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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. Feb. 1st.
Peter and John in Samaria.

COMMENTARY. 1. A revival in Samaria (vs. 4-13). 4. Therefore—As a result of the persecution that arose in Jerusalem, scattered abroad—See v. 1. Went every where preaching the word—They were true to the spirit of the Gospel. They did not go complaining or bemoaning their condition as exiles, but they availed themselves of the opportunity to declare the truths of the Gospel. Thus the Lord overruled the wicked schemes of men to the advancement of His kingdom. 5. Philip—One of the seven deacons, or helpers, appointed to assist in the temporal affairs of the early church (Acts 6: 1-6). Went down to the City of Samaria. "Down" not from higher ground, but from the more eminent position. "Wheldon" Some texts read, "A city of Samaria." It was doubtless the chief city of the region of Samaria, and probably the one rebuilt by Herod the Great on the hill occupied by the ancient city of Samaria. Preached Christ unto them—Philip's message was a direct Christ as the Messiah, and set forth the world's only Saviour. The people of Samaria had a mixed religion, partly Israelitish and partly pagan. The Gospel was adapted to their needs. 6. The people—"The multitude"—R. V. With one accord—The people were of one mind in giving attention to the message brought them by Philip. 7. Unclean spirits—Unclean spirits possessed the demons; using their minds and bodies as they would. Those who had unclean spirits are mentioned in a class by themselves, distinguished from that were diseased. Crying with loud voice, came out—The unclean spirits were unwilling to give up possession of their victims and expressed their unwillingness in cries, but they were in contact with a superior power and "came out." Palisies—Some of those who were healed had been suffering from paralysis. Were healed—By divine power through the followers of Jesus as instruments. 8. Great joy in that city—The joy was twofold. There was the joy that came as a result of believing in Jesus, and there was joy because of relief from physical and spiritual maladies. 9-13. The people of the city had been under the influence of Simon, the sorcerer, who had amazed them by the unusual and remarkable things he did. It is likely that he was a juggler and the people thought that what he did was by supernatural power.

CUTTING COST IN CARING FOR BEEF CATTLE

Give Your Cattle a Chance to Return You a Fair Profit—Housing and General Care.

(By G. W. Muir, Assistant Dominion Animal Husbandman.)

During the last few weeks of open weather, when the time spent on the land is valuable, the live stock are too often left to shift for themselves, but when the final freeze up takes place the farmer then has more time to give to the proper housing and care of the stock. If at this time plans are laid so that best use is made of the accommodation available—keeping in mind suitability for the class of stock, economy of labor, economy of construction, with particular reference to any remodelling or additions that may be necessary—then the future profits may be expected to increase in proportion.

The system of feeding cattle out of doors throughout the whole winter, the only shelter being an open-front shed, such as the one shown, is practiced quite largely on western farms, and also to a more limited extent in the east. The system is open to more general adoption as it has been proven to be practical and has many advantages which might be enumerated as follows: (a) Other things being equal, cattle fed under above conditions require very little, if any, more grain per pound gain than those fed indoors; (b) the labor for caring for them and the cost of housing, provided it is reduced to a minimum; (c) the value of the manure is increased, provided sufficient bedding to soak up all moisture is used; (d) last, but not least, the health of the animals is much better than when housed in poorly ventilated barns. This is particularly important in the care of breeding stock. Furthermore, the cost of the food is so much better under conditions where plenty of good fresh air, coupled with a little exercise, is available that any extra consumption of feed under outdoor conditions is more than counterbalanced by the better assimilation of the feed. The ideal shelter is an open front shed, built of single ply T. & G. lumber, or of rough lumber with battens over the cracks. The feeding is usually done at the most convenient place outside of the shelter in hay racks and troughs, which would be the better of partial covering. One of the drawbacks which may be found against this system of feeding is the difficulty of watering the animals satisfactorily. However, as the majority of beef cattle are turned out to water any way, the hardships to be encountered are more fancied than real. Where there is a good deep well in the yard, water may be pumped two or three times daily into a tub, care being taken that any water left in it once through out. Water, when first pumped, is much warmer than when left to become cooled over with ice, hence it should only be pumped when the cattle are ready to drink, which is usually after they have eaten a large part of their feed. Care should be taken not to dump any water in the yard to make it icy for the stock, or loss from broken limbs may result.

The question which will naturally arise is: "What class and age of cattle can be housed to best advantage under outdoor conditions?" In answer it may be said that, generally speaking, this system of feeding is best suited to the work of carrying over the fattening stock and feeders from the time of sale, and for the growing and early calving. It is true that the system is equally adaptable to the handling of a herd of spring calving breeding cows should the necessity arise to make use of it. To meet with the best success it is important that all the animals in any one enclosure be of about equal age and size, so that there may be no "bossing" at the end of the year. Another means to this end is the dehorning of all calves before they are weaned, as calves mature's ornaments. In the case of breeding cows overcrowding should be guarded against as well.

Outdoor feeding is, of course, particularly adapted to the larger farms, where besides the wintering of the regular number of breeding stock, carload lots of steers are purchased and fattened during the winter months. On the smaller farms the same necessity for increased room may not be indicated, but nevertheless the housing problem requires attention. As saving of labor is mentioned as an outstanding factor in the economy of outdoor feeding, it must of necessity be of importance in the indoor feeding as well. It may rightly be looked upon as one of the most important factors in housing. The relation of such that the feed, particularly the bulky roughages, such as hay, straw and corn silage, may be easily reached. The layout of the stable itself

should be so arranged that the heaviest consuming cattle—i.e. the breeding cows—will be nearest the source of supply, and the animals on lighter rations farthest away. The arrangement in the accompanying sketch, showing floor plan of a combination barn, will illustrate this point very well. Another important consideration is the case of cleaning out. This factor is well taken care of in the plan shown. The manure from the cattle in the tied stalls may be taken out by either barrow or litter carrier by way of the door opening off the passage between the cow stable and horse stable, and dumped directly into the manure sleigh. A system that is often practiced is to use the manure from the horse stable in the gutters of the cow stable as an absorbent. It is a good one, and it saves straw and greatly enriches the manure. The holding in it of all the liquid. The layout of the above stable makes this practice very easy to carry out. As for the cleaning out of the box stalls, this may be most easily accomplished by way of the doors opening from the pens into the barnyard or even through one of the windows where no door is available. If, however, it is too stormy or the snow is too deep to clean out the box stalls by this method, they can be fairly readily cleaned by means of a barrow or litter carrier through the doorway already mentioned. In the bedding down of the box stalls all kinds of refuse, sweeping of mangers and the like, can be used to good advantage, thereby turning it into a better grade of manure. The stalls should be cleaned out at least once a week. It is not only more sanitary, but it is much more easily done than when left for months at a time, as it does not get packed so hard. Furthermore, less bedding is required to keep the animals clean.

As regards the work of feeding the animals, the floor levels, type of manger, etc., have a lot to do with the saving of labor. The most approved type for the box stalls is a continuous, rounded bottom one, with sides about six or eight inches high. The passage way in front should be on a level with the upper edges of the manger. This type allows of easy cleaning and is also handy to put the feed into. In the feeding of silage the writer has found an ordinary wheel barrow preferable to a larger truck. Once it is filled it can be run along the passage and the silage dumped off into the mangers without further forking, except possibly in the case of the box stalls. In the feeding of hay and straw, in the above mentioned type of manger, it is not necessary to put the material back into the manger two or three times, as is often the case with mangers with a high front. One sweeping of the walk after feeding is usually sufficient, and, moreover, there is never any accumulation of litter on it. If such a manger is of cement construction, with a little fall to one end, it can be used for the watering of the cattle as well as for feeding. Some feeders prefer this method to the individual self-filling bowl method, and it is much cheaper to install.

If box stalls are available for only a limited number, they should be used for the young calves, the fattening animals and the herd bull. Calves will do better in groups than when fed singly, provided, of course, that proper precautions for isolation are taken if any communicable disease breaks out amongst them. It has been found by repeated experiment that steers or other fattening animals make better gains when allowed to run loose in box stalls than when tied up. This is particularly so if the cattle are at all wild or nervous, for they do not require as much handling when in the box stalls. The herd bull should be kept in a box stall, first, because if full grown he is, or should be, too large for the ordinary tie-up stall; secondly, it gives him the chance to get a little of the exercise so essential to a breeding animal; and lastly, he is much more safe there than in any other place in the stable. A well-fenced paddock connected with the bull's box stall, so that he can be given additional exercise daily, would be a valuable acquisition. Whenever weather permits the other stock in the stable should be turned out for an hour or two in the day for exercise and fresh air, especially if they are confined in stables that are not too well ventilated. The result of poor ventilation and lack of exercise is often seen towards spring in the heated skin and hair falling out in patches. The air in the stable has not been changed often enough to enable the lungs to function properly, hence the

attempt of Nature to make the skin do part of the work of the lungs, with the result above stated.

