LESSON I.-JAN. 3, 1909. The Ascension of Our Lord.-Acts 1:1-14.

Commentary.—I. Jesus alive from the dead (vs. 1-3). 1. the former treatise—The former "history"—the gospel written by Luke. Luke was also the author ten by Luke. Luke was also the author of the Acts. O Theophilus—Nothing is known of this person, but he was no doubt a person of rank and perhaps a Roman officer who had been converted to Christianity (compare Luke 1:3). began—What Luke had written concerning Jesus was an account of the beginnings of Christ's work up to the time of the ascension: this treatise would relate when the secension: the sec nings of Christ's work up to the time of the ascension; this treatise would relate what Jesus continued to do after the ascension. to do and teach—"He did first, then he taught." 2. until the day —The fortieth day after his resurrection, through the Holy Spirit (R. V.)—Jesus spoke by the power of the Holy Spirit (R. V.)—Jesus spoke by the power of the Holy Spirit (R. V.)—This is understood by Meyer, Hackett and others to refer to the great commission as recorded in Matt. 28:18 and Mark 16:15, 16, which from its memorable character, Luke assumed to be familia.

Mark 16:15, 16, which from its memorable character, Luke assumed to be familiar to his readers. apostles—The twelve generally called disciples in the gospels are in the Acts spoken of as apostles, or "those sent forth."

3. passion—Sufferings on the cross. infallible proofs—The single Greek word, translated "infallible proofs," denotes the strongest proofs of which a subject is capable, an irresistible proof.—Schaff, being seen of them—The disciples saw Jesus repeatedly after his resurrection. He walked and talked and ate with them. forty days—This was the time them. forty days—This was the time between the resurrection and ascension, and fluring this time there were ten or cleven appearances. kingdom of God— This expression has several significa-tions, but here, as in Mark 1:14, it in-cludes the whole Christian dispensation, its message, progress and economy.— Cam. Bib Jesus instructed them concerning the organization and establishment of his church.

ment of his church.

II. The promise of power (vs. 4-8). 4. being assembled—With the discpiles, quite probably on Ascension Day, commanded them—The last commandment given by the Lord to the apostles directed them to await the gift of the Holy Spirit in Jerusalem. not depart from Jerusalem—The coming of the Spirit was to be at the part great feast efter. was to be at the next great feast after the crucifixion. Jerusalem was the cen-tre of Jewish influence and at that time strangers would be reached from all parts of the world. They were not qualified to go until after the Spirit came upo athem. wait—Many run too soon. "Tarry at the promise till God meets you there."—D. L. Moody. promise of the Father—Through the prophets the you there."—D. L. Moody. promise of the Father—Through the prophets the gift of the Spirit had been promised by the Father (see Isa. 44:3; Joel 2:28, 29; compare Acts 2:17, 18). heard of me— This promise is found in John 14:16; 15:26. Reference is also made to it in Luke 24:49. The Holy Spirit was pro-

mised to the church through Christ. 5. John—The Baptist, the forerunner f Christ. With water—John's baptism was, 1. A baptism unto repentance. 2. A type of the baptism of the Holy Spirit. John pointed to Christ who should baptize with the Holy Spirit and with fire. Shall be baptized—This was the promise of the Father; it could not fail. "The gift of the Spirit is here termed a bap-tism, and is thus characterized as one of most abundant fulness, and as a subof most abundant ruiness, and as a sub-mersion in a purifying and life-giving element."—Lange. With the Holy Ghost—Ghost is Old English for Spirit. The Holy Spirit was about to be given them in greater fulness than ever be-fore. At this time their heart would be cleansed and they would be filled with love. Not many days-About ten days

great blessing was waiting for them, they unitedly inquire whether the restoration of national sovereignty to Israel is included in it. Unenlightened yet by the Pentecostal illumination, as yet by the Pentecostal Huminaton, they speak more in the spirit of Jewish patriots than of heavenly-minded Christians." 7. Not for you to know -Christ always avoided giving his disciples a direct answer to questions which could only satisfy their curiosity and be of no particular benefit. In His own proper—
"Authority."—R. V. The word rendered power here is not the same as the o rendered in the next verse. It should be noted that Jesus did not disapprove of the question asked in verse 6, but, as Lange says, "He rather confirmed it by declaring that the Father had fixed the time." Lange adds: "Jesus withheld from us a knowledge only of the time, but did not leave the fact the enemies of the cross shall be filled the enemies of the cross shall be form the same of the cross shall be filled to the enemies of the cross shall be filled to the cross shal of the time, but did not leave the fact itself involved in doubt. The Old and New Testaments establish the truth that Israel may look forward to a future conmourn' (Zech. 12:10). Jesus is coming mourn' (Zech. 12:10). Jesus is coming integrally register that the enemies of the cross snan be lined with terror; they shall look upon him whom they have pierced, and all shall mourn' (Zech. 12:10). Jesus is coming the complete that the enemies of the cross snan be lined with terror; they shall look upon him whom they have pierced, and all shall mourn' (Zech. 12:10). Jesus is coming the complete that the cross snan because the cr Israel may look forward to a future condition which is full of promise."

