

YOU CAN'T RUB RHEUMATISM OUT

IT IS ROOTED IN THE BLOOD AND MUST BE TREATED THROUGH THE BLOOD.

The pain of rheumatism is something that you cannot rub out. Every sufferer from rheumatism has been advised to rub this liniment or that on the affected part, but after all the rubbing the pain remained. Rubbing did not cure it and can't cure it.

This blood and rheumatism come together, and if they are properly treated they will go together. Rheumatism is rooted in the blood, in poor, watery blood. Sometimes cold, damp weather starts the aches and pains, but it is the condition of the blood that is at fault, and only by correcting this, and making the blood rich and red can the rheumatic poison be driven out. This is exactly what is done in the treatment of rheumatism with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acute and muscular rheumatism show improvement as the thin blood is built up, and when the blood has been restored to its normal condition the rheumatism is driven out and does not return as long as the blood is kept rich and red. There is no part of Canada in which some rheumatic sufferer has not been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they do not hesitate to express their thanks for what this medicine has done for them. As an example Miss Annie S. Dedrick, R. R. No. 2, St. Thomas, Ont., says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me of rheumatism after a great many other remedies had failed. The pain in my arms and shoulders was so great that I could scarcely sleep. I could not raise my arms to comb my hair, and could not dress myself without help. In this condition I read of a cure of rheumatism through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. I got half a dozen boxes and I am thankful to say they not only cured my rheumatism, but that my general health was greatly improved. My appetite was increased, and I gained in weight. Since then a number of cases have come under my observation in which cures have been made by this splendid medicine. As for myself I shall always speak a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Lesson IX. June 1, 1919.

Commentary.—I. What faith is (11: 1). 1. Now—The subject of faith is introduced in the discussion in the preceding chapter, and the writer stops here to consider the nature and operations of faith. Faith—Trust, unswerving confidence, a conviction that brings certainty. Substance—The original word means basis of foundation. Things hoped for—One cannot truly hope for something unless there is a basis upon which the hope rests, otherwise he is indulging a false hope. What God has said in his word or the conviction that he gives by his Spirit furnishes something definite and positive for the faith to grasp. The submitting, trusting heart believes it. The evidence—The demonstration or proof. A demonstration is equivalent to a certainty. When a proposition in mathematics is demonstrated, it is clearly shown that the conclusion cannot be otherwise. Things not seen—"Things not seen" are the realities of God and his universe outside the visible world, which are revealed to our higher intuitions by nature, by divine manifestation, or by the written word. The animal man, the sensualist, never thinks of or truly embraces these truths. The worldly forget them. The atheist denies them. And here are all incapable of that spiritual heroism recorded of the ancient worthies.—Whedon.

II. What faith does (11: 2-40). 2. Elders—This term includes noteworthy members of the Hebrew race who were illustrious for their piety and faith in the ages of the past. Many of these are mentioned by name in the following verses. Obtained a good report—"Had witness born to them."—3. V. It was by faith that these persons attained to the character they possessed and were able to accomplish the remarkable things they did. 3. Through faith we understand that the world was framed by the word of God—Faith grasps the truth that God exists. We cannot see him with the material eye, but faith assures us that he is. Faith makes us certain not only of his existence, but by faith we know also that he made the worlds. He gave the command and the worlds, he universe with all that is connected with it, came into being. Through faith we know that God is the Creator of all things, although we did not see him in the work of creation; and through faith we know there is a life beyond this earthly life, although we cannot see into the future. Were not ake of things which do appear—We take this as denying the eternity of matter. God made the worlds out of that which previously had no existence. 4. By faith Abel offered more excellent sacrifice—Two antediluvian characters are included in the apostle's list of Old Testament wor-

thens, Abel and Enoch. Abel's sacrifice was more excellent than Cain's because it was more cheerfully chosen, a living sacrifice chosen and offered in a spirit of faith and love. Abel's heart entered into the transaction. Obtained witness that he was righteous—This witness was born in the Lord's acceptance of the sacrifice, God thus testifying that Abel's "gifts" pleased him. 5. By faith Enoch was translated—Enoch had faith in God and was enabled to walk with him. His faith enabled him to triumph over sin. Before his translation.....this testimony—Witness.

