expected within the next two days.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago Despatch.—Cattle.—Receipts 4,000; market, strong; heavy, \$5 to \$5.25; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; western steers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; cows and feeders, \$4 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.10; calves, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Hogs.—Receipts, estimated at 15,000; market, steady; light, \$7.20 to \$7.50; mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; heavy, \$6.25 to \$7.10; good to choice, heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.50; pigs, \$6 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$7.25 to \$7.50. Sheep.—Receipts, estimated at 12,000; market, steady to up; natives, \$2.25 to \$2.75; western, \$2.50 to \$2.75; yearlings, \$2.75 to \$3.25; lambs, native, \$3.25 to \$3.50; western, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

which are being taken into the consolidation, \$1,000,000 will remain in the treasury of the company for the carrying on of the business, and for further extensions, from time to time, to plants, as the same may be decided upon.

Great as these advantages may be, they are not one whit greater than those which will accrue from the adoption of scientific methods of manufacture and from the proper system of distribution. As may readily be imagined, the cost of fuel is one of the principal items in the cost of bread. Few, however, who have not paid some considerable attention to the question, will be aware of the enormous saving which can be effected through the use of the modern oven—one in which one batch of bread may follow the other without refiring the furnace. It is stated on the best of authority that the employment of these "continuous ovens" reduces the cost of fuel from 15c per barrel of flour to 8c per barrel. Here we have a reduction in the cost of fuel of fully 45 per cent.

GREAT SAVING AND DISTRIBUTION.

The probabilities are, however, that the greatest saving of all may be effected in the matter of delivery. It would appear that the wagons of the average small baker shop deliver an average of 1,800, or, say, 2,000 loaves of bread per week. It is a certainty that the Canada Bread Company will deliver at least an average of 4,000 loaves per week. This record, in fact, it has already reached, and after the business has been properly systematized, it is fully expected that it will be increased 12-15 per cent, making a total of 4,500 loaves of bread per week for each wagon of the company.

These particulars are only mentioned in order to show what necessities there are, from the standpoint of the consumer, for such an organization as the Canada Bread Company, and, at the same time, what profits there will be from the standpoint of the shareholder. With such economies as referred to above, it is not difficult to see that an enormous saving is in store for the Canada Bread Company. Because of the adoption of the latest type of machinery and most modern systems, it will not only be able to supply a better quality of bread, but the cost of production and delivery will be enormously reduced. It is the expectation of the directors that, from time to time, plants will be established in other centres and that the plants already taken over in the cities of Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg will be added to at the earliest possible moment.

Canada Bread Company, Limited, by the end of its first fiscal year, will have a weekly output of 1,000,000 loaves, making a total yearly output of 50,000,000. With the capital that is in its treasury it will be able to steadily increase its output, by adding other plants, to 2,000,000 a week, making an annual production of 100,000,000 loaves.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bush,	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.00
Wheat, spring, bush,	0.80	0.00
Rye, bush,	0.70	0.00
Oats, bush,	0.45	0.46
Barley, bush,	0.60	0.00
Buckwheat, bush,	0.78	0.00
Peas, bush,	0.48	0.50
Hay, per ton,	20.00	22.00
Hay, mixed,	10.00	18.00
Clover, or mixed hay,	10.00	12.00
Straw, loose, ton,	7.00	0.00
Straw, baled, ton,	14.00	00.00
Potatoes, per bag,	1.75	0.00
Potatoes, new, bush,	1.50	0.00
Calumet, per case,	2.50	2.75
Butter, farmers' brand,	0.25	0.28
Eggs, strictly new laid,	0.25	0.28
per dozen,	0.25	0.28
Turkeys, dressed, lb.,	0.16	0.18
Spring chicken, lb.,	0.21	0.23
Spring ducks, lb.,	0.17	0.20
Fowl, per lb.,	0.14	0.15
Roosters, per lb.,	0.12	0.00
Beef, forequarters, cwt.,	6.50	6.75
Beef, hindquarters, cwt.,	11.50	12.50
Beef, choice sides, cwt.,	9.00	9.50
Beef, medium, cwt.,	8.00	9.00
Beef, common, cwt.,	6.00	7.00
Mutton, light, cwt.,	8.00	10.00
Veals, common, cwt.,	6.50	8.00
Veals, prime, cwt.,	11.00	12.00
Dressed hogs, cwt.,	9.75	10.25
Spring lambs, per lb.,	0.12	0.14

FARM PRODUCE, WHOLESALE.