word "dynamite." They were to receive spiritual dynamite. It is not the power of logic or eloquence, but "the power of a living union with a living God." "This power has its source outside the church and human life altogether. It is the power has its source outside the church and human life altogether. It is to be received as a gift; not generated from within; not attained by straining present powers or enlarging present capacity. They were the mount called Oliver" (v. 12); he is comming to the "mount of Olives" (Zech. 14: within; not attained by straining present powers or enlarging present capacity." Bib. Illus. They were given power. 1. To become the sons of God power. 1. To become the sons of Clohn (John 1: 12). 2. To overcome the world. wing their divine mission and estabhishing the truth they preached. 4. To lead men to Christ. 5 To overcome all their enemies. Is come upon you— The Holy Spirit gives: 1. Knowledge and understanding. 2. Faith. 3. Holiness. 4. A spirit of prayer. 5. Courage. 6. Steadfastness. 7. Zeal. Shall be witnesses—They shall not merely bear witness, but be witnesses in their own persons.—Lange. They were to be witnesses to a crucified, a risen, and a Traing Christ. In Jerusalem, etc.— Jews, are to begin at home, with the glorious gosper ached the whole human

III. The ascension (v.9). 9. Had spoken—From Luke 24: 15 we learn that he was blessing them. While they beheld—The disciples did not see him rise out of the grave, because his resurrection could be easily proved by their seeing him return to heaven, as there would be no other way to prove it. Taken up—The ascension was not an imaginary, a visionary affair, but a real passing of the risen Jesus from earth to the unseen world. Stephen, Paul and John all saw Jesus after his ascension. A cloud—"Perhaps it was like the fiery, cloudy pillar, the symbol of God, that led the Israelites through the wilderness; or Elijah's storm charlot; or the bright cloud of glory that overshadowed Christ on the Mount of Transfiguration."

IV. The promise of Christ's return (vs. 10-14).

which had been used by our Lord and His disciples for the passover feast.—Cam. Hh. Where abode—"Where they were abiding."—R. V. "This does not mean that this was their present habitation, but they remained there for the descent of the Holy Spirit."—Barnes. 14. Continued—During the ten days they waited. With one accord—With one mind. There were no schisms, no divided interests, no discordant purposes. Stedfastly in prayer (R. V.)—Their prayers were earnest and persistent. With the women—This probably refers to the women who followed him from Galilee, but it land mean merely that women were it is any mean merely that women were present. Mary—This is the last mention in Scripture of the mother of Jesus. His brethren—The brothers of Jesus at first rejected Him (John 7, 5), but now they believe in Him and are present at the Pentecostal outpouring.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. Christ's Ascension and Return.

To the disciples Jesus said, "Ye have heard how I said unto you, I go away, and come again unto you" (John 14, 28). He assends "to His Father's right hand to receive the Kingdon; to enter on His work of intercession; to send the Holy work of intercession; to send the rate, spirit for the gathering and forming of His church: and to await the hour when His feet shall stand again upon the Mount, and His enemies shall be made His footstool, and the rejected and cruci-fied One shall be King over all the earth."
I. The ascension. "He was taken up"

I. The ascension. "He was taken up" (v. 2). "Christ's return to the Father was the ending of his visible walk among men; of his doing and teaching on earth, but not of his operations in the midst of his redeemed people." He ascended, and is now at the right hand of God as our Advocate and Priest. Jesus was "taken. out of their sight" (v. 9). but not out of reach of their faith; 9), but not out of reach of their faith; not away from their love, not beyond their hearing, not where he could not still be touched with the feeling of their infirmities (Heb. 4-18). state be touched with the leening of their infirmities (Heb. 4:15). He was taken out of their sight, but they were still in his sight. A mother sent her son to a his sight. A mother sent her son to a boarding school, where the rules per-mitted her to visit him once in two weeks. This could not satisfy her longing love, so, all unknown to the boy or his teachers, she rented an attic overlooking the school. Often she sat in that upper room and watched him as he played in the yard or studied in the played in the yard or studied in the school 'room. He thought her miles away, but had he wept or called her name she would have come quickly to comfort him. This is a faint picture of the watchful, unceasing love and care of our great High Priest, who guards our every interest

love. Not many days—About ten days hence.

On the second together—At the Mount of Olives (see Luke 24. 50). Dost thou at this time, etc. (R. V.)—Is this the hour when the Roman yoke is to be broken from our necks and the kingdom of the Messiah established? "In consecond coming, which we are to await dom of the Messiah established? "In consecond coming, which we are to await with a devout and submissive spirit."

It is ascension of our Lord directs our thoughts. "I. To the work which he finted about 12½c. Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 10¾c to 11c, tons and cases, hams, large, 12½c to 13c, small, 13½c to 14c; backs, 16c to 16½c; shoulders, 10c to 10½c: rolls, 10¾c to 11c; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

It is ascension of our Lord directs our thoughts. "I. To the work which he finted about 13c, small, 13½c to 15c; green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

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It is ascension of our Lord directs our thoughts. "In the work which he finted about 13c, small, 13½c to 15c; green meats out of pickle, 1c less has prepared a place for us. 3. To his second coming, which we are to await with a devout and submissive spirit." We look toward our ascended Lord "1 diligently searching his word. 2. earnestly seeking those things which are above. 3. By having a strong desire that he should draw us to himself." Christ said at his departure, "Lo, I am with you always" (Matt. 28:20). "He is with us, 1. In the scriptures. 2. In the holy affections of our souls. 3. In the persons of those who bear his

II. The return. The angels said, "This same Jesus....shall so come....as ye have seen him go" (v. 11). "He will come 'in like manner' as he went into heaven; his glorified wounds, the marks of his humiliation, will shine forth that day in the sight of his people and of the world; then will his people be dition which is full of promise."

8. Shall receive power—The word power comes from the Greek word "dunamin." which is translated by our word "dynamite." They were to receive promising power (v. 8); he will come again. (Zecn. 12:10). Jesus is coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming literally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, again, coming literally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, again, coming literally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming literally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, personally, certainly. The same Jesus who again, coming laterally, visibly, persona 4). The last prayer in the Bible "Even so, come, Lord Jesus" (Rev. 5

Another Year. JOHN W. CHADWICK.

Another year of setting suns,
Of stars by night revealed,
Of springing grass, of tender l
By winter's snow concealed.

Another year of summer's glow, Of autumn's gold and brown, Of waving fields and ruddy fruit. The branches weighing down.

Another year of happy work
That better is than play;
Of simple cares, and love that grows
More sweet from day to day.

Another year to follow hard Where better souls have tro

10RONTO MARKETS. TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City Yards were 36 carloads, composed of 382 cattle, 429 hogs, 704 sheep and lambs and 38 calves.

and 38 caives.

Not many good cattle were on sale.

As there was a light run, business was active and all offerings were taken at

active and all offerings were taken at about steady prices.
Exporters—One load of exporters was reported at \$5.15 per cwt.; bulls at \$3.-25 to \$4.50 per cwt.
Butchers, as follows: Cows at \$1.50 to \$4.40; medium cattle at \$4 to \$4.30, and good to choice, heavy cattle, at \$4.70 to \$6.12 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—A few milkers and springers sold at \$30 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—About 40 veal calves sold at \$30 to \$6.75 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs are firmer, at \$5.25 to \$5.85; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.40; rams, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

rams, \$2 to \$2.50 per owt.

Hogs.—Mr. Harris quotes the market
steady at \$6 for selects and \$5.75 for

FARMERS' MARKET

Receipts of grain to-day were small. Wheat is unchanged, with sales of 300 bushels of fall at 93c. Barley firmer, 400 bushels selling at 50 to 56c. Oats unchanged, with sales of 400 bushels at 42c.

Poultry in active demand, with turk-Politry in active demand, with turkeys bringing 18 to 20c per lb.
Hay is unchanged, with sales of 25 loads at \$12 to \$13.50 a ton for No. 1, and at \$7 to \$10 for mixed. Straw sold at \$13 a ton for a load of bundled.

