THE ATHENS REPORTER. DEC. 11, 1912.



LESSON XI-DECEMBER 15, 1912

Forgiveness .- Matt. 18: 15-35 Commentary .- I. Duty and privilege (vs. 15-20.) There is one right way to deal with those who injure others. If one does wrong to another the latter must avoid making the matter public, and should go alone to the offending brother to sek reconciliation. If that effort should fail, then let the one wronged take one or two persons with him and try to remove the difficulty. In case of failure the church should u dertake to win the offender. If he will not hear the church, he is to be con-

sideerd as having no place in the church. II. The forgiving spirit (vs. 21, 22.) 21. Then came Peter—The duscourse about offenses had moved peter to make definite inquiry as to his dity in grant-ing forgiveness. It is easy to infer that he had been criticised and even wrong-ed. Impulsive and forward, it would not he transe if he showard, it would strange if he should receive rebuffs and slights from time to time. How oft shall I forgive-It was easily granted that forgiveness was a duty, but how many times should it be repeated was the question that weighed upon Peter's wind upon Peter's mind. Seven times-The rabbinical law limited forgiveness to three times, but Peter considered the new kingdom and its principles, as laid down in the Sermon on the Mount, as far more exalted than the old system of conduct, and believed the requirements would be much higher. In placing the number at seven, he thought he had ben abundantly liberal. It is evident that he used the number "seven" in its literal sense and not in the figura-tive sense of a perfect number. 22. I tive sense of a perfect number. say-Indicating the authority with which the answer was given. Until seventy times seven-It is doubtful whethoriginal means four hundreil, ninety or seventy-seven (seventy times even, or seventy times and seven, as margin of Revised Version.) But in seven. either case it is a symbolical expression for never ending forgiveness. Love is not to be limited by the multiplication table.—Schaff. It is to be granted "so long as it shall be needed and sought; you are never to come to the point of refusing forgiveness sincerely asked."-J., F. & B 111. The unforgiving servant (ve. zo-111. The unforgiving servant (ve. zo-35). 23. The kingdom of heaven— The divine government in the dispensation of Jeaus Christ. Forgiveness has an im-than indignation for the wrong done than indignation for the wrong done themselves. He would have them heal a without leaving a scar. When oran chinst. Forgiveness has in mi-portant and essential place in this king-dom. Would take account.--"Would make a reckoning."--R. V. The picture is drawn from an Oriental court. The pro-vincial generations of the provincial governors, farmers of taxes, and other high officials are summoned before

a despotic sovereign to give an account of their administration.—Cam. Bib. The fundamental moral principle in God's kingdom is righteousness. The great of their administration.—Cam. Bib. The fundamental moral principle in God's kingdom is righteousness. The great King of heaven and earth will, one day, reckon with all of his subjects. Ser-vante—Those who were directly account. vante-Those who were directly account-able to him. 24. One was broughtmere reconciliation to friendship be-tween brethren. It is the recovery of a brother from the error of his ways. The Being so greatly indebted to the king he would not care to face him, hence he "was brought." Owed him ten thousand talents-This sum is estimated at from ten million to fifteen million dollars. The ten million to fifteen million donars. The servant was a ruler of a province or some other portion of the king's domain, and was entrusted with the raising of the revenue, and in keeping back the the revenue, and in keeping back the tribute he might become thus greatly in-debted to his covereign. This cum repre-sents a debt co great that there would be no possibility of discharging it, and thus represents our indebtedness as sub-incide to our king 25 Had not when jects to our king. 25. Had not where-with to pay (R. V.)-He had collected the revenue and misued it, and therefore was bankrupt. We are bankrupt He had yet to learn that there must be no measuring or limitation in its exeralso, having nothing wherewith to pay our debt to our Sovereign. Commanded him to be sold—Creditors had power to c.se. II. Exhibits the spirit of Christ. The sell insolvent debtors in several coun-tries of Europe, as well as in Asis, in ancient times.- Benson. parable here given is a comment on the fifth petition of the Lord's prayer. It

as I had pity on thee—The servant is here shown the obligation he is under to his fellow servants, because of the mercy that had been shown him. 34. Wroth—Justly displeased, indignant, De-livered him to the tormentors—He was imprisoned and subjected to further mprisoned and subjected to furthe mprisoned and subjected to further punishment, perhaps by scourging. 35. So fikewise—This verse is an ap-plication of the whole parable. "The parable is not intended to teach us that fod reverse his nucleon to any but

