July 23, 1916.

Paul at Corinth.—Acts 18: 1-22. Commentary.-I. Paul's arrival at Corinth (vs. 1-3). 1. after these things-After Paul's labors at Athens. came to Corinth-Corinth is about 40 miles west of Athens on the isthmus that separates the southern part of Greece from the northern. It could be reached by land or by sea from Athens. The city was the political capital of Greece at this time and the Roman proconsul had his residence there. Corinth was great commercially. It was upon the isthmus, and all south of Greece passed through it. There was a harbor on the Corinthian Gulf, as also on the arm of the Aegean Sea on the east. It is said to have had a population at this time of four hundred thousand, made up of a great variety of nationalities. There were Green adventurers and Roman settlers, and there were also representatives of eastern peoples. It was a mass of Jews, ex-soldiers, philosophers, merchants, sailors, freedmen, slaves, tradespeople, hucksters, and agents of every form of vice." It was known as an extremely wicked city, and vice was practiced under the name and guise of religion. Corinth was near the seat of the famous Isthmian games, to which Paul more than once refers in his writings It was in a city of this character that the apostle undertook the establishment of a Christian Church, and he met with marvellous success. 2. a certain Jew named Aquila-Paul was a Jew by nationality and he sought out Jews first in the different places where he labored. The name is a Roman one, and means an eagle. He may have taken that name upon his removal to Rome, born in Pontus—Pontus was a Roman province in Asia Minor, bordercilla-The wife of Aquila is frequently the apostle. Claudius had commanded -The Emperor had banished all Jews from Rome because of some tumult that had been occasioned by them. came unto them-It is not stated that Aquila and Priscilla had as yet embraced Christianity, but they became Paul's faithful fellow workers later on. 3. of the same craft-Among the sence as manifested for the comfort Jews it was considered proper that of Paul, the divine providence in careveryone should have a trade. Paul ing for his personal necessities and was a tentmaker, and as Aquila and his safety while performing his mis-Priscilla had the same occupation, and sion and the divine purpose in his

Sabbath—Paul sought out the synagogue and his own people in every ace where he labored and declared the Messiahship of Jesus. Persuaded Jews and the Greeks-The fact that Greeks were found worshipping with the Jews indicates that they in sympathy with them and might properly be called Jewish proselytes. To these two classes Paul presented the gospel. 5. When Silas and Timotheus were come-From Macedonia whither they had been sent by Was pressed in the spirit-'Was constrained by the word."-R. V. Both of these renderings are supported by good authority. It is probable that Paul in his early ministry at Corinth was under great pressure; but when Silas and Timothy arrived. bringing with them good reports from the churches in Macedonia, and joined him in his labors, he was greatly encouraged and strengthened to testify "to the Jews that Jesus was Christ." 5. Opposed themselves-The word implies very strong opposition, as of a force drawn up in battle array. It was an organized opposition.-Cam. Bib. And blasphemed—The Jews spoke wickedly of the truths that Paul ut tered and profanely rejected them. Shook his raiment-In token that he needed, and he placed the responsibility for its acceptance upon them. Upon your own heads-The Jews must answer for the disposition they would make of the truth. I am clean-I have done my duty toward you. Unto the Gentiles-He would turn to the Gentiles in Corinth. In other places where he labored later he went to the synagogues and proclaimed the Gospel to the Jews. III. Ministry to the Gentiles (vs. 7-

the gospel which he preached.

11.) 7. Justus-"Titus Justus."-R. V. made use of his house for the Christian services which he was conducting. This would be a convenient place for any Jews to come who might become favorable to Christianity, and Gen- his servant came at a time of much tiles would feel free to listen to Paul's |depression. preaching. 8. Crispus believed-The high position which Crispus occupied made his conversion ramarkable, red and finally into a murderous pasand his course would naturally have sion to compass Paul's imprisonment great influence in leading others to or death. A large number of Jews accept the gospel; but it would be made common cause against one unlikely to make the unbelieving Jews befriended man in a religious matter, still more hostile to the apostles. before a foreign court, with a very Many believed, and were baptized-The plain, positive preaching of facts compare very closely with the the gospel had its designed effect. The results of Paul's labors were goodmuch better than at Athens.