Dressed hogs are steady at \$8 to \$8.

 Do., No. 2.
 7 00
 10 00

 Straw, per ton.
 12 00
 14 00

 Dressed hogs.
 8 00
 8 50

 Butter, dairy.
 0 28
 0 36

 Eggs, new laid
 0 45
 0 56

 Do., creamery.
 0 30
 0 33

 Chickens, dressed, lb.
 0 12
 0 14

 Ducks, spring, lb.
 0 11
 0 14

 Geese.
 lb.
 0 11
 0 12
 Geese, lb. 0 11 Turkeys, lb. 0 11 Cabbage, per dozen.... 0 18

Celery, dozen. 0 30 Onions, bag. 0 80 Potatoes, bag. 0 65
Apples, barrel 2 50
Beef, hindquarters 8 00

Do., medium, carcase... 5 50
Mutton, per cwt..... 6 50
Veal, prime, per cwt..... 8 50
Lamb, per cwt..... 8 50
SEEDS. Prices at country points:

Timothy—Prices are from \$1.50 to \$2.10 per bushel, according to quality.

Red clover—\$4.25 to \$5.25 per bushel. Fancy lots a little higher.

London.—Calcutta linseed, December

6s per 412 lbs. BALED HAY AND STRAW. Prices in car lots on track, Toronto

GROCERIES. Local quotations are: Montreal granulated sugar, per cwt., in barrels, \$4.60; vellow, \$4.20; in bags prices are 5c less Acadian, in barrels or bags, \$4.50; On-tario beet, in barrels or bags, \$4.50; No. 2 granulated, in bags, \$4.30.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET. Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining 20c to 3.23c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.70c 3.73c; molasses sugar, \$2.95 to \$2.98; refined quiet.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS London cable: London cables for , dressed weight; refrigerator beef quoted at 101/2c to 101/2c per lb.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wheat—July \$1.0314 bid, December \$1.60 bid, May \$1.0176. Oats-December 365 gc bid, May 41

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. the East End Abattoir. There were seval loads of good Northwest cattle the market, but there was very little demand for any kind of stock, and prices ranged from 2½ to 4½c per lb. There were nearly as many springers as cows, and the inged from \$25 to \$50 each.

Montreal: Retail trade generally seems to be moving quite briskly. It would now look as though the volume of holiday business were going to be ahead of what was indicated by conditions earlier in the month. At that time trade was quiet, but it has opened time trade was quiet, but it has opened up well during the past week, and a good average turn over seems to be assured. Wholesale business is necessarily quiet and many houses are stock-taking. Toronto: Business in staple lines holds up fairly well, and that in holiday goods are exceedingly brisk. Money seems to is exceedingly brisk. Money seems to be plentiful, and the demand for nove

ties and fancy goods is as heavy as it has ever been. Retail jewelers also report better buying. Wholesale business is naturally quiet at the present moment, and most of the houses are stocktaking. Travellars will soon be in for the holidays. So far they report excellent indications for business during the rest of the winter and the coming spring. Paper is being well met, and collections are mostly satisfactory.

Winnipeg: The holiday retail rush is now on, and the volume of business done promises to be large.

Vancouver and Victoria: Trade along the coast keeps fairly brisk.

Spring Wheat—142,124 acres yielded 2,197,716 bushels, or 15.5 bushels per acre, as compared with 2,473,651 and 17.1 in 1907.

Barley—734,029 acres yielded 20,638,569 bushels, or 28.5 bushels per acre, as compared with 21,718,332 and 28.3 in 1907.

Oats-2,774,259 acres yielded 96,626,-419 bushels, or 34.8 bushels per acre, as comapred with 83,524,301 and 28.5 in 1907. The average yield for 26 years 0 14 1997. The average yield for 26 years 1882-1907 was 35.8 bushels per acre. 0 13 Rye—87,908 acres yielded 1,453,616 o 20 oushels, or 16.5 bushels per acre, as compared with 1.039,021 and 15.5 in 1997. Buckwheat—140,605 acres yielded 3,323,568 bushels, or 23.6 bushels per acre, as compared with 2,546,468 and 22.5 in 1907.

Peas-396,642 acres yielded 7,401,336 8 50
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bushels, or 18.7 bushels per acre, as compared with 7.365,036 and 21.6 in 1907.

