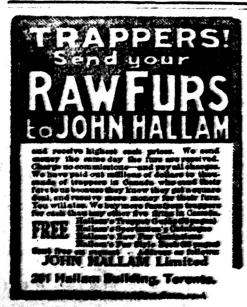
World's Temperance Sunday.-Rom 14: 13-15: 3.

Commentary.—I. Christian temper-Mes (vs. 13-21). 13. Judge this rather We are called upon to consider well what our attitude toward others should be, and to regulate our conduct in harmony with the preceding verses. We are accountable to God for our course in life, but that very responsibility places us under obligation to act in such a way that we shall not lead others astray by our opinions or actions. Stumblingblock-A proper regard for others will move one to avoid every word and act that would have a tendency to cause them to stumble or hinder them in the way to heaven. "Love is a higher principle than liberty, and self-denial a nobler Joy that self-indulgence." 14. I know -Paul speaks with positive assurance. Nothing unclean of itself-Reference is made here to articles of food, as is nown by the following verse. Peter's vision on the housetop indicated that distinctions in meat had been put away (Acts 10 :15). To him that esteemeth, etc.—The conscience of a weak brother may dec'are to him that a certain kind of food is forbidden, and he should not violate his conscience by eating it. "Mistaken conscience calls for correction by better light, but never by violation." 15. Be grieved with thy meat-If one's course is knowingly a brief to another, that course should be altered, for a stumbling-block is being placed in a weak brother's way, Not charitably-It is not fulfilling the law of love when a Christian knowingly does things which his brother believes to be a wrong. Destroy him not-The up his neighbor in faith and love. 3. Christian is to be a help, and not a hindrance, to others in the way of tle adds force to his exhortation by life. If his course, in itself lawful, is a hindrance to weaker Christians. he should change it rather than discourage them. "If Christ gave up his life for them, we can certainly give up our petty rights for them."-Tor-1ey. 16. Your good-That which you esteem to be right and which, in itself, is right. Evil spoken of Be right and do right, but try to act that your course will also appear to be right. The good that persons do is often in large part destroyed by their tailure to shun the very appearance of evil.

17. The kingdom of God. The es-

sence of true religion in its inward and its outward elements. Is not meat and drink. The kingdom does not inhere in distinctions in food and drink. Righteousness-A condition. of moral uprightness and integrity which is produced by divine power. Peace-The accompaniment of the change by which one is pardoned and regenerated, Joy in the Holy Ghost -This joy comes as a result of the work of grace wrought in the heart by Holy Spirit. These gifts are infinitely superior to the rights one may have with regard to eating and drinking. 18. These things-Righteouszess, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. approved of men-Not only has he consciousness that he is acceptable to God, but men also recognize that he is right in heart and life. 19. Which make for peace-Instead of contending for non-essentials and for what we may call our rights, let us obey the law of love and practice righteousness. Edify another-Let it be our effort to build up one another in righteousness and truth. 29. Destroy not the work of God-The work of grace in a human heart constitutes that person God's workmanship, which must not be injured by insisting upon one's liberty in eating and drinking. It is evil -Although all things are pure from evil in themselves, yet there is evil to the man that eats with damage to his brother.-Whedon. 21. It is good-It is right and honorable. Neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, etc.-No one has a right to make use of a privilege which will bring moral or spiritual loss to another. The use of strong drink is forbidden by the scriptures, both because of its injury to the drinker and its influence upon others. in perfect agreement with the injunctions of scripture, with respect to strong drink, are the demands of right reason. Any one who is observant, and studies the relation of the liquor habit to family life, business, morality and religion, must reach the conclusion that indulgence in intoxicants is wicked and destructive. There are those who claim that they have a right to drink, and it is wholy their own affair, but their influence is telling injuriously upon others, and thus both the drinker is injured and those who follow his example. Then also it must be admitted that he who uses intoxicants is doing an injury to those end at upon him, not only

by his example, but by robbing them II. Faith and conduct (vs. 22, 23). 22. Hast thou faith- The possession of faith is in reality not questioned, as the Revised Version proves. The existence of faith in the person addressed is freely granted. The faith here mentioned is justifying faith. and it leads its possessor to have clear and settled convictions regarding his personal conduct. Have it to thyself before God-Thou hast a right persuasion concerning thy Christian liberty: and I advise thee to hold that persuasion steadfastly with respect to thyself in the sight of God.—Clarke.



Now what stronger, clearer faith thou hast in Christ alone, by which thou seest that these eccupies are no proper part of Christianity, so have it to thyself and God as to hurt nobody else.—Whedon, Happy is he, etc.— He who has justifying faith and sees clearly what duty is, is happy in acting in harmony with his convictions. His conduct is in full accord with his faith and his conscience. He does not condemn himself for doing what he is certain is right. 23. He that doubteth -He who is weak in his faith. and consequently, weak in his cenvictions of duty and privilege. Is damned -Is condemned. Whatsoever is not of faith is sin-The Christian's life is one of faith. It is by faith that he retains the divine favor, for without faith it is impossible to please

God. He who takes a course that to

him is doubtful is bringing condemnation upon himself. III. Helpfulness to others (vs. 1-3). Strong-In this passage some Christians are classed as strong and others as weak. The strong are they whose faith in God and whose perception of duty and privilege lead them to settled and definite convictions. They are conscientious, and yet they do not allow mere notions or non-essentials to have the weight of law or conviction of duty. Ought to bear the infirmities of the weak-It is the Christian's duty to be charitable and to exercise forbearance. The strong can not brush away with a word the scruples from the minds of the weak. They are to bear with the weak and lovingly help them into a richer experience in grace. The strong will grow in grace by being helpful to the weak. Not to please ourselves-The temptation will come to the strong to go forward in their Christian lives and in the affairs of the church without heeding the wishes' and scruples of the

weak, but the exhortation is to avoid

that course. We are to resist the temp-

tation. For his good to edification-

The Christian is urged to help build

Christ pleased not Himself-The apos-

presenting the example of Christ. As

it is written-The quotation is from

Psa. 63.9. The apostle in making use of this quotation proves to us that Christ is referred to in the passage Questions.-Who wrote this epistle? To what class of Christians did he write it? What subjects are treated in this lesson? To whom is every one accountable? In what respects is the exercise of Christian charity recommended? What kind of judging is forbidden? What kind is urged? What regard is to be paid to the conscience of another? What elements of the kingdom of God are mentioned? What law of abstinence is here taught? What

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

bearing has this lesso n upon temper-

Topic.-Applied Christianity. 1. Revealing personal godliness.

II. Imitating Christ's example.

I. Revealing personal godliness. Christianity projects a personal kingdom, whose subjects are governed in their entire life by the power it introtetween master and servant, it includes all activities and relationships that it is capable of apprehending and voluntarily accepting and obeying the perfect will of God. Paul taught that the spirit in which certain actions are performed or self-denial practised. rather than the things themselves, constitutes real Christian living. Christianity puts all things into their proper relations, giving prominence to those things which are of superior importance. It bases every duty upon a divine foundation. It is satisfied with no standard but that of love. It does not attain its ideal when certain decrees have been obeyed, but only when certain experiences have been evoked. A merely legal system which be complete with formally correct conduct, but a vital religion demands a godly character. Among the Roman Christians there was great stylfe about small matters. Paul was compelled to meet it. Differences of opinion respecting festivals to be observed and of abstinence from foods were certain to arise in communities composed of Jews of every sect and Gentiles of every race. There were wide differences in temperaments and attainments among converts. Antagonistic parties were formed, the legal and the spiritual, or the conservative and the literal, or as Paul distinguished them, the strong and the weak. Each refused liberty to the other. A recognition of the Lord's authority, a desire to execute the Lord's will, and a confession of his goodness characterized both parties. While there was good in each, there was the manifestation of evil on both sides. A spirit of uncharitableness was evident in the judgment of both. Paul labored to show that in connection with their differences there were glorious possibilities of maintaining a Christian spirit and of growing up into Christlikeness. His teaching was clear and decisive. The members of Christ's kingdom were urged to keep its laws with a and the ultimate moral perfection of the world. Paul appealed to honor, are run down. conscience and brotherly feelings in a way equivalent to a command. He set forth a general principle, making prevent garget. The molasses melta it the duty of every Christian scrupulously to avoid all things which had a them against invasion of germs. If tendency to lead others to sin and to

mind of others to determine the motive of action. II. Imitating Christ's example. Paul wanted none to suffer bondage, nor yet did he permit their liberty in Christ to be harmful to their brethren and so become a reproach before the world. He made his position clear by distinguishing between what was fundamental in religion and what was temporary. He endeavored to engage them in the higher affairs of the kingdom in order that petty details might sink into their rightful insignificance.

please others for their good and their

edification, thus promoting their

spiritual and eternal good. By bearing

with their infirmities, acknowledging

their excellencies and seeking their

good, such duties were fulfilled. Paul

mtaintained that no man had sufficient knowledge of the mind of the Master

to determine the standard of action,

and not sufficient knowledge of the

He laid down three principles sufficient to meet any differences between them as Christian brethren, the law of Christian charity, of self-lenial and of Christian helpfulness. He vrged that the strong should prove their strength by gentleness, and their liberty by self-sacrifice. He made the example of Christ an example to them, teaching that the Christian life should not be merely an abstinence from evil, but a positive doing of what was good; and, further, that making others happy was one of the best manifestations of true piety and closest imitation of Christ's example of loving service. Paul would have all men remember that they are members of one great family and should act as such. governing their judgment of one another with the thought of a higher judgment before which all must pass.

Best Liniment of All Destroys Every Pain But Never Burns

"How thankful we are to get hold of such a wonderful household remedy as Nerviline," writes Mrs. E. P. Lamontagne from her home near Wetaskawin. Alberta. "In this far-away section, far away from a doctor or druggist, every family needs a good supply of liniment. Nerviline is the best of all. It destroys every pain, but never burns. We use Nerviline in a score of ways. If it's rheumatism, aching back, pain in the side, sciatica or stiff neck,-you can laugh at them if you have lots of Nerviline handy. For earache, toothache or cramps J don't think anything could act more quickly. For a general all-round pain remedy I can think of nothing more valuable and speedy to cure than Nerviline.'

The above letter is convincing- it tells how reliable and trusty this oldtime remedy is. Nerviline for forty years has been a household word in Canada. Scarcely a home in Canada you can find without Nerviline. Every community has its living examples of the wonderful curative properties of Nerviline which will cure pains and aches anywhere in the joints or muscles. It's penetrating, soothing, warming and safe for young and old to use. Get the large 50c family size bottle; it's the most economical. Small trial size 25c at any dealer's anywhere.



There are many important matters to be attended to by the shepherd in the fall, and if he makes mistakes in such work he will have to pay the penalty in what he is apt to call "bad luck," but which is only pad manage-

"Spoiled bags" are common, and a great source of trouble and loss, and duces and applies to the inner nature. we find that most of them trace to Its service involves a personal relation | the weaning time. Many would-be shepherds seem to think that a lamb should wean itself, that the ewe needs within its sphere. It is the preroga- no special care at the time, and that tive of the spiritual nature of man udder troubles will subside after a while, so that there will be no further trouble at a subsequent lambing time. This is all wrong.

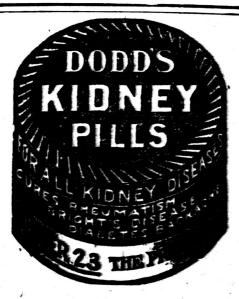
It is best to wean the lambs when they have nursed from four and a half to five months. The ewes need a rest after nursing that long, and the lambs will do better if weaned and well fed to get them started toward final fattening or full development for breeding.

Wean the lambs once for all and be done with it. It is a pad mistake to let weaned lambs, or pigs, go back to their dams in a day or two to strip the acumulated milk. Such milk often is deadly poison. It is so in the case of the sow, and to a certain extent also as regards the ewe. The lambs may get a backset if allowed to drink such milk. Little pigs offen are killed outright.

Put the ewes on bare pasture and withhold all milk-stimulating feed. In twenty-four hours or so collect the ewes and strip out enough milk from each udder to make it soft. In two daps repeat the process, again in three and again in five days. That should suffice. In some cases, however, one has to make frequent examinations. and see to it that garget is not caused by leaving milk to elot and decompose. That is the common cause of garget, and in the worst form the disease is contagious.

Isolate a ewe that has a bad attack of garget. If she recovers-for gangrene may follow and often is fatallet her go to the butcher when fat. Cull out all ewes that have had anything wrong with their udders, or that have been unable to raise one lamb. or that have had no milk, or proved 'cross mothers; it does not pay to reculling-out time also reject all ewes that have broken mouths. The fattest ewe at weaning time may be the view to their own moral perfection poorest one to keep. The thin ewes usually have been good milkers and

Coating the udder with blackstrap molasses at weaning time helps to and runs down over the teats, sealing garget starts, give the ewe four ounces of Epsom salts in warm water,



WHEN YOU ARE PLANNING A NEW BARN

Fresh Air and Abundance of Light Essentials Beware of Damoness Pian of Horse Stable to Accomodate Fifteen Head.

modation of the live stock in the winter does not receive the consideration it deserves. No one would think of keeping dairy cattle out of doors, all winter, but many farmers—especially in the West, keep their horses out all winter long and allow them to rustle pretty well for themselves. Although horses can stand a great deal of cold; and if they have the shelter of a few trees and receive sufficient food they will come through the winter fairly well, it is better to keep them in during the night. In the day it does no harm-good in fact-to let them all in one direction-towards the outstretch their legs in a field or a large

The stable where the animals are kept at night must be well ventilated and well lighted. Sometimes we find horses that have been allowed out all day stabled at night in a small barn without windows or any kind of door. The natural result is that the moisture from the breath and bodies of the animals condenses, and the walls and ceiling of the stable become coated with frost. The horses get heated up when confined in such close quarters, and the air becomes | vitiated through being breathed over and over again, and disease and sickness follow in the natural course of

The building in which horses are kept need not be warm-in fact, if it is too warm there is danger of them getting cold when turned out during the day time-but it must be dry and free from draughts. Horses cannot be expected to work well in the summer damp, evil-smelling stable.

Fresh air ranks with sunlight as one of the prime necessities in any building for housing live stock. Foul air is certain to 1 cause disease. A stable lacking in proper ventilation is neither sanitary nor comfortable. Even dairy cattle can stand cold, but no class of stock will thrive in damp, badly ventilated quartes. SYSTEM OF VENTILATION.

The first thing to decide upon then, when one is planning a stable is the system of ventilation. In a good system of ventilation no animal should be in a direct draft, but at the same '0 time no animal should be in a corner where the fresh air .0 does not circulate, or from which the foul air is not carried off. The currents of air should be all in one direction -that is away from the cold walls and towards the outlets.

There are two systems of ventilation—the King and the Rutherford systems In the King system the fresh air comes in at the ceiling and the foul air goes out at the floor. In the Rutherford system the fresh air comes in at the door and the foul air goes out at the ceiling.

Although the King system provides a somewhat warmer stable, the air is not so pure as in the Rutherford system, so that, everything considered the latter is to be preferred. In this through a number of small openings in the open sides. and so distributed that it will diffuse throughout all parts of the stable. Usually one outlet is provided for every four inlets.

Eight square inches of inlet should be allowed for each cow and ten or twelve square inches for each horse. It is not advisable to make the inlets larger than six by eight inches. They should be placed along the walls so that they will distribute the fresh air as far as possible through the entire stable. The currents of air should be lets. It is best, therefore, to have the cutlets in the centre of the building and flues extending up through the loft above the roof.

The air breathed by animals contains a considerable quantity of moistoo long in contact with a cold wail ventilation, and with a tightly fitting or ceiling, the moisture will be de much labor in feeding hay. posited, and unless the walls are particularly well insulated, will freeze. sible almost to prevent hoar frost between the inner and outer walls.

walls, to have the inner walls lined of the large roller door. with wood.

They should have as few angles and necessary that the doors of the foul

On many farms the stabling accom- system the fresh air is brought in much danger of snow or rain beating

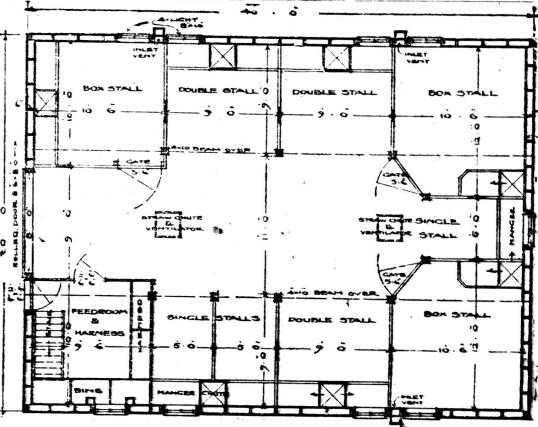
The stable whose plan is given in the illustration is intended primarily for housing horses, but it can be adapted for keeping both horses and cattle by changing a few of the interior fittings. It is forty feet long

by thirty feet wide. There are three single stalls and three double stalls and three loose boxes, so that it will accommodate fifteen horses if two horses are kept

in each of the loose boxes. The double stalls are nine feet wide, wide enough to allow a division to be put in if single stalls are preferred. The three single stalls are five feet wide, and two of the box stalls are ten feet six inches by twelve feet, the third being ten feet by ten feet. All stalls and boxes are ture. If this moist-laden air is kept equipped with mangers connected by a chute to the loft above, thus saving

Down the centre is a driveway so that a wagon can be driven right For this reason the construction of into the stable if required. The feed the walls is important. It is impos- room and harness room are conveniently placed in one corner and are from forming on walls-especially if connected with the loft above by they are formed of straw or concrete chutes, so that there is no trouble in -unless there is a dead air space carrying the feed downstairs. The small outside door in the feed room It is always advisable, no matter is intended to be used as an enwhat material is used to build the trance to avoid unnecessary opening

The ventilation of the stable is The outlets should be not less than | well provided for. The fresh air insixteen inches in diameter—twenty- lets are placed at the corners of the four inches for preference. The flues box stalls and the outlets are made should be built of two ply lumber by combination foul air outlets and with tar paper between to make them straw chutes, which are located in if they are kept confined in a dark, as airtight and warm as possible. the centre of the stable. It is very



urns as possible, and be carried air outlets which open into the loft bove the ridge in the form of upola. It is better to have the side of the cupola open rather than cove: ed with stats, and if its roof is car ied weil over the walls there is not

be kept firmly closed when they are not being used as straw chutes, or the ventilation system will not work to best advantage. -Canadian Country

and follow with half a teaspoonful each of powdered saltpeter and pokercot twice daily, in water, and increase the dose if found necessary. Bathe the udder with hot water three times a day, and after wiping dry each time, rub in gently a mixture of one part each of turpenune, and fluid extracts of poke root and belladonna leaves, and eight parts of warm lard or sweet oil.

If the udder turns purple, start at once rubbing in mercurial olutment once daily, and, if necessary, use it twice daily. It usually will prevent when the udder becomes discolored. If a ewe persists in giving a flow of milk at weaning time, rub in a mixture of equal parts of camphorated oil and fluid and extract of belladonna leaves twice daily, as that will tend to check milk secretion.

