



LESSON I—OCTOBER 6, 1912.

Jesus Walking on the Sea.—Mark 6: 45-56.

Commentary.—I. Jesus at prayer (vs. 46, 48). 46. Straightway—Immediately after the multitude had been miraculously fed. He constrained His disciples to Jesus exercised authority in sending His disciples, rather against their desire, before Him to the other side of the sea. The reason of their reluctance to go appears from John's statement (John 6: 14, 15). The feeding of the five thousand led the people to believe that Jesus must be the Messiah, and hence the King to be crowned, who was to break the power of their oppressors the Romans. The disciples shared this belief, and desired to remain with their Master to see what the outcome would be, for, if He was to be crowned, they were eager to share in the honor and take the place that would naturally be given to His most intimate friends. It has been also suggested that the disciples did not wish to leave Him alone, since it would appear like desertion, and then, too, it is possible they dreaded the night voyage across the lake. To go... unto Bethsaida—The place where the multitude were fed was Bethsaida-Julias, northeast of the Sea of Galilee. The Bethsaida toward which the disciples journeyed was on the west side of the sea not far from Capernaum. From the accounts of the three evangelists we learn that Capernaum was to be their destination, but the disciples were to touch at Bethsaida, to take Jesus aboard, and from thence they would proceed to Capernaum. Sent away the people—It was no easy matter to dismiss this company of people, wrought up as they were with excitement over the miracle which wrought and filled with admiration for their oppressor King, as they regarded their coming to a mountain—A mountain at the extreme southeast margin of Butahia shut down upon the lake. This doubtless was the scene of our Lord's midnight prayer. By day it would have commanded a view of the lake, the storm, the tossing boat of the disciples. Whedon. To pray—He was conscious that a solemn and awful crisis of His day on earth was come, and by communing with His heavenly Father He would nerve His soul for the stern work of the morrow, and the bitter conflict of many coming weeks.

II. The disciples in the storm (vs. 47, 48). 47. Even—This was the later evening, the one commencing at sunset. The earlier evening commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon. In the midst of the sea—The disciples had made some progress, but not much. See John 6: 19. He alone on the land—Jesus had constrained His disciples to commence their voyage across the lake, and had succeeded in dismissing the multitude. "Distressed in rowing." R. V. The wind was contrary unto them. The disciples wished to go in a northerly direction toward Bethsaida, but the wind was driving them southward or keeping them near the place where they had embarked. The Sea of Galilee is liable to be suddenly thrown into fury by the winds that sweep down the mountains through the ravines that lead to the valley. These ravines act as huge funnels pouring tempests upon the lake. The storm-tossed crew had gone but "about five and twenty or thirty furlongs," only one-half the distance across the lake. The fourth watch of the night—According to the Jewish method of reckoning time the night was divided into three watches, but after the Jews came under the Roman power they adopted the Roman method of keeping time. The night was divided into four watches, beginning at six, nine, twelve and three o'clock, respectively, hence it was toward dawn when Jesus came to His disciples. His secret communion with the Father had continued nine hours, while His followers were struggling with the waves. Their anxiety to keep the Bethsaida appointment with their Master urged them on to greater efforts to reach that point, yet they had rowed only three miles. He cometh unto them—He knew all through those hours the difficulties under which they were laboring. They were learning how helpless they were in the face of such a storm as they had encountered. Jesus went to them in his own good time and in the best time for them. Walking upon the sea—Contrary to the laws of nature. Jesus defies all circumstances favorable or unfavorable in coming to his disciples when they needed him. Would have passed by them—He had come near the boat in which the disciples were struggling with the storm, and appeared to be going before them toward their desired haven. He came within their sight and within the sound of their voices.

III. The tempest still'd (vs. 49-53). 49. Saw Him—They had expected to see Him when they should reach Bethsaida, but not walking on the water. A spirit—in the dimness of the early dawn they saw a form in the distance, which, as they continued to peer at it, seemed to assume the form of a man. Their fears at once considered it a token to them of death, and their faith was not strong enough to grasp the idea of its being the Lord. The terrors of the long hours of that night had intensified their fears so that at the sight of the apparition they "cried out." 50. Immediately he talked with them. He did not leave them long in suspense. Just to hear his voice brought comfort. Be of good cheer—Take courage. It is I—This is the explanation of the exhortation to be of good cheer. In the midst of trial, disappointment and the fiercest conflicts of life Jesus came to us in the most unlooked-for ways and speaks to us these blessed words, "It is I." Let heaven be but as one scroll, and let it be written all over with titles, they cannot express more than, "It is I."—Hall. Be not afraid—When Christ is with us there is nothing to fear.

