

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
November 5, 1916. Lesson VI.
Shipwrecked on Melita.—Acts 27: 26-28: 10.

Commentary.—I. The shipwreck and the escape (vs. 29-44). 29. When it was day—The morning light was eagerly looked for and welcomed after the night of uncertainty and distress. 30. The purpose of the sailors was to run the ship upon the beach, and thus they would be able to reach the shore. 40. Taken up the anchors—Four anchors had been let down from the stern of the boat that it might be saved from being driven on the rocks which the sailors feared were only a short distance from them. These anchors were cast off and left in the sea, for they would be of no further use, since the ship would certainly be wrecked. Loosed the rudder bands—The ancient rudders were simply two large paddles, one on either side of the stem. These had been raised out of the water and fastened in place when the anchors were let down from the stern of the ship. Now they were untied and used to steer the boat toward the beach. Hoisted up the masts—Hoisting up the masts—R. The sailors wished the ship to be driven as close to the shore as possible, and therefore hoisted the sails to catch the wind. 41. Where two seas meet—This is one of the failures of the narrative by which the locality can almost certainly be identified. The little island of Salomonetta forms with the Maltese coast near Saint Paul's Bay exactly such a position as is here described. From the sea at a little distance, it appears as though the land were all continuous, and the current between the island and the mainland is only discovered on a nearer approach. This current by its deposits has raised a mud bank where its force is broken by the opposing sea, and into this bank, just at the place where the current meets the sea waves, was the ship driven, the force of the water preventing the vessel from reaching the beach beyond.

42. The soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners—The Roman soldiers were responsible for the safe-keeping of the prisoners committed to them. If a prisoner escaped he kept his keeper forfeited his life. It seemed to the soldiers a risk to let their prisoners make their way to the shore as they might be able, for they would be inclined to escape from their keepers. If the soldiers should kill their prisoners, their own lives would be safe as far as the Roman government was concerned. 43. Conspiring to kill Paul—The centurion was Julius. The Greek word means more than a passive willingness; it indicates an active desire. Julius was favorable to Paul and had a high opinion of him, therefore he kept the soldiers from carrying out their plan and the lives of all the prisoners were spared. They which could swim—Soldiers, prisoners and sailors were divided into two classes, those who could swim and those who could not. The swimmers were to go first, that they might have the water free from obstructions and that they might be in a position to aid those who were unable to swim. Since Paul had been much about the sea and had been in three shipwrecks already, it is natural to suppose that he was able to swim.

44. Some on boards—Some of those who could not swim were planks to keep them from sinking. Broken pieces of the ship—the fragments of the ship which was being broken in pieces by the storm. So it came to pass—Paul was divinely assured that no life would be lost, and the promise was fulfilled. The other two portions of the promise were also fulfilled, that they should be cast upon an island, and that the ship would be lost.

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

3. Paul bitten by a viper (vs. 2-5). The apostle was ready to do what was necessary to be done, and did not shrink from lowly service. He could gather brushwood for the fire with as good grace as he could comfort the frightened sailors and his fellow passengers. A viper—This animal is very poisonous and its bite is generally fatal. It was doubtless torpid from the cold, and became active when it was brought under the influence of the heat. 4. Saw the venomous beast—The natives were watching the strangers closely and quickly noticed the viper hanging from Paul's hand. They knew and expected to see Paul die in a few minutes. Vengeance suffered not to live—The inhabitants of Melita came at once to the conclusion that Paul, the prisoner, was a murderer and deserved death. Although he had reached land safely, scripture or jus-

tice was pursuing him, and he must pay the penalty for his crime. 5. Shook off the beast—The idea conveyed is that Paul was quite composed in what he did, and that the bite was no cause of alarm to him.—Cam. 6. They looked when he should have swollen—The natives were looking for the usual results of a viper's bite, a speedy swelling and sudden death. Saw no harm—"Behold nothing amiss."—R. V. Paul's condition was unchanged. The viper's bite did him no injury. Said that he was a god—The people were quickly changed in their opinion of Paul. They decided that he must be a supernatural being, to be unharmed by the bite of the viper.

