

Sunday School.

LESSON II.—JULY 9, 1911.

The Suffering Servant of Jehovah.

Commentary.—I. A prophecy of Christ (vs. 13-15). The three closing verses of the fifty-third chapter introduce us to the Messiah and give a summary of what is more fully described in the following chapter.

13. My servant—Jehovah is speaking and calls attention to His servant, the Christ. Shall dead prudently—Or, He shall act wisely. Coming from the bosom of Jehovah to redeem the race, He knows its condition and the means to recover it to Himself.—Whom. Exalted and extolled—Through His work in behalf of a lost world He shall be "lifted up, and shall be very high." R. V. "God also hath highly exalted Him, and given Him a name which is above every name" (Phil. 2, 9). He is exalted by those who enthroned Him in their hearts, living the life He makes possible for men. 14. Like as many were astonished at thee (R. V.).—The astonishment was to arise from His lowliness and His sufferings. Visage.—marred.—This with the remainder of the verse is periphrastical and explains why many were astonished. His visage was marred by the sorrow and the suffering He endured for man's sins. Then the sons of men—An intensified repetition of the thought in the preceding clause. 15. So shall He sprinkle many nations.—"Many" were astonished by His humiliation and apparent degradation, so "many" shall be sprinkled or started (R. V.) by His unparalleled work for the race. Kings shall shut their mouths at Him—in reverence and awe. See Job 29: 9, 10, 4. Shall they see... shall they see.—These expressions portray unexpected greatness and exaltation of the Messiah.

11. The rejected Christ (vs. 1-3). I. Who hath believed our report.—The message concerning the Messiah brought from God through His prophet. The question implies that comparatively few believed it. Arm of the Lord revealed.—The arm of Jehovah indicates His might and here symbolizes the Messiah. "The Messiah is God's arm, stretched out to destroy sin and to give life to the people." 2. He—The Messiah. Shall grow up.—The prophet saw the Messiah as He was to appear on the earth, the child Jesus, and used the figure of a tender plant "of sprouting, to represent Him. A root out of a dry ground—Christ was born of obscure and lowly parents, whose home was in a despised city and at a time when great spiritual darkness prevailed. The figure is that of a sprout springing from the roots of a tree whose trunk is already fallen. No form or comeliness—His personal appearance was good, but there was no pomp or display. While He was upon earth there was comparatively few to accept him and accord him his merited position. 3. He is despised and rejected of men.—Two reasons may be given why He was despised. 1. His lowly position did not appeal to those who coveted the Messiah as a powerful earthly king. 2. The principles of His Kingdom were opposed to the sinful natures of men. A man of sorrows—He knew the meaning of physical and mental suffering.

III. The suffering Christ (vs. 4-9). 4. Because our griefs.—The meaning is that the consequences of sin fell upon him, the innocent, and that he bore the undeserved sufferings as a sacrifice on behalf of his people. This is the first of two distinct assertions, in this one chapter, of the vicarious character of the sufferings of the Servant.—Chayne. Carried our sorrows.—Pain, the result of sin. Stricken, smitten.—afflicted. Men looked upon Christ as bruised, crushed, affected with some severe malady, sent because of sin; yet not for his own sins, but for ours, he suffered. 5. The chastisement of our peace.—The suffering essential to procure peace for us was borne by the Messiah. With his stripes we are healed. The scourging received at the hands of his enemies. (Matt. 27:26) was a part of the suffering by which the sinner is healed spiritually. 6. All we astray.—The prophet declares the need of an atonement. "Sheep without a shepherd have lost their way, and that in a country where flocks are exposed to the ravages of wild beasts, are the very picture of helplessness."—Keith. His own way.—Independently of what God would indicate as the right way. Laid on him.—The Father had laid upon the Son the punishment due us all because of our iniquities. 7. Oppressed.—The word indicates harsh and cruel treatment. He was afflicted. "Yet when he was afflicted he opened not his mouth."—R. V. 8. By oppression and judgment he was taken (R. V.). There was an entire disregard for justice in the trial of our Lord, although there was a show of legal proceedings. His generation, this is a very difficult clause and there are numerous opinions as to its proper meaning. "Meyer, Alfred and others understand this as equivalent to, 'Who can describe the wickedness of the man of this time?' Others interpret it, 'Who shall declare his posterity?' that is, his spiritual children. Dr. Kay understands by his generation, his lifetime or his life. Mr. Trivick suggests that it includes (1) his origin, (2) his earthly life, (3) his everlasting reign in heaven." 9. Made his grave, etc.—An emblem which only history could explain. Jesus was put to death with the wicked on the cross, and they thought to bury him in a criminal's grave. They appointed his grave with the wicked, but by a striking providence the same authority gave permission to a rich man, Joseph of Arimathea, who provided him with an honorable burial in his own rock-hewn tomb (Matt. 27:57-60).—Peloubet. 10. The Triumphal Christ (vs. 10-12). 10. I placed the Lord.—The death of Christ was no afterthought; but Jehovah did not wish his Son slain or evil, neither did he in any sense approve the spirit or deeds of his murderers, but he saw that the salvation of a lost race could be reached in no other way. His soul—His life, an offering—"A gift-offering"—R. V. margin. As in verse 5 the divine Servant is represented as a sin-offering, his death being an expiation, so here he is described as a gift-offering. His death being a satisfaction.—Trivick. His seed—"The true spiritual Israel of the future. Those who by his means are converted to the

