

Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem.-Nehemiah 4; 1-23.

COMMENTARY.—I. Enemies deride the builders (vs. 1-6). The enemies of the Jews were promptly on hand to oppose the work of improving condi-tions in Judah. Jerusalem had lain in ruins for nearly a century and a half, ruins for nearly a century and a nair, and had been a prey to surrounding nations. When the people round about saw an effort being made to rebuild the walls, they ridiculed attempt, declaring that the Jews were tempt, declaring that the Jews were too feeble for so great an undertake g. The words of Sanballat and bbiah in vs. 3., 4 express the estimate which they placed upon the Jews ability to restore Jerusalem and the nation. They flattered themselves into believing that the thing which they did not want done was impossible of accomplishment. As an offset to this derision Nehemiah betook himself again to prayer, committing the en-tire case to Jehovah, yet used his ut-most diligence to carry forward the work already begun. The entire wall work already begun. The entire wall was apportioned to forty-four differ-ent companies and they worked so faithfully that the breaches were all closed in fifty-two days (Neh. 6; 15), building "every one over against his house" (Neh. 3; 28). The wall was house" (Neh. 3; 28). The wall was built up to half of its original height the entire distance. From discover-ies made by Sir Charles Warren it has en estimated that the most ancient inal height the entire distance. From discoveries made by Sir Charles War-ren it has been estimated that the most ancient wall was built to a height of two hundred feet.

11. A conspiracy formed (vs. 7-12).

7. Sanballat—An officer of the Persian

7. Sanballat—An officer of the Persian government, who had authority in Samaria. He is chiefly noted for his hostility to the Jews. He is called "the Heronite" (Neh. 2; 10), probably from Horonaim, a city in Moab. Tobiah—He was an Ammonite Neh. 2, 10). The Moablitze and the Ammonite Neh. 2, 10. The Moabites and the Ammonites were enemies of the Jews, and this fact may account for their bitter hostility to the plan of rebuilding the walls. Arabians—Wandering tribes of the desert probably under the lead-ership of Geshem (Neh. 2; 19). Ammonites—A people having their home to the east of the Jordan. Ashdo-dites—The inhabitants of Ashdod, a city of the Philistines, near the Mediterranean Sea. Were very wroth—
They were angry when they heard of
the Jews' purpose to rebaild the walls
and their anger increased when they knew that the work was actually being done. They construed the act of the Jews in fortifying the city as an attempt to throw off the Persian yoke, but the real cause of their anger seems to have been a jealousy because of the increasing power and program ity of the Jews, and, moreover, Jerus-

alem fortified would no longer be an open field for plunder. 8. Conspired ... Together -- Literally "breathed together in unison." The hostility of these peoples toward the Jews was great enough for the time being to write them. unite them in their opposition to the plan of fortifying Jerusalem. There is no account of their having put their conspiracy into action. 9. We made our prayer unto God-Nehemiah was a man of prayer; his prayers had thus far brought sucsess in his important undertaking, and he believed the Lord would not fail him at this critical moment, and set a watch—Watching and prayer are brought together in their proper relation. On the part of the enemies of the Jews there were ridicule, hatred and conspiracy; but on the part of the Jews, prayer, wathing and concentration of purpose to carry out the divinely-appointed plan.

10. Judah said we are not able -hemiah met opposition, not only from without, but even from his own people, who harbored a spirit of dis-There couragement. There wa sa great amount of rubbish, which must be refound a foundation and to building material, and it was a great height to which stones must be caised to build the walls. 11. Our adversaries said-The pain of the enemy was to make a sudden and secret attack upon the Jews with the purpose routing them and permanently bindering the work of repair-ing the walls. 12. The Jews which dwelt by them—The Jews in scattered dwelling among the

communities, dwelling among the Samaritans and other emenmies.

111. Neumataks defence (vs. 12-18).

13. in the lowest purts... in the open places (R. V.) Nehemiah placed guards behind the workers in the exposed places where the walls were not yet raised high angust for after their families -Both defenders and those working the same family. (4. be not ye are of them -It was known that an arrays likely to be made by the deenemies. Nebesiah bad done his be not ye alcald Lord, and with confidence he could away the rubbleh was a weary, trying encourage his people to be brave and and depressing task, cutalling maca strong, fight for your brethneh attained by the rubbleh was a weary, trying fight for your brethneh attained by the rubbleh was a weary, trying and the strongest incontricts were placed to and little show of progress for a people. The when our enemies heard The enemies expected to keep secret the plan of their attack, but filescame known of their attack but filescame known of the universe is incessant recation. Man is oppressed by illustrations. In ordinary thought and language we represent space and time as two realities.

