## THE ATHENS REPORTER. NOVEMBER 1, 1916



1916. Lesson VI. Shipwrecked on Melita.-Acts 27: 39-28: 10.

Commentary .--- I. The shipwreck and the escape (vs. 39-44.) 39. When it was day—The morning light was eag-erly looked for and welcomed after the night of uncertainty and distress. Knew not the land—The sailors, some of them at least, must have seen the island of Melita before, but the ship was driven to an unfamiliar part of the shore, hence they were unable to recognize it. Discovered a certain creek with a shore—"Perceived a cer-tain bay with a beach."—R. V. They were minded .... to thrust in the ship—The purpose of the sailors was to run the ship upon the beach, and thus they would be able to reach the shore. 40. Taken up the anchore— Four anchors had been let down from the stern of the heat that it might be recognize it. Discovered a certain the stern of the boat that it might be saved from being driven on the rocks which the sailors feared were only a short distanct ahead of them. Thes anchors were cast off and left in the sea, for they would be of no further use, since the ship would certainly be wrecked. Loosed the rudder bands -The ancient rudders were simply two large paddles, one on either side of the stem. These had been raised out of the water and fastened in place when the anchors were let down from the stern of the ship. Now they were untied and usad to steer the boat to-ward the beach. Holsted up the main-sail—"Holsting up the foresail."-R. V. The sailors wished the ship to be driven as close to the shore as possi-ble, and therefore holsted the sail to each the wind 41 Where two sees out of the water and fastened in place

catch the wind. 41. Where two seas catch the wind. 41, where two seasons met.—This is one of the failures of the narrative by which the locality can almost certainly be identified. The little island of Salmonetta forms with the Maltese coast near Saint Paul's Bay exactly such a position as is here described. From the sea at a little distance, it appears as though the land were all continuous, and the current between the island and the main-land is only discovered on a nearer approach. This current by its de-posits has raised a mud bank where its force is broken by the opposing sea, and into this bank, just at the place where the current meets the sea waves, was the ship driven, the force of the water preventing the vessel from reaching the beach beyond Cam, Bib. The hinder part was broken-The bow of the boat was firmly fixed in the soft clay and the stern was exposed to the violence of the storm, hence it was being broken in pieces

42. The soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners—The Roman soldiers were responsible for the safe-keeping of the prisoners committed to them. of the priseners committee to them. If a prisoner should escape, his keep-er forfeited his life. It seemed to the soldiers a risk to let their prisoners might be able, for they would be in-clined to escape from their keepers. If

clined to escape from their keepers. If the soldiers should kill their prison-ers, their own lives would be safe\_as far as the Roman government was concerned, 43. Centurion, willing to save Paul—The centurion was Julius. The Greek word means more than a passive willingness; it indicates an active desire. Julius had been favor-able to Paul and had a high opinion of him, therefore he kept the soldiers from carrying out their plan ,and the lives of all the prisoners were spared. They which could swim-Soldiers, pri-They which could swim—Soldiers, pri-soners and sailors were divided into two classes, those who could swim and those who could not. The swimmers were to go first, that they might have the water free from obstruc-tions and that they might be in a pos-ition to aid those who were unable to swim. Since Paul had been in there about the sea and had been in three shipwrecks already, it is natural to to Some on boards-Some of those suppose that he was able to swim. who could not swim used planks keep them from sinking. Broken pieces of the ship—The fragments of

tico was pursuing him, and he must pay the penalty for his crime. 5. Shook off the beast--The idea con-veyed is that Paul was quite composed in what he did, and that the beast was no cause of alarm to him.--Cam. Bub 6 They locked when he should

was no cause of alarm to him.—Cam. Bib. 6. They looked when he should have swollen.—The natives were look-ing for the usual results of a viper's bite, a speedy swelling and sudden death. Saw no harm.—"Beheld noth-ing amiss.".—R. V. Paul's condition was unchanged. The viper's bite did him no injury. Said that he was a god.—The people were quickly changed in their opinion of Paul. They decided that he must be a supernatural being that he must be a supernatural being to be unharmed by the bite of the