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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS MARKET. Dressed hogs... Butter, choice, dairy... Eggs, dozen... Chickens, lb... Spring chickens... Turkeys, lb... Potatoes, bag... Beef, hindquarters... Do, forequarters... Do, choice, carcass... Do, medium, carcass... Veal, prime... Lamb... Spring lamb, lb...

CATTLE MARKET. Yesterday's quotations: Export cattle, choice... Do, medium... Butchers' cattle, choice... Do, medium... Do, common... Bulls... Do, com. and medium... Canners... Short-keepers... Feeders, steers... Do, bulls... Stockers, choice... Do, light... Milk cows, choice... Do, com. to medium... Springers... Sheep, ewes... Do, bucks... Lambs, yearlings... Do, spring, each... Hogs, f.o.b... Do, fed and watered... Calves...

FRUIT MARKET. There were abundant supplies of all kinds of seasonal fruit at the local wholesale market yesterday, and prices in some instances were rather lower. Strawberries sold at from 8 to 10 cents at 60 to 75 per basket. Because of the perishable condition of the fruit, holders of strawberries were obliged to make concessions, and many inferior lots released at 3 cents. The day was little changed in the other lines.

Latest quotations: Strawberries, crate... Raspberries... Cherries, 11-qt. bks... Do, 6-qt. bks... Cauliflowers, dozen... Cabbage, crate... Can. head lettuce, doz... Pineapples... Tomatoes (Texas)... Oranges, late Valencia... Onions (Egyptian) sack... Do (Bermudian) sack... Watermelons... Cucumber (hamper)...

SUGAR MARKET. Sugar are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, Redpath's... Do, St. Lawrence... Do, Acacia... Imperial granulated... Beaver, granulated... No. 1 yellow, Redpath's... Do, St. Lawrence... HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, ETC.

OTHER MARKETS. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo.—(Cattle—Receipts, 125 head; slow and unsteady. Veals—Receipts, 200 head; active and steady at \$5.50 to \$6.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; active and steady; heavy and mixed, \$6.80; yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.80; pigs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; roughs, \$6.00 to \$5.75; stags, \$4 to \$5; dairies, \$6.25 to \$6.55. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,200 head; active; ewes, 10c. mixed sheep 25c and wethers 25c higher. Yearlings, \$5.75 to \$7.75; a few at \$8; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$3.00; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$3.75. NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. New York.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,450 head. Steady feeling for good, weak for others. Calves—Receipts 104 head. Market steady. Veals, \$6.30 to \$9; culls, \$4 to \$6. No westerns or buttermilks. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,735 head. Market steady. Sheep, \$2 to \$3.75; lambs, \$6 to \$8.50. Hogs—Receipts 1,740 head. Nominally steady.

