THE ATHENS REPORTER, JANUARY 30, 1918



Feb. 3, 1918 Jesus, Lord of the Sabbath .-- Mark 2: 13-3: 6.

Commentary .--- I. Heeding Christ's call (vs. 13-22). From Capernaum, where Jesus had just healed a paraly tic, he went to a favorite place of his for teaching the people, that is, to the shore of the Sea of Galilee. On his way he saw Levi, or Matthew, a tax-gatherer, at his place of business, and called to him to become his disciple. Matthew at once left his work and followed Jesus. Some weeks after this Jesus was present at a feast in Mat-thew's house and many publicans and other persons whom the Pharisees de-spised were there also. When the acribes and Pharisees saw that Jesus ate with these classes of persons, they complained to his disciples. It was upon this occasion that he uttered the memorable words, "They that are whole have no need of a physician, but they that are side of a physician, but they that are side. I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repent-ance' (v. 17). It was here that Jesus showed the inconsistency of attempt-ing to patch the truths of the gospel and the principles of the new kingdom upon the old garment of Judaism or to confine them in the symbols of the system which had been fulfilled and were giving way for the new kingdom

11. The Sabbath and works of neces sity (vs. 28-28). 23. Came to pass-In the account in Luke (6: 1) the day is fixed as "the second Sabbath after the first," but the meaning is rather ob scure. Some scholars think it meant the first Sabbath after the second day unleavened bread, and others, first Sabbath of the second series of Sabbaths which began at Pentecost, the first series beginning with the Pascover. Corn fields—All grains, as wheat, rye and barley, were called corn at the time when the Authorized Version of the Bible was made. What we call corn in America, or maize, was unknown in Palestine. On the Sabbath day--We may reasonably suppose that Josus and his disciples were going to the synagogue or returning from it. To pluck the ears of corn-The paths in Palastine extend through the fields of grain, and the grain is sown so that it grows close by these paths. The expression, "cars of corn," means heads of grain. 24. Pharisees—They represented the strictest of the cocks of the Jews. They boasted of their close adherence to the law and to the close adherence to the law and to the traditions of their fathers. They were opposed to Jesus and were seaking grounds of accusation against him. That which is not lawful—The Pharisees did not accuse the disciples of Christ of theft, for according to the law (Deut. 23: 24, 25) one could take from his neighbor's grain field enough to satisfy his hunger, but was allewed to thrust a sickle into his neighbor's standing grain The objec-tion to the act of the disciples was that it was done on the Saboath. 'I a Phar, ges had interpreted the law of the Sabbath to apply to thirty-nine classes of worz that were unlawful on the Sabbath. The plucking of grain was considered harvesting, and the rubbing it out was called threshing.

25. have ye never read—There is a tinge of irony in this question. The Pharisees, being strict observers of the law, professedly, should be very famil-iar with the scriptures. what David did—Jesus refers his accusers to a par-allel case in the life of one for whom they would naturally have the highest later in the temple to symbolize the divine presence. There were twelve were weary and hungry. Ahimelech, the priest of Nob. gave them five loaves of the showbread (1. Sam. 21), which they may contrary to the letter of the law. 27. the sabbath was made for man. etc.—The Sabbath was not made first and then man to observe it, buy man was created and God gave him the Sabbath for his good. All works of necessity are right on the Sabbath. The Sabbath was made for man, that s for all men, of all times, of all land It is essential to the well-being of the As the soul needs it as a day race. worship, so the body and mind ficed it as a day of rest. 23. Lord algo of the Sabtath-Jesus now affirms him-self greater than the statute law of Mores: nay, he is greater than th Sabbath law established by God et th the Thus noes he maintain h.m. of the incarnate Legislator of ld. After the resurrection world. the Jewish Sabbath was abol ished, and "the Lord's day" (Rev. i., 10), or Christian Sabbath, was given us in its stead -- Whedon. III. The Sabbath and works of merc tys. 1-6). 1. Entered again into the synagogue-lesus was careful to oberve the synagogue worship. It was in Capernaum, and probably the next Sabbath after the incident recorded in the latter part of the preceding chapter. A man there which had a with ered hand It was probably not merely paralyzed in the sinews, but dried up the result of a partial atrophy. a undady, when once established, is incurable by any human art.—Cam. Bib. Luke says it was the right frind. They watched him-The Pharisees had already seen enough of Jesus works of mercy and power to know that he would be likely to heal the Wartime prices afflicted man. The word, "watched," ket certainly prove in the Greek conveys the idea of of room at the top.