IV. The father of Publius healed (vs. 7-10). God's providence was mar-veilous on this journey. Paul was in touch with God and received from him Instruction, encouragement, protection and power. Those who came in con-tact with him were directed toward his God. He and some of his com-panions were received into the home of the chief man of the island, Pub-lius, and there the apostle was given a work to do. The father of the chief was seriously ill. Paul went to the sick man, prayed and laid his hands upon him and he was healed. This upon him, and he was healed. This marvellous cure resulted in the healharvelious cure resulted in the neu-ling of many others who came to Paul. The people showed much respect for him and his company, and when the time came for him to move on toward Rome, the inhabitants of Melita gave them many things necessary for their

ourney. Questions.—Where was Melita? Why did Paul desire the ship's company to take food? How long had they re-mained fasting? What effect did Paul's cheerful spirit have upon them? Describe the wreck and the escape. What predictions of Paul's were fulfilled? How did the people on the island receive those who had suffered shipwreck? Why did the people de-cide that Paul was a god? Who was Publius? What miracles did Paul rerform?

## PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Christian activity. I. Brought Paul into prominence.

11. Brought reward for kindness. I. Brought Paul into prominence. The keynote in this section of Paul's history was sounded in God's promise to him, "Thou must stand before to him, "Thou must stand before Caesar." Apparent hindrances to that plan had no real effect in delaying its consummation. The contrary its consummation. The contrary winds, the multiplied landings, the transfer from ship to ship, the bols-terous sea, the utter shipwreck and the enforced Wintering in Malta were all tributary to the fulfilment of gracious and far-reaching design. Paul had no option but to go forward to meet those circumstances. The traits of his strong character were traits of his strong character were brought to view in times of danger In this account of real experience the personality of the apostle appears with great vividness, revealing a great soul in a great crisis. He had faith in God's promise to him, how-ever unlikely of accomplishment 't might seem. That God's will would be accomplished was enough for Paul, From the beginning of the voyage the From the beginning of the voyage the singular influence of Paul's character was felt by all who were in company with film. When the landing was made and God designed to introduce his apostle to the inhabitants of Malta, he permitted an apparent evil to be-fall him which Paul overcame accord-ing to Christ's promise, thereby making an impression on all who witness-ed the event. It was a two-fold testi-mony in favor of Paul as the servant of God, first by preventing any per-sonal harm to him and then by ena-bling him to assist and heal others. This incident was the means of awak-ening the attention of the islanders to the gospel. It was a standing tes timony of God's care over his faithful servant. It was Pau's vital union with Christ that gave him his rare op-portunities and his uncommon experience. Paul's demeanor amid the var-ied scenes of this period proved the reality and power of divine grace paid and his associates were vir to hi ly paid to his Lord. Paul was fore

## WHY NOT BUILD THAT MANURE PIT---NOW

Under Average Conditions Farmyard Manure is Worth \$2 Per Ton-By Allowing the Manure to Lie Around the Yard in a Loose Heap for Several Months Its Value May Be Reduced by as Much as \$1-Are You Losing or Saving That \$1?

The cheapest way to handle farmyard manure, considering both economy in labor and the conservation of the fertilizing elements, is either to let it accumulate in deep boxes under the feet of the cattle where it is made until it is time to haul it out on to the field (taking care that plenty of bedding is used to absorb all, the liquid portion), or to haul it out to the fields and spread it as soon as it is made The man who is fat-tening steers will probably find it best to follow the first method or a combina-tion of the two, and the determen will weally find dairyman will usually find it best to use the method. latter