In space materia, her here diply of the universe is incessant creation, and that the reality of the universe is incessant creation. Man is oppressed by illustreation. In ordinary thought and language we represent space and time as a creation, and that the reality of the universe is incessent. became known to the Jews. 16. 1112 of my servants -Reference is probably made to Neh migh's band of servants. They were divided into two companies, and half working at rebuilding walls and the other quart-

ing against the enemies, habergeons

Coats of mail, protections for the body, made of metal or coarse leadie rulers were behind—They took their position behind the workers to direct the work of building, and to direct the defence in case an attack should be made. 17. bare burdens—The burden-bearers needed but one hand for their work, so they were free to use the other for defence. 18. his sword-The builders carried their swords in girdle

scattered far as they labored on the whole extent of the wall. 20. our God shall fight for us—These words came fittingly from the man who had made use of his own skill in pushing forward the work and in guarding the workmen, and had prayed in faith for the success of the undertaking which he was certain was divinely directed. 21. so we labored—The energy with which the work was advanced appears from the fact that the workmen were

busy from daylight until dark. Questions — Who was Nehemiah? Why had he gone to Jerusalem? What did he do first? How did the people receive his plan? How were they op-posed How did Nehemiah meet their opposition What complaint did the men of Judah make? Why? How C. Nchemiah learn the plan of his enemies? How did he arrange to meet their forces? What appeal did Nehe-miah make to the people? How did his plan effect his enemies How did he arrange to complete the work? What was the need of a trumpeter?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Opposition. Tested loyalty and devotion.

II. Met skill and perserverance. 1. Tested loyalty and devotion. was exasperating news to Sanballat that Nehemiah had come from Shushan to Jerusalem with a commission from Artaxerxes to rebuild the walls of the city. He and his friends had at first thought it impossible that at first thought it impossible that Nehemiah would attempt to repair and restore the city. When they found the work progressing, they gave vent to their wrath in scoffs and ridicule. San ballat was most irritating to Nehemia. miah and taunted him bitterly. sought in every way to check the work by abuse of its official leader. He combined open opposition with mock-ery. As his custom was, Nehemiah betook himself to the divine Comforter and there poured out his wounded feel-ings in prayer. The good work of Nehemiah was in serious danger from the craft and violence of its foes and from the faint hearted of its friends. There were enemies without and dif-ficulties within. Tobiah with others was acquainted with the internal state of Jerusalem. Through his influence much evil was wrought. He showed contempt for the efforts of Nehemiah. He ridiculed the plans of the people and kept up a constant intrigue with those within who were disaffected. His pleas of friendship were a greater detriment than the threats of enmity. They were far more likely to weaken the forces than the intimidation of pronounced foes. Gesnem was a conracterless man. He brought false charges against Nehemiah, as one who only wished to set up a sovereignity and to become independent of the central power at Shushan. He was a most dangerous opposer, for he could insinuate that unprincipled motives were back of all Nehemiah's efforts. From sneers and taunts his enemies hald plots and conspiracies to overthrow his work by force. Nehemiah was so absorbed in the restoration that the enthusiasm of his natriotic nurse. he enthusiasm of his patriotic pur pose quickened the hearts of the people with an energy that never let go until the work was done.

H. Met skill and perserverance. Hav ing set his hand to the work, Nehe miah judiciously employed ever means calculated to promote it. first sought divine direction, then em-ployed means upon which he implored the divine blessing. In no other way could the work have progressed and been successfully completed in so short a time. Nehemiah resisted his foes by pressing all his people into service, by inspiring them with con-fidence in God, by insisting that there be no parleying with the enemy. It necessary to present a bold and united front to the enemy and to be soldiers as well as builders. Only by zeal, diligence and unity could they hope, under the blessing of God, to encircle Jerusalem with walls and bulcouragements, they prayed. They combined prayer and watchfulness They with precept and example. As diffi-culties thickened, Nehemiah's courage rose, his capacity became more evi dent and his ability to sway the many was unquestioned. Full of confidence and resolution, he inspired others with like feelings. They built the wall notwithstanding sneers, active opposition or despairing friends. They built the wall by prayer, by working together by the willingness on the part of each to do his best and by courageous trust in God. There was thoroughness and discouragement and opposition Con-12-18) secration, zeal and activity, diligent use of appointed means, formetide a perseverance with entire depender upon the blessing of God characterize the builders in their efforts to upbuild their sacod city. Nehemiah acted as architect, general, diplomatist, gont (rip) the Samaritans was whole ly misplaced. The wall grew rapidly under the busy hands nerved and stimthey were to do their best to be no longer down

SHOULD GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE PRICE OF HOGS?