Practical Survey. Topic—The place of faith in the Christian life. I. What faith is. II. What faith does. 1.—What faith is. In the lesson we have the long roll-call of the heroes of faith. It is a theological expression, and we may forget that it has other than a religious significance. It is not some strange and peculiar power supernaturally infused by Christianity. The faculty is inherent in the nature of men and one most commonly used in daily life. It is the ground-work of all our knowledge and is essential to the existence of society. It underlies all forms of human activity, and every great enterprise begins with, and takes its first steps in, faith. Evangelical faith uses the same faculty in securing Christian experience and realizing its expectations. It is the faculty with which we grasp unseen things, and always deals with the invisible and unrealized. When its object passes out of either sphere, it emerges from the realm of faith into that of knowledge. Christian faith is not simply the assent of the intelligence to revealed truth, or the acceptance of the historical events and purposes of Christianity. Its object is Christ alone. It is an act "the venture of the soul" in resting its moral state and building its hopes on Christ. In the lesson the writer defines it as "the substance," that is, that which stands under, supports and gives reality to the things hoped for, the things not seen. It is the faculty which enables us to grasp things which are not seen, and which are not yet realized. True faith begets appropriate works and expresses itself through them. II.—What faith does. It places supreme honor on the word of God. The soul's stupendous interests must be staked on God's word. Jesus sought to awaken or discover faith in all the suppliants of his beneficent miracles. His power was hindered in its exercise by unbelief. "If thou canst believe." Faith is the personal ground of justification. Sanctification and peace (Rom. 5:1). In its deepest significance faith is a confession of moral need and impotency. The weakness of Abel was not only an expression of his faith, but a confession of his sin. The thank-offering of Cain expressed neither, and was rejected. Faith is the link which unites the soul with the value and virtue of the atonement. It presents the empty vessel to the flowing stream. Faith is the source and animating principle of the Christian graces. Faith imparts stability. Read Rom. 11:20; Psal. 125:1. The soul can not be overthrown until it is separated from its source of strength. The weakest soul is strong with Christ; the strongest, weak apart from him. The Christian armor is the lesson were all "through faith," and it is the "victory that overcometh the world." The triumphs and endurance, equally excellent, recorded in the lesson were all "through faith," and the world-old heroes await the final triumph of his latest victor for their crowning. "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect."—W. H. C.

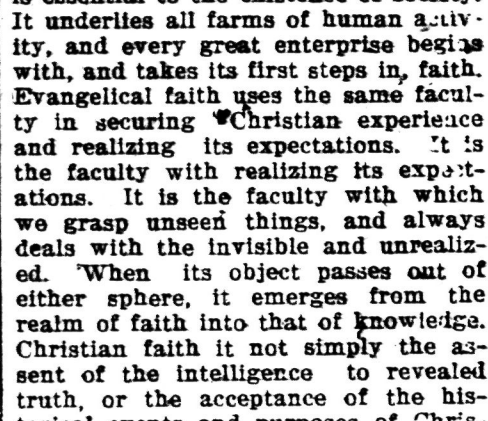
Dr. Martel's Female Pills

Renew it at Parker's. The clothes you were so proud of when new—can be made to appear new again. Fabrics that are dirty, shabby or spotted will be restored to their former beauty by sending them to Parker's.

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PLANT LICE IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN. Aphids, or plant lice, are small, soft-bodied insects that obtain their food by sucking the juices from plants by means of a beak which they insert most often in the under side of a leaf. They often cause the leaf to curl, and in the case of severe attacks ruin the crop by killing many of the plants.

Although there are many species of aphids which attack vegetable crops, fortunately they can all be controlled by the same materials and the same methods. Some species of aphids produce certain peculiar habits a knowledge of which enables one to deal with them effectively. The life history of all the garden plant lice is much the same. All pass the winter in the egg stage in northern localities, and fertilization occurs in the living young without the intervention of the male. Both sexes appear in the fall, and the females lay their eggs in preference to the laying of the eggs, which survive the winter. All species produce their young in the form of a pair of female aphids, and the average more than forty young, and as many as fifteen to twenty-five generations a year.

Most of the different species are characterized by colored bodies, but the color of the aphids of some species may vary from a pale green to nearly black. Most aphids are some shade of green, but they may be black, pink, yellow or almost white. Young aphids of the same species feed upon only closely related plants, it sometimes happens that they will feed upon plants distantly related. This is

an important fact which should be considered in the control measures. For instance, the potato louse (Macrosiphum solanifolii) spends the winter, early in the fall, on the roots of the potato, and migrates to other plants. It migrates to potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, eggplants and other plants during the latter part of spring. Macrosiphum pisii migrates back and forth between peas and clover. Weeds, especially those belonging to the same family as the cultivated crops, should not be allowed to grow, as they afford an excellent breeding place.

Aphids insert their beaks into the plant tissues for their food and are not injured by arsenical sprays. Some sprays must be used which will kill the insect by contact and yet be so weak that it will not injure the plant. Nicotine sulphate (40 per cent. nicotine) is the most easily prepared and most effective spray that can be used against aphids. When used at the rate of one part nicotine sulphate to one thousandth parts of water the spray is effective against most species of aphids. The following formulae give the ingredients in the right proportions: Nicotine sulphate (40 per cent. nicotine) 2.5; water 8.1 fluid ounces; any laundry soap, 3 pounds; water, 50 gallons.