It sometimes happens however, that for some rea- Throwing the manufe out of the stable window and let ting it lie there exposed to son or another the manure has to be removed from the stable, and it is not possible

stable, and it is not possible that an above as form to spread it right away. structed manure pit, When this is the case the practice on too many farms is to throw it out of the stable window and let it lie in the yard, just as it through fermentation and leaching it been the gratter part of the farility. through fermentation and leaching it loses the greater part of the fertiliz-ing elements it had when first made. In an experiment carried on in the States to find how much fertility, in dollars and cents was lost in this way, it was found that a ton of horse man-ure that had \$2.80 worth of fertilizing, constituents in it when it was made had only \$1.06 worth at the end of five months after being allowed to lie in a loose pile exposed to the weather. In another experiment a weather. In another experiment a certain quantity of manure was al-lowed to lie in a loose heap exposed to the leaching action of the rain, and an equal quantity of the same man-ure was kept in a manure pit in a firm compacted mass, the floor of the pit being made of cement, so that none of the fertilizing elements could leach away. After a certain time the two piles were analyzed and it was found that the loose pile only yielded 7 1-2 tons of manure, while the pile that was kept compact and moist yielded 10 tons of manure. The loose pile, moreover, only contained 64, pounds of nitrogen, while the compact pile contained 108 pounds of nitrogen. That is to say that in the loose pile there was a loss of \$6.40 worth of fertility. This, coupled with the fact fertility. This, coupled with the fact, that a horse, steer or a milch cow will produce from \$20 to \$25 worth of manure a year, and that if this man-ure is not properly taken care of much as 1.2 or 2.3 of the fertilizing value of the manure will be lost, em-phasizes the advisability of making a proper manure pile, so that the un-avoidable loss of the elements of fer-tility that the manure contains may be reduced to a minimum.

be reduced to a minimum. In making a manure pit the chief places air, and in this way checks thing is to have it water tight. We the activities of those organisms have seen many good manure pits, which change the organic nitrogen of

not based upon any knowledge of Paul's character or religion, but upon the events of his sudden danger and his marvelous escape. His continued By marverous established educative. Error in belief was corrected. Faith in Christ was established. T. R. A.

TROUBLED BY ANTS?

Here Are Some Tips On How to Get Rid of Them.

The United States Department of

colonies by injecting with an oil can colonies by injecting with an oil can or small syrings a little bisulphide of carbon, kerosene or gasoline into the nests. All these substances, however, are inflammable, and precautions must be taken therefore against the danger of fire. Carbosul is equally as effec-tive as bisulphate of carbon and is non-inflammable, almost odorless and icon-poisonous. CON-DOISORODOUS.

necessary

erable extent.

Although it is not

Though the common garden or laws ants which build their little crate ants which build their little crater nests around houses are a distinct species from the true house ants, they may find their way into the house. Their colonies may be de-stroyed by dreaching the nests with bedling water on the true house. er or in incting a quantity of kerosene or coal oii into them. Where larger areas are affected it is sometimes advisable to spray the lawns with kerosene emulsion or with a very strong soap wash pre-pared by dissolving any common laan dry soap in water at the rate of one-half pound to one pound of soap to a gallon of water. Another method is to inject bisulphide of carbon or carbonal it in the nexts. into the nests, the quantity of the clemical depending upon the size of the nest. After the bisulphile of carbon has been injected the catrance to the nest should be closed by the foot in order to retain the chemical which will then penetrate slowly through the underground channel and kill the ants. Although its fumes are disagreeable they are not poisonous to man and the higher animals.

as much as possible, to keep the air out. If there is a drain in the floor of the manure pit which empties into a cistern to catch the liquid manure, it is not necessary to have the pile covered. In fact, it is an advantage to have it uncovered, as the rain will been the pile moist and present the It will be found convenient not to make the pile higher than about 3 feet and a safe rule to follow is to provide 50 square feet of pit area for each animal kept.

The floor of the pit has a slope of keep the pile moist and prevent the manure from heating to any considone-quarter inch to a foot towards a gutter, which drains into a cistern. The liquid portion of the manure col-lects in the cistern and can be pump-Attrough it is not necessary to have a cistern in connection with the manure pit, it is a decided advantage, and to have a pump in connection with it, so that the liquid manure every now and then can be sprayed over the pile. The presence of large quantities of water in the manure heap holds the temperature down dis-place air, and in this way checks ed out and spread on the land directly with a liquid manure spreader or pumped back on the pile again. The pumped back on the pile again. The best methou is to pump it over the manure pile again, as this will aid materially in keeping down the tem-perature of the pile. If the manure does not remain long in the pit, and if sufficient bedding is used the cis-tera can be dispensed with.