51. Went up unto them—Mark omits the account of Peter's request to walk on the water as given in Matthew 14: 28-32. There may be some significance in the fact that Peter furnished Mark with much of his information regarding the life of Christ. Jesus quickly took command of the storm-tossed boat, the wind ceased—The coming of Christ on board brought rest to the crew and was

# Great Removal Sale

Commenced Oct. 1, 1912

OUR new building will soon be completed when we will be in a position to carry hundreds of pianos and organs on our floors and will not be compelled to sacrifice them for want of space. We have, however, some 75 instruments which we want to dispose of and offer

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- THORNTON ORGAN—Low top, walnut case; stops ..... \$10.00
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- BELL ORGAN—High top, 8 stops, couplers, knee swells, etc. .... \$22.50
- THOMAS ORGAN—Walnut case, high top, 9 stops, knee swells and couplers ..... \$25.00
- UXBRIDGE ORGAN—Fancy walnut case, high top, 4 sets reeds, Vox Humana couplers ..... \$27.50
- HAMILTON ORGAN—High top, fancy walnut case, with large mirror, 11 stops, couplers and knee swells ..... \$30.00
- DOMINION ORGAN—6 octave, high top, walnut case, 10 stops including Vox Humana couplers and knee swells ..... \$40.00
- BELL ORGAN—Piano case, 6 octaves, 11 stops, fancy mirror; regular \$125 ..... \$65.00
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## PIANOS

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- Dunham Square—Ebony case, full octave, overstrung bass, metal plate, an excellent practice piano ..... \$78.00
- Weber Square—Ebonized case, full octave, overstrung, fancy carved legs. This tone in an upright piano would be worth \$300; our price ..... \$96.00
- Herald Square—Rosewood case, 7 1/3 octaves, overstrung bass, serpentine front and fancy carvings; a beautiful piano at a cheap price ..... \$105
- Heintzman & Co.—Ebonized case, full octave, overstrung bass; has all the tone of the Grand Pianos now being sold by Canada's greatest piano firm ..... \$125
- Weber Upright—Colonial design, 7 octaves, fancy rosewood case, beautiful tone ..... \$165
- Haines Bros. Upright—Cabinet Grand size, full octave, with metal plate; has been put in A-1 condition and is offered at ..... \$200
- Domination Upright—Walnut case, Colonial design, full octave, overstrung bass, repeating action; original \$450, now ..... \$225

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a signal for the winds to cease. The miracles multiply Jesus walked on the waves, enabled Peter to do the same, calmed the wind and the waves and brought them quickly to the land (John 6: 21). 52. Considered not—The disciples too soon forgot the marvelous display of Divine power in the feeding of the multitude. "Hardened"—This refers to their dullness and sluggishness of comprehension rather than to the rejection of the light, and "to unbeliever." 53. Gennesaret—A fertile, crescent-shaped plain, on the northwestern shore of the Lake of Gennesaret, about three miles in length and one in width.—Cam. Bib. IV. Healing the sick (vs. 54-56). 54. knew him—The people knew that it was Jesus. 55. began to carry about—Sick—This was their opportunity. Jesus was there and the afflicted and their friends were determined to receive the full benefit of his presence. 56. besought him—They were in earnest, might touch—border of his garment—There was faith that the least contact with Jesus would be sufficient to cure their diseases. The crowds were great, and there seemed to be little hope of each needy one gaining the attention of

Jesus, so they strove to touch his garments that virtue might reach them. were made whole—Their faith joined with Jesus' power brought results that would satisfy.

Questions—After feeding the five thousand where did Jesus send his disciples? Where did he go? Why did he go alone to pray? What was the Roman method of dividing the night? When did Jesus go to them? How did he make his appearance? What effect did his coming have on the disciples? What did Jesus say to the disciples? What two miracles occurred as soon as Jesus entered the boat? How were those present affected? What took place in Gennesaret after Jesus arrived there?

### PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—The sovereignty of Christ. I. Manifested to build up faith. II. Recognized in danger and distress. 1. Manifested to build up faith. The manifold and great variety of Christ's public services did not prevent him from finding opportunity for private devotion. By precept and example he impressed the necessity of secret prayer. It would seem to the disciples a matter contrary to reason for Jesus to remain alone in the desert place as night was coming on. It appears that Jesus sent his disciples away to keep them out of the way of temptation, and to give them something more to think about than the glittering allurement of worldly greatness. (John 6: 15) However delightful the company of Jesus must have been, his disciples gained more by being obediently absent from him than to have remained rebelliously near him. When his disciples were in danger of being carried away by earthly influences, Jesus sent them into trial to prove their own weakness and their need of him.

Jesus meant that His disciples should learn a lesson from that storm. The presence of danger, the confusion of the storm and the horror of darkness proved how undeveloped the disciples were for the great work for which they were set apart. The manifestation of Christ's glory that night was designed to build up His disciples in faith. The sovereignty of Christ over the forces of nature is the general truth illustrated in this miracle. The miracle of the loaves should have prepared the disciples for any further demonstration of power over nature and her laws, and sufficient to destroy all remains of doubt; but the winds often seem contrary to those who have high and earnest purposes in life. In the very crisis Jesus drew near. He filled a stronger than the current of that sea, and He was there to bear His disciples safely to the shore. The disciples recognized His voice, and in the midst of the storm their hearts were penetrated with a divine peace. They had not recognized His form. His coming was so unexpected and strange that instead of joy their first emotion was terror. It is Christ imperfectly known that terrifies. Christ's words were full of compassion and tender support. Phantoms and night, and storm were all forgotten at the voice of Jesus. Fear gave place to reverence for His divine power. Jesus spoke to encourage and comfort, and to give peace. The assurance of Christ's presence involves everything needed to calm the fears and soothe the sorrows of His afflicted disciples. Jesus made the waves a pavement for His feet; at His command their fury ceased; as He stepped from the tossing boat there was a great calm. His was the voice of power, of love, of wisdom. Only He can say with authority, "Be of good cheer; it is I."

Recognized in danger and distress. The hour of man's extremity is his opportunity. The fears of the disciples vanished and the wind ceased. They knew Him because He announced Himself and because of the calm that came with Him. The storm passed, but Christ remained. Danger was banished and fear gave place to living faith. A new spirit filled them and made them conquerors through Christ. They were then ready to go with Jesus among the suffering multitudes, who promptly recognized Him as a former benefactor. Wherever Jesus met the people He brought blessing, peace, health, deliverance.—T. R. A.



CREAM FOR BUTTERMAKING. As a reminder of what is good practice in the care of cream for buttermaking at this season, and to certain extent this will apply to cream used for other purposes, we reproduce the conclusions drawn from a couple of seasons' practical work by George H. Barr, Chief of the Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. "An ordinary cellar is not a good place in which to keep cream. Cream should be cooled to 55 degrees and held at that temperature to be delivered to the creamery. Every other day in a sweet condition. Setting the cream in water, or in water and ice, is the best method of cooling. Cream should only be twice a week cooled immediately after skimming at 48 or 49 degrees and held at that temperature. A refrigerator is not a good place in which to cool cream as a tank with water and ice. The natural ripening of gathered cream at the creamery will not produce butter with good keeping qualities. The use of ten per cent. of clean-flavored starter improves the flavor and keeping quality of the butter. Butter made from Pasteurized cream without a starter has better flavor and keeps longer than butter made from raw cream to which a good starter has been added, especially when the cream is tainted. Pasteurized cream, with ten per cent. of a starter added gave the best-flavored and best-keeping butter. Cleanliness and low temperature are the two most important essentials in the production of high quality butter with good keeping quality.—Farmers' Advocate.