With Shorts Selling at \$45 per Ton the Price of Hogs Should be \$16.13—Why Farmers Should Raise More Hogs-By Daniel McKee, B.S.A.

On account of grave food shortage in Europe the government is making an appeal to all Canadian farmers to breed as many sows as they can this fall, so as to increase the supply of hogs next spring. The Food Controller, the Hon. W. J. Hanna, in open ing the campaign for greater hog production at a meeting of farmers and district representatives held in Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on November 6, said that never was there a greater need for increased production than at the present time, and that it farmers did not make every effort to increase the supply of food our Allies in France would be reduced to some thing approaching starvation. There was a shortage of 32,426,000 hogs in Europe, and he appealed to Canadian farmers to make good this shortage by raising more hogs.

Mr. Hanna's remarks concerning the profits to be made in raising hogs would have carried a good deal more weight with the audience if he had declared that the government would guarantee a minimum price for hogs and safeguard farmers against loss He said that if the Canadian Govern ment guaranteed the price of hogs, it would be the equivalent of a forced loan to the Allied Powers, and the Canadian government required all the money it had for other purposes. If prices for hogs are going to be high, as the speaker declared they would be, the government would not lose a cent by guaranteeing a minimum price for hogs. To tell farmers that hog raising is going to be profitable, and then refuse to guarantee a minimum price, is inconsistent. The law of supply and demand makes prices lower when the market is glutted with a surplus of hogs, just as it makes prices high when there is a shortage. «Unless the government is prepared to guarantee the price of hogs, it should not advance increased profits as an argument for raising hogs, but base its appeal solely on humanitarian considerations and the grave—very grave—need of more foodstuffs.

For the campaign to succeed the government must get the confidence of the farmers. It will get the confidence dence of the farmers if the gravity of

the situation is placed before them and it asks them to produce solely for patriotic reasons. But to introduce profits into the appeal, when the price of hogs is not guaranteed, arouses distrust at once The profit argument hould be left severely alone.

There is no reason of course why the government should guarantee prices, outside of the fact that when munitions were required the manufac-turers were guaranteed a fair profit, and as one farmer remarked, "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

When a general asks his troops to charge the enemy he does not guarantee that they will not get killed or wounded. It is said that Hector Macdonald, before the battle of Paardeburg in the South African war, told the Histolanders that they would have the Highlanders that they would have to wade through blood up to their knees. The soldier gives his all, and the least that those who remain at home can do is to make certain, as far as lies in their power, that the cause for which the soldiers are giving their lives or suffering torture, both physical and mental, day after day, without a grumble, should succeed. Mr. Hanna and those closely in touch with the food situation in France and England say it is vitally recessary that we have more hors. necessary that we have more hogs, and when the farmers of Canada real-ize the seriousness of the situation they will produce as many hogs as they can, even if they have to sell them at cost or even at a loss.

Unless a definite ratio is fixed be-ween the price of hogs and the price of feed no one can tell whether hogs or reed, no one can tell whether hogs will be produced at a profit or a loss during the next few years. The United States government has appointed a commission to determine a fair ratio between the price of corn and the price of hogs.

There is room for a good deal of difference of opinion as to what the best grain would be to compare the price of hogs with here in Canada. Although corn is used in certain sections of this country quite extensively as hog feed, these sections are limited Oats is the most widely grown grain crop in Ontario, there being almost three times as many acres sown to

oats this year as there were sown to fall wheat, which is the next most widely grown grain crop. Although oats is excellent feed for horses and cattle, it is not suitable for feeding to pigs except in mixtures, and then it should only constitute a small part of the ration, as it contains too much crude fibre. Shorts or middlings cannot be beaten for pigs, and we are fairly safe in assuming that shorts or middlings is the most widely used middlings is the most widely used meal in Ontario.