-Canadian Countryman.

the Lord. I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me. Our Saviour Jesus Christ hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel.

The way into the holiest of all was not yet made manifest, while as the first tabernacle was yet standing. He is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of motifier between with the standard wall of of partition between us. The vail of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom. Straight is the gate, and narrow is

the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. Thou wilt show me the path of life; in thy pre-

cold? There are wreckers on every shore gathering up the fragments and gathering up the fragments and octom of the sea is richer than the land.

the land. There was a fire the other day in "Society," and a flutter among the flunkies. A lady of title renounced the world, sold her estate and jewels, dis-charged her servants, made provision for her bare necessities, spent her money in a hospital and orphanage in a peor village in Ireland. She herself occupies a cottage on five shillings a week, cooks her own food and makes week, cooks he: own food, and makes her own bed. What is this but Carist? "A fire goath before Him, and it is very tempestuous round about Who

will not fear Thes and have Thee in reverence. Our God is a consuming fire." "Swifter than torrent, tempest, light,

I fly to my serene abode, And on the last and holiest height, Find rest and joy in God." H. T. Miller.



TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET.

iand as	ather "is an exceedingly wasteful prac	wand let ting it lie there exposed to tice. When manure is net spread on the should be stored in a properly con-	FARMERS' MARI Dairy Produce— Butter, choice dairy\$	KET.	\$ 0	) 38
		•	Do., creamery prints	0 38		1 41
ms is to	with the floor made only of well-	the manure into gaseous ammonia.	Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 40	0	45
window	rammed clay A pit made of stones is	For this reason the moist cow and pig				
ust as it	excellent, and can be made very	manure are not so subject to fermen-		0 18		20
, where	cheaply on farms where stones are	tation as is that of horse and sheep	, wpring	0 23		26
aching it	abundant. Concrete will, however,	which contains less water. This ex-	Fowl, 1b	0 11		14
fertiliz-	make an ideal pit, and its durability	plains the soundness of the practice,	Geene, spring	0 12		14
st made	will, in the long run, more than make	followed by experienced farmers, of	Ducklings, 1b	0 12	0	14
in the	up for the initial expenditure.	mixing the manure from the various	Spring chickens, lb	0 14	0	15
tility, in	Having the pit just outside the	classes of live etock when it is ne-	Dressed Poultry-			
his way,	stable window, as shown in the il-	cessary to store it.	Turkeys, 1b	0 20	0	25
rse man-	lustrations, is very convenient, though	cemminy to store it.	Do., spring	0 25	0	28
rtilizing.	where several stables have to be	The manure pit shown in the illus-	Fow1, 1b	0 16	0	18
as made	cleaned it will probably be better to	tration is made of concrete. It is per-	Geese, spring	0 16	0	18
end of	have the pit entirely removed from	haps more elaborate than many farm-	Ducklings, lb	0 15	0	17
owed to	any of the buildings	ers would care to build, but if many	Squabs, per dozen	3 50		
to the		milch cows are kept or many steers	Fruits-			
	The main thing in making a manure	fattened during the winter, and if	Pears, basket	0 40	0	60
ment a	pile is to keep it compact and moist.	the manure has to be kept in a pile		3 00	4	50
was al-	If the manure is allowed to lie in a	a pit of this kind will pay for itself	Snow apples, 11-qt. bkt	0 33	0	50
exposed	looss heap the temperature will rise	many times over in the course of a		0 40	0	60
ain, and	and considerable of the nirtogen,	few years. The mixture should con-	Vegetables-			
ne man-	which the manure contains, will be	sist of one part of cement to two and	Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt	0 30	0	40
pit in a	lost in the form of gas as ammonia.	one-half parts of sand, and four parts		0 20	Ő	30
so that	The secret of making good manure	of stones. The footings of the pit		0 80	1	00
	is the same as that of making good	should be carried below the frost line		0 80	1	00
ime the	sliage-to keep the air out. When the	to prevent heaving and possible crack-		0 65	0	751
it was	manure is taken to the pile it should	ing of the cement. The pit is 2 ft. Sin.		0 90		00
vielded	be carefully spread, so that the top	deep and 24 ft long by 19 ft. wide. It		2 50		75
	of the pile will always be level. After	would be suitable where ten or twelve		0 60		80
the pile d moist	spreading it should be tramped down	head of cattle are kept		1 90		00
he loose	as much as possible, to keep the air	It will be found convenient not to			_	
ne loose	out. If there is a drain in the floor	make the pile higher than shout 3	MEATS-WHOLESA	ALE.		