Every farmer should be prepared for parable is not intended to teach us only God reverses his pardons to any, but that he denies them to those who are not worthy of them." Those who have not forgiven others their trespasses have never yet truly repented, and that which is spoken of as having been taken away is only what they seemed to poshe winter. Often we see calves shivering in fence Corners beneath a drizzling rain or in a sleety blast, and the farmer quite heed-less of the suffering caused the poor animals, and the great loss to himself. Foals, sheep, and even the larger ani-mals "hardened to the blast," lose in value and in flesh at this period of the Ver. which is spoken of as having over taken away is only what they seemed to pos-sees. From your hearts--When we deal with God mere pretensions will not an-swer. The one who really forgives the trespasses of his brother will not call year. One night out in this weather may leave its effects for months on the ani-mals, lessening their vitality and power to withstand the rigour of a Canadian

them up at every provocation. Questions-When and where was this beson spoken? Who came to Christ and what question was asked? What was the meaning of Christ's reply? What leading truth is brought out in the par-able? What lesson do we learn from the "ten thousand talents"? How did the servant approach flis lord? How must a sinner come to Christ in order to be saved? What did the servants do to his fellow servant? To whom did his lord deliver him? On what condi-tion does the long forming. tion does the Lord forgive?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic-Golden rule piety. I. Seeks to win the erring

II. Exhibits the spirit of Christ.

going into writer quarters swarming with lice, as often is the case when own-ers wonder at cattle getting lousy so soon after stabling. The fact is known by every observant farmer, that lice in-the surmar and the warth and inc I. Seeks to win there ring. It requir ed repeated lessons from the Master to bring his disciples to realize that an of-fender inflicts a worse injury on himself soon after stabling. The fact is known by every observant farmer, that liee in-the summer, and the warmth and inac-tivity after stabling, being conductive to the multiplication of the vermin, tacy soon become a torment. Two gal-lons of coal oil, and a half pound of hard soap will make enough of the emulsion of the emulsion to epray the stables, hen houses, and piggeries on most farms, and for your readers and the comfort of the animis. I give the formulae and how to apply it. Dissolve the half pound of lead soap in one gallon of boiling >n water, and while hot pour into it the two gallons of coal oil, and churn thoroughly. This I have found is most easily done with any of the compressed air sprayers, by placing in the tank, pumping strong pressure, shaking the tank well for a few seconds, and then after taking off nozle, opening the stopeock and forcing the fluid against the inside of the pail than on the one he affronts. How to and private entreaty was valuable in-struction, since the object of Christian reproof is to win the erring one. A re-prover is like one who is taking a mote out of his brother's eye. It requires cautious dealing. It is one of the sever-est tests of friendship and Christian love to tell a brother of his faults. Gaining a brother in fellowship and for the kingdom of Christ is no small gain.

Private admonition should always go before public censures. God's work should be done effectually, but without undue parade. His kingdom comes with power, but "without observation." Jesus emphasized the importance of having wrongs righted, but urged more con-cern for the character of the individual ³ and restoration than for his repentance jured. He sought to enable his disciples to feel more sorrow for the wrong done themselves. He would have them heat a wound without leaving a sear. When all the measures preactibed to gain a brother fail, he must not then be turn-ed over to the evil one, but dealt with and ed over to the evil one, but dealt with

In spraying animals be sure to epray round the base of horns, in and about the caze, between the logs and all over the body. If cost is very thick, use a carder, and card till the spray enters to the skin. One epraying is not enough. It should be remarked in a work as a sinner, who needs to be won to Christ, as one capable of being restored