The average top price for hogs en the off car basis at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, for the last ten years was \$9.25. The average price for shorts over a similar period of years was \$25.84 per ton, or \$1.29 per hundredweight. This means that the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts was necessary to induce farmers to stay in hog raising business. When hogs were selling for more than the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts hog raising was comparatively profitable, but when hogs were selling for less than the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts hog raising was compara 'tively unprofitable.

Although we say that during certain years hog raising was relatively un-profitable, we do not mean that a man was necessarily actually losing money during these years. We simply mean that during these years hog raising was not as profitable as it was on the average.

What the future holds for the hog producer so far as profits are con-cerned, it is extremely difficult to say with any degree of accuracy unless a definite ratio is fixed between the price of feed and the price of hogs. It is certain, however, that the business aspects of the situation will have little weight in deciding Canadian farmers whether they will raise more hogs. When men enlist to go to the front, they do not consider the business advantages of shooting and be ing shot at, for there are none. The hold the front line trenches because they feel it their duty to do so. It has been said farmers never start a war but always finish it, and they can help to finish this one by-pro ducing more hogs.

-The Canadian Countryman.

Chats with the Doctor

HERPES.

Herpes is a skin disease which appears in two or three forms, and is a painful as well as a disfiguring affection. Per-haps the most common form is that as well as a disfiguring affection. Perhaps the most common form is that known as Herpes facialis, in which the eruption appears on the lips or face, most usually the former. Indeed it is sometimes called H Jabadis, though this is too narrow a definition. It shows itself first as a sensation of itching and swelling, usually on or near the high developing into a swollen reddish paten, which latter becomes covered with small blisters. Though the patches most commonly appear singly, there may be two or three, which soon meet and run into each other. If the blisters are scratched they dry up into hard scabs and fall off in anything from a week to a fortnight, and the nation is cured till the next attack, which is almost inevitable. Peoplomylet to this mirection addition of almost any small derangement of health, a chill or slight digestive trouble being quite sufficient to cause an outbreas. Sometimes exposure to strong sunshine is responsible. If the patches are scratched and dirt allowed to get muo them the consequences may become much smooth serious and far more difficult of treatment.

Treatment is only ever pessible to a limited extent, but attention to the general health will do a great deal in the way of prevention. When the first signs of the attack show themselves—and these are usually easily recognized by habitual

and postive whole. Men are too prone to count quantities like dollars. They are slow to estimate qualities. It would be difficult to count the buboles of the ocean, but a child can dipits cup and taste the quality of the sea. The Master said. "I am the light of the world, and ile said, "Ye are the light of the world." He also said, "Ye are the sait of the earth." Perhaps He said this of Himself, though it is not recorded, but we know this living effusion rises like a cloud and gives the atmosphere of the heavenly places, thus preventing for ever the bad smell of carth rising to contaminate the sweet beauty of the saints. "Blessed are the pure in heart"—they know all things. That is, they know the quality of all things, both in heaven and in earth.

"I create the fruit of the lips." The words of the tongue are His, and as they come forth, they become the property of the speaker. It is the glory of man that he can utter the words of the Most High. Life is a continuous creation. Man is a partiner of God! How inscrutble is the fellowship of God and man—His ways are past finding out!

What "Amen" Means.

Amen is a Hebrew word signifying yes, truly in Jewish synagogues the amen is properticed by the congregation at the conclusion of the benediction at the

THE FATALITY OF SCARLET FEVER. The records of various outbreaks of searlet fever in the past show a most currous variation in the fatality of the disease. This variation is noticeable not only in endemics separated both in time and locality, but in outbreaks which have occurred simultaneously and in neighborhood. So, also, the nature of an endemic is often known to change during its course, the fatality usually becomes much less as the outbreak nears its cose.

comes much less as the outbreak nears its cose.

Early records show these changes in virulence in a marked degree. Thus in the town of Tours from the year 1799 to 182 no desti trom scale; fever was observed, but in the year 184 a most malignant form of the disease raged both in the town and its neighborhood. The epidemic in Dublin in 1802 was extremely fatal, but the following year the type changed entirely, and for twenty-seven years the only form of the disease which appeared was a very mild one. At the end of this time the old severer form reappeared and remained. In Australia the forms of disease is a uniformly mild one, with the exception of one outbreak in Melbourne in 1874, which raviaged the city.

No connection has vet been traced between this veriation and any influence of soft, condition, or climate. There seems to be a slight increase of fatality in the summer and winter months, as compared with the spring and autumn, but this is so slight as to be negligible.