"stratagem and hostility." That they might accuse nim-These same Phari sees had probably been present when seeds heated the paralytic (Mark 2: 1-12), and had been silenced. offney had recently accused the disciples of Christ of violating the law of the sab

bath, and their objections had been effectually met. Now they expected to secure a valid charge against Jesur himself. Their narrowness of min and wickedness of heart are clearly displayed. Their reason was blinde. by prejudice, and they ignored the by prelidates, and they ignored the good that Jesus was doing, seeking only some way to rid the world of his ministry. 3. Stand forth—Jesus knew the thoughts and motivos of his enemies, but did not hesitate to proceed with his work of mercy. 4. Is it lawful to do good on the Sab

bath days, or to do evil—The question of the Pharisees, whether expressed or not, was, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath?" The question that Jesus asked in answer to their query was sufficient to silence them effectually. They had evil designs in their hearts, but he was doing good; they were plotting against his life, but he was laboring to restore health and prolong life. They must have felt themselve not only silenced, but condemned. Held their pace—Were silent. 5. With anger—This is not the passion of anger, but indignation at the wicked ness of his accusers. Being grieved— The word here used occurs nowhere else in the New Testament, and im-plies "a feeling of compassion for;" even in the midst of anger at, their conduct.-Maclear. Stretch forth thy hand-The command was impossible of fulfilment without divine ald. The man, however, believed. obeyed. and was healed. As the cure is wrought only by a word, the Pharisees have no ground of accusation; there has no ground of accusation, there has been bo infraction of the letter of even their own regulations."—Abbott. Was restored whole—The cace of the af-flicted man was such that the cure was evident to all. The withered. shrunken arm instantly responded to the effort to stretch it forth, and was made like the other. 6. The Pharisees

were bent on destroying Jesus. Questions. Describe to call of Matthew. What took place at a feast Matthew. What is meant by corn? Why did the Pharisees criticize the disciples? What was the shewbread? Explain what it was that David did. What roint did Christ make from this acident? What did the Pharisees in the synagogue hope to do with Jesus' What questions did Jesus ask them? At what was Jesus grieved? What command did Jesus give the man with the withered hand? How did the man show his faith in Christ?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic .- Our Day of Rest and Worship

I. Misinterpreted and ill-spent. II. Exalted to its true observance.

I. Misinterpreted and ill-spent, The I. Misinterpreted and in-spent, the Pharisees were scrupulous rather than conscientious and were therefore uncharitable. They exalted external rengtous, ceremonies above spiritual acts of worship. With their formal-ism, self-righteousness and hard-heartedness they were antagonistic to the spiritual and benevolent min-istry of Jesus. The bigotry of the Pharisees rendered them useless in the great kingdom of God and desthe great kingdom of God and troyed their power of serving Christ. They professed to be peculiarly holy and rightcous men, yet on the Sab-bath day and in the suncegoue they watched Jesus only that they might bring an accusation against Ham. All His greatness to them was a reason for naking their efforts to suppress. Him more vigorous, They did not mark the love, the omnipotence, the courage, and tenderness of Christ, else they might have learned a "more excellent .way" than that bendage to troyed their power of serving Christ. -An old form of expression, in which "an' is equivalent to "cn" or "in" cxcellent.way" than that bondage to and means "in a state of being hun-gered," or, as we would say, "hungry." they that were with him—The ser-vants of David who attended him on it was the tabernacle, which was then at Nob, not far from Jerusalem. The terene was not built until Solomon s time. Abaihar—The ser-time. Abaihar—The sertime. The series and series the series and series and series and series the series and series a at Nob. not far from Jerusalem. The temple was not built until Solomons, Abiathar --Tae son of Ahimelech, Abiathar succeeded his fataer as high priest, did cat the shewbread---Tais was bread placed in the tabernacle and later in the (emple to symbolize divine presence. There were twelve baves, representing the twelve tribes of Israel, plaged fresh each week on the table. This bread, at the end of the week was eaten by the priests. The source of the parisecs were great readers of the law without having the spirit of it. When they condenned Jesus for eat-ing with publicans and sinuers, ifo the week was eaten by the priests. triumphantly cleared Himself by pavid and his men, fleeing from Saui, were weary and hungry. Ahimslech, dance with His official character as loaves of the showbread (1, Sam, 21)