CHEESE MARKETS. Brockville.—At the cheese board today 1,383 white, 3,390 colored offered; 465 white, 1,160 colored sold at eleven cents. Vankleek Hill.—There were 1,700 boxes white and 200 boxes colored cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill cheese board. Most of the white sold at ten and fifteen-sixteenths cents, except a few lots which were sold at 11 cents. Colored sold at eleven and one-sixteenth cents. Winchester.—At the meeting of the cheese board held here to-night 1,181 cheese were registered, of which 305 were colored, balance white. Four factories sold their white at 11c. Brockville.—At to-day's Cheese Board meeting the offerings were 3,200 colored and 1,285 white. The sales were: 465 white and 1,100 colored, at 11c; balance refused, although 11-1/8c was offered for two combinations, representing 700 boxes.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal.—The foreign demand for oats continues good, but as the prices bid were just about flat on the market here, no new business was done. There was some demand for local buyers, and sales of special lots of 5,000 bushels each of No. 2, 3, 4, W. oats were made. Feed lots per bushel about. A fair volume of business is passing in American corn at firm prices. There is no change in flour, business being quiet to-day for export account, but the local and country demand continues fair. The demand for Manitoba shorts has increased considerably, and millers in some cases cannot fill all requirements, and the demand for bran for export account is also good. The demand for all lines of dairy produce and provisions is good.

Dressed hogs, abattoir, \$10.25 to \$10.50 per 100 lbs.; beef, plate, half hls., 100 lbs., \$7.30; hams, 200 lbs., \$14.50; tierces, 300 lbs., \$21.50. Lard, compound tierces, 375 lbs., 9-1/2c; boxes, 50 lbs. net (paraffin lined), 9-5/8c; tubs, 50 lbs. net, graded, two handles, 9-3/4c; pails, wood, 20 lbs. net, 10c; tin pails, 20 lbs. gross, 9-1/2c. Dairy Canada white cut mesa, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, \$22.50.—Canada clear pork, barrels, 30 to 35 pieces, \$21. Oats—Canadian American, No. 2, 41-1/2 to 41-3/4c, car lots ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 40-3/4 to 41c; No. 3 C. W., 40-1/4 to 40-1/2c; No. 2 local white, 39-3/4 to 40c; No. 3 local white, 38-1/2 to 39c; No. 4 local white, 38-1/4 to 38-1/2c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.30; seconds, \$4.80; winter, wheat patents, \$4.60 to \$4.75; strong bakers', \$4.60; straight rollers, \$4.10 to \$4.25; in bags, \$1.35 to \$2. Rolled oats, per barrel, \$4.35; bag of 40 lbs., \$2.15. Corn—No. 2 car lots ex store, 51c to 52c. Corn, American No. 3 yellow, 62 to 62-1/2c; Millfeed, bran, Ontario, \$22; Manitoba, \$21; middlings, Ontario, \$22.50 to \$23; shorts, Manitoba, \$23; mouline, \$23 to \$30. Eggs, fresh, 17-1/2 to 18c. Cheese, Westerns, 11-3/8 to 11-1/2c. Butter, choice, 22-1/2 to 23c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market the offerings of live stock this morning were 700 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs, 1,400 hogs, and 900 calves. Owing to the increased supplies of cattle, the same heat, and the somewhat limited demand from butchers, an easier feeling prevailed in the market, and prices generally ruled 1-4c per pound lower than on Monday, and even at this reduction a larger than usual amount of business was done. The tone of the day was, consequently, somewhat more stock was left over. Choice steers sold at 6-1/2c, good at 6 to 6-1/4c, fairly good at 5-1/2c to 5-3/4c, fair at 5c to 5-1/4c and common at 4-1/2 to 4-3/4c per pound. Cows brought from 4c to 5-1/2c and bulls from 4-1/2c to 5-1/2c per pound.

There was a good demand for small meats, and as the supplies of such were larger than they have been of late, a more active trade was done. The tone of the market for lambs was weaker, and prices declined with sales at \$4 to \$5 each, as to size. Sheep were steady at \$4 to \$5.50 each. A good trade was done in calves at prices ranging from \$2 to \$7 each. There continues to be a very unsettled feeling in the market for hogs, and prices in consequence are very irregular and at a wide range. The supply was considerably larger than on Monday, but at a reduction in prices the demand from packers was good, and sales of selected lots were made at \$6.50, and mixed lots at \$6 per cwt., weighed off cars.