EXPECTS GOOD PRICES FOR WINTER APPLES. In attempting to forecast the level of values likely to prevail for any crop like apples, the crop prospect is the first factor to consider. In doing this we must not ignore the abundance or scarcity of other fruits capable of substitution for apples in whole or in part. The general average condition of the Canadian apple crop may be described as fair, growth having been good and insects not naturally troublesome. The August fruit crop report rated early apples 88 per cent., the general average for the country being 85. To date of writing, conditions had not materially changed, since the issuance of that report. European prospects were below the average, the crop being decidedly short in England and Germany, the two chief apple importing countries. Later advices indicate that the war crop in Britain will be a little below the normal, and that the Michigan crop, which has been a further diminution in the apple crop. Europe, therefore, should furnish a very good market for Canada-

ian apples this fall. In the Prairie Provinces markets should be good, provided the wheat harvest ends satisfactorily. Upon the general subject of price prospects we quote the opinion of a prominent fruit-grower in a fairly good position to judge:

### FEEDING LAMBS.

The New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station has been making some tests with feeding lambs, in which they found that with alfalfa hay alone, from 110 to 120 days were required to prepare lambs for the home market. The use of about one-fourth pound of grain per head per day reduced the feeding period by ten days. The use of one-half pound of grain reduced it twenty days, while with the heavy grain ration of a pound per head per day the feeding period was reduced from 70 to 50 days. The light (one-fourth pound) grain ration gave an average, but not as rapid gains as did the medium or one-half pound ration. The more grain fed, the greater was the cost of gain.—Farmers' Advocate.



### TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs ..... \$12.50 Butter, dairy ..... 9.25 Eggs, dozen ..... 0.25 Chickens, lb. .... 0.17 Potatoes, bushel ..... 0.90 Apples, bushel ..... 1.50 Beef, forequarters ..... 8.00 Do, hindquarters, cwt. .... 13.50 Do, choice sides, cwt. .... 11.25 Do, medium cwt. .... 8.50 Do, common cwt. .... 7.00 Mutton, light, cwt. .... 7.50 Veal, common, cwt. .... 7.50 Do, prime, cwt. .... 11.00 Spring lambs, 120 lbs. .... 12.50

SUGAR ARMEKT. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, Lawrence ..... 5.00 Do, Redpath's ..... 5.00 Do, Acadia ..... 5.00 Imperial granulated ..... 4.90 Beaver, granulated ..... 4.90 No. 1 yellow ..... 4.90 No. 2 ..... 4.90 No. 3 ..... 4.90 No. 4 ..... 4.90 No. 5 ..... 4.90 No. 6 ..... 4.90 No. 7 ..... 4.90 No. 8 ..... 4.90 No. 9 ..... 4.90 No. 10 ..... 4.90 No. 11 ..... 4.90 No. 12 ..... 4.90 No. 13 ..... 4.90 No. 14 ..... 4.90 No. 15 ..... 4.90 No. 16 ..... 4.90 No. 17 ..... 4.90 No. 18 ..... 4.90 No. 19 ..... 4.90 No. 20 ..... 4.90 No. 21 ..... 4.90 No. 22 ..... 4.90 No. 23 ..... 4.90 No. 24 ..... 4.90 No. 25 ..... 4.90 No. 26 ..... 4.90 No. 27 ..... 4.90 No. 28 ..... 4.90 No. 29 ..... 4.90 No. 30 ..... 4.90 No. 31 ..... 4.90 No. 32 ..... 4.90 No. 33 ..... 4.90 No. 34 ..... 4.90 No. 35 ..... 4.90 No. 36 ..... 4.90 No. 37 ..... 4.90 No. 38 ..... 4.90 No. 39 ..... 4.90 No. 40 ..... 4.90 No. 41 ..... 4.90 No. 42 ..... 4.90 No. 43 ..... 4.90 No. 44 ..... 4.90 No. 45 ..... 4.90 No. 46 ..... 4.90 No. 47 ..... 4.90 No. 48 ..... 4.90 No. 49 ..... 4.90 No. 50 ..... 4.90 No. 51 ..... 4.90 No. 52 ..... 4.90 No. 53 ..... 4.90 No. 54 ..... 4.90 No. 55 ..... 4.90 No. 56 ..... 4.90 No. 57 ..... 4.90 No. 58 ..... 4.90 No. 59 ..... 4.90 No. 60 ..... 4.90 No. 61 ..... 4.90 No. 62 ..... 4.90 No. 63 ..... 4.90 No. 64 ..... 4.90 No. 65 ..... 4.90 No. 66 ..... 4.90 No. 67 ..... 4.90 No. 68 ..... 4.90 No. 69 ..... 4.90 No. 70 ..... 4.90 No. 71 ..... 4.90 No. 72 ..... 4.90 No. 73 ..... 4.90 No. 74 ..... 4.90 No. 75 ..... 4.90 No. 76 ..... 4.90 No. 77 ..... 4.90 No. 78 ..... 4.90 No. 79 ..... 4.90 No. 80 ..... 4.90 No. 81 ..... 4.90 No. 82 ..... 4.90 No. 83 ..... 4.90 No. 84 ..... 4.90 No. 85 ..... 4.90 No. 86 ..... 4.90 No. 87 ..... 4.90 No. 88 ..... 4.90 No. 89 ..... 4.90 No. 90 ..... 4.90 No. 91 ..... 4.90 No. 92 ..... 4.90 No. 93 ..... 4.90 No. 94 ..... 4.90 No. 95 ..... 4.90 No. 96 ..... 4.90 No. 97 ..... 4.90 No. 98 ..... 4.90 No. 99 ..... 4.90 No. 100 ..... 4.90