Life! I know not what thou art. But I know that thou and I must

Through pleasant and through clou

dear-

Then steal away, give little warning, Choose thy own time; Say not Good-night,—but in some

brighter clime Bid me Good-morning!

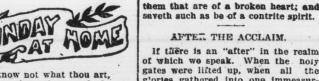
-A. Barbauld.

HIS MERCY IS ON THEM THAT

Oh how great is thy goodness, which thou hast wrought for them that trust in thee before the sons of meh! Thou shalt hide them in the secret of thy presence from the pride of man: thou shalt keep them secretly in a pavilion from the strife of tongues.

If ye call on the Father, who with out respect of persons judgeth according to every man's work, pass the time of your sojourning here in fear.--The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him in truth. He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him: he also will hear their cry, and will save them.

Because thine heart was tender, and thou hast humbled thyself before the Lord, and hast rent thy clothes, and wept before me; I also have heard thee, saith the Lord.—To this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth



part; And where, or how, or where we met,

I own to me's a secret yet. Life! we've been long together

dy weather; 'Tis hard to part when friends are

Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear

FEAR HIM.

at my word .- The Lord is nigh unto

AFTEL THE ACCLAIM. lites up. If there is an "after" in the realm of which we speak. When the holy gates were lifted up, when all the glories gathered into one immeasurable personality fresh from the earth ly clouds, and human gaze, and spirit

by clouds, and human gate, and spirit vacancy, then, there was a pause, and the fish bone Seraph approached with reverence profound, and yet with defightful frankness; he bowed and poured into human ears a question, natural, absortive, and far-reaching. "Good Master! What did you leave behind in that dull, stubborn, sin-stained world?"

A thousand answers rushed into the form of the soul, and asked for ut-terance. Oh! the uproar and the joshing. At last, from lips so calm, and eye so serene, so sublime, came the words: "I left an empty tomb." A tomb that silenced the crowd, that hasted the hatred, that started inquiry, and inspired hope. Here more remnants of human wealth, in spices and balm, signs of devoted love, and inflamed courage. Hard by a woman's tears, and a fine-spun patience. Here was the black indellible ink to write down the niost collossal fact. Here I left the eloquence of silence, of hole lowness, to darkness and desolation. Voices of the night, dark and mean, vet having notes of zeal, joy and triumph!

The body slept, the living soul opened its quiet eye of power, and there was the hush of harmony and the silent thrill of coming acclaim. What did I leave behind? A weeping wo-man, some scattered disciples, a few wise ones that bowed, a few good ones that was worshipped. The tomb is empty, but the spirit universe is full. My ascent is only temporary and accommodating. I go in my Presence, and Beauty, and Power, to Rule, for

this is my Right. The enemies have done their worst, and most, and last The carnal brings down, the Spiritual

Farewell the tyrant throne, the brutal mob, the embroidered perfumed ecclesiastic; welcome to my heart and train, the widow in her single room, the shepherd in his hut, the sailor in his bunk, the hermit by the side of the brook; and I heard a hum-ble, lonely pilgrim sing:

"I am an empty vessel-not one thought Butter, choice dairy ... Margarine, lb. Eggs, new-laid, doz. ... Or look of love. I ever to thee brought: cheese, lb., do., fancy, lb.