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1907. Mangels—68,685 acres pielded 29,870,-Alsike—Extra fancy lots, \$7.40; No. 1, \$6.75 to \$7; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.25; No. 3

Mangels—68,685 acres pielded 29,870, 966 bushels, or 435 per acre. Carrots—4,080 acres yielded 1,120,145

Carrots—4,080 acres yielded 1,129,145 bushels, or 275 per acre. Sugar Beets—17,453 acres yielded 7,004,748 bushels, or 401 per acre. Turnips—120.920 acres yielded 41,210,-189 bushels, or 341 bushels per acre, as compared with 48,205,605 and 392 in 1907.

Prices in car lots on track, Toronto, tre:

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$11; inferior, \$8

o \$10.

Mixed Grains—456,049 acres yielded 15,354,350 bushels, or 33.7 bushels per acre, as compared with 14,202,511 and 32.1 in 1907.

to \$10.

Straw—Range is from \$7 to \$7.50, according to quality.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Short cut, \$22.50 to \$23 per barhel; mess, \$19 to \$19.50.

Lard—Tierces, 12c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c; pails, Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long.

orchard and small fruits, and 11,675

statistics of Live stock. The number of live stock on hand or July 1, 1908, were as follows: Horses—726,471, against 725,666 in

1907. Milch Cows—1,113,374, against 1,152,-Other Cattle-1,711,485, against 1,774,-165 in 1907.

Sheep and Lambs—1,143,898, against 1,106,083 in 1907. Swine—1,818,763, against 2,049,686 in Poultry-12,285,613, against 13,428,-

676 in 1907. The numbers of live stock sold or slaughtered in the year ending June 30, 1908, were as follows: Horses, 71,214; cattle, 798,062; sheep, 545,320; swinc, 2,129,944; poultry, 4,-

108,750. Wool-The clip of wool was 4,150,510 ounds per fleece.

Bees—Apiaries on Ontario farms are alued at \$1,028,599, there being 179,688

To My Old Calendar. No friend has proved more faithful than

No friend has proved.

Wou,
My old year's calendar;
You've been so loyal, and stanch, and true,
My plain old calendar!
January dawned with the year all aglow,
February gleamed with its mantle of snow,
The March winds did not forget to blow;
Did they, old calendar?

ranged from \$25 to \$50 each. Calves sold at from 3c to 4½c per lb. Sheep sold at about 4c and the lambs at about 6c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 61½ to 63½c per lb.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Then June's dreamy days and sunny hours, o kind old calendar!

You've been a true and trusty guide
All the year, calendar;
Tis with a pang I lay you aside,
Dear old year's calendar!
July came with buzz and drone of bees,
August bore thoughts of comfort and
September the cool and refreshing bree
Growing old calendar!

A new year is coming with stately tread,
Poor old year's calendar;
Your hours, and days, and seasons have

Farewell, old calendar;
October's days were tinted with gold,
November's blessings were manifold,
December is here—dying—is cold!
Good-bye, old calendar!

(By Jessie Crum, in N. Y. Scottish | warm. I'll no' be lang," she said, as she American).

Paper is being well met, and collections are mostly satisfactory.

Winnipeg: The holiday retail rush is now on, and the volume of business done promises to be large.

Vancouver and Victoria: Trade along the coast keeps fairly briek.

Quebec: Climatic conditions are favorable to trade; the latter has been especially good amongst the retailers; the latter report sales as good as this time a year ago, although the demand is largely for cheaper lines.

Hamilton: The movement of holiday goods is now brisk, while staple lines are moving only moderately well. Wholesalers say business is quiet with them, and they are stocktaking. Travelers report good prospects for spring. Collections are generally satisfactory.

London: Retail trade is brisk with the holiday business, and it is expected the turn-over will be lage.

Ottawa: The movement of etail trade is brisk with the following gives the areas and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1908. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers and the yields by a special staff of correspondents in each township:

FIELD CROPS OF 1908

FIELD

Tammy wus a rale wice bit callant. Seein' his mither sae dooneast, an' wishin' tee comfort her, he slippit his airms roan' ker neek, sayin', "Dinna greet, mither, maybe I'll get something tae dae.

mather, maybe I'll get something tae dae. I cud carry parcels for the shapkeepers, if they wad let me."