LIVE STOCK. Toronto despatch: Trade was exceptionally dull at both the City Cattle Market and the Union Stock Yards this morning. About the only change in prices at either market was a trifling advance in lambs at the City Cattle Market. Receipts—City Cattle Market—300 cattle, 115 sheep, 600 hogs, 145 calves. Union Stock Yards—1,304 cattle, 2,133 sheep, 236 hogs, 210 calves. Export cattle, choice ..... \$6.25 Do, medium ..... 5.50 Do, butchers' ..... 5.00 Do, common ..... 4.50 Butchers' cows, choice ..... 5.00 Do, medium ..... 4.50 Do, common ..... 4.00 Feeding steers, choice ..... 4.00 Do, medium ..... 3.50 Do, common ..... 3.00 Sheep, choice ..... 4.00 Do, light ..... 3.50 Do, heavy ..... 3.00 Milkew, choice, each ..... 60.00 Do, common ..... 50.00 Hogs, choice ..... 4.00 Do, common ..... 3.50 Bucks and culled ..... 2.50 Spring lambs, 120 lbs. .... 12.50 Hogs, fed and watered ..... 9.15 Hogs, f.o.b. .... 8.50

### OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG MARKET. Wheat—Close, Open, High, Low. October ..... 88 1/2 88 1/2 89 1/2 88 1/2 December ..... 88 1/2 88 1/2 89 1/2 88 1/2 Oats—October ..... 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2 December ..... 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—September, 86; December, 88 1/2; May, 90 3/8; No. 1, 89 1/2; No. 2, 88 1/2; No. 3, 87 1/2; No. 4, 86 1/2; No. 5, 85 1/2; No. 6, 84 1/2; No. 7, 83 1/2; No. 8, 82 1/2; No. 9, 81 1/2; No. 10, 80 1/2; No. 11, 79 1/2; No. 12, 78 1/2; No. 13, 77 1/2; No. 14, 76 1/2; No. 15, 75 1/2; No. 16, 74 1/2; No. 17, 73 1/2; No. 18, 72 1/2; No. 19, 71 1/2; No. 20, 70 1/2; No. 21, 69 1/2; No. 22, 68 1/2; No. 23, 67 1/2; No. 24, 66 1/2; No. 25, 65 1/2; No. 26, 64 1/2; No. 27, 63 1/2; No. 28, 62 1/2; No. 29, 61 1/2; No. 30, 60 1/2; No. 31, 59 1/2; No. 32, 58 1/2; No. 33, 57 1/2; No. 34, 56 1/2; No. 35, 55 1/2; No. 36, 54 1/2; No. 37, 53 1/2; No. 38, 52 1/2; No. 39, 51 1/2; No. 40, 50 1/2; No. 41, 49 1/2; No. 42, 48 1/2; No. 43, 47 1/2; No. 44, 46 1/2; No. 45, 45 1/2; No. 46, 44 1/2; No. 47, 43 1/2; No. 48, 42 1/2; No. 49, 41 1/2; No. 50, 40 1/2; No. 51, 39 1/2; No. 52, 38 1/2; No. 53, 37 1/2; No. 54, 36 1/2; No. 55, 35 1/2; No. 56, 34 1/2; No. 57, 33 1/2; No. 58, 32 1/2; No. 59, 31 1/2; No. 60, 30 1/2; No. 61, 29 1/2; No. 62, 28 1/2; No. 63, 27 1/2; No. 64, 26 1/2; No. 65, 25 1/2; No. 66, 24 1/2; No. 67, 23 1/2; No. 68, 22 1/2; No. 69, 21 1/2; No. 70, 20 1/2; No. 71, 19 1/2; No. 72, 18 1/2; No. 73, 17 1/2; No. 74, 16 1/2; No. 75, 15 1/2; No. 76, 14 1/2; No. 77, 13 1/2; No. 78, 12 1/2; No. 79, 11 1/2; No. 80, 10 1/2; No. 81, 9 1/2; No. 82, 8 1/2; No. 83, 7 1/2; No. 84, 6 1/2; No. 85, 5 1/2; No. 86, 4 1/2; No. 87, 3 1/2; No. 88, 2 1/2; No. 89, 1 1/2; No. 90, 1/2.