Keep a good lockoat during the win-ter, and if need be, spray again. Any proportion of this formula may be made, and only that quantity which can be put on the day it is made, as principles of the gespel must be en-forced. The laws of the kingdom must be obeyed, else there is no gain. Prayeer must accompany church discipline. No sentence should be passed which faith could not ask God to confirm. As difter to separate. ally checks amoyance from black flics, bot flies, horn flics, etc. This prepartion if put on milk cows

ficult as the work may be recover an offending brother, it is the Lord's work and he will superintend it by his own presence, though the task be laid upon after milking has no ill effect on the milk, which cannot be said of some of a few praying and behaving ones. Jesus had before taught his disciples the lesthe other preparations. Before putting cattle in the stable, see that the doors and windows are all son of forgiveness, and Peter had not forgotten it: and yet he did not fully understand the nature of forgiveness.

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Comfortable quarters for all and the	
Comfortable quarters for all animals	5 mai. nox 38
is a saving of feel. Have water handy	10 mm
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a nero cound not be a worse leature	Measles 91

Any one of the compressed air by other of the compressed air sprayers will make a good whitewasher by attending to the following rules: Get good fresh lime; slake it without aking; put water enough to make it of the consistence of cream, as it comes from a separator. Strain through a timothy screen. Do

PREPARING STOCK FOR WINTER. not allow sprayer to stand on end when not in use, but lay it down on its side, so that the lime will settle away from the inside tube. Have good pressure on lift sprayer; shake well, and turn hose Butter, dairy Eggs, fresh, doz. Do., new-laid on the work .--- Wm. Welsh in Canadian Farm.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD. Apples have to be pretty cheap when

it doesn't pay a farmer to pick and pack the crop in his own orchard.

Dribe count up when there are en ough of them. The many small incomes from orchard and garden go quite a way towards rounding out the yearly winter. A few nights in the lee of a wire revenue of the farm.

A few nights in the lee of a wire fence, or the shelter of an old tub, may prepare the body for a successful attack of some of the diseases following a chill. All animals should be sprayed with some of the insecticides before being put into winter quarters. Comparing all the insecticides I know of (and I have used many), my choice is Kerosene Emulsion; not that it is more effective, but because it is cleaner, nicer to use, and probably the best cleanser of the skin in use. Where cat-tle, horses, sheep and hogs have been properly sprayed to keep flies off during the summer, there is no danger of their going into winter quarters swarming So persistent and continued are the ravages of the Gypsy and Brown-Tail Moths that the United States Depart-Moths that the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture propose to quara-tine a large extent of territory in East-ern New England, Maine and New Hampshire. Shipments of plants would have to pass inspection before going out of the areas in question.

If the weather will permit it, a little in the weather will permit it, a futue time may yet be well spent in cleaning up the refuse vegetation of the garden and burning surviving weeds and other rubbish, so that all will be clear for early work next spring. When that is done a liberal dressing of manure, preferrably vell decomposed, in order to be as free from vital weed seeds as possible, should be applied and plowed under. Such soil, properly drained, should be in good order for planting very early potato and other chops, which are most appre-ciated for the home and profitable for the market. A little extra preparation in the late autumn will greatly hasten operations and make the spring work more pleasurable .--- Farmer's Advocate.

There is no more effective vermi fuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very seruiating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composi-tion that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are follow-ed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they wil utterly destroy all worms

ONTARIO HEALTH

November Report Is Not Quite Satisfactory.

Teronto, Dec. 9 .-- Despite the improvement in the reporting of tuberculosis as a result of the new regulations, officials

of the Provincial Bealth Department are still far from satisfied with the manner in which the extent of the disease is can be put on the day it is made, as being recorded. What percentage of there is a tendency for the oil and wa- tuberculosis cases is never heard of can

er to separate. This mixture put on working horses hows that in the weekly reports from local boards only forty per cent. of the deaths from the disease are the subject of notification. The month of November was not as

satisfactory, so far as the public health is concerned, as November of last year. Typhoki and dipletheria showed an in-crease, and the total number of com-

order. It is easier and better to open ventilators and doors when too warm than to fix up to keep cold out in bed Cases, Deaths, Cases, Deaths.

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Npox 1, 35 0 28 0 , fever, 165 12 188 9 (fheria 1287 13 244 20



FARMERS' MARKET.

Chickens, lb.

giving different' results in the floe Take three flocks, all leghorns, and o poultry raiser will obtain a greater e yield than the other two. There may **30** 32 32 a difference in the strain, which has much to do with egg production, but tak-ing it for granted that the three strain 35 55

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 are used in feeding.
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 At present there is no real balanced ration. Paultry circles are used in feeding.
 At present there are used in feeding.

 Apples, winter, bbl.
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 gess, is no real balanced ration.
 Paultry circles are colory, dozen.
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 y Ber, forequarters.
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 pbc, choice aides, cwt.
 900
 900

 pbc, choice aides, cwt.
 900
 900

 pbc, common, ewt.
 600
 900

 pbc, prime, cwt.
 1100
 1200

 pbc, choice aides, cwt.
 1100
 1200

 tamb
 1100
 1200

 Chickens, lb.
 16

 Ducks, lb.
 17

 Geese, lb.
 14

 Turkeys, lb.
 23

 Apples, winter, bbl.
 2 50

 Potatoes, bag
 1 10

 Celery, dozen
 30

 Cabbage, doz.
 40

 Beet, forequarters
 7 25

 Do., hindquarters, ewt.
 10

 Do., choice sides, cwt.
 9 50

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POULTRY WORLD

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The different methods of feeding

6.85

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supplicant seeking mercy. He had done wrong and begged for his master's for-bearance. The sinner with his weight of debt upon him can only find relief by applying to God with repentance and faith. We have nothing to pay and no the debt was the loosing of the debtor. Though the servant begged for time and Faith. We have nothing to pay and no claim upon his more, yet he graciously listens to our plea and pities our hope-less condition. Will pay the all-It would seem impossible for the servant to have paid all his debt. It would be compare his claim upon a fellow sercompare his claim upon a fellow ser vant with his master's claim upon him impossible for the sinner to discharge the debt he owes to God from his own the debt he owes to God from his own resources, even though he should live a thousand years. 27. Was moved with compassion—A fifting representation of the merry of the King to whom we are indebted. 28. The same servant—He had of his master. Found one of his fellow, servants—As if he sought for him. Owed him an hundred pence—A sum equivalent to about fifteen dollars. The sum he had bine the same serven hundred thousand times as large as

hundred thousand times as large as that due him from his fellow servant. Took him by the throat The law permitted the creditor to bring the debtor to trial. 29. Fell down at his fect, and be

29. Fell down at his fect, and be-sought—He saw enacted before his face what he had but recently done in the presence of the king to whom he was accountable. The man who owed the hundred pence was just as sincere and earnest as his creditor had but recently been whon he uttered the same mayar

seen when he uttered the same prayer. 30. And he would not the could accept the discharge of a ten-milliondollar debt one or even show any mercy to his debtor. Cast him into prison-He who had just escaped imprisonment through the mercy of his superior, would exercise no mercy toward his in-ferior and investment his inferior and imprisoned him on a trifling charge. 31. Were very sorry-It was but natural that the fellow servants of the imprisoned debtor should feel griev-ed, and should report the matter to the king. This part of the parable fills out the niture and here no limit fills out picture and has no direct spiritual application, for God does not depend upon information given him by men, to govern him in the administration of

CANADIAN WINS

represents the administration of the

Many Successes at Chicago Stock Show.

Chicago, Dec. 9. Lord Gleniffer, the seven-year-old Clydesdale stallion, imported and owned by Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., wes awarded the grand championship for Clydeedale stallions at the International Live Stock show to day. Graham Bros. ais son first and fourth in aged stallions, with Bright Smile, first in two-year-olds with King of All, and second in yearlings with Albert.

Some of the shorthorn awards were made to-day. Mr. Caswell, of Saskatoon, was awarded third place in two-year-old bulls on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exhibition this year, and who was reserve champion here last year. Caswell also

to govern him in the administration of his kingdom. 32. Thou wicked servant —His wickelness consisted in selfas-ness, cruelty, ingratitude and want of mercy. His act justly merited the all that debt—Words that must have plenced his very heart. Because thou becought me (N. V.)—He had humbly and exmestly asked for mercy. 33. Even

about any farm than shovelling snow Whooping C. 41 the may drink. Give them a chance to Tuberculosis 148-baye a drink in a sheitered place, and Inf. paralysis 3 they will take on flesh more readily, and give a better flew of milk. Whitewash the statics everywhere Tody Jennie

Tody Jennie tells me young Woody where where it can be sprayed on, and every hroposed to her last night. Viola-1 where where it can be sprayed on and don't think I know him. Is he well off; it will act as a disinfectori, and make Toiv-He certainly is. She refused him, the stable light and cheerful. Tit-Bits.



CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.Algebra<

East Buffale, N. Y. D. spatch-Pathe-

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Which - Irregular. No. 1 Man., 18 7d. No. 3 Manifolds, 7s 1 1954. Fatheres.-Firm. Dec., 18 0 1-5d; Mar., is 1-4d; May, 7s 2d. Cont-Spot. stendy. American mixed, sold via Christenn, 6s 1-2d, old, 6s 6d. Phone-Winter patents, 20s 6d. 1007-Winter patents, 20s 6d. Phone-Stendy; Dec., 4r 10 2-53; Jan., Phone-Winter patents, 20s 6d. Bops-In London (Pacific Coast), 64 5s Hams, short cut, 14 to 18 Us. cr. o 15 128. Hams, short cut. 14 to 16 lbs., 672. Bacon, Cumberland cut. 15 to 20 fbs.,

breath.

Clear befiles, 14 to 16 lbs., 618 6d. Long clear iniddles, light, 15 to 34 lbs., 618 fd. that port to-day on the steamer Clicka. tong clear middles, heavy, 55 to 40 lbs., Neuvitas, Nov. 5, and was caught in Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 703. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 648. Short clear backs, 16 to 13 lbs., 668 6d. Lard, prime western, in florres, 578 6d. American, refined, 558 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest, while, 628. Colored, 638. Tailow, prime city, 328. Australian, in London, 358 10 1-2d. Turpentine, spirits, 298 6d. Resin, common, 158 4 1-2d. Resin, common, 158 4 1-2d. Resin, common, 158 4 1-2d. Inseed oil, 308 6d. Cotton seed oil, Hull, refined, 258 3d.

Some fellows could run through

went to Neuvitas. The Commodore went down shortly after they left her, seven miles northfortune without even getting out of east of Neuvitas Light.

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but none has endured so long or East Butfale, N. Y. D. spattor-futtor Reveluts, 25 bradt firm, Vest-Breedet, 50 bradt forth, Hogs-Breedet, 40er bradt active; pigs, 15 to 25 cents lawer; others strong; heavy and mixer, \$7.0 to \$1.16; vorkers, \$1.25 to \$1.50; birs, \$5.6 to \$1.16; vorkers, \$1.25 to \$1.50; birs, \$5.6 to \$1.16; vorkers, \$1.25 to \$1.60; birs, \$5.7,0 to \$1.16; vorkers, \$1.25 to \$1.60; birs, \$1.

the crew of the harbor steamboat Commodore, which foundered on Nor 16, off Neuvitas, Cuba, arrived from a gale just before she reached have destination. The crew had to abal-don the little vessel, and in making for the shore their two lifeboats were capsized, and Gotleib Sherwood, the co-was drowned. The others success in righting their boats, and rowert a small island, where they remained four days, until the storm abaled Then they rowed to the mainland and