Beef, forequarters, cw	t \$	95	\$11	00	
Do., hindquarters	11	50	13	00	
Carcases; choice	11	00	12	00	
Do., common	10	00	10	50	
Veal, common, ewt	8	50	10	50	
Do., medium.	11	50	13	50	
Do., prime	16	00	17	00	
Heavy hogs	11	50	12	50	
Shop hogs	15	50	16	50	
Abattoir hogs			17	00	
Mutton, heavy	10	00	12	00	
Do., light	14	00	16	90	
Lambs, spring, lb	0	18	0	19%	
SUGAR MAR					

Wholesalers quote on Conadian ined sugars, Toronto delivery, as fol-0.00

toyal Acadia, granulatel 100 lbs. 0 01 8 11 Dominion granulated. 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Beaver. 100 lbs. Lantic, Blue Star..... 100 lbs. 8 01 8 01 8 01 No. 1 yellow.. .. .... 100 lbs. 7 71 Two and five-point cartons, 30e over granulated bags. 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK Prices held steady, despite the lib-eral receipts, and hogs were dightly tigher. Export cattle, choice ... \$8 00

Butcher	cattle,	cho	ice	 7	25		75	
	nedium			 6	50	7	00	
Do., c	ommon			 5	40	5	65	

the ship which was being broken pieces by the storm. So it came So it came to pass-Paul was divinely assured that no life would be lost, and the promise was fulfilled. The other two portions of the promise were also fulfilled, that they should be cast upon an island, and that the ship would be lost.

II. A cordial reception (vs. 1, 2). Knew that the island was called Mel ita-The sailors did not recognize the island at dawn. When they went ashore, they either recognized it or the inhabitants informed them that it was Melita. During the fourteen days' storm the ship had been driven about six hundred miles westward to the le-land now called Malta. It lies sixty miles south of Sicily. 2. The barbarous people—The inhabitants were spoken of as barbarians, not because they were savage or uncivilized, but be-caused they did not speak the Greek or the Roman language. They were of Phenician ancestry. Shewed us no little kindness-The people were by no means barbarous in the sense in which the term. They were kind to the shipwrecked company. Their kindness was shown in making the suffer-ers as comfortable as possible. The storm continued and the season of the year was late enough for chilly weath-

III. Paul bitten by a viper (vs. 2-6). 3. Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks • The apostle was ready to do what was necessary to be done, and did not shrink from lowly service. He could gather brashwood for the fire with as good grace as he could com-fort the frightened sallors and his fel-low passengers. A vince-This animal low passengers. A viper—This animal is very poisonous and its bite is gen-erally fatal. It was doubless torpid from the cold, and became active when It was brought under the influence of the heat. 4. Saw the venomous beast —The natives were watching the strangers closely and quickly noticed the viper hanging from Paul's hand. They knew the deadly nature of the animal and expected to see Paul die in a few minutes. Vengeance suffereth not to live-The inhabitants of Melita came at once to the conclusion that Paul, the prisoner, was a murderer ion is seen in their extremes of judg-and deserved death. Although he had ment, first declaring Paul a criminal reached land safely, curibution or jus-and then a god. Their decisions were