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

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

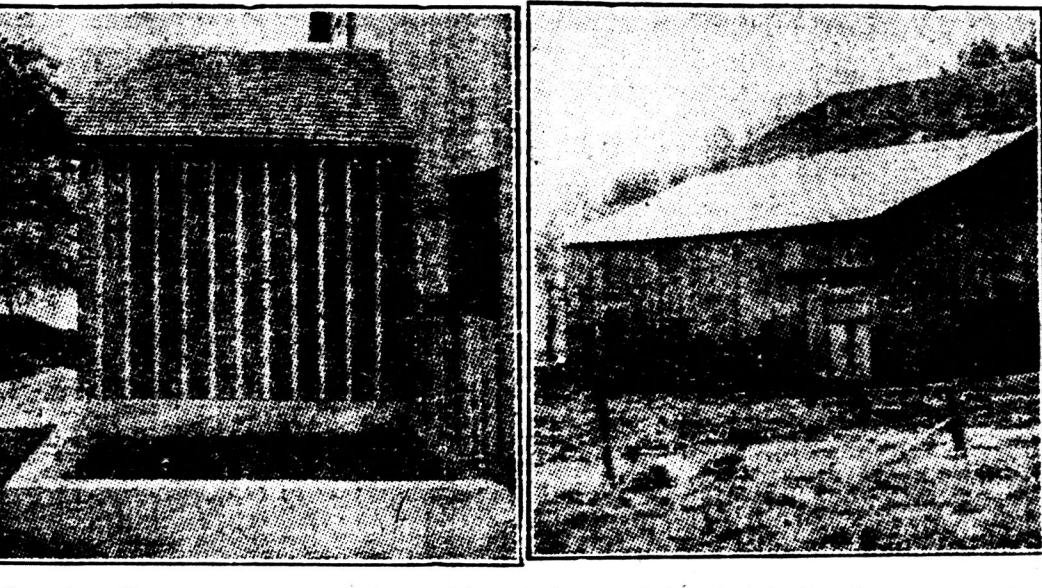
PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic.—Christian activity.
1. Brought reward for kindness.
II. Brought Paul into prominence. The keynote in this section of Paul's history was sounded in God's promise to him, "Thou must stand before Caesar." Apparent hindrances to that plan had no real effect in delaying its consummation. The contrary winds, the multiplied landings, the transfer from ship to ship, the boat-terous sea, the utter shipwreck and the enforced waiting in Malta were all hindrances to the fulfillment of a gracious and far-reaching design. Paul had no option but to go forward to meet those circumstances. The traits of his strong character were brought to view in times of danger. In this account of real experience the personality of the apostle appears with great vividness, revealing a great soul in a great crisis. He had faith in God's promise to him, however unlikely of accomplishment it might seem. That God's will would be accomplished was enough for Paul. From the beginning of the voyage the singular influence of Paul's character was felt by all who were in company with him. When the landing was made and God designed to introduce his apostle to the inhabitants of Malta, he permitted an apparent evil to become a blessing. Paul overcame according to Christ's promise, thereby making an impression on all who witnessed the event. It was a two-fold testimony in favor of Paul as the servant of God, first by preventing any personal harm to him and then by enabling him to assist and heal others.

This incident was the means of saving the attention of the islanders to the gospel. It was a standing testimony of God's care over his faithful servant. It was Paul's vital union with Christ that gave him his rare opportunities and his uncommon experience. Paul's demeanor amid the varied scenes of this period proved the reality and power of divine grace paid to him and his associates were virtually paid to his Lord. Paul was foremost in service on land, as he had been at sea. He showed by practical example that it was never beneath true dignity to stoop to any useful service. His helpfulness was businesslike as well as religious. His unselfishness was exhibited in devotion to others rather than to himself. He taught and healed in the name of Christ. It was the mission of Christianity to heal both body and soul. Real loss no opportunity of making the gospel known. Publius had command of the island with all its resources, yet a trouble had entered his household which neither power nor wealth could overcome. He was as impotent to secure relief from disease which threatened his father's life as was the poorest or weakest inhabitant of the island.

II. Brought reward for kindness. Amid all the perplexities of Paul's career the purpose of God, vital, intelligent and unconquerable, was being carried out, sometimes by deliverance from trial and sometimes by patient endurance. This portion of history clearly illustrates the provision of the human in the execution of the divine plans. Publius befriended Paul, and was in return himself abundantly blessed. The obscure governor of Malta, because of his connection with Christianity, has a record in the sacred book. He lodged a few Christians and treated them with courtesy. He received as a recompense the restoration of his father's health. The conduct of the Maltese manifested the good in heathenism. The miracles performed through Paul manifested the power of Christianity. The joy which came to the shipwrecked company because of their escape from death at sea was followed by the depressing consciousness of utter loss of all their possessions. Their reception at Malta made it possible for them to escape death from starvation. The people of Malta began with simple, unaffected kindness. When occasion arose, the superstition of their hearts became evident. As heather they had a conviction of the retributive justice of God. They made religious deductions from ordinary facts. The insufficient creed of natural religion is seen in their extremes of joy and grief, first declaring Paul a criminal and then a god. Their decisions were

WHY NOT BUILD THAT MANURE PIT—NOW?
Under Average Conditions Farmyard Manure is Worth \$2 Per Ton—By Allowing the Manure to Lie Around the Yard in a Loose Heap for Several Months Its Value May Be Reduced by as Much as \$1—Are You Losing or Saving That \$1?

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



Throwing the manure out of the stable window and letting it lie there exposed to the weather is an exceedingly wasteful practice. When manure is not spread on the land as soon as removed from the stable, it should be stored in a properly constructed manure pit.

It sometimes happens, however, that for some reason or another the manure has to be removed from the stable, and it is not possible to spread it right away. When this is the case the practice on too many farms is to throw it out of the stable window and let it lie in the yard, just as it has fallen in a loose heap, where through fermentation and leaching it loses the greater part of the fertilizing elements it had when first made. In an experiment carried on in the States to find how much fertility in dollars and cents was lost in this way, it was found that a ton of horse manure that had \$2.80 worth of fertilizing constituents in it when it was made had only \$1.05 worth at the end of five months after being allowed to lie in a loose pile exposed to the weather. In another experiment a certain quantity of manure was allowed to lie in a loose heap exposed to the leaching action of the rain and an equal quantity of the same manure was kept in a manure pit in a firm compact mass, the floor of the pit being made of cement, so that none of the fertilizing elements could leach away. After a certain time the two piles were analyzed and it was found that the loose pile only yielded 7 1/2 tons of manure, while the pile that was kept compact and moist yielded 10 tons of manure. The loose pile, moreover, only contained 64 pounds of nitrogen, while the compact pile contained 108 pounds of nitrogen.

That is to say that in the loose pile there was a loss of \$6.40 worth of fertility. This, coupled with the fact that a horse, steer or a milk cow will produce from \$20 to a milk cow of manure a year, and that if this manure is not properly taken care of as much as 1/2 or 2/3 of the fertilizing value of the manure will be lost, emphasizes the advisability of making a proper manure pile, so that the unavoidable loss of the elements of fertility that the manure contains may be reduced to a minimum. The chief thing is to have it water-tight. We have seen many good manure pits,

with the floor made only of well-burned clay. A pit made of stones is excellent, and can be made very cheaply on farms where stones are abundant. Concrete will, however, make an ideal pit, and its durability will, in the long run, more than make up for the initial expenditure. Having the pit just outside the stable window, as shown in the illustrations, is very convenient, though where several stables have to be cleaned it will probably be better to have the pit entirely removed from any of the buildings.

The manure pit shown in the illustration is made of concrete. It is perhaps more elaborate than many farmers would care to build, but it many milch cows are kept or many steers fattened during the winter, and if the manure has to be kept in a pile a pit of this kind will pay for itself many times over in the course of a few years. The mixture should consist of one part of cement to two and one-half parts of sand, and four parts of stones. The footings of the pit should be carried below the frost line to prevent heaving and possible cracking of the cement. The pit is 2 ft. 8 in. deep and 24 ft. long by 19 ft. wide. It would be suitable where ten or twelve head of cattle are kept.

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

colony by injecting with an oil can or small syringe a little bisulphide of carbon, kerosene or gasolene into the nest. All these substances, however, are inflammable, and precautions must be taken there against the danger of fire. Carbosul is equally as effective as bisulphide of carbon and is non-inflammable, almost odorless and non-poisonous.

Fire is a master, a servant, an element of the earth, a prerogative of man, an attribute of God. All the lower animals, with their splendid instincts, cannot make a fire, for, if they could, the world long ago would have been burned up because of the greed of their appetites.

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

TROUBLED BY ANTS?
Here Are Some Tips On How to Get Rid of Them.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends, where it can be safely used, a syrup poisoned with arsenate of soda. The formula for this syrup is one pound of sugar dissolved in a quart of water to which should be added 125 grains of arsenate of soda. This mixture is boiled and strained and on cooling is used to moisten sponges which are placed into the nests. The insects collect the syrup and convey it to their nests so that the whole colony is ultimately poisoned. Although this method has been found effective it should be remembered that the arsenate of soda is poisonous to human beings and to animals as well as to ants, and that its use must be safeguarded by the greatest precautions.

Poisons are dangerous to use around the home and should always be avoided where possible. If troubled with ants in pantries and particularly in the icebox where the use of poison or kerosene is out of the question, just try the simple method which the Agricultural Department has not heard of, and very likely will scoff at. Try it, however, and if the ants depart there will be no complaints to offer. Moreover, the remedy is practically free.

Cleaning up and keeping clean is necessary. No remedy will be effective if garbage is thrown in the coal hod in the kitchen or kept standing about in uncovered receptacles. A good neighbor and enthusiastic amateur gardener, on hearing that ants were overhauling the pantry, called with an armful of hickory leaves, which he said his father had always used, and bottom of the refrigerator to drive ants away. Nothing was expected from such a simple suggestion, particularly when many "sure cures" had been tried without success. The suggestion was followed, however, and all the ants departed at once. Since that time hickory leaves have been kept in the ice-box during the summer, which has been entirely free from the attacks of ants.

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

the Lord. I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me. Our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel. The way into the holiest of all was not yet made manifest, while as the tabernacle was yet standing. He is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us. The veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom. Straight is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. Thou wilt show me the path of life in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore.

—THE—
Quiet Hour
FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE
COMFORT ONE ANOTHER.
"Comfort one another. For the way is often dreary, And the feet are often dary, And the heart is very sore, There is heavy burden bearing, When it seems that none are caring, And we half forget that ever we were glad."
"Comfort one another. With the hand-clasp close and tender, And the look of friendly eyes, Do not waste with grace unspoken, While life's daily bread is broken— Gentle speech is oft like manna from the skies."

A NEW AND LIVING WAY.
Cain went out from the presence of the Lord. Your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you. Without holiness, no man shall see

God? There are wrecks on every shore gathering up the fragments and the bottom of the sea is richer than the land. There was a fire the other day in "Society" and a flutter among the flunkies. A lady of title renounced the world, sold her estate and jewelry, charged her servants, made provision for her bare necessities, spent her money in a hospital and orphanage in a poor village in Ireland. She herself occupies a cottage on five shillings a week, cooks her own food, and makes her own bed. What is this but Christ? "A fire goeth before Him, and it is very tempestuous round about Him." will not fear Thee and have Thee in reverence. Our God is a consuming fire.

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

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—
Butter, choice dairy ... \$ 0.35 \$ 0.38
Do., creamery priats ... 0.25 0.41
Eggs, new-laid, doz ... 0.40 0.45

Live Poultry—
Turkeys, lb. ... 0.18 0.20
Do., spring ... 0.22 0.26
Fowl, lb. ... 0.11 0.14
Geece, spring, ... 0.12 0.14
Ducklings, lb. ... 0.12 0.14
Spring chickens, lb. ... 0.14 0.15

Dressed Poultry—
Turkeys, lb. ... 0.20 0.25
Do., spring ... 0.25 0.38
Fowl, lb. ... 0.16 0.18
Geece, spring ... 0.16 0.18
Ducklings, lb. ... 0.15 0.17
Squabs, per dozen ... 3.50

Fruits—
Pears, basket, ... 0.40 0.60
Apples, per bbl ... 3.00 4.50
Snow apples, 11-qt. bkt. ... 0.30 0.50
Crab apples, 11-qt. bkt. ... 0.40 0.60

Vegetables—
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt. ... 0.30 0.40
Do., green, per bush. ... 0.20 0.30
Beets, per bush. ... 0.80 1.00
Carrots, per bush. ... 0.80 1.00
Turnips, per bush. ... 0.65 0.75
Parsnips, per bush. ... 0.90 1.00
Onions, per 75-lb. bag. ... 2.80 2.75
Cabbages, per dozen ... 0.60 0.80
Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag. ... 1.00 2.00

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$ 95 \$11.00
Do., hindquarters ... 11.50 13.00
Carcasses, choice ... 11.00 12.00
Do., common ... 10.00 10.50
Veal, common, cwt. ... 8.50 10.50
Do., medium ... 11.50 13.50
Do., prime ... 16.00 17.00
Heavy hogs ... 11.50 12.50
Shop hogs ... 15.50 16.50
Abattoir hogs ... 16.00 17.00
Mutton, heavy ... 10.00 12.00
Do., light ... 14.00 16.00
Lamb, spring, lb. ... 0.18 0.20

SUGAR MARKET.
Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:
Royal Acadia, granulated 100 lbs. 6.01
Lantic, granulated ... 12.00 8.73
Redpath, granulated ... 8.69 8.11
St. Lawrence, granulated 100 lbs. 8.11
Dominion granulated, 140 lbs. 8.01
St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbs. 8.01
Lantic, Blue Star, 100 lbs. 8.01
No. 1 yellow, 100 lbs. 7.51
Dark yellow, 100 lbs. 7.71
10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags.
20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags.
An 11-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK
Prices held steady, despite the liberal receipts, and hogs were slightly lighter.
Export, cattle, choice ... \$8.00 \$5.50
Butcher cattle, choice ... 7.25 7.75
Do., medium ... 6.50 7.00
Do., common ... 5.40 5.95
Butcher cows, choice ... 6.50 7.00
Do., medium ... 5.35 6.25
Do., canners ... 3.50 4.25
Do., bulls ... 5.00 7.00
Feeding steers ... 6.00 6.75
Stocking choice ... 5.80 6.00
Do., light ... 4.50 5.25
Milkers, choice, each ... 50.00 115.00
Springers ... 50.00 115.00
Sheep, ewes ... 7.50 8.25
Lucks and culls ... 5.00 6.00
Lamb, 11 ... 11.00 11.25
Hogs, fed and watered, 11 ... 35.00
Calves ... 5.00 11.25