The soap is added as a spreader and to make the solution slightly more volatile. When the nicotine sulphate is used with water alone the addition of the soap aids materially, but when used in combination with other sprays the soap is omitted. The nicotine sulphate may be added to Bordeaux mixture, lime sulphur or arsenate of lead in the same proportions as with water. The one application may thus serve two or three purposes.

When used against the potato aphid the strength of the above formula should be increased to one part to eight hundred; that would be one-half pint of nicotine sulphate to 50 gallons of water. For small patches 1-2 teaspoonful of nicotine sulphate and 1 ounce of soap to each gallon of water will prove effective against all species of aphids.

To prepare the solution all that is necessary is to measure out the amount of nicotine sulphate desired. A nozzle is attached to the nozzle of a sprayer. The Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur to the proper proportion. When soap is added, it is best to dissolve it in hot water. Spray used for aphids must come into direct contact with the lice to be effective. As the aphids are found on the lower sides of the leaves, it is necessary to have a spray apparatus which will direct the spray in this direction. A nozzle attached to the pole at an angle of 45 degrees serves this purpose very well. It is highly desirable that a high pressure (125 to 150 pounds) be used, as this creates a mist which is blown about and reaches many more lice than would otherwise be possible.

For a few plants an atomizer or whisk broom may be used for spraying the spray. For the gardeners a knapsack spray is usually sufficient. However, for really effective work a barrel pump or power outfit is best. The barrel pump is large enough for the average commercial garden, but the power outfit may

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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET.

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Dairy Produce | |
| Butter, choice dairy | 0 60 |
| Do., creamery | 0 60 |
| Margarine, lb. | 0 35 |
| Eggs, new laid, doz. | 0 52 |
| Cheese, lb. | 0 40 |
| Dressed Poultry | |
| Turkeys, lb. | 0 45 |
| Fowl, lb. | 0 42 |
| Chickens, roasting | 0 45 |
| Geese, lb. | 0 30 |
| Fruits | |
| Apples, basket | 1 00 |
| Do., bl. | 10 00 |
| Vegetables | |
| Asparagus, 2 bunches | 0 25 |
| Beans, new, qt. | 0 20 |
| Beets, peck | 0 30 |
| Do., bag | 1 10 |
| Carrots, peck | 0 40 |
| Do., bag | 1 75 |
| Do., new, bunch | 0 10 |
| Cabbage, new, each | 0 15 |
| Cucumbers, each | 0 15 |
| Celery, head | 0 10 |
| Lettuce, 2 bchs for | 0 20 |
| Onions, imp. box | 5 50 |
| Do., do, lb. | 0 15 |
| Do., green, bunch | 0 05 |
| Leeks, bunch | 0 20 |
| Parsley, bunch | 0 10 |
| Parsnips, bag | 1 00 |
| Do., peck | 0 25 |
| Potatoes, bag | 2 00 |
| Rhubarb, indoor, 2 for | 0 25 |
| Do., outdoor, 4 for | 0 25 |
| Radishes, bunch | 0 05 |
| Sage, bunch | 0 60 |
| Savory, bunch | 0 05 |
| Turnips, bag | 1 25 |
| Do., peck | 0 30 |

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Wholesale prices— | |
| Beef, forequarters | \$17 00 |
| Do., hindquarters | 26 00 |
| Carcasses, choice | 23 00 |
| Do., medium | 20 00 |
| Do., common | 18 00 |
| Veal, choice | 23 00 |
| Do., common | 13 00 |
| Heavy hogs | 15 00 |
| Shop hogs | 25 00 |
| Mutton, light | 19 00 |
| Lamb | 28 00 |

OTHER MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. | |
| Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in Toronto, as reported by Logan and Bryan, were as follows: | |
| | Close |
| Cats— | May 19 May 17 |
| May | 73 1/2 73 1/2 |
| July | 74 1/2 73 1/2 |
| October | 67 1/2 67 1/2 |
| Flax— | |
| May | 4.04 4.04 |
| July | 3.89 3.89 |
| Barley— | |
| July | 1.14 1.13 1/2 |
| MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN. | |
| Minneapolis—Flour unchanged, barley, \$1.01 to \$1.11. Rye, No. 2, \$1.39 5/8. Bran, \$3.90. Flax, \$4.08 to \$4.10. | |
| DULUTH LINSEED. | |
| Duluth, Minn.—Linsseed, on track, \$4.06 to \$4.08 1-2; May, \$4.05; July, \$4.01 asked; October, \$3.80 1-2 bid. | |
| THE WOOL MARKET. | |
| London—There were 8,200 bales offered at the wool auction sales to-day. There was no feature to the dealings. Prices were steady. | |

Irritable Nerves Restored and Health Regained in a Simple Way

The man or woman who is run-down, not feeling up to the mark, perhaps irritable, nervous or sleepless can well afford to learn about the wonderful results the newly discovered blood-food is giving to folks that use it.

There is wonderful power in this new blood-food, and every weak, pallid person can be quickly nourished back to health that uses it as directed. After each meal with a sip or two of water, you simply take two little chocolate-coated tablets, sold in all drug stores under the name of "FERROZONE."

The effect is noticeable at once. You feel happier, brighter, more contented. That old-time feeling of weariness departs—you forget your "nerves" and no longer get irritable or cross over trifling annoyances. There is a reason for this change and that reason consists of the fact that Ferrozone contains blood-making materials you can get in no other way.

Ferrozone makes the blood tingle and sing with new vitality. This ensures lots of nourishment and strength being supplied to every part of the body. No wonder the eyes brighten and the cheeks radiate color and happiness: With abundance of strength, a keen appetite, good digestion and plenty of sound sleep—all the result of Ferrozone—you quickly feel as if life held new charms and pleasures.

Origin of Honeymoon.

To the ancient honeymoon was a luxurious beverage prepared with the syrupy secretion of the bee. It was the custom to drink of this diluted honey for 30 days, or a moon's age, after a wedding feast. Hence arose the term honeymoon, which is to Teutonic origin.

A Sports Blouse.

A smart sports blouse. Is of blazer striped silk. Bright colors are popular. Smart cuffs and collar.

A Stunning Luncheon Set.

Italian linen. Cut work embroidery. There's a perfect luncheon set. Centerpiece, plate dollies and tumbler dollies.

To Calculate Interest.

A rule often recommended for calculating interest for short periods is as follows: To find the interest of any given sum for any number of days, multiply the principal by the number of days and divide as follows: At 5 per cent. by 72; at 6 per cent. by 60; at 7 per cent. by 52; at 8 per cent. by 45, and at 9 per cent. by 40.

English "Undies."

Linen lawn underwear. Is now having a vogue in England. Pin tucks, rose points and Valenciennes lace. Are the favorite ways of trimming. May God defend me from my friends; I can defend myself from my enemies.—Voltaire.

"Protection" For Your Home—No "Free Trade" With Decay

Everything with a surface needs surface protection. Not only the outside of your home, but every part of the inside—the floors, walls, furniture, woodwork and meta parts.

To paint, means protection and preservation and money saved on repairs, for wear and decay always start at the surface.

To leave a surface unprotected by paint or varnish, means "free trade" with decay and waste.

"Save the surface and you save all" Paint & Varnish

With MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

They are the greatest material protectors you can use—and the cheapest—because they spread easier, cover more surface and last longer.

5/6 MARTIN-SENOUR Co. LIMITED

GREENSHIELDS AVENUE, MONTREAL.

"100% Pure" Paint
The Paint for wear and weather.

Senour's Floor Paint
The old reliable—it wears, and wears, and wears.

"New-Tone"
The sanitary washable Flat Oil Paint for Interior Decorations.

"Wood-Lac" Stains
Improve the new—save the old.

"Marble-ite"
The one perfect floor finish—will not wear or scratch—white, under lacquer.

"Varnishes"
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Don't When getting

US The T Black, Green

"Come," he said, "you in the least, driving at?"

"This Mr. Montague to be another man whom?"

"How the deuce Jack, who, with was getting angry."

"Well," said Mr. Montague, "I don't break it gently. Horatius Montague none other than Jack looked at him, cerned."

"Well?" he said. "The missing brother to the Face man, don't you read? You are penniless all the mense prof. Montague, the rich cigar dropper, and was buried in the Turkey rug paled."

Mr. Shallop picked throw it in the fire. Jack, time to recover. "Thank you very much with leisurely con other from the bo Mr. Shallop, abs at the heroic com to whom he had de crushing blow. Jack smoked in moments, then said:

"When did you see the missing brother? I went in obedien tions to see Mr. Ad nized him at once, made inquiries and was not the shade of this man you had, rightful owner of the

"Why has he p fore?" asked Jack. "Because he knie has been living out side the difference you hear Mr. Job of Hamilton, he w "How did you ma the search was ma Jack.

"Because he was another man who name had died and He came back and th sign, and so you s "And you say the "Not the slighte lop. "Because of co sider whether you claim. There is, still a question if his rights before a Jack was about with an ominous s

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