Yet I may come, and come again, to thee With this, the empty sinner's only

Thou lovest me."

H. T. Miller.

Byron in an Ugly Mood.

I have not yet read Byron's "Con versations," but there was an anecdote in one of the extracts which confirme what I heard long since, but which I could not depend on before. He had an aversion to see women eat. Ool-onel —— was at Byron's home in Piccadilly. Lady Byron was in the room, and luncheen was brought in— veal cutlets, etc. She began cating. veal cutlets, etc. She began cating. Byron turned round in disgust and said, "Gormandizing beast!" and, tak-ing up the tray, threw the whole luncheon into the hall. Lady Byron cried and left the room.—Told by Hay-don the Belatic don, the Painter.

> JUST THE THING. (Washington Star.)

"I hope you felt like a better man after hearing my speech." "I did. I needed just that two hours" sleep.

CORRECT.

(Judge.) "What's the big idea? A service flag on a taxi?" "Why, he has just two cylinders in ser-vice!"

vegetables-		
Beets, bag 1 00	1 1	5
Do., peck 0 25	0 3	0
Cabbage, per head 0 8	0 1:	3
Cabbage, each 0 10	0 14	5
Veretable marrow, each 0.08	0 1:	3
Onions, 75-16 bag 2 25	2 7	5
do., large bkt.	0 60	0
do., pickling, bkt 0 65	0 74	5
Potatoes, bag	2 4)
Parsley, bunch	0 14	9
Parsnips, bag 1 15	1 24	5
do., peck	0 30)
Sage, bunch 0 05	0 10)
Spinach, peck 0 30	0 3	5
Savory, bunch 0 05	0 10)
Turnips, peck	0 18	5
do. bag 0 65	0 70)
MEAT-WHOLESALE.		
Beef, forequarters, cwt. 16 00	18 00)
do., hindquarters 20 00	22 00	,
Carcases, choice 18 00	20 00	
do., common 14 00	15 00	
Veal, common, cwt 13 50	15 00	,
do., medium 15 50	18 00)
do., prime 21 00	24 00)
Heavy hogs	19 50	
Shop hogs 24 00	25 00)
Abattoir hogs 25 00	26 00	,
Mutton, heavy 12 00	16 00	•
do., light 18 00	21 00	,
do., light 18 00	21 00)
Lambs, 1b 0 28	0 30	;

TORONTO

Dairy Produce-

Dressed Poultry-

Fruits-

pples, bkt. ... 0 35

do., bbl. ... 3 50 Vegetables---

MARKETS

0 35 0 75

0 47

0 30

0 35

0 38

0 25

0 30

0 25

FARMERS' MARKET.

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery:

100 lbs Acadia gran. (nominal \$9 04 Acadia No. 1 yellow, nom 8 64 Acadia No. 1 yellow, nom 8 07 Atlantic No. 1 yellow 8 04 Hadpath No. 1 yellow 8 14 St. Lawrence No. 1 yellow 8 14 No. 2 yellow. 10c below; No. 2 yellow 20c below No. 1.

TORONTO CATTLE MARK

	TORONIO CATILLA	WI .	aun	110	•
	Ex Cattle, choice	13	00	12	2
	Wx. Bulls		75	10	6
	utcher cattle choice	.9	75	11	0
	Butcher cattle med	7	00	7	7
	Butcher cattle, com	6	00	G	7
	Butcher cattle, cows	8	50	9	6
	Butcher cattle, med	7	00	7	Б
	Butcher cattle can	5	75	Ğ	0
1	Butcher Bulls	7	25	7	7
1	Feeding steers	8	25	9	6
	Stockers, choice	7	50	8	5
1	Stockers, light	6	25	6	5
1	Milkers. choice		90	1	2
	Springers, choice		90	1	2
1	Sheep, Ewes	12	00	13	5
	Bucks-Culls		00	9	0
	Lambs	- 1		18	5
	Hogs, F. & W			18	
1	Hogs, f.o.b			17	-
	Calwes	15	00	17	

