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BREAN NOTES.

HOME READINGS.

MONDAY—John 14, 1-7.
TUESDAY—Isa. 43, 1-18.
WEDNESDAY—Rev. 21, 10-27.
THURSDAY—Acts 2, 1-11.
FRIDAY—Rev. 3, 14-22.
SATURDAY—John 10, 1-9.
SUNDAY—John 14, 8-17.

TOPIC: Immanuel's Home.
GOLDEN TEXT: But now they desire a better country, that is, a heavenly. Heb. 11, 16.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

After washing the feet of the disciples, Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper, and then with the utmost tenderness he proceeds to make those precious statements, given so fully by John, and from which our lesson is chosen. The Many Mansions, named in the TITLE, are Immanuel's Home, according to the TOPIC. The DOCTRINE sets before us The Heavenly State, which the ransomed ones enjoy forever. He who has the hope of that state, and of those mansions in that home of Immanuel, may well be as those described in the GOLDEN TEXT, namely, "But now they desire a better country, that is, a heavenly." The OUTLINE, puts the whole case under two heads: 1. THE FATHER'S HOUSE; 2. THE WAY THITHER.

[See LESSON COMPEND. Also FREEMAN: Significance of the word Truth as used by Jesus, 797. FOSTER: 2974, 2986, 2901, 2933, 2924, 2914.]

QUESTIONS.

Where in this lesson do we learn—
1. HOW TO CURE TROUBLE?
2. HOW TO REACH HEAVEN?
3. