Growing Stronger.-Lune 2: 46-52; 2 Peter 1: 5-8.

Commentary.-I. The boy Jesus at Jerussiem (vs. 42-bs). 42. When he was tweive years olu-At the age of twelve years the Jewish boy became a "son of the law," and was under requirement to obey the law fully, and was under obligation to attend the principal feaste at Jerusalem. We have no record that Jesus had previ-

ously attended a Passover feast. After the custom of the feast-Jewish males of tweive years of age and upward were expected to attend the Passover feast and others, and were to bring an offering to the Lord. 43. Had fulfilled the days—The Passover feast lasted seven days (Exod. 12: 15; Deut. 16: 3). As they returned—It was customary for those attending the feasts at Jerusalem to travel in large companies or caravans, for safety from robbers and for companionship. The children and Younger persons walked in groups, while the older ones rode upon beasts of burden. Knew not of it-It does not prove that the parents were lacking in care for Jesus, that he was left behind without their knowledge From the customs of the times, and from the wisdom and trustworthiness of Jesus it is not strange that Joseph and Mary passed on with the company, supposing that Jesus was among the youths of the caravan. 44. A day's journey-A day's journey was ordinarily about twenty or twenty-five miles, but it is probable that the first day's journey out of Jerusalem was six or eight miles, since travellers often encamped the first night within sight of the starting point, when setting out on a long journey. The traditional place of this encampment is Beeroth, a few miles north of Jerusalem. They sought him—Families would naturally come together at the close of the day's journey and at this time the absence of Jesus was discovered. Kinsfolk-Relatives. 45, Found him not-There was a divine purpose in this incident. There grew out of it an unfolding to Joseph and Mary of the nature of Jesus.

46. After three days—An idlom for "on the third day"; one day for their departure, one for their return and one for the search. They found him-Jerusalem was crowded with people packed into a small area, and they had none of the means to which we would at once look for assistance in searching for a lost child in a great city. In the temple-Joseph and Mary evidently knew where they would be most likely to find him. Jesus was probably in one of the porches of the court of the women, where the schools of the rabbis were held. In the midst of the doctors—Teachers of law. Jewish rabbis. Some of the greatest doctors in Jewish history lived at about this was there as an inquirer in the sense that he was asking questions, and his questions and answers were of a kind that indicated his superiority in intel-

47. Astonished-"Amazed".-R. V.

A strong world having in it the thought of being "struck with admir-The doctors of the law Ind never known of one so young being It is dependent upon conditions, and so deeply versed in the law as was His knowledge of the law and the prophets was such as to impress deeply even the Jewish rabbis... We can not conceive of Jesus being other than humble and modest in all this discussion in the temple. 48. amazed—Joseph and Mary looked on with a half glad astonishment, as they is the word of Ged. Truth assimilated saw the boy Jesus thus engaged. The is the true nourishment of the soul. worlds of the angel, of the shepherds "The words that I speak unto you, and of Simeon were already being ver- they are spirit, and they are life." It ified in part before their eyes. Why is also the great means of spiritual hast thou thus dealt with us From defense (Matt. 4. 4, 7, 10). Grew strong Mary's point of view a mild reproof by personal communion with God. The seemed necessary. Some, however, strong Christian life is always a praysee in this question an expression of erful life. Eminent heliness is attainjoy at the sight that met her eyes. It able by no other means. Closet vic-Mary has understood the whole situation she would have seen no occasion for reproof. Sought thee sorrowing-As any parents would anxiously seek their own lost child. 49 How is it that ye sought me-This is no reproach question. It is asked in ail the simplicity and boldness of holy enildhood.-Alford. Wist we not-Did you know? About my Father's business-"in my Father's house."-V. The latter rendering does not particularly express the idea. Jesus would convey the thought that he was attending to affairs that pertained to his Father's kingdom. 50. Understood not They did not yet understand his mission. His first recorded utterance is too deep for them.

51. Went down with them-Jesus was about his "Father's business" while he in the temple at Jerusalem, and he Strength is needed in overcoming was also pleasing the Father in going the difficulties. To he "like him" is back to Nazareth with Joseph and the summit of Christian hope. Mary, and being obedient to them. To Strength is to be used in advancing Nazareth-Here he remained eighteen the kingdom. Opportunities are everyyears longer. These were years of growth and preparation for his great grade of talent. life-work. Was subject unto them-There is something wonderful beyond measure in the thought of him unto whom all things are subject submitting to earthly parents. No such honor was ever done to angels as was done to Joseph and Mary.—Hom, Com. "Great men have learned first to obey. That general could not command an army if by most severe discipline ne had not learned to obey. That college presidents could not fill his position if he had not learned this lesson. It is a sign, not of abjectness, but of greatness, to be subject to law.' In her heart-Expecting that hereafter they would be explained to her and she would understand them fully.-Henry. 52. increased-The words of this verse give us all we know of the to the age of thirty.

\$-8). 5. And beside this "Yea, and for per one is manipulated by a series of this very cause."—R. V. Because of the "exceeding great and precious promises" which are given unto us, we are exhorted to press forward to the attainment of the graces enumerated the passage that follows. Giving all

diligence Bring your attention and efforts to bear upon the work in hand. Add to your faith. Those to whom eter wrote had faith as is seen from the first verse of this chapter. Virtue also means moral excellence. This grace was to be possessed in an increasing measure by those to whom the apostle wrote. To virtue knowledge Let knowledge be added to virtue to guide it and make it effective. 6. Temperance Self-control is of great importance in Christian experience. Temperance means a proper use of that which is wholesome and abstinence from that which is injurious. Patience-Patient endurance. There are trials incident to the Christian life and patience is of prime importance. By enduring trials in faith patience will be increased. Godliness Godlikness, plety. This supposes a firmer trust in God and a closer fellowship with him. 7. Brotherly kindness-Christian experience does not centre in self. While the growing Christian pays close attention to his personal experience, he is interested in being helpful to others. He has tended regard for his brethren in the Lord. Charity—This regard for others does not stop with his fellow Christians. but his charity, or love, goes out toward all. 8. These things—The graces which have been mentioned.

Questions.—How old was Jesus when he attended the feast mentioned in this lesson? Where was his home? How long did the feast continue? When did Joseph and Mary miss Jesus on their homeward journey? Where did they find him? What was he tians to increase? What will be the result of this increase?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The Kinds of Strength We

Need; Getting It; Using It. I. The kinds of strength we need

II. Getting it. III. Using it.

I. The kinds of strength we need. Strength, both in kind and degree. must always be determined by the end to be attained. It manifests itself on three planes, the material, intellectual and spiritual. The higher energies may control the lower, but the order can not be reversed. The kingdom of Christ is essentially and distinctively a spiritual kingdom. It "is within you," and "cometh not with observa-While the previsions and purposes of grace embrace the whole being, its vital experiences lie within the spiritual realm of man's nature. Enthroned here, it controls and conserves the intellectual and physical energies. Spiritual strength, then, is first in consideration and importance. All agencies are valueless except as they contribute to the deepening of the spiritual life, and contribute to spiritual ends. Jesus included both the men and their mission in the compromised endagement was given. The kingdom hastened while the disciples waited, and under Pentecestal unction .made immense strides. This is the normal state of personal and associ-

is as permanent as the need. II. Getting it. By meeting its conditions and supplying its resources. can neither be secured nor exercised apart from them. It must have resources, and can not be self-maintained. Purity of purpose and practime is primarily necessary. "He that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger." "Thy God bath commanded thy strength." The first great source tories are the surest forefunners of

ated Christianity; and the provision

open triumphs. III. Using it. The development, and even the continued possession of any faculty is dependent upon its exercise. Preservation is conditioned upon progress. Demand and supply go hand in hand. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be." Use strength in resistance. The foes of the Christian life are both numerous and strong (Eph. 6. 12). No Christian life escapes the assaults of the wicked ene. The life of the Master was an example both of conflict and conquest; and his fellowers are included in both. Strength is needed and should be used in making progress. The figure of a race represents the Christian life as directing its energies to secure its ewn ad-II. —Jesus at Nazareth (vs. 51, 52). vancement. The possibilities are limitless. The scriptural ideals are exalted, and the examples inspiring. where and afford scope for every W.H.C.

Pills for Nervous Troubles-The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action. and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmalee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disor-

## Bird Organs.

The German peasants in the Hartz mountains teach their birds to sing by a unique instrument known as a bird life of Christ from the age of twelve organ. It consists of two round sheet iron cylinders, one inside of the other. III. Increasing in grace (2 Peter 1: The lower one contains water. The up-

## THE DARRY COW --- HER VALUE AND CARE

Cf All Animals on the Farm, She is the Most Economical Producer of High-Grade Products-By J. M. Waterman, B. S. A.

Of all the animals on the farm of turns for the feed given her, as com- and liabilities of the dairy herd. A any country, there is none that is so pared with any other farm animal, pure-bred sire from a high-producing absolutely necessary as the dairy cow. Cther animals may have their more or less important claims on our attention, but the dairy cow always comes first, and can be truly called the "foster-mother of the nation." The lives of millions of babies the world over are dependent upon the milk which she supplies to their daily

Not only does she give an unequalled food for children, but the by-products of her milk form some of the greatest delicacies and in food value stand in the front rank. How we prize the butter which graces the table at each meal! It is used now from shore to shore as a necessity, though at one time it was a luxury to many. Then there is cheese, another product which, although it is not eaten so argely in this country as in Europe, yet it is one of the most nourishing and easily digested foods which we have. It will be well, indeed, for the peo-

ple in this country, as in the United States, to realize the great value of a good cow at the present time, for as the war continues and the stock in doing? Why were the teachess of the Enrope becomes still more depleted, it law astonished? How did he show his will become more and more necessary obedience to his parents? What is re. for such products as condensed milk, corded of him after his entrance to to be shipped to those sections. Her-Nazareth? In what graces are Chris-bert Hoover, of the United States Food Administration, has said: "Of all the food industries of Europe, there is none which has been so stricken by the war as the dairy produce. The human race through thousands of years has developed a total dependence on cattle for the rearing of its young, and no greater catastrophe can befall a nation than the less of its dairy herds." Germany fully realizes the necessity of sparing her eatry cattle to provide milk for her babies. which are supplied even if adults have to go without. She has protected her own herds, as far as possible, by commandeering those of Belgium and Northern France, which she has overrun. In those districts the conditions are deplorable. The feeding stuffs which were largely imported, are cut off owing to the lack of ocean shipping space. This, in turn, has necessitated not only a reduction in the number of all classes of stock fed, but also a limiting of the rations of those remaining. As a result of such conditions, it is doubtful if the dairy production of the Allies is to-day 50 per cent. of what it was in normal times. These conditions cannot be brought back to normal again without years of hard work. Only recently, representatives from Holland were in the United States trying to secure 4,000 Holsteins to take back to that country will take place when the Hun is suit your conditions best, then get a strafed and ocean shipping becomes pure-bred size of that breed, and if more normal than at present. It is you have capital enough it will pay are always valuable here. The aim should be to keep the milk flow up branches of live stock will be sought a pure bred herd can be obtained in after, and the dairy cow first of all. a few years, and experience will be

FARM. immediate advantages of the dairy cew on any farm. As a factor in in- for him to find out the best cows in fitted to yield a profit than a beef anisave the heifer calves from them. The mal, which has almost invariably to use of scales to weigh the milk from

easily places her in the forefront/as an economical producer of human food Not only does she lead in quantity, but the diversity of the products from her milk, and the quickness of the returns for feed given, also play an important part in making her such a necessary factor. Then we have, also, the great value of the manure resulting from the feeding of rich feeds, especially in the case of heavy producers given a high concentrate allowance. Indeed, in some sections where dairying is specialized in, the farmer regards the value of the manure to be of first value. If the milk will pay for the feed and keep, then they have the manure to grow cash crops. This is not usually the case, however, it serves to show the value of manure, and how well dairying fits in with a system of farming in which cash crops are grown.

Warren, commenting on dairying as an industry as the sole sourcec of income, says it cannot realize its fullest value, but when combined with the production of cash crops the labor income may be trebled. He says, when comparing two farms, one of which has milk as the sole profit, and another where manure is utilized for cash crops, the only striking difference is in receipts from crops sold and in labor income. Those farmers selling cash crops increased the receipts 25 to 100 per cent., with practically the same man and horse labor required to take care of the cows. The difference in the labor income in the two cases was over \$2,000. We can thus see the great advantages possible from combining a good dairy herd and

good farming. There are other advantages of dairying, such as utilization of roughage with its transformation into a high quality product, and also the even distribution of labor which it makes possible. One of the reasons why farming in many sections is not profitable, is due to the uneven labor distribution. Dairying, however, provides work the year round. Indeed, this is so much the case that it is used as an objection against it. For, no matter what else goes undone, the cows have to be milked twice a day, the year round. However, any line of farming or business has to be followed closely to make it succeed.

Let us consider for a short time the building up, care and maintenance of a dairy herd. The future was never brighter for a prospective breeder, although some farmers are keeping fewer milch cows, yet the fact remains that prices were never better than at present for dairy cattle. It is just the beginning of what for the future. Decide what breed will ADVANTAGE OF DAIRY COW ON gained as the breeder goes along. It would not be advisable for the novice will detect any slackening and the to invest in a lot of high-priced ani-Outside of the national requirements | mals until he has acquired some exof the present and future we have the perfence in their management. If he has a herd of grades, it would be well tensive farming she is much better his herd and then make it a point to products which a good dairy cow re- important items in locating the assets Countryman.

cow should, of course, be always used else there can be little improvement in the quantity of the milk-flow.

In buying new cows into the herd. the purchaser cannot be too careful in seeing that they are free from such diseases as tuberculosis, contagious abortion, as these two can soon work havoc in the ranks of any good dairy herd. The herd itself, to maintain the highest efficiency, should be regularly subjected to the tuberculin test, as the disease will creep in in spite of the greatest cautions taken. Feed According to Milk Flow.

Some of the most important items in keeping the herd healthy and thrifty are good, clean, sanitary stables, and proper food. It is well to remember that the high-producing cow is a hard-working animal, just as the farm horse, and she requires food in direct proportion to her flow, else she will be forced to decrease her milk to the ration if it is not sufficient for high production. It is true that the dairy cow will draw on her body to supplement a shortage in the ration, but this has its limits, and has to be made up again later. It is then of the greatest importance that the ration should be suitable for the production of milk above the maintenance of the body. In an experiment by Wing, of the Cornell Station, the effect of good care on the quantity of the milk-flow was clearly demonstrated. It was shown that the yield of milk from a herd of cows could be increased 42 per cent. When these cows were again given back to the farmer, and subjected to the poor conditions, they again fell back to their old record.

Factors which must be taken into consideration are, light, well-ventilated stables, moderately warm; plenty of clean water, and a ration suitable for the requirements of the cow. It must be bulky enough, but not too bulky. It must contain a sufficiency of nutrients, and these must be in right proportion, else a wastage in feeding occurs. The handling and care must be done quietly The man who abuses his cows can never get the best results; they won't let down their milk, and the quality of what they do give will be greatly impaired. There are other points, such as exercise, and grooming in winter, and spraying in summer, which add to the cow's comfort, and these cause an increase in the milk-flow.

Just before closing, we might add word on summer care. While the some after the beginning the pastures are then losing their freshness, and the heat and flies make it harder for the cow to do her best. to normal, because if it once goes down, it cannot be regained again. The use of scales to weigh the milk feed can be increased till it regains its place.

In short, the maxim of the dairyman should be to first get a good herd of cows, then cater to their welfare as far as possible. If he does this they will, in turn, do their best for yield place to her as agriculture be- each cow, and the Babcock tester for in the production of food for the welcomes more highly specialized. The finding the richness of the milk, are fare of the Allies—The Canadian

leaders, especially at such a critical period of the war. But it is a pretty safe assumption that this is never thely to be the case while British coldiers and British officers are what they are. Why, the unbounded ruth shows again and again by our men in their officers has been demonstrated their are her been demonstrated. thing, as has been demonstrated in stories from the battledield which fill us as a nation with price, it hough leaving some of us as individuals endeavoring with sore hearts to set national pride against the sorrows of personal berenvement. Lei, even ru. faith still endures faith in our men, faith in our cause, and faith in the ed who is the arbiter of all destinies. there are, of course, some people who profess to have no belie, in the

value of faith, accounting it as only an emotion and about as trustworthy as imagination, whereas scientific knowledge has been discovered by the vigorous application of inductive methods and the complete suppression of everything from the pure love of The Rev. Professor D. S. truth. Cairns, in an address delivered at King's College, London, and Jublished in the Contemporary Review, shows that he has gone pretty deeply into the connection between science and religious faith, holding that there is a fundamental kaship between scientific discovery and the discovery of God. There are many arguments as to the primary belief of man in God. but Professor Cairns contends that. true or faise they are after-thoughts. which believing men reached in the endeavor to vindicate a conclusion which they had reached in other ways. How does science proceed in her discoveries? Is there not, he asks, all the difference in the world between Revelation and Faith on the one hand and the rigorous use of the inductive methods on the other? Superficially it might seem as if this were the case. But it is scientific discovery made simple by the use of the four inductive methods agreement, difference, concomitant variations, and residues? To suppose it is to omit the most vital and interesting thing of all, the birth of hypothesis. The great and dramatic moments in the progress of science are when its pioneers. after long brooding over the data which set their problems for them, lean far ahead of all verified knowledge and divine the solution. It is not too much to say that the whole fabric of modern science and industry rests upon the truths discovered in such inspired moments.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children, and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and ordinary producer may not need any restore the health of the little suffergrain during June, when pastures are ers whose vitality has become impairat their best, it will pay to give them | ed by the attacks of these internal