OTHER MARKETS
WINNIEPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Wheat— Open High Low Close
Oct. ... 1.85 1/4 1.86 1/4 1.82 1/4 1.82 3/4
Nov. ... 1.78 1/4 1.81 1/4 1.77 1/4 1.77 1/4
Dec. ... 1.81 1/4 1.84 1/4 1.80 1/4 1.80 1/4
Oats—
Oct. ... 0.39 1/2 0.41 1/2 0.39 1/2 0.39 1/2
Nov. ... 0.41 1/2 0.42 1/2 0.40 1/2 0.40 1/2
Dec. ... 0.41 1/2 0.42 1/2 0.40 1/2 0.40 1/2
Barley—
Oct. ... 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25
Nov. ... 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50
Dec. ... 2.48 2.48 2.48 2.48 2.48
Rye—
Oct. ... 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70
Nov. ... 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70
Dec. ... 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70

MILWAUKEE GRAIN MARKET.
Minneapolis—Wheat—December, \$1.91; May, \$1.88 3/4; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.85 to \$1.97; No. 1 northern, \$1.80 to \$1.94; No. 2 northern, \$1.85 to \$1.92; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 95c to \$1.00; No. 3 white, 95c to \$1.00; Flour—Fancy patents, \$100; first and second clears unchanged. Bran, 52c to 62c.
DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.
Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.90 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.87 1/2 to \$1.89 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.80 1/2 to \$1.84 1/2; December, \$1.87 1/2 asked.
Hulled—On track, \$2.71 1/2; October, \$2.76; November, \$2.70; December, \$2.62 1/2; May, \$2.70 1/2.
THE CHEESE MARKETS.
Woodstock, Ont.—At to-day's meeting of the Woodstock Cheese Board 1,430 boxes are offered; 21 1/2c bid; no sales.
Madoc, Ont.—At the regular meeting of the Madoc Cheese Board 602 boxes were offered; all sold at 22 1/2c.
If you are going to combine business and pleasure don't be careless and lose the combination.

HE...
It was true that...
a word to her in...
the rectory, but she...
she knew that her...
addressing her be...
avoid any referenc...
on the beach. With...
gentleman he had...
share for any emb...
quite understood...
way off to the...
read her uncle and...
and it made her ar...
Still she approach...
place slowly, scar...
chapter as he ran...
onally turning off...
or pick a flower.
They reached the...
its moss-grown th...
Archway upon the...
be quick.
"Perhaps I'll be...
piously.
But he had not go...
with its panels...
was ajar, and whic...
of muffled axes...
entered the hall...
Heater Warren h...
the shutters, and...
into the vast...
massive beams of...
exquisite carving...
pure gold—still...
traits, all the...
obtained. The...
down on the floor...
man in silks and...
in armor and...
with parchment...
half obscured by...
king's ransom as...
yet left to the...
man who had...
acted in the...
man in armor...
in armor and...
ed, depended a...
and on the m...
the dust, a...
with the...
Signa had...
palace in reman...
many a German...
Swiss...
some...
tried to laugh...
away on her...
seemed like a...
ly she glanc...
altar; but...
there was a...
precious value...
She tried to...
only manage a...
"Here we are at...
said; but Arch...
swell in the...
"Isn't it grand...
Signa liked...
the staircase...
acted in the...
up to it, ran...
painted window...
numberless...
"I don't know...
Warren" she...
might wonder...
The place...
The...
Archibald...
seemed like...
"No," he...
wanted the...
ought to be...
try," and...
ing from the...
lofty room. It...
a banquet hall...
The other...
as a falling...
its magnific...
Stained win...
magnificent...
which a...
nounced...
sense of...
long table...
of bronze...
since f...
bouquet...
now perhaps...
"This is...
"We shall...
Archibald...
do." "New...
and...
"Jolly...
she said...
can't...
No...
logical...
from...
the...
star...
Signa...
ent...
ent and...
before...
as...
laboratory...
"My...
dom...
clear...
with...
FREE...
JOHN...
201 Hallam Bu...