to Paul near Damascus, and he became ligious differences did not come withchanged into a new man. His nature in the authority of a civil magistrate. was new and the whole course of his He refused to listen to Paul's defense life was new. The Lord spoke to him in superfluous, for he had been guilty by a visit at Traos and a new field of cf no offense against Roman law. In labor was opened before him. Now a technical sense this was no concern another vision was given to him to in- of Gallio's, but in a very real sense spire him snew for his work. Be not his indifference was neither wise, loyafraid—There was strong opposition to al nor manly. His decision was wholhim already, and efforts would seen be ly favorable to Paul, for it became made to destroy his work. The Lord manifest to the Jews that they could in summer and 4.6 in winter. The diff from putting in a good word for himgave him this token of his favor to not expect sympathy from him in any ference in the cost of feed was even self.

about to undertake a great task. Jesus told his disciples that he would be their violence. Gaillo's indifference with them always. The promise was may have been increased by seeing regiven to Paul that he might be strong ligion identified with disorder, though and full of faith for his work. No the Greeks were not exceeding man shall set on thee to hurt thee-The apostle would be assailed, but the attacks of his enemies would do him no harm. I have much people-The Lord encouraged Paul that his labors were being greatly blessed, and many were believing in Jesus. 11. Continued there a year and six months. In this important centre the labors of the apostle were prolonged, and a strong courch was founded. This is one of the few instances in which a definite period of time is stated in connection with Paul's labors

IV. Paul before Gallio vs. 12-17). land traffic between the north and the Gallio was the pro-consul or governor. Achaia was a Roman province and As he had been newly appointed, the Jews thought they could influence him to drive Paul away from Corinth, They charged Paul with teaching doctrines contrary to Jewish law, but Gallio would listen to no charges of a religious character, as long as the government tolerated different religions, and the case was dismissed. The crowd who sympathized with Paul and who hated the Jews, took this occasion to do violence to Sosthenes, the chief ruler of the synagogue, and Gailio paid no attention to it. V. close of Paul's second missionary

journey (vs. 18-22). After laboring some time longer in Corinth, Paul went to Cenchrea, the eastern seaport of Corinth, and sailed for Caesarea, stopping a short time at Ephesus on the way. He went up to Jerusalem and thence to Antioch in Syria, whence he had started on his first two missionary journeys. The second missionary journey occupied about three years, and extended as far west as Corinth. Paul's mission had been eminently successful.

Questions.-Where is Corinth? Describe the city. Who were Aquila and Priscilla? What discouragements came ing on the Euxine or Black Sea. Pris- to Paul at this time? How was he encouraged? What success did Paul mentioned in connection with him in have in Corinth? What did the Lard the writings of Paul, and appears to tell Paul in a vision? How long did have been a capable and devoted wo- he labor in Corinth? Where was man. The two became close friends of Cenchrea? What points did Paul visit on his return?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-A Battle for Truth. I. Under divine guidance.