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Close—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 88 1/2; No. 2 northern, 88 1/2; No. 3, 88 1/2; No. 4, 88 1/2; No. 5, 88 1/2; No. 6, 88 1/2; No. 7, 88 1/2; No. 8, 88 1/2; No. 9, 88 1/2; No. 10, 88 1/2; No. 11, 88 1/2; No. 12, 88 1/2; No. 13, 88 1/2; No. 14, 88 1/2; No. 15, 88 1/2; No. 16, 88 1/2; No. 17, 88 1/2; No. 18, 88 1/2; No. 19, 88 1/2; No. 20, 88 1/2; No. 21, 88 1/2; No. 22, 88 1/2; No. 23, 88 1/2; No. 24, 88 1/2; No. 25, 88 1/2; No. 26, 88 1/2; No. 27, 88 1/2; No. 28, 88 1/2; No. 29, 88 1/2; No. 30, 88 1/2; No. 31, 88 1/2; No. 32, 88 1/2; No. 33, 88 1/2; No. 34, 88 1/2; No. 35, 88 1/2; No. 36, 88 1/2; No. 37, 88 1/2; No. 38, 88 1/2; No. 39, 88 1/2; No. 40, 88 1/2; No. 41, 88 1/2; No. 42, 88 1/2; No. 43, 88 1/2; No. 44, 88 1/2; No. 45, 88 1/2; No. 46, 88 1/2; No. 47, 88 1/2; No. 48, 88 1/2; No. 49, 88 1/2; No. 50, 88 1/2; No. 51, 88 1/2; No. 52, 88 1/2; No. 53, 88 1/2; No. 54, 88 1/2; No. 55, 88 1/2; No. 56, 88 1/2; No. 57, 88 1/2; No. 58, 88 1/2; No. 59, 88 1/2; No. 60, 88 1/2; No. 61, 88 1/2; No. 62, 88 1/2; No. 63, 88 1/2; No. 64, 88 1/2; No. 65, 88 1/2; No. 66, 88 1/2; No. 67, 88 1/2; No. 68, 88 1/2; No. 69, 88 1/2; No. 70, 88 1/2; No. 71, 88 1/2; No. 72, 88 1/2; No. 73, 88 1/2; No. 74, 88 1/2; No. 75, 88 1/2; No. 76, 88 1/2; No. 77, 88 1/2; No. 78, 88 1/2; No. 79, 88 1/2; No. 80, 88 1/2; No. 81, 88 1/2; No. 82, 88 1/2; No. 83, 88 1/2; No. 84, 88 1/2; No. 85, 88 1/2; No. 86, 88 1/2; No. 87, 88 1/2; No. 88, 88 1/2; No. 89, 88 1/2; No. 90, 88 1/2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500. Market—Steady to strong. Beves, ..... \$5.75 \$11.00 Western steers, ..... 4.90 \$10.00 Stockers and feeders ..... 4.40 7.00 Cows and heifers ..... 2.50 8.00 Calves ..... 3.00 11.00 Hogs—Receipts, 1,300. Market, strong, 5c to 10c higher. Light, ..... 8.95 Heavy, ..... 8.25 Mixed, ..... 8.95 Rough, ..... 8.95 Pigs ..... 6.15 8.15 Bulk of sales ..... 8.40 8.90 Sheep—Receipts, 35,000. Market, steady to 10c lower. Native ..... 3.25 4.50 Western ..... 3.50 4.50 Yearlings ..... 4.00 4.50 Lambs, native ..... 4.75 7.00 Western ..... 4.25 7.25