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIFEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Fractuations on the Winnipeg Grain fixchange yesterday were as follows: Oats- Open. High. Low. Close. May 0 55% 0 55% 0 84% 0 65% July 0 83% 0 83% 0 83 0 83% Flax-

Jan. . . . 2 1374 May ... 3 2434 3 27 3 2454 3 27 xTo 8514c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

The Farm Tractor in 1918 The Tractor Played an Important Part in Food Production in 1917 and Will Play a Still Greater Part in 1918---Points to

Consider in Buying a Tractor.

We have been told that if the agri- conditions. cultural production of Canada and the United States was not increased or at least maintained at the same level as it was before the war, these countries and their allies would sooner or later be reduced to something like starvais reduced to something like starva-tion. On account of the large num-ber of men that have enlisted from the rural districts, it has been impos-sible to maintain production at the level it was hoped that it would be maintained at when the war started. Everything considered, however, farm-ers have done nobly, and so far peo-ple, although they have had to pay very high prices for food, have not actually starved.

actually starved.

In the year 1918 it behoves us to till In the year 1918 it behoves as to thin as many acres as possible, not only to evert the famine which Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller in England, says is facing us, but because, looking at the matter from the material side, it is likely to be profitable for us to do so. The United States government has guaranteed farmers a rainimum price of \$2 per bushel for wheat, and this may be taken as an indication of what prices will be in this country.

Both these things were complished. Complete returns as to the acreage plowed by the tractors is not avail able, yet, but in one county 1,400 acres were plowed and so convinced are Onfario farmers as to their practicability that in one district alone 19

tractors have been sold since the gov-ernment tractors were first put into operation. Of the eleven different makes of tractors tried, three were found satis-factory. It would not be fair to say,

however, that all the other makes were worthless, because, as Mr. R. S. Duncan, of the Department, said, 75to 90 per cent, of the difficulties ex-perienced with the tractors were operating troubles. This in many cases,

no doubt, was more due to the inex-perience of the operator than faulty construction of the machine. The Department from its work during the past summer considers that a 9-18 or 10-20 tractor is the most suit-ed to average conditions in the Province; in other words a tractor that will pull three plows. The cost of plowing varied considerable, owing to

the difference in the nature of the soil and weather conditions. From 4 to 10 acres were plowed per day, depending on the size of the machine and at a cost ranging from \$1.10 to \$3 per acre.

As has been said, one of the chief difficulties experienced by the Depart-ment was operating the machine and getting a man who could fix it when some trifling thing went wrong. This emphasizes the importance of mak ing sure that one understands the As he pointed out, it is generally machine before undertaking to run it. If anything goes wrong with the tractor, it should be promptly fixed in the field. When buying a tractor, therefore, one should study its mode of operation and construction. Mos companies supply instruction book Most with the machines. The Ontario Deshort Course in the use of tractors at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, from January 21 to February 2. Those who propose using a tractor during the coming season would be well advised to attend this course. . A large part of the trouble in oper ating a stactor comes from the fact that the tractor is expected to do more work than it was made to do. One destroys. should not overwork a tractor any more than one should overwork a team of horses. If a team of horses is over worked they show it by becoming weak tons of cargo which she carried, and and sick. The tractor shows it by the value of the boat itself. How-simply refusing to go-stalling. The ever, if time were taken to estimate writer had a very good example of how not to work a tractor when he was working as a farm hand out West The tractor was a some years ago. large one, pulling eight ploas. A neighbor borrowed the tractor for a week and attached two more plows and sran it night and day. The mahine was not oiled as it should have cen and the radiator was allowed to heat up through lack of water. The result was that when the tractor was returned to its owner it would run for half an hour and be stalled for three hours. The tractor was practically out of commission for the rest of the Some expect the tractor to pull as many plows in hard, dry ground as in land in proper condition for plowing. If the land is particularly hard to plow take one of the plows off. More work will be accomplished this way than by overloading the machine than by overloading the machine. Even when the tractor is used for belt work one should not expect it to de more than is claimed for it, or keep it working its maximum all the time It is necessary that the sizes of the tractor be suited to the size of the farm. Of course, some men buy a larger tractor than they really require for their own farm, and hire it to their neighbors, but the consen to their neighbors, but there seems to