Hay, car lots, per ton,	\$12.00	\$13.00
Hay, car lots, No. 2,	8.50	10.50
Straw, car lots, per ton,	6.00	6.50
Potatoes, car lots, bag,	1.25	1.40
Butter, store lots,	0.17	0.18
Buttr, separator, dairy, lb.,	0.23	0.24
Buttr, creamery, lb., rolls,	0.26	0.27
Buttr, creamery, solids,	0.24	0.00
Honeycombs, dozen,	2.50	0.00
Eggs, new laid,	0.24	0.00
Cheese, new, lb.,	0.13 1/2	0.14

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows,	\$0 12 1/2	0 00
No. 2 inspected steers and cows,	0 11 1/2	0 00
No. 3 inspected steers and cows,	0 10 1/2	0 00
Cow and bulls,	0 11 1/2	0 00
Country hides, cured,	0 11 1/2	0 00
Calveskins, per lb.,	0.12	0.15
Lambskins, each,	0.35	0.50
Horsehides, No. 1,	3.00	0.00
Horsehides, No. 2,	0.35	0.00
Tallow, No. 1, per lb.,	0.08 1/2	0.09
Wool, washed, lb.,	0.13	0.20
Wool, unwashed, lb.,	0.11	0.14
Wool, rejects, lb.,	0.14	0.15

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch. The market is very quiet this morning in good cattle. Common and medium cattle are fairly plentiful, but dealers are not anxious for these classes. Hogs are unchanged. Latest quotations are:

Export cattle, choice, \$8 to \$8.25; do, medium, \$5.65 to \$5.90; do, bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$5.70 to \$6; do, medium, \$5.40 to \$5.65; do, common, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$4.90; do, medium, \$3.25 to \$4.25; do, common, \$2.50 to \$3.25; do, canners, \$1 to \$2; do, bulls, \$3.50 to \$4; feeding steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; stockers, choice, \$4.75; do, light, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$70; do, common to medium, \$25 to \$30; springers, \$35 to \$40; calves, \$4 to \$7.25. Sheep—Ewes, \$3 to \$4.25; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.50; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50. Hogs—Fed and watered, \$7.70; hogs, f.o.b., \$7.40.

GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto despatch: To-day's quotations are:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter wheat, 81 to 82c outside; new wheat, 77 to 78c on cars. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.03; No. 3 northern, \$1.01 1/2. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c at lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, white, 38c to 40c outside and 42c to 43c on cars, Toronto. Corn—American No. 2, yellow, 67c c. l. f. Midland. Peas—No. 2, 80c to 82c outside. Rye—No. 2, 70c to 72c outside. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, \$21 in bags; shorts, \$22; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$23.50. Barley—55c to 67c outside for malting; 55c to 57c for feed. Buckwheat—50c to 52c outside. Manitoba flour—First pat., \$5.10; second pat., \$4.90; strong bakers, \$4.40. Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.35, Montreal freight.

OTHER MARKETS.

MONTREAL PRODUCE.

Montreal, Que. despatch.—There is a good trade passing in most lines and prices generally are firm. Provisions continue strong under an active demand, and other lines are steady.

Dressed hogs (abattoir), \$10 to \$10.50 per 100 lbs. Beef—Plate, half barrels, 100 lbs., \$7.50; barrels, 200 lbs., \$14.50; tierces, 300 lbs., \$21.50.

Compound tallow, 375 lbs., 9c; boxes, 50 lbs., net (paraffin lined), 9-1-8c; tubs, 50 lbs., net, graded, two handles, 9-1-4c; pale, wood, 20 lbs., net, 9-1-2c; tin, pale, 20 lbs., gross, 8-7-8c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short cut mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, \$23; half-barrels, \$11.75; Canada short cut and back pork, 45 to 55 pieces, barrels, \$22.50; Canada clear pork, barrels, 30 to 35 pieces, \$20.50; bean pork, small pieces, but fat, barrels, \$16.50.

Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 42c 3-4c to 43c car lots ex-store; extra No. 1 feed, 42c to 42 1-2c; No. 3 C. W., 41 1-2c to 42c; No. 2 local white, 41c; No. 3 local white, 40c; No. 4, local white, 39c.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.30; seconds, \$4.90; winter wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.75; strong bakers, \$4.60; straight-rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.