The mither smiled. "I've a good callant," she smil. pattin' his heid. "Noo, haste, yet, or the fire'll be oot, an' there's mae mair ceal in the hoese"; an' she opened the deer for him. Reshin' exhausted she threw hersel' on the leaning, an' in this sairness o' her hert cried oot, "Oh. John! Whaur are

ye? Whatar are ye this cauld New Year's eve? I wash I kent. Oh! hee could ye lea' the bairs an' me? Hoe cud ye?" an' the tears again rewed down her pale rin chacks.
"Mither, diana vex yersel: ye hae

rin er no'." ca'd at some o' the shops Taxony ca'd at some o' the shops was lucky eneuch tae get some parcels tae deliver; an' deliver them oor sturdy wee Tammy did in a lurry. Then he started for the

railway station, an' had the guid forranway station, an had the guid for-time tae get an auld gentleman's valise tae carry tae the hotel for him.

"Hew old are you, my boy?" askit the auld gentleman, as Tammy handed him his valies at the local transfer. his valise at the lower step o' the hotel.

"Ten past last June, sir. "Well, well; you're large for your age. Now, how much do you expect for car-ryin' my bag" an' the auld gentleman

miled at Tammy.
"Dae ye think, sir, it's worth a fower penny bit?"
"Well, what would you do if I said
that was to much?" and here the auld
man laughed good-naturedly.

"I'd tak' what yer willin' tea gie me, sir."
"Well, then, tak' that for a New
Year's gift; you resemble a little nephew of mine I lost two months ago."
An' the auld man laid a hauf croon in

Tanuny's palm.

"Thank ye, sir:" an' oor Tammy, in high glee, started for hame. On his way high ages, stated to have he entered a baker's shop an bocht twa pun' o' currant bun an' a saxpenny cake o' short-breid, for the mither, an' tipence worth o' mixtures for Jeanie. He whistled a' the road hame, an' deposited his bun an' short-breid in the mither's lap, handin' Jeanie her mixtures at the

in' the parcels tae I wus a' oot o' breath, so I cud get tae the railway station whan the eicht o'clock train cam in! See whit I got frae an auld gentle-man, wha cam' in on the train, for carry-n' his valise tae the hotel for him. He said it wus ma New Year's gift," an' here Tammy laid the hauf croon in his

mither's lap in triumph.
"Oh, Tammy; hoo guid o' a rale 100 the bairns cud hae something exfor New Year's dinner.

Mither, if ye want me I'll gang for he things for the morn's dinner," said handin' the mither ninepence that wus left oot o' his p'y for delevern' parcels.

in' parceis.

"No, ma laddie, ye've had eneuch o' Reckless Driver (slightly intoxicated) rinnin' the nicht. I' gang masel'. Pit —Sorry mum; but—but I can't oblige some mair coal on the fire an' keep you. I'm mar-married already.—Judge.

New Year's at the Wilson's

warm. I'll no' be lang," she said, as she threw her shawl ower her head.

The fire being replenished Tammy an' Jeanie sampl't the curran' bun an' short breid, an' enjoyed some o' the mixtures.

"My! Tammy, they taste awfu' guid. Hoo much did ye p'y for them?" askit Jeanie, poppin' a big fat raisin intae her mooth. "They cost a lot, didn't they?" and she munched the delicious morsel contented!y

and she munched the delicious morsel contentedly.

Tammy leukit at her wi' an air o' superiority. "Dae ye no' ken it's bad mainers tae ask the price o' a gift?"

"No. Bit never min', Tammy, they're guid a' the same." An' she munched awa quite unruffled by Tammy's rebuff.

The mither cam' in then bringin' some

smoked ham for breakfast an' a sma beef stew for New Year's dimmer. It was noo late, an' efter the mither raked the

The mither cam' in then, bringin'some

noo late, an' efter the mither raked the fire they a' retired for the nicht.

Mrs. Wilson passed a sleepless nicht thinkin' o' John, an' wunnerin' whether he wus deid or leevin'. Next moraing' they were a' up bricht an' early; the bairns in high glee cryin' "A Happy New Year" tae the mither, wha luikit pleased, an' tried for their sakes tae be chegry.