TORONTO MARKETS.

PARMERS MARE	LL.	
Dairy Produce-		
Butter, choice dairy Eggs, new-laid, doz	\$0 45	60 47
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 70	0 75
Cheese, lb	0 00	0 30
Do., fancy, lb	9 00	0 30
Cheese, lb		
Turkeys, lb	0.30	0 32
Fowl, 1b	0 25	0 28
Spring chickens	0 30	0 00
Ducks, Spring. lb	0 00	0 25
Geese, lb	0 24	0 27
Fruits-		
Apples, bkt	0.50	0.70
Appres, DKt	0 39	6 00
Do., bbl	4 00	6 00
Vegetables-		
Beets, Dag	0 00	0 90
Do., peck	0 00	0 25
Cauliflower, each	0 10	6 20
Carrots, peck	0 00	0 20
Do., bag	0 00	0 75
Celery, per head	U US	€ U6
Cabbages, each	0 05	0 10
Vegetable marrow, each		0 10
Omons, 75-lb. bag	2 50	3 00
Do large but	0 00	. 0 70
Do., large bat	0 00 .	
Potatoes bee		2 20
Potatoes, bag	0 10	0 25
Pumpkins, each	0 10	0 19
rarsiey, bunch	0 00	0 25
Parsiey, bunch	0 00	0 15
Do., green, dos	0 30	0 10
page, bunch	0 00	0 30
spinach, peck	0 00	
Squash, each	0 10	0 25
Savory, bunch	0 67	@ 10
Turnips, peck	0 00	0 15
Do., bag	0 65	0 70
MEATS-WHOLESA		
Beef, forequarters, cwt \$	13 00	\$15 00
Do., hinaquarters Carcases, choice Do., common Veal, common, cwt	17 00	15 00
Carcuses choice	15 50	18 00
Do common	13 30	14 59
Veal common out	9 50	14 50
Veal, common, cwt	12 30	14 50

Do., medium Do., prime ... Heavy hogs ... Shop hogs ... Abattor hogs . Mutton, heavy Do., light Lambs, Spring, lb. SUGAR MARKET.

5-lb. cartons, 25 cents over, a	ind 2-10	•
cartens, 30 cents over.		
*Atlantic quoted 10c lower.		
TORONTO CATTLE MARK	ETS.	
Ex. cattle choice 10 5	9 14 6	
Ex. Bulls 80	8 7	5
Bucher cattle, choice 10 2	5 19 5	j.
Butcher cattle, medium 9 00	B 5	0
	11 3. 1.	
Butcher cows, choice 82	5 90	4
Butcher cows, medium 75	0 8 0	Ó
Butcher cows, canners 4	5 52	
Butcher cows, canners 75		
Butcher bulls 75		
Common		
		3
Stockers, enoice 74	0 64	f.
Stookers light 4 V	9	
Millers choice 1. 1	0 168 0	
Springers choice ou v	0 4-0	
Shorn ewes 11 0	W 40 41	
Lamos 16 9	0 16 7	5
Hogs, fed and watered 80	0 82	5
110gs, red and watered 14 5		
Calves 14 5		

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. WINNIPEG GRAIN
Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain
xenange yesterday were as rollows:
Oats— Open. High. Low. Close.
0. 0.74% 0.75% 0.75% 0.75% 0.75%
ec. 0. 74% 0.75% 0.75% 0.75% 0.75%
ay 0.73% 0.75% 0.75% 0.75% 0.75% May ... 281/2 291/2 24/2 24/2 Minneapolis.—Corn.—No. 2 yellow, \$2.95 to \$2.19. Oats.—No. 3 white, 65 3-8 to 66 3 &c. Flour, in carload lots.—Bancy patents, \$10.39, wood; first clears, \$9.6. jute: second clears, \$6, jute. Bran.—\$25 to \$33.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Linseed—\$3.29 1.2 to \$3.32 1.5; to arrive, \$3.39 1.2 to \$3.21 1.2; to anvive m November, \$3.26 1.2 to \$3.21 1.2; November, \$3.36 1.2 December, \$3.39 1.2 asked; May, \$3.14 1.2.