At the Montreal Stock Yards, weekend market the offerings of live stock were 300 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 1,375 hogs, and 900 calves. The condition of the market for cattle, sheep, lambs and calves was much the same as on Monday, and the prices realized showed little change, except for hogs, which ruled much higher, as sales of selected lots were made at \$7.25 to \$7.75 per cwt., weighed off cars.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—July... 97% 96% 97% 96% 96%  
August... 91% 91% 91% 90% 90%  
Oats—July... 37% 37% 37% 36% 36%  
August... 38% 38% 38% 38% 38%

BROADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Broadstreet's say the week has been improved in the movement of seasonal lines. Retail trade has shown a brisker tone and there has been evidence of greater and more widespread interest in sorting lines. The western demand for basis continues to hold considerable attention. Country trade has shown further improvement, although collections are still on the slow side. The hay crop is now promising well.

Toronto reports to Broadstreet's say there continues an excellent business moving in general lines there. The sorting trade for summer dry goods is showing a better tone in the face of firm values. Business in ready-to-wear clothing has picked up and a better interest in summer millinery is making itself felt. Dry goods men are disposed to be very optimistic regarding the fall and winter trade. Crops in all parts of the country continue to look well, and barring unforeseen accidents, a record yield is promised.

Winnipeg reports to Broadstreet's say the excellent condition of the crops in all parts of the country has considerably helped the general situation here. Retail stocks seem to be moving well in all directions and wholesalers are in receipt of a steady stream of sorting orders. Vancouver and Victoria reports say there continues excellent business moving in all parts of the province. Quebec reports to Broadstreet's say: Trade situation is about the same as the preceding week. Hamilton reports say summer trade is now moving well and for seasonal lines of goods there is an excellent demand both at wholesale and retail. The outlook for later trade is also considered excellent and factories have good orders on hand for fall delivery. Fruit crops in the district promise exceedingly well. Country trade is generally good.

London reports say general business there is steady in character. Ottawa reports say a good local trade is moving there and business in the surrounding district is showing steady improvement.

"I just love lobsters," cried the chorus girl, "Good!" exclaimed the stage-door Johnny. "Everybody says I'm a lobster!"

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows



They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better. Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

FARM GARDEN TO DRAIN OR NOT TO DRAIN.

Prof. W. H. Day has recently been making some calculations on the financial side of drainage. A farmer has fifty acres that is rather wet, but although not drained it gives, say, \$15 per acre. The value of the crop for five years in succession, together with compound interest, would be \$4,144 at the end of the five years. If, however, he were to drain ten acres of the land each year, and if the drainage increased the value of the crop by \$10 per acre (which is a low estimate), then the value of the crop for five years, with interest, would be \$5,748. After paying for the drainage, with interest, he would have left \$1,604. The same within \$20 as if he had not drained, but he drained the whole 50 acres at once then the five crops, with interest, would be worth \$6,908. Thus, after paying for the drainage would leave him a balance of \$4,121, which is \$2,517 more than if he had not drained. During the next five-year period would be paid by the installment plan would not him \$1,604 more than not to drain at all, and the complete drainage would enrich him by \$2,764 more than no drainage.

The price allowed for drainage in the calculation was \$25 per acre, and the increase in the crop was placed at \$10 per acre. As a matter of fact the increase is usually worth much more than this, so that the computation is somewhat unfair to drainage, however it is better to err on the safe side. But the increase in crop is not the only return from drainage. The value of the land is largely increased. This is illustrated in the case of a certain farm in Lincoln County. It was bought for \$6,000 about two years ago. Last year \$2,000 was spent in draining it, and it has since been sold for \$12,000. The Department of Physics, O. A. C., under whose auspices Professor Day has charge, has a large staff engaged in making drainage very busy. Those who wish surveys made this fall should apply at once, as there are nearly as many applications as can be attended to this season.