The dinner o' stewed beef, potatoes, breid an' butter an' a nice rice puddin' was list act on the table whan there wus

wus jist set on the table whan there wus a rap at the door. Mrs. Wilson opened the door, and there stood a man nearly sax feet tall, clad in a heavy tap coat an' broad felt hat. He wus thin an' daithly pale, but the meenit Mrs. Wilson saw him she threw her airms aroon' his neck an' cried, "John, my John!" white he took her in his airms.

took her in his airms.
"Oan ye forgie me, Effie, for Ea'in'
you an' the bairns?" he askit, later on
whan the bairns were enjoyin' themselves oot in the kitchen. "Can ye Yor-

selves out in the kitchen. "Can ye for-gie me?"
"Ay, John; I forgie ye, bit oht durk days an' sleepless nichts bus badwince ye left us."
"Weel, Effie, I vowed Rd ne'er come

"Weel, Diffie, I vowed Rd never come beck till I was cured o' the lore o' streng drink. God an' ma ain souf buly ken whit this cure has cost me. I'm bit a mere wreck o' ma former self, but wi' God's help I'll pu' through an' mak' a happy days in atene for us yet."

John was true too his promise, an' there's no' a happier family in atlesca the day. the day.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Into the merriment of New Year's Eve, as in all house of surrender in the impulse for pleasure and discussion, there come unwidthen those sober grand fhoughts which went on the gainst moments and are grants at every forfival. The fire that smeathers on the hearth at midnight when the bells are singing in the New Year know many fonely figures, broeding over the ravages of time has made in the fair estate of life, and counting all that has vanished as

"Mither, disna vex versal: ye has Tammy en' me," said wee sax-year-auld Jeanie, drawin' her creepy stule close up tao the lounge as' layin' her wee roon face against the mither's faded cheek, thinkin' to cheer her.

"Ave. That I has. Thank God for that," the mither murmured softly tac hersel'.

Afere lang Tammy returned, his cheeks a' aglow wi' the frostly air. "Mither, the broker wad only gie me three shillin's an' a hauf on your nice cassimere dress, an' I took it."

"Weel, Tammy, we'll dae the best we can wi' what we has." Just then the ceal man cam' in wi' the pail of coal. The mither built a fire and set over the tea kettle, an' by and' by they had some tea and toust for dinner; an' efter it wirs a' ower Tammy pit on his bunnet, tellin' his mither no' tae feel anxieus if he wusna hame for a while, for he was gaun to see if he cudnae get seme eerin's fae rin for the shookeeners. the kettle, an' by and' by they had some tea and teast for dinner; an' efter it wus a' ower Tammy pit on his bunnet, tellin' his mither no' tae feel anxieus if he wusna hame for a while, for he was gann to see if he cudnae get seme eerin's fae rin for the shopkeepers.

"Oh, Tammy, laddie, be carefu'. The streets are sae crooded this evenin'; be carefu'!" cautioned the mither, tyin' a scarf roon his neck an' pu'in his bunnet doon ower his lugs. "Dinna stay oot late, ma laddie, whither ye get an' cerin' tae rin er no'." poverishment because changes wrought in our surroundings; and we forget that immortality is in us, not in the things about us, and that when they have served their purpose of sustaining, nourishing, helping us, that which was enduring in them has al become our beyond the touch of time or

change.

There comes a time for us all when we begin to take down the familiar things we have brought about us at the inn where we have tarried, and to give them to these who have made our stay pleasant or profitable; when energy slackens and the passion for expression in some kind of activity gives place to the desire to meditate on what we have done that we may understand it; when, as Emerson says,

"As the bird trims her to the gale, I trim myself to the storm of time, man the rudder, reef the sail, Obey the voice at eve obeyed in prime: Thowly faithful, banish fear, Right onward drive unharmed; The port, well worth the cruise, is near, And every wave is charmed."

These partings would be heartbreaking if they were the farewells of the who were never to meet again. By they are charged with no note no note o tragedy, however sad they are at the moment; they are spoken at door of the inn, between those who go and those who remain a little go and those who remain a little lo lap, handin' Jeanle her hixtures at the same same time. "There's your New Year's gifts."

"Whaur did ye get a' this, Tammy! Did ma laddie get some eerins tae rine" "Ay, mither; an' didna I rin, deliver-" of those who go by many roads to the

same home. 'And as the strength fails and the senses lose their keenness and the pathos of physical age touches life with its peculiar sadness, there comes also the great hope of passing, not cut of a strong house into a lonely waste, but of a little room into the freedom of that home the happiness of which "eye hath not seen, or ear heard;" for as the stranger tae gie ye sic a gift," an' the mither leukit unco pleased. She thocht which has found refuge in it for a orief space on its journey, emerges into the clear light of God's perpetual presence. -The Outlook.

No Danger.

Excited Woman-Are you going to run away with me? Reckless Driver (slightly intoxicated)