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat—Spot steady, No. 3 Manitoba, 8s 3 1/2d; futures, easy, Oct., 7s 7 1/2d, Dec., 7s 4 1/2d, March, 7s 3 1/2d. Corn—Spot firm, American new king dried, 7s 4d, futures weak, Sept. 5s 9d, Dec. 4s 11 1/2d. Flour 20s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 50 lbs., 70s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 65s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 65s; long clear middles, light, 23 to 34 lbs., 71s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 60s 6d; short clear backs, 64s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 60s; Lard—Prime western in tierces, 57s 6d; American refined in pail, 58s. Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 65s 6d; do, colored, new, 66s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 32s 9d. Turpentine spirits, 31s 3d. Resin, 16s. Petroleum, 9 3/8d.

Some men welcome arrest for speeding as the only way of letting their friends know that they own an automobile.—Washington Post.

## WORK AND WORRY WEAKEN WOMEN

New Health and Strength Obtained by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

It is useless to tell a hard-working woman to take life easily and not to worry. Every woman at the head of a home; every girl in offices, shops and factories, is subject to more or less worry. These cannot be avoided. But it is the duty of every woman and every girl to save her strength as much as possible, and to build up her system to meet any unusual demands. Her future health depends upon it. To guard against a breakdown in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. Nothing can keep the blood in this condition so well as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They strengthen the nerves, restore the appetite, bring the glow of health to pallid cheeks, and renewed energy to listless people. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep their strength and keep disease away by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Or if a breakdown has come unexpectedly they can obtain new health through this same medicine. Mrs. M. Thomas, River Street, Toronto, says: "For several years I was almost a constant invalid, unable to do my housework and spending much of my time in bed. My nerves seemed worn out and I was so run down that all my friends thought I was in a hopeless decline. I was as pale as a corpse; I was so bloodless that if I cut my finger it would not bleed; my limbs were swollen far beyond their usual size. At the least exertion my heart would palpitate violently, and I frequently had fainting spells. I was under treatment by good doctors, but it did me no good. Then one day my husband brought home some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them. They seemed to go to the root of the trouble, and in the course of a few weeks the improvement of my health was quite plain. Gradually as I continued taking the pills the swelling of my limbs disappeared; the weak spells came less and less frequently; my appetite greatly improved, and finally I was completely cured and able to do my housework with ease. Later, my daughter, Elma, seemed to be troubled with anemias, and was given the Pills, with the same good results." Why suffer in any way when you can begin curing yourself to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## FOOLING WITH GUN

Thorold Student in Niagara Falls University Shot.

Niagara Falls, Ont., despatch: While toying with a revolver this afternoon Joseph Connelly shot and perhaps mortally wounded Patrick Manley, 17 years old, son of Edward Manley, a lumber merchant of Thorold, Ont. Both boys are students at Niagara University, and the shooting occurred in the basement of one of the buildings on the grounds. Manley was brought to St. Mary's Hospital here, and tonight lies in Walter Ascott took his ante-mortem statement. Manley says that he and Connelly, whose home is in Rochester, N. Y., were in the trunk room in the basement of the dormitory examining their revolvers and discussing them at their leisure. Four other students were looking on, and they were all in a circle. Suddenly there was a report from the revolver in Connelly's hand, and Manley sank to the floor, with a bullet wound in the lower left side of his abdomen.

## STOP! READ! AND CONSIDER!

NEVER FAILS TO CURE Messrs. The Sanol Manufacturing Co., Gentlemen—For some years past I have suffered with my kidneys. About eight months ago I had acute inflammation of these organs, when I was ordered to bed by the medical man attending me. I received considerable relief, but after a few weeks the trouble started again. It was then that I decided to try Sanol, which I had both read and heard of. After taking two bottles I felt very much better, and my condition rapidly improved. When I had taken the contents of eight bottles