be that it is best to buy a tractor that is suited to the needs of the farm and use it as much as possible on one's own farm. The following quotation from a United States bulletin on the subject is interesting in this connec

tion: "For farms having 200 acres. or less, of crops, a three-plow tractor is considered the most desirable, while s four-plow outfit would probably be better on this size of farm than one pulling only two plows.

"For farms having from 200 to 300 acres of crops, a four-plow outfit is generally believed to be most suitable, while either a three or two-plow machine would be better than one pulling more than four plows. "For farms having from 301 to 459

acres of crops, the four-plow tractor is also the favorite, although a larger outfit would probably be more satis-

factory than a smaller one. "For farms of 451 to 750 acres of crops, the four-plow tractor is again given a slight preference, although the five and cight preference, anthough the five and cight-plow sizes are each recommended by 22 per cent, of the tractor owners in this group while none recommend the two-plow and only 11 per cent. the three-plow mahines.

Tractors helped very materially in maintaining production in 1917, and they will be of still greater service in 1918. A manufacturer in a recont interview made the statement that the general public and, to a corrula extent, the Allied governments in-terested, were overlooking a very serious phase of the food ution thought, when a man enlists, who has been previously occupied in matters of food production, it simply means that that man is turned from a producer to a non-producer.

coremonial birots, it was need to in the bate the most important over in the distory of a soul. It gave opportan-liv to introduce to Christ these why were consciously in need of His love and mercy.

and morey. II, Fraited to its true observation. Christ care to set men free from the bondage of sin and to emancipate all his faculties for holy service. The a error leader and Master He defended. followers and proved by scripture that they were not guilty of any of-fence against the law. His answer to the Pharsees set forth the essential difference between the new dispensa-tion and the old and the impossibility then and the old and the infossion of of confining it by the old forms of religion, by going to the lowest stra-tum of human nature Jesus gave a new idea or the value of man. He sought to give Ahose hard-hearted men another chance, but did not per-mit them to step 11is work. He de-clared Himself Lord of the Sabbath of the direct the mode of its observance.

o direct the mode of its observance the taught that there was a class of duties which were suitably performed on the Sabbath day. He taught that Sabbath was made for man as man, as a thing necessary, essential for him, indispensable for his moral and spiritual health. It has survived the fall, a remnant of paradise lost and the best help to paradise regained. It was a stated season for tion to religious truths, a day for worship and instruction. Though the Pharisees made themselves ju over Him, he went on His course indges filling His great mission of preach ing, healing and blessing. T.A.A.

Wartime prices in the stock market certainly prove that there is plenty

than the average farm in Ontario, and the tractors seem to be filling the bill

The Canadian farmer should be able to adapt the tractor to his methods of farming, or rather adapt his methods of farming to the tractor, more easily than the Englishman, because he has always used machinery in his farming operations to a greater extent than his brother across the seas.

The great advantage of the tractor

It is estimated that under ordinary works only about 100 days in the year. That is to say, he must be fed 255 days of the year for nothing. where a tractor is used it would probably be a fair estimate to reckon that it would be used about 50 days that it would be used about 50 days in the year for field work and about 10 days for belt work. The advantage of the tractor, however, is that it only requires to be fed when it is actually working. There is at least six months of the year when work is sheet. The of the year when work is slack. The busy months are the spring and the autumn. A surplus of horses has to be fed and kept all year round to meet the rush of work during these bay, seasons. The tractor will take the place of S to 15 horses, depending on size, and do the work more quick-

During the past season the tractor s given a pretty thorough try-out the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and justified most of the claims that were made for it. About 127 tractors were in operation through-out the Province, and the Department has obtained some very valuable data, has obtained some very valuable data, both as to cost of operation and suita-bility to conditions in Eastern Canada. The tractors were let out to farmers at a cost of 45 cents per hour. The farmer paid for the gasoline and lubrication oil and boarded the mechani Department was literally besigned with requests for tractors during the whole season.