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Spinach, peck ..... Tomatoes. 1b. ..... 0 15 Watercress, 6 bunches..... MEATS-WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters ..\$17 00 to \$19 00 Do., hindquarters.. 25 00 Carcasses, choice ... 22 00 Do., common ..... 21 00 22 59 Veal, common, cwt... 13 00 15 00 Do., medium ..... 16 59 Do., prime ... 23 50 25 04 Heavy hogs, cwt. ... 19 00 Shop hogs ... .... 25 00 27 00 Abattoir hogs ..... 26 00 Mutton. cwt. ... 22 06 25 00 Lambe. cwt. ... 29 00 32 00 l'o., Spring, lb. ... 0 35 0 37

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VISION.

Beyond the narrow circle where we tread: Beyond the poor brief reign and

pomp of kings; Beyond the glory of the poppy bed Are faint bright gleams of better, finer things,

And only he has vision who can see

The glories of to-morrow, wondrous And only he is brave who dares to be

The pioneer to lead his fellows -Exchange

WILL LAY ME DOWN IN PEACE. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night. He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust. — Even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her be moved; he that keepeth thee will eth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep. Lord is thy shade upon thy right

hand.

ever; I will trust in the cover of thy wings.—The darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day; the darkness and the light are both alike to thee.

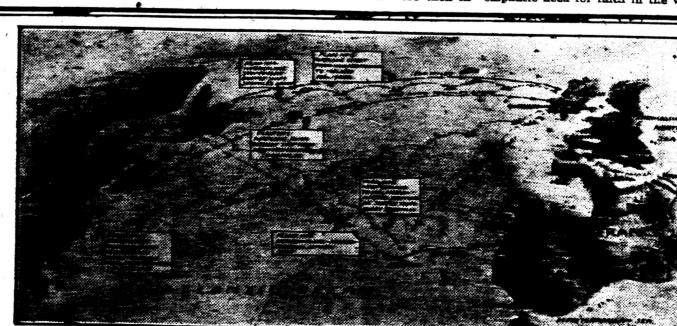
He that spared not His own son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?—We are Christ's; and Christ is God's.—I will trust, and not

FAITH A NECESSITY. (Layman in Sheffield, Eng., Independent.)

The faith that can remove mountains, spoken of by St. Paul in the ful Epistle to the Romans is full of

existence. It was faith that enabled the martyrs of old to hold fast until death, even though that death had met them in its most terrifying forms. The word of faith and the example of the faithful enabled the professors of Christianity to continue in their belief in spite of every opposition that could be brought against them; and as a re-Corinthians, is an expression often sult Christianity triumphed and would used to illustrate the fulness of that not be suppressed. Cynics may point quality it should be one of the chief out that Christianity is not yet uniaims of the Christian to possess. The versal in the world, but every day its Apostle was constantly insisting on messengers, and missionaries are the need for faith in all circumstances, preaching the Gospel in the farthest and in the largest measure, "accord- parts of the earth and in God's own ing as God has dealt to every man the good time the faith that impels genermeasure of his faith," and again, ation after generation of workers in "Thou standest by faith." His wonder- the vineyard will have its full fruition. the vineyard will have its full fruition.

We are called on in these days of references to the great importance of stress and anxiety to put faith in our wings.—He will not suffer thy foot to faith. What St. Paul inculcated so rulers, whose position is unenviably persistently has been one of the prin- enough, and who stand sorely in need not slumber. Behold, he that keep- cipal themes of Christian teachers and of all the moral backing up that can preachers through all the centuries be afforded by the knowledge that the The Lord is thy keeper; the that have passed since the time of his nation as a whole has faith in them. travels through Asia Minor, Greece, Even more closely touching us as a and Italy, and of his epistles to the nation sorely beset by perils is the I will abide in thy tabernacle for Churches of Christ that were then in emphatic need for faith in the wisdom



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