Another error in shepherding at this times of the year is to allow the ewes, after weaning, to go into the winter. season in a thin, weak condition. 'Flush" them after weaning by allowing rich pasture, cabbage roots, or come off, while soil will. This disease other green feed, and a mixture of is also called russet scab and Rhizocwhole oats and wheat bran. Do not tonia. It is best not to save affected feed heavily at first. Gradually build | potatoes for seed. up the ewes before and through the mating season, and see to it that the ram is similarly fed. More and stronger lambs result from flushing. and the ewes also winter better. It tain such ewes for breeding. At this is also important to put the weaped lambs on to new, clean grass .- A. S. Alexander, M. D. C., in Prairie Farm and Home.

That green torage crops lower the cost of pork production materially is demonstrated by experiments at the IF YOUR THROAT IS HUSKY Gbio Experimental Station. Alfalfa, clover, rape and bluegrass are adapted to hog pasturing. In one experiment lasting 11 weeks in midsummer clover rasture replaced 71 pounds of corn in every 100 pounds gain made by the hogs. Rape replaced 64 pounds. All these hogs received corn in addition to pasture. They made cheaper gains than those fed only grain in dry lot. ent with Catarrhozone-it cures begrowth and has a long grazing season. An acre will usually supply green feed for three months for 30 hogs weighing about 100 pounds. Since bluegrass is susceptible to drouth, it has its greatest value for early spring use.

Wisdom in farming to-day means living must plan his career the same Smaller sizes 25c and 50c, sold everyas any other business man would do. He must decide what crops can be most profitably produced on the land he occupies and then study how to

not only pay for his time and labor, but interest on the capital invested. It is hardly necessary to say that to do this permanency of location is very important. In the large majority of cases every move means an economic

and protection against flies. The animals will not graze during the warm part of the day unless they are very hungry.

little larger to form on the potato are absolutely free from epiates and stems, and no potatoes form on the injurious drugs and cannot possibly rocts. The reason is that this disease do harm to the youngest child. They closes up the pores in the stem so are sold by medicine dealers or by the starch made in the leaves cannot mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. go back to the roots to form potatoes. Fotatoes affected with this disease Ont. have small spots on the surface, made up of germ masses, that look like a little soil stuck on the surface. The difference comes out when one tries to remove the spots. They do not

A good, reliable, intelligent farm hand is worth keeping, even if you have to pay several dollars a month above ordinary wages for his services.

The poorest potatoes in the basket set the price for the entire bushel.

Sweet clover is a poor land crop; affalfa requires a deep, rich soil to do

CATARRH MAY BE STARTING

A weak or irritated throat is the first step towards Catarrh. Everything depends on your remedy. A cough mixture slips quickly over the weak spots, drops into the stomach and does little but harm cause it gets right at the trouble. You inhale Catarrhozone, breathe in the vapor of healing balsams that strengthen and restore the weak throat tistues. You'll never have colds or coughs. Throat trouble and Catarrh will disappear with the use of Catarrhozone. Get the large dollar outfit that the man who tills the soil for a two months and is guaranteed to cure. which includes the inhaler, it lasts where.

Kigg-Miss Antique has a horror of

BABY'S OWN TABLET USED TEN YEARS

Mrs. C. E. Stilwell, Winthrope, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Live stock will need shade, water Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good for my little ones that I always keep a box in the house." Mrs. Stilwell is one of thousands of mothers who always keep the Tablets on hand. Once a The little potato disease causes mother has used them for her little gangrene and death which threatens little potatoes the size of a pea or a ones she would use nothing else. They Williams Medicine Co., Brockville,



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showing her age. Wage is that why but the price of a bun is still con-Bread prices are fixed by bakers, grow these crops cheaply, and to she tries to cover it up with a coat of troiled by magistrates. -Wall Street

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Journal

Heavy hogs ...

Lambs, Spring, lb.