The object in using the tractons was to stimulate production and demon-strate their practicability to Ontarie

The situation, however, is more serious than this, because it is the business and duty of every soldier to destroy whatever property of the enemy he can get access to. The result of this situation is that those who are left behind have to accomplish three things. First, they h to exact additional effort to take First, they have place of the soldier. Second, they have to feed the soldier who previous ly maintained himself. Third, they have to make good what the soldier

The general public, dhen clvised that a ship has been sunk, simply estimates the number of bushels or the amount of labor and time which a boat and cargo represent, it would be found that the efforts of a vasi army of producers for months, if not years, were represented by this boat, turned in a minute to a complete wreck and a complete loss. United States has come to a ion that materials are not the only thing that we must save, but that must also save and conserve lai and time. In order to do this, a United States have undertaken 10 the tublish in France an arsenal making of ambunition for the for the United States army. This could probably be better done if this arsenal were maintained in the United States, but action would necessitate the ship-ping of finished shells to France, and a cargo of finished shells is sunk. means, naturally, that all the labor

Canada is awakening to the reali-canada is awakening to the reali-zation that one way in which the food production of this country can be maintained is by the use of farm tractors. Farmers are short of help because of enlistments of those who because of enlistments of those who previously worked on farms, and the fact that many farm laborers have been attracted to the city because of

Minneapolts.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, 1.53 to \$1.53½. Oats—No. 3 white, 78¼ to 79½c. Flour unchanged. 7814 Bran, \$32.50.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Luluth.-Linseed on track, \$3.4715 to \$3.6216; arrive, \$3.49; arrive in Januery, \$3.4715; January, \$3.47 ask-ed; May, \$3.52 bid; July, \$3.4836 bid; October, \$.315 bid.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.-Cattle receipts

East Bulland, Report, Sattle reasons (36) steady. Unives, receipts 150; cosior; \$7 to \$13.25. Hogs, receipts 4.000 steady, heavy \$17.45; to \$17.85; mixed and yo, kers \$17.55 to \$17.85; users yorkers and pige for to \$17.25; roughs 616.25 to \$16.55; stags \$14 to \$15 Encorp and lumbs, receipts 2.000; cosier, hards \$4 to \$81; yeallings \$15 to \$17; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Beavers	\$ 8	50	\$13	90	
stockers and teeders	1	10	10	210	
Cows and heifers	6	10	1.1	55	
Calves	9	25	16	50	
Hogs, receipts, 17,000;	• 1	ket	15		
STODILY VICE V					
Light it	15	03	16	70	
Light	16	10	16	80	
les.y	16	10	16	80	
Pauph	16	10	16	25	
Piga	12	75	15	20	
Buik of Spies	16	40/	16	,80	
meen recepte, 12.0%);	- 3	nard	ket ;	is	
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wethers	9	70.	. 13	25	
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The Kaiser's Fault.

following has been going of the veckly press acadevs are meatless, requestays are wheatless, thn more catters each day. the rounds of the workly press My Tracedays are medless. My Wronesdays are who atless. I'm getting more cathese each day. My hol it is chectless. My bel it is chectless. The bar-nouns are treatless. My coffee is sweetless. My trousers are sealess. Great Scott How I do hats the Khrauri Wigg-Times are certainly hard. i're had to payn my watch to see me

I've had to pawn my watch to see me through the week. Wagg-Huh! I've been living on tick for a long time.

Judge-Now, sir, tell us about your marital relations-were they pleas the high wages to be obtained in the Milback-Pleasant enough, Your Hon-making of munitions. -The Gazadian Countryman Che time.-Life.