CHICAGO LIVE ST	OCK.	
Cattle, receipts 24,600.		
Market lirm.		
eavers ,	7 50	15
estern	6 75	13 ;
ockers and feeders	5 20	14 .
ows and heifers	4 90	71 0
alves	7 ful	12 .
11VES 24 000	. 00	
Hogs, receipts 34,000.		1
Market strong.	17 05	17 5
ignt	17	
[Xed	7.4 .7.18	18 (
eavy	17 3.	13 (
augh	11 50	45 3
gs	11 .5	17 3
ulk of sales	1/ 6)	17 1
Sheep, receipts 20,000.		
Market strong.		
ethers	2 72	12 !
ethers	12 65	17 4
ambs, native		
BUFFALO LIVE ST	OUIL.	

East Buffalo, Report.-Cattle, receipts East Buffalo, Report.

Soly: strong.

Valls, receipts 200; steady 37 to \$14.70.

Fright, reswipts 4,000; slow. Heavy
SLL to \$18.40; mixed \$18 to \$18.25; yorkers \$17.90 to \$18.10; light yorkers not
pigs \$17.50 to \$17.75; roughs \$16.50 to \$15.75;
slags \$14 to \$15.

Sheep and lambs, receipts \$ 3; selive
had steady; lambs \$12 to \$17.25; others
anchanged.



THE DOMINO TRICK MAY YET SUCCEED-Baltimore American.

Origin of the Jury System.

A jury is a body of laymen summoned and sworn to ascertain the truth as to facts raised in legal proceedings. The jury system of the United States developed from that of England. This in 'urn had its origin in Frankish inquest, which was translated into England by Norman kings. In these inquests a body of neighbors was summoned by a public officer to give answer upon oath on some question of fact or law or of nixed fact and law. In the beginning he object of the inquiry was usually to obtain information for the king to ascertain facts needed for assessing

work in a religious spirit. They not tother—as barrels rolling down only began well, but they persevered to the end of their work. T. R. A.



A HOME SONG. read within a poet's book A word that starred the page; Stone walls do not a prison make,

Yes, that is true, and something more You'll find where'er you roam,
That marble floors and gilded walls Can never make a home

But every house where love abides, And Friendship is a guest, surely home, and home-sweet-

For there the heart can rest. -Henry Van Dyke.

Bretbren, pray for us Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let hope, under the blessing of, God, to eneircle Jerusalem with walls and bulkeneircle Jerusalem with said and positive whole. Men are too prone and dependence and regardless of distance with the walls are slow to estimate qualities. It The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that It might not rain; and it rained not on the earth by the space of three rears and six months. And he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit. Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all the persevering thereunto ance and supplication for all saints. Without ceasing I make mention of you always in my prayers.—Always laboring fervently for you in prayers, that we may stand perfect and complete in all the will of God.

REAL TIME.

A man said, "Am I actually free, or is my liberty of action only ignor-ance of conditions that determine my

What we really mean when we ask, "Are we free?" is, whether we act, we really create. It has been said that life is a creation, and that the reality of the universe is incessant creation. Man is oppressed by illus-

worry. Germany has supplied civilization with an

plank. Now, the time which we imagine is only a symbolical representaplank. tion of space. When we think of states succeeding each other, we are not thinking of time at all but of Real time, the true duration, is en-

tirely different. It is not a succession. Time does not run. Like a bird, it does not fly, but, like life, it is hero an actually present, moving, changing now. In the mind states do not lie outside one another, like barrels, but outside one another, like barrels, our interpenetrate, and the whole individual consciousness changes without ceasing. It is only in space that one thing is outside another thing. In real change there are no states at all. Everything is a living, moving pre-

Existence in time is life, it is a whole life (holy). Life is not measurable at all. You cannot count conscious states. They are not quantities, but pure qualities; and outside and distinct from one another, but interpenetrating and permeating the living individual, who is seen to be the creative power of the individual who is one and indivisible. One star differeth from another star

in glory. But each moves in the magnificence and majesty of an entire

tion at the conclusion of the benediction. Among the early Christians the prayer offered by the Presbytery was concluded by the word "amen," uttered by the congregation "amen," uttered by the congregation, Justin Martyr is the earliest of the fathers who alludes to the use of the response. At the conclusion of a praysignifies, according to the lish church catechism, "so be it;" af-ter the repetition of the creed, "so it

Acts of the Apostles.

The weight of testimony is in favor of St. Luke as the author of the Acts of the Apostles, though some respectable critics claim that the authorship is quite unknown. There are no sure data for determining the date of the Acts. Various dates have been as-Some think that it was written about the year 80, while others hold that it could not have been writefore the second century, about A. D. 125.