most in service on land, as he had been at sea. He showed by practical example that it was never beneath true dignity to stoop to any useful ser-vice. His helpfulness was businesslike se well as religious. His unselfishness was exhibited in devotion to others rather than to himself. He taught and healed in the name of Christ. It was the mission of Christianity to heal both body and soul, Paul lost no opportunity of making the gospel known. Publius had command of the known. Publius had command of the island with all its resources, yet a trouble had entered his household which neither power nor wealth could overcome. He was as impotent to secure relief from disease which threatened his father's life as was the corest or weakest inhabitant to the

II. Brought reward for kindness. Amid all the perplexities of Paul's carrer the purpose of God, vital, in-telligent and unconquerable, was be-ing carried out, sometimes by delivration trial and sometimes by ration of history clearly illustrates the province of the human in the execution of the divine plans. Fublius befriended Paul and was in return himself abundantly blessed. The obscure governor of Malta, because of his con-nection with Christianity, has a record in the sacred book. He ledged a few Christians and treated them with courtesy. He received as a recom-

island.

pense the restoration of his father's health. The conduct of the Maltese manifested the good in heathenism. The miracles performed through Paul manifested the power of Christianity. The joy which came to the shipwrecked company because of their escape from death at sea was followed by the depressing consciousness of utter loss of all their possessions. Their i tion at Malta made it possible Their recep for them to escape death from starvation The people of Malta began with sim-ple, unaffected kindness. When oc-casion arose, the superstition of their hearts became evident. As heather they had a conviction of the retribu-tive justice of God. They made religious deductions from ordinary facts The insufficient creed of natural relig-

griculture recommends, where it can be safely used, a syrup poisoned with arsenate of soda. 'The formula for this syrup is one pound of sugar discolved in a quart of water to which should be added 125 grains of arsenate of soda. This mixture is boiled and strained and on cooling is used to moisten sponges which are placed where they can be reached easily by the ants. The insects collect the the syrup and convey it to their acting that the whole colony is ultimately personed. Although this method has een found effective it should be re membered that the arsenate of soda is poisonous to human beings and to animals as well as to ants, and that its use must be safeguarded by the greatest precautions.

Poisons are dangerous to use around the home and should always be avoid ed where possible.

If troubled with ants in pantrys and particularly in the icebox where the use of poison or kerosene is out of the question, just try the simple method which the Agricultural Department which the Agricultural Department has not heard of, and very likely will scoff at. Try it, however, and if the ants depart there will be no com-plaints to offer. Moreover, the remedy is practically free.

Cleaning up and keeping clean is necessary. No remedy will be offective if garbage is thrown in the coal hod in the kitchen or kept standing about

A good neighbor and enthusiastic anateur gardner, on hearing that ents wero overwhelming the pantry, cailed with an armful of hickory leaves, which he said his father had always used, scattering them about on the shelves and bottom of the refrigerator to drive ants away. Nothing was expected from such a simple suggestion, particularly when many "sure cures" had been tried without success. The sug-gestion was followed, however, and all the ants departed at once. Since that time hickory leaves have been kept in the ice-box during the summer, which has been entirely free from the which has been entirely free from the attacks of ants.

When the ants can be traced back to their nests and these are in access-ible places it is possible to destroy the



COMFORT UNE ANOTHER.

"Comfort one another For the way is often dreary, And the feet are often deary, And the heart is very sad. There is heavy burden bearing, When it seems that none are caring, And we half forget that ever were glad.

'Comfort one another With the hand-clasp close and tender With the sweetness love can render, And the look of friendly eyes. Do not waste with grace unspoken, While life's daily bread is broken-Gentle speech is oft like manna from the skies."

## A NEW AND LIVING WAY.

Cain went out from the presence of the Lord. Your iniquities have separ ated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you. Without holiness, no man shall see sence is fulness of joy; at thy righ hand there are pleasures for evermore

FIRE.

Fire is a master, a servant, an element of the earth, a prerogative of man, an attribute of God. All the low er animals, with their splendid in stincts, cannot make a fire, for, i they could, the world long ago would have been burned up because of cruelty When is the centre of the earth burn

ing mountains, boiling cascades, give proof of this. Fire in the political world. "Is it an insurrection," said French Queen to her husband. is a revolution, and we must hasten to the shore, disguised as fisher-folk, and make our escape to England, the land of refuge." Fire in the business world; it is a warfare, keen, clever, unspar-ing. Everyone wants to get there be-fore the other fellow. Fire in the religious world. "I came to cast fire upon the earth. I bring not peace, but a sword. came to set a mother erainst her daughter." It is volcanic sold disturbing, revolutionary, it hurts, sep-arates, shatters; "a man's foes shall be they of his own house."

be they of his own house." Look at slavery. In the time of Christ, but few men were free, and when He proclaimed the worth of you free, ye shall be free indeed." Ho sent a fire through the heart of the slave owner, who said, "If this man's clears unchanged. Bran, \$26 to \$27. DIULITIC CRAIN WARK SALES A. A DECEMBER, Minneapolis — What — December, \$1.91; May, \$1.88 3.4; cash, No. 4 hard, \$1.95; to \$1.87; No. 1 Northern, \$1.90 to \$1.94; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85 to \$1.93. Corn-No. 3 wellow, 98e to \$1. Oats of the heart of the clears unchanged. Bran, \$26 to \$27. DIVINITION CRAIN ADDUCTION AD doctrine prevails, our craft will be ruined."

When He taught that the humblest and poorest child was a child of God, it was the death warrant of despotism. There are things written and the second second

There are things waiting for this fire to touch, piles of wealth, temples of pleasure, dens of infamy. He has taught that wealth is a peril, and He lived up to His teaching. The house of wealth is made of wood, fuel waiting for the fire. "Thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself." Here is a fire that eannot be put out. His action on man is violent. Stormay wind fulfills His word. Whe can stand before Mis Fin

	utcher cows, choice		6 50	7	00	
	Do., medium		5 35	6	25	
1	utcher cows, choice Do., medium Do., canners Do., bulls		3 50	4	25	
	Do., bulls		5 00	7	00	
1.4	beuing Bleers		0 00	. 6	20	
S	cckers, choice		5 80	6	00	
	Do., light		4 50	5	25	
M	ilkers, choice, each		50 00	115	00	
I SI	ringers	5	00 0	115	60	
S	eep, ewes		7 50	\$	25	
D	ucks and culls		5 00		00	
1 1.4	ambs	1	1 00	11	25	
H	ors, fed and watered	1	1 35			
C	lves		5 00	11	25	
	OTHER MA WINNIPEG GRAIN	RI	KE'	rs Nge.		
	Wheat— Open	Hig	h Lo	. Cilc	SA	
00	t 1 851/2 1 861	4 1	8276	# 82	76	
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M	ay b1 81 1 84	1/4 1	80	at 80	~	
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Ma	y 0 61 0 621	1 0	601/3	0 60	1/8	
Oc	t 2 55 2 55	2	52%	2 53	14,	
NO	V 2 50 Z 54		2 50	254		
De	c 2 4834 2 52	2	48%	2 51	16	
	To \$1.79 1.2 sold	hT	0	94 1	0	

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis - What - December

DULUTH GRAIN MARKEN.

ruined." Our Lord did not head a political party to fight the tyrants, but He kindled a fire, which ultimately Prought the oppressors to naught. Lineard, On termber, \$1.87 1-2 asked.

Woodstock, Ont.-At to-day's meet-ing of the Woodstock Cheese Board 1,430 boxes ere offered; 21 1-2e bid no sales. Madoc. Ont.—At the regular meeting

of the Madoe Cheese Board 602 boxes were offered; all sold at 22 1-8e.

If you are going to combine busi-ness and pleasure don't be careless and lose the combination.