II. Under Roman protection. 1. Under divine guidance. In this lesson we may trace the divine pre-

had facilities for carrying on their stay at Corinth. Not one trial did trade, Paul arranged to live with them | Paul undergo which was not overruland work. tentmakers-What they ed of God for his own glory and the made was most probably tent cloth. highest good of his faithful apostle. This was made from the shaggy hair | The lesson opens with a beautiful picof a species of goat found in Paul's ture of human friendship, one which native province of Cilicia. Tents were | began in early relations and was pergreatly in demand in the east, and fected in the bonds of Christian felthe employment as tentmakers was lowship, a friendship which was steady and remunerative Paul was brought about by the remarkable determined to earn his own living so guidance of Providence. Paul was asthat it would be impossible for anyone sisted and prepared for his work by to say that he was making gain out of the fellowship of Aquila and Priscilla. the fellowship of Aquila and Priscilla. drawn with the hoe well up over the The result of their coming together roots and stems of the plants. This times its original weight. A human where reigns not an ineffective joy Ministry to the Jews (vs. 4-5.) was of priceless value to each. Paul 4. Reasoned in the synagogue every recognized the importance of establishing, as early as possible, a church in Corinth from which Christianity might radiate all along the lines of commerce. Because a place seemed unpromising for gospel work did not deter Paul from entering it. Paul was persevering. He used his opportunities wisely even when he was hardest at work. He could not keep back the main point of his theme, certain as it was to awaken opposition. He presented truths which compelled attention. When he was in Athens he saw all had been done which philisophy could accomplish, and the result was idolatry and profligacy. Paul relied on the gospel alone as the only effect tual means of leading the sinner to abandon his sin and turn to God. He therefore determined to continue as he had begun, to preach Christ and him crucified to Jews and Greeks in Corinth. Paul believed that everything depended upon the acceptance or rejection of Jesus Christ, Opposition arose to the point of intense ridicule, literally, blasphemy. Paul found appeals to reason and conscience utterly powerless with the Jews. Not. withstanding their intolerance and persecution Paul had no fear, yet the opposition of the synagogue led him o a more distinct ministry among the had spoken the truth to them that Gentiles. He had been loyal to the Jews. He separated the disciples from the synagogue in the hope of securing quietness and peace, but the prejudiced Jews continued their persecutions. It was at this period of perplexity that God's comforting message came to Paul. It was one of the marked peculiarities of the divine dealing with Paul that at the great crisis of his life special visions were granted to him. If Paul was tempted to turn aside to a more quiet place to labor, he was thoroughly aroused by Justus was a worshipper of God. Paul the vision and promise from God. His purpose was then deliberately formed. He looked at things from his Master's point of view. This gracious and comforting manifestation of God to

II. Under Roman protection. The opposition of the Jews grew into hetinsincere statement of the case. The treatment which the Jews gave to Christ. They thought they could excite a tumult. Gallio would not ever 9. By a vision—The Lord had spoken entertain the case. He ruled that re-

Greeks did no service to the go custom of Corinth in their act. If this Sosthenes is the one referred to in First Corinthians, Paul's gospel triumphed in his conversion.—T. R. A.



SQUAHES FOR PROFIT. When given the proper cultivation and fertilization, squashes can be profitably grown and yet not involve more labor than is necessary for other farm crops. The best soil is one of a rich sandy or gravelly nature, well fertilized with barnyard manure. It should be broken up early and well cultivated with disk or spring-tooth harrow, to pulverize well the top soil to a good depth, and the weed growth kept in check until planting time. Squashes do not require as good soil as do cucumbers and melons; otherwise the culture is practically the same.

Planting should be delayed until warm, settled weather, as squashes are all sensitive to cold.

An acre of winter squashes will provide much more nutritious and valuable food for stock than an acre of

One ounce of seed will plant 24 to 40 hills, according to size of seed. It will require from four to six pounds of seed to plant an acre. Summer squashes grow mostly in

compact bush forms. The hills should be at least eight feet apart in rows drawn eight feet distant. The rows are thrown out with a broad, heavy, single shovel plow drawn the long way of the plot and as deeply as possible. Where it is intended to have a hill, a good shovelful of well-composed barnyard manure should be dropped into the furrow, and, and a light harrow drawn lengthwise, which will mix the ingredients with fine soil and forms a hill well fertilized, and which will stimulate rapid growth of the plant.

It is this rapid growth that combats such insects as the squash borer and beetle. Place at least a dozen seeds in each hill, so as to be sure of a good stand, and afterwards thin to at least three plants after the beetle season is passed, and more room demanded by the young plants for growth. Plant the seeds not more than an inch deep and distributed about the hill and covered with finely pulverized soil.