The terms on which surveys are made are explained in Bulletins 174 and 175, which may be had free from the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

DAIRY RECORD CENTRES.

The new extension work of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, is causing many enquiries to be made. For the benefit of our readers it may be explained that officials are now located in Peterborough, Lanark and Oxford counties, Ontario; St. Hyacinthe and Brome, Quebec; and at Kensington, P. E. I., with a view of gathering specific information as to the exact standing of the dairying industry in the district. Each such district is termed a dairy record centre. Each farmer within a certain area will be called on, and there will be obtained from him a statement as to the number of cows, the type of sire, the weight of milk sent to the factory, the milk used at home, the cost of feed, and so on. When these statements are compiled there will be definite and valuable information for the encouragement of our dairymen. It is intended to follow up this work closely for some years, both in these and in other sections. The recorders are paying special attention to the improvement of cow testing in these districts; they are already collecting weights and tests of about four thousand cows, so that it is evident that a tremendous impetus is being given to cow testing by this new forward movement.

A special bulletin on cow testing is available to all applicants. Forms for recording weights of milk are supplied free by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. When applying, state the number of cows, and whether forms are wanted for weighing daily, or on only three days each month. C. F. W.

AID TO THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS

During recent years many appeals have been made to the Honorable Syd-

ney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, by horsemen anxious to bring about an improvement in the quality of our light horse stock and who are of the opinion that for this purpose an infusion of thoroughbred blood is essential. Recognizing the force of these appeals as well as the importance of the subject, Mr. Fisher has decided to grant assistance under certain specified conditions to persons maintaining thoroughbred stallions for service in the various provinces. The conditions under which assistance will be given are as follows: (1) All horses on account of which aid is given by the Department must be registered in the Thoroughbred Stud Book of the Canadian National Live Stock Records. (2) Horses shall be of good size, quality and conformation and shall be free from all hereditary unsoundness; these conditions to be ensured by submission annually to a thorough, careful examination either at the hands of the veterinary director-general or such other members of the veterinary staff of the department, or other persons as the Minister may from time to time appoint for this purpose. (3) Horses so approved shall be duly and properly advertised to stand for service of mares, under the ordinary and general conditions usual in the districts in which they are to be kept, at an annual service fee (except in the case of thoroughbred mares) of not more than \$10 to insure, such service fee to become due and payable when mares prove to be in foal. Any person, firm or corporation, owning or controlling any thoroughbred stallion in regard to which all of the conditions above set forth shall have been duly and properly fulfilled, shall, on production of satisfactory evidence, thereof, and of the fact that a reasonable number of mares, other than thoroughbred mares, have been served during the season, be entitled to receive at the close of each season the sum of \$250 from the funds of the Live Stock Branch. If, in the event of a horse dying or becoming incapacitated for service during the season, an approved substitute is immediately placed in the same district, the Minister may, after due consideration of the circumstances, authorize the payment of the subsidy above mentioned. The necessary forms will be furnished on application to the Veterinary Director-General and Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

NEW DREADNOUGHT

Russia Launches the Sevastopol From the Baltic Works.

Will Take Two Years to Complete—To Form Baltic Fleet.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—Russia's first Dreadnought, Sevastopol was launched successfully this noon from the Baltic works in the presence of the ministry of marine, naval attaches, a large representation of society, the legislative bodies and official-dom.

Special precautions against a mishap had been taken as there was only a foot of space on either side of the slip and the cruiser Almaz was anchored athwart above the works to lessen the current.

The battleship was laid down on June 16, 1906, and it is expected that another two years will be occupied in equipping the vessel. The Sevastopol has a displacement of 23,000 tons and with 42,000 horsepower is expected to have a speed of 23 knots an hour.

Her length is 691 1/2 feet and the beam is 87 feet. The battleship will carry 3,000 tons of coal and 1,170 tons of naphtha. All of the vessel and its equipments has been or will be built in Russia. The Poltava, a sister ship of the Sevastopol, will be launched on July 10, the anniversary of the battle of Poltava. The keels of these two battleships and of two others, the Petropavlovsk and the Gangut, were laid on the same date and when commissioned will form the first squadron of the new Baltic fleet.