The unhealthy appearance of the skin may not be due altogether to the lack of ventilation, as the prevalence of lice may also bring about a somewhat similar appearance. Needless to say, it is poor economy to feed cattle harboring these pests, and now, when they are not so numerous as they will be later on in the winter, is the time to get rid of them. Lice will be found most numerous on the sides of the neck, over the shoulders, at the tail head, and about the flanks, but there will be a few scattered about the body as well, so that any remedial measures must be such that they can be applied to all parts of the body. Remedies commonly used consist of powders, emulsions or ointments, coal-tar product sprays or dips, and oils. The powders, while fairly easy to apply to some parts of the body, are difficult to apply to other, and are not very effective. The emulsions or ointments, usually containing kerosene oil and mercury, respectively, are fairly effective, but they are rather hard to mix and apply so that they will not burn the skin. The dips made from coal-tar products, made up according to directions of the manufacturer, applied while fairly warm with either a s.t.o.g. spray or a brush, are among the most effective remedies. Care should be taken that the material is thoroughly applied to all parts of the body. If after the application the cattle are blanketed for two or three hours to keep in the fumes, the results will be that much better. If this treatment is applied on a fairly warm day and the cattle are not exposed to drafts, there need be little fear of their catching cold. It is estimated that these treatments, labor included, cost about ten cents per animal. Of the oils most commonly recommended and used is raw linseed oil. It is applied with a stiff brush with uneven length bristles and rubbed well into the skin. Factors in favor of this treatment is that it is easily applied and can be applied in the coldest of weather without drenching the cattle; it leaves the hair in an oily condition, which is detrimental to future hatches of lice. One drawback is that the oil is rather high in price at the present time, but probably where only a few head are to be treated it could be applied profitably.

One pint is said to be sufficient for three or four head. The only precautions necessary are to see that the animals are not subjected to direct sunlight for twelve hours after application, and that they are not exercised for two or three days after application. No matter what the remedy used for getting rid of the lice it is always necessary to give a second application from ten days to two weeks after the first. The first application may not kill the eggs or nits present, and these will be at the right age for killing at the end of the interval mentioned. A treatment once a month thereafter would be time well spent, as the first treatments will hardly ever remove every louse, and there may be some others come on the cattle from the woodwork of the stable.

Last, and by no means the least important, comes the question of grooming the cattle. Those running loose in the open do not require grooming as they can attend to it pretty well for themselves. Those in box stalls inside would expect to attend themselves to a certain extent, but a little grooming would work wonders towards improving their condition and appearance, particularly if they are being prepared for sale. It is the cattle which are tied up practically all the time which require special attention. These should be groomed regularly, using curry comb and stiff corn brush and plenty of elbow grease. Two minutes per animal per day with these tools will make quite a change in their condition by spring.

Remember that while many of the points raised may seem trivial, taken collectively and properly applied they may mean the difference between success and failure. Anything which arouses fresh interest in an undertaking gives that changes for the better, which will follow proper care of the live stock will give the necessary encouragement to improve that live stock. If the animals are worth looking after well. Moreover, if it pays to look after ordinary animals well, how much better it will pay to spend the time on good animals.

—The Canadian Countryman.

Pick Out Your Own

What is a home? A home is a place where you can find comfort and security. The Walker House is a home in every sense of the word. It is a place where you can find the best of everything. It is a place where you can find the best of everything. It is a place where you can find the best of everything.

THE WALKER HOUSE

TORONTO, CANADA

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKET

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Products		
Butter, choice dair.	47.00	0.00
Do, ordinary	45.00	0.00
Cheese, cheddar, lb.	37.00	1.00
Do, new laid, doz.	62.00	0.00
Do, cooking, doz.	62.00	0.00
Chicken, lb.	35.00	0.00
Dressed Poultry		
Fowl, lb.	35.00	0.00
Chickens, roasting	40.00	0.00
Ducks, lb.	40.00	0.00
Geese, lb.	50.00	0.00
Turkeys		
Live Poultry		
Chickens, lb.	25.00	0.00
Fowl, lb.	25.00	0.00
Ducks, lb.	25.00	0.00
Geese, lb.	25.00	0.00
Fruit		
Apples, bkt.	4.00	8.00
Do, bbl.	4.00	8.00
Cherry, case	1.00	2.00
Vegetables		
Beets, bag	1.25	0.00
Carrots, bag	1.00	0.00
Cabbage, each	0.10	0.00
Cauliflower, each	0.15	0.00
Celery, head	0.10	0.00
Cucumbers, bunch	0.10	0.00
Lettuce, bunch	0.25	0.00
Do, head	0.05	1.25
Onions, bkt.	0.05	0.20
Do, green, bch.	0.05	2.00
Parsnips, bag	0.10	0.75
Peppers, doz.	0.10	0.15
Parsley, bunch	0.10	0.15
Potatoes, bag	0.10	4.00
Do, peak	0.05	0.25
Do, sweet, measure	0.05	0.25
Pumpkins, each	0.10	1.00
Squash, each	0.10	1.25
Turnips, bag	0.10	0.20
Vegetable marrow, each	0.10	0.20

MEATS WHOLESALE.

Beef forequarters	22.00	22.00
do hindquarters	20.00	24.00
Caracas, choice	19.00	21.00
do medium	19.00	21.00
do common	18.00	20.00
Veal, choice	25.00	25.00
do common	18.00	20.00
Heavy hogs	15.00	20.00
Shop hogs	15.00	20.00
Mutton, light	15.00	20.00
Spring lambs, choice, per pound	20	33

SUGAR MARKET.

The wholesale quotations to the retail trade of Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:

Atlantic, granulated, 100-lb. bags	14.17
Do, No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14.21
Do, No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14.17
Do, No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14.17
Acadia, granulated, 100-lb. bags	14.17
Do, No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14.21
Do, No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14.17
Do, No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14.17
St. Lawrence gran., 100-lb. bags	14.17
Do, No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14.21
Do, No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14.17
Do, No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14.17

"Cold in the Head"

Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh, Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surface of the System.

Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
May	0.93%	0.97%	0.93%	0.95%
July	0.94%	0.97%	0.93%	0.95%
Barley—				
May	1.56%	1.57%	1.54%	1.56%
Flax—				
May	4.88%	4.88%	4.88	4.88%
July	4.70			

MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—Spot, No. 1 North-rop, \$2.35 to \$2.36. Flour unchanged; most brands, \$7.10; Barley, \$1.18 to \$1.19. Rye, No. 2, \$1.65 to \$1.66. Bran, \$43.00. Flax, \$6.00 to \$6.14.

DULUTH LINEDSEED.

Duluth—Linedseed on track, \$5.07 to \$5.14; arrive, \$5.02; arrive Jan., \$5.10; Jan., \$5.07; Feb., \$5 asked; new May, \$4.75; old May, \$4.58 asked; July, \$4.38 asked.

Thinks Swearing All Right

Providing the provocation equals the offence of Jones stepping on Smith's corns. Far better to use Putnam's Corn Extractor—it does away with corns and warts in one day without pain. Try "Putnam's," free from acids and painless, prices 25c at all dealers.

I AM THE ENEMY OF MANKIND.

I have destroyed more lives than all the wars of the world.

I steal more than a billion dollars each year.

I tear homes asunder; I snatch babes from mothers' breasts.

I am more powerful than the combined armies and navies of the world.

I have burdened mankind since the dawn of history.

I spread misery and desolation. Innocent children are my special prey.

I bring pain, sickness, yet few seek to escape me.

I destroy and maim; I give nothing, but take all.

I destroy health and wreck homes.

I am relentless, the rich and the poor alike I seek. Both weak and strong, old and young are my victims.

I cause commerce to stand still; I depopulate cities and destroy nations.

I AM PREVENTABLE DISEASE.

(U. S. Public Health Service.)

FORESIGHTED.

"Has Jack anything laid by for a rainy day?"

"Yes, he's engaged to an heiress."

MANY REQUESTS.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"I suppose you have a frequent request for your autograph?"

"Yes; somebody is always wanting me to sign on the hotel lines."

A DREADFUL INSULT.

Her Mother—"What's the matter between you and Mr. Haskins?"

Miss Tomlin—"He insulted me. He said I sang like a siren. The idea, comparing my voice to an automobile horn!"

VERY QUEER.

(Answers.)

Edith—"What did father say when you told him you wanted to marry me?"

Edward—"A very queer thing, darling. He asked me if there was any insanity in my family."

CONSIDERATION should not be considered. "Have I not been a considerate wife?" she asked reproachfully.

"Considerate!" he exclaimed bitterly.

"In what way?"

"Has there ever been a night when you were out late that I haven't left the light burning for you?"

"And you call that being considerate? You have—but who pays the bills?"

There is nothing constant but change—Gotha.

Death of a Pearl.

Pearls are almost the only precious gems which are subject to decay, and this happens very rarely. When disease attacks a pearl it turns color and after a time it crumbles away. The most valuable pearl ever known is supposed to have become diseased. It belonged to a Russian millionaire who kept it carefully locked in a casket and refused to show it to even his most intimate friends. One day some jewel expert prevailed upon him to let them see the precious gem. When he opened the casket he was dismayed to find that the pearl had been attacked by disease and was already changing color. Soon afterward a heap of white powder was all that was left of the jewel.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, circulating medicine. Sold in three different strengths—No. 1, \$1.11; No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1.45 per box. Sold by all druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walkers.)

GOOD MEASURE.

Skinny the Vag-You gotta have your nerve wit' you. Nobuddy'll give you more'n you ask for.

Fatty, the Gayer—Sometimes, I just now set a dame for a glass of water an' she turned de hose on me.

VERY QUEER.

(Answers.)

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MURINS Best, Dearest, Softest, Most Comfortable. Keep your Eyes Strong and Healthy. If they're Itchy, Burn, or Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated use Murins often. Safe for Infant or Adult. Sold in all Druggists in Canada. Write for Free Book. Toronto, Ontario, U.S.A.

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The Great English Remedy for Weakness, Wasting, and Loss of Blood. It is a powerful tonic and restorative. It is a powerful tonic and restorative. It is a powerful tonic and restorative.

denied. His course has given rise to the word simony, which means the disposition and effort to buy ecclesiastical preferment.

22. Repent—and pray—Though Simon's sin was great, Peter showed him that he could find forgiveness through repentance and prayer. 23. In the gall of bitterness—Simon's heart was corrupted. As gall represents the essence of bitterness, so the sin of his heart was superlative. His moral nature was poisoned by sin and was bound hand and foot by his master, Satan. 24. Pray ye to the Lord for me—Simon's eyes were opened, at least in part, to the enormity of his sin, and to the penalty under which he was living. He was not offering money now for the gift of the Holy Spirit to be used to make a display, but he was begging for prayer that mercy might be shown him.

25. Returned to Jerusalem—Peter and John had completed their mission in the city of Jerusalem and on their way back to Jerusalem preached in many Samaritan villages.

III. Philip and the Ethiopian (vs. 25-35). Philip's work was finished in Samaria and he was divinely directed to go southward to the road leading from Jerusalem to Gaza. The people of Samaria had received the gospel through him and he was to instruct an inquirer in the way of life and that convert would carry the glorious gospel into far Ethiopia. Philip's prompt obedience brought him at the actual moment to the Gaza road to meet the Ethiopian official, who was seeking after God. Philip's ministry opened his eyes and his heart was touched as he listened to the story of Jesus. At the Ethiopian's request Philip baptized him and he went on his way rejoicing, while Philip was caught by the spirit and went preaching on his way to Caesarea.

Questions.—What led many Christians to leave Jerusalem? Who remained in the city? Who was Philip? Where did he go to preach the gospel? What were the effects of his preaching? Why was there joy in Samaria? What did Peter and John do in Samaria? Who was Simon? What request did he make of Peter and John? What reply did Peter make? What request did Simon make later? Whether did the Lord send Philip from Samaria?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

I. Evil overruled for good.

II. The gospel extended.

III. Religious commercialism.

I. Evil overruled for good. Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, Ethiopia mark the successive steps of world evangelism commanded and foretold by Jesus (Mark 16: 15; Acts 1: 8). The martyrdom of Stephen was the signal for an outbreak of bitter persecution against the rapidly enlarging Christian church. The spirit of antagonism which slumbered in the high priest

SHILOH

SINCE 1870

30 YEARS COUGHS