The weeds on the field must be kept down, which can be done by deep cultivation and by harrowing the centres between the rows. This must be kept up until the vines cover the surface. They should be cultivated deep and often, and the surface about the hills raked over well with the garden rake. The last cultivation should be made

after the vines have a good start. At that time a quantity of soil should be materially prevents the destruction from horers which get in the root stem of the plants. Dust frequently with stove soot, air-slaked lime and plaster of paris, mixed, to prevent attacks of the beetle. This mixture should be lightly sprinkled on the plants in the morning when the dew is still on. The large gray squash bug must be picked

Additional fertilizer in the form of nitrogen is afforded by applications of nitrate of soda, worked in for several inches adjacent to each hill during the summer cultivation. About one-third of a pound at each application may be used at the time of thinning, at the time the plants are budding, and when small fruit is setting. This will give fuller matured specimens, dry and sweet, and with hard, thin shells indicating better keeping qualities.

It is difficult to capture the squash bug. He is a quick fellow, evidently on constant watch. Hand-picking is the most satisfactory method, although kerosene emulsion, soap emulsion and tobacco decoction are recommended mixtures.

Many bugs can be destroyed by laying pieces of boards on the ground among the vines with one end slightly raised. The pests will cluster under these boards for shelter and protection, and can be collected and destroyed a couple of times each day thus greatly reducing their number.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. It has been determined that salt is a valuable seasoning for the feed of hogs, though only a limited amount is required. It acts as a stimulator of the appetite and appears to improve the taste of the animal, just the same as it does a human being. It aids in digestion and in general increases the energy of the vital process and is greatly relished. When charred cobs are fed to pigs they appreciate them much more when they are sprinkled with salt. If you feed a slop ration it should have a little seasoning of salt in it. The effects of a mild seasoning of salt in the food are beneficial as a tonic and general aid to good condition. However, be careful

not to overdo it. Some cows should go dry longer than others, but every cow will need a season of rest of at least a month or six weeks. It will be better for her and her unborn calf.

An experiment conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station shows that silage reduces the cost of producing butter fat from 30 cents to 21 cents. The herds in this case were of sufficient size to give reliable data and eliminate the difference that might grandson of Japhet, whose dynasty occur between two cows. The lot which were fed silage gave seven pounds more milk in the summer and 95.5 more in winter per month than the herd which were fed dry feed. The in his speech, hasn't he? Waggbutter fat was also increased by .46 Yes, but that doesn't prevent him

of a horse, as well as for his driver. With proper care there need never

The currant patch should be well cultivated and hoed, all weeds being kept down, as they are very injurious to currants. Keep well trimmed after they have come into full bearing, as too much of the young and old wood will hinder the growth. It is not well to allow any of the wood to get very old, as the finest fruit is usually grown on the two and three-year-old growths.

The orchard will require moisture and favorable cultivation for fruit of the marketable or even the kind for home use. Unless there is already a cover crop on the orchard soil it may be advisable to plant one for summer protection a little later on. There are many advantages that will appeal to those who give the matter the proper attention.

INSECT MARVELS.

What the Hop Aphis Unchecked Would Do in One Year.

Few persons, writes James Buckland in a report of the Smithsonian institution, realize how enormous is the number of insect species or now amazing is their power of multiplication. The make intercession for them. Him that number of insect species is greater by is able to keep you from falling, and far than that of the species of all other to present you faultless before the living creatures combined. More than presence of His flory. 200,000 have been described, and prob- priest, that is passed into the heavens, ably twice that number remain to be examined. Virtually all living animals, as well as most plants, supply food for these incomputable hordes. The fecundity of certain insect forms is astounding.

Riley once computed that the progeny of the hop aphis, which sees thir- grace. teen generations born to it in a single year, would, if unchecked to the end of the twelfth generation, muitiply to the inconceivable number of ten sextillions of individuals. Supplementing that calculation, Forbush says that if this brood were marshalled in line, ter to the inch, it would extend to a 1 cint so sunk in the profundity of space that light from the head of the procession, travelling at the rate of 184,000 miles a second, would take 2,500 years to reach the earth.

Kirkland has computed that in eight years the progeny of one pair of gypsy motis could destroy all the folige in the United States. A Canadian entomolegist declares that in one season the descendants of a pair of potato bugs would, if unchecked, number 60,-

The voracity of insects is almost as astounding as their power of repdoluction. The daily ration in leaves of a caterpillar is equal to twice its two weight. If a horse were to eat as much he would require a ton of hay child, to do well, would have to eat reigns an ineffable sadness. In the first day of its life 1,500 pounds of beef.

Trouvelot, who made a special study of the subject, affirms that the food takes by a single silkworm in fifty six days equals 86.000 times its original weight at hatching. What destruction this one insect would cause if even a cue-hundreth part of its eggs ever the value to man of the insect-eating



The most unusual black satin cape shown here is dubbed "The Dragoon" because of the richly embroidered Mike. monster on the brilliant satin

Armenia's Lost Name. There is no such country as Armenia. Officially the Turks decline to recognize the name, and maps marking "Armenistan" have regularly been confiscated. Unofficially again nobody can say exactly where "Armenia," Kurdistan, as it is alternatively called. begins and leaves off. Nor is there properly such a people as the "Armenians." That is only a name given them by foreigners. They call themselves Haik and their country Haiasdan. tracing their descent from Haik. was overthrown by Alexander of Mace don.-London Spectator.

Wigg-Bighedde has an impediment



Let me do my work from day to day, In field or forest, at the desk or In roaring market-place or tranquil

Let me but find it in my heart to say When vagrant wishes beckon me astray:

"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom; Of all who live, I am the one by whom.

This work can be done in the right way."

Then I shall see it not too great or smail To suit my spirit or to prove my

Dowers:

Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours, And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall At eventide, to play and love and Because I know for me my work is

Henry Van Dyke.

HE IS ABLE TO SAVE.

Jesus because He continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood. Wherefore He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing He eyer liveth to

Seeing....that we have a great high Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession. For we have not a high priest wrich cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of

the beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety by Him; and the Lord shall cover him all the day long, and he shall dwell between His shoulders.

VOID.

"The earth was without form and void. (Gen. i. 2.) The word void is strong and full of meaning; it will not be taken out of our dictionary for some time. It means widowed, deprived of, empty, vacant, not occupied. "I looked out of my window." says Wisdom. "I discovered among the youth a young man void of understanding." We have some of these in the city, and some who cannot be called young. Many of these go to church on Sunday. Look at these men as they enter the sanctuary in the freshness of the morning; there's a drag, a dulness; the healthy glow of a man all alive is wanting, there's a void-

"Christianity, wherever it has not penetrated the life, has made a great void around tt, and the man who in the bosom of Christendom is, nevertheless, not Christian, carries about a

We hold it essential to the very no tion of religion that it should be able to furnish proofs capable of satisfying an earnest and attentive mind. Love opens the mind to thoughts so high, so new, that they must seem madness to such as do not accept them.

Have we not a numerous class who have long been hovering around Christianity as around an impenetrable sanctuary; they knock at all doors without seeing it open; at once believing and not believing. Christian in desire, Pagan in hopes, convinced, but not persuaded, enlightened and not consoled. Could we plead with this numerous class we might say, "How comes it that you believe, and that as yet you have only the expenses and not the revenue of your faith; how comes it that you wear your faith as a yoke that burdens and cramps you. not as wings that raise you above the world and its serrows? How comes it that in the midst of this religion, accepted by you, believed in, you are strangers, aliens, and as it were out of your natural atmosphere? How comes it that you are not "at home" in your Father's house? Let us lay our finger upon the wound. It is because your heart is not yet touched." Walk the deck of a ship with no cargo on board and the sound is hollow. There is a void! A picture of your own heart. Why pay a preacher to torment you? Why stand on the shore listening to the commander of the Gospel Ship? Approving His invitation, why not walk the gangway and get on board? The word is yet "Come," and come at once. H. T. Miller.

The Generosity of Dolan.

Two Irishmen were discussing the death of a friend. Said Malachi: "Sure, Dolan was a

good fellow." "He was that," assented Mike. "A good fellow, Dolar," "And a cheerful man was Dolan."

continued Malachi. "A cheerful man was Dolan, the cheerfulest I ever knew." echoed

"Dolan was a ginerous man, too," said Michael. "Ginerous, did ye say? Well, I don't know so much about that. Did

Dolan ever buy you anything?" "Well, nearly," said Malachi, scratching his head in thought. "One day he came into Casey's barroom. where me and me friends was drinkin', and he said to us: 'Well, men. what are we going to have rain or snow?"

STAMPED CHEQUES

(Kingston Standard)
Why do not the banks have the war Why do not the banks have the war tax stamps embossed on their cheques and charge their customers for them? It would save much trouble in many ways, and incidentally would save money for the banks, as such a thing as using the unstamped cheques, so liberally supplied, as writing paper and "scribblers," is not

Some people are so susceptible to fatigue that they can't even reach conclusion without getting tired.

TORONTO MARKETS

		-	
r	FARMERS' MARK	ET.	
	Potatoes, bag	1 70	1
1	Eggs, new-laid, doz Eutter, good to choice Spring chickens dressed th	0 31	0
•	Butter, good to choice	0 97	ā
	Fowl, dressed, lb.	0 99	ě
	Onions, Bermuda, 50 lbs	9 75	
e	Cabbaga bush of	4 10	
	Cabbage, bushel	1 25	1
	Celery, case	2 50	. 3
t	Tomatoes, bat	1 75	0
	L'ITAWDETTIOS	0 00	ĕ
	Lhabarb, doz. bunches	0 00	0
V	Asparagus, 11-qt. bkt	0 25	
•	Traft. DKL	1 00	1
	MEATS-WHOLESA	LE.	
t	Beef, forequarters, cwt \$11	. 00	
	Lo., hindquarters, cwt 13	. 00	\$ 12 !

eef, forequarters, cwt.
Lo., hindquarters, cwt.
Do., choice sides, cwt.
14 00
Do., common, cwt.
12 50
Veals, common, cwt.
8 50
Do., prime
16 00
14 50
12 50
20 00 Mutton, light SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted as follows—Royal Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs.
Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs.
Lendath, granulated, 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbs. Lantic, Bue Star, 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK.			
Export cattle, choice	9	25	
Lutcher cattle, choice	4	ue	*
do. do. medium	R	00	
Go. Co. common	7	25	
Butcher cows, choice	7	00	
Go. do. medium	6	50	
do. do. canners	5	00	
do. bulls	6	00	
Feeding steers	7	25	
Stockers, choice	7	00	
do. light	6	90	
Milkers, choice, each	70	00	
Stringers	70	00	
Sheep, ewes	7	50	
Bucks and culls	4	00	
Lambs	9	90	
Hegs, fed and watered	11	5 5	

OTHER MARKETS

Win NIPEG OPTIONS.

Wheat— Open. High. Low. Close.
July ... 1 14½ 1 16¾ 1 14½ 1 16½ 1 16½
Dec. ... 1 1176 1 14½ 1 1176 1 13½
Cats— July ... 0 44¾ 0 45% 0 44¾ 0 45%
Oct. ... 0 42¼ 0 42% 0 42% 0 42½
Flax— July ... 0 42¼ 0 42% 0 42½ WINNIPEG OPTIONS. July 1 17½ 1 77b 1 73¾ 177b Oct. 1 77½ 1 79b 1 75 1 79b MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat, July \$1.15 3-4; September, \$1.15 3-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.21 3-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.16 1-4 to \$1.18 3-4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.12 3-4 to \$1.16 3-4. Corn—No. 3 Yellow, \$1 to \$2c. Oats—No. 3 vhite, \$2 to 39 1-2c. Flour—Fancy patents, 10c higher, quoted at \$6.25; first cears 10c higher, quoted at \$5; other grades unchanged. Bran, \$17.50 to \$18.90.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.-Wheat on track, No. 1 hard, Dulutn,—Wheat on track, No. 1 hard, \$1.19 1-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.18 1-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.13 1-8 to \$1.15 1-8; No. 1 Northern to arrive, \$1.17 1-8; No. 3 Northern on track, \$1.02 to \$1.02 5-8. Linseed, on track, \$2.01 to \$2.01 1-2; to arrive, \$2.01 on track, \$2.01 to \$2.01 1-2; to arrive, \$2.01 July, \$2.00 1-2 bid; September, \$2.01 1-2 bid; October, \$2 bid; November, \$2 bid; December, \$1.98 1-2 bid.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. oodstock, Ont.-Thirteen hundred and

eight boxes boarded; 14c bid; no sales.

LONDON WOOL SALES. much he would require a ton of hay every twenty-four hours. Forbush says that a certain flesh-eating lavra will consume in twenty-four hours 200 times its original weight. A human where reigns not an ineffective joy

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Stockers and feeders .. \$5 40 \$8 40 Cows and heifers 3 50 Light \$9 50 \$10 10 Mixed.. 9 45 10 20 Heavy.. 9 45 10 25 Rough.. 9 45 9 60 Pigs.. .. 8 15 Eulk of sales 9 75 10 10 Sheep, receipts 9,900; market strong.

Lambs, native \$7 50 \$11 00 BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle receipts 1,000; steady.

Veals, receipts 1,000, active and steady,
4.50 to 12.75. Hogs, receipts 2,000; active, heavy and mixed 10,50, yorkers 10.25 to 10.50; pigs 10.25, roughs 9,00 to 9.10; stags 6.50 to 7.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; active

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Corn, spot firm; American mixed, new, lus ld

Flour, winter patents, 47s. Hops, in London (Pacific coast), £4

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, 77s 6d.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 pounds, 83s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 bounds, 85s. Long clear middles, right, 28 to 34 ounds, 85s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40

pounds, 83s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 pounds, Lard, prime western, in tierces, new,

American, refined, 75s. Canadian Cheese, finest white or colored 88g Australian tallow in London, 48s 3d.

Turpentine, spirits, 42s. Resin-19s 9d. Petroleum, refined, 1s 14d. Linseed oil, 41s 6d.

Cotton seed oil, hull refined, spot, 43s 6d.

Waterproofing Matches.

A waterproof matchbox is good for emergencies, but not for a smokers daily supply. I waterproof the matches themselves by dipping them half length in shellac varnish thinned with alcohol and laying them out separately on a newspaper to dry. Shellac is better than parafin or collodion because it does not wear off, and it is itself inflammable, like sealing wax. Matches so treated can be left in water a long time without spoiling. Outing.

Maple Custard.

Beat five eggs; stir into them one cupful of maple sugar, one tablesponful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of sait, one-quarter teaspoonful of nutmeg. Stir all this into two quarts of lukewarm milk. Pour in baking dish; bake in a moderate oven until custard is set—that is, firm in the centre. This recipe makes a great deal of custard, but one can always cut down the amount of ingredients if desired.

"No, no, I die vehemently, un her fear of his pasionately to

"Yes, you di excitedly; "I ki fancy-how co was?-it was

you kissed me! "How dare vanion, burstin know I did not dream-anythin "Do you say ing i.er. "Of c in agination.

not we said i of it haunts m room, too, fost for the first t loved you; and me, letting me founded had b also loved-me member?" "Yes, yes, answered, fain from him. "Over there" couch-"we m of separation :

say that past

but a dream-

entered the roo is leve. You s with pain to n like to sit here to myself thos giving them a "Do you sti! she asked, in a "I shall a anything co answere "Did I ever for coming to last hunting d no recollectio

but they told ity," she said Of course t have done th know that. you." Then s break off with "You have before," she s "I know I

still 4 cannot the answer. She hesitate He discove d not care s he was too he man who did

how rude a qu

of her own ac "When did "We ended evening of y swered, evasi reluctance. "Mildred, 1: passionately. if I dared to appear to im ough again to have ever fal would again love you-ho

these wretche to the sweet ever linger in She shrunk ered her face "Do you s red? Am I d I will say no the last time now sp**ok**en. am less than this way, bu shrink from not let me ti hate me by n going, and f afraid that to this subje and gently k he said, once almost feeble toward the d Miss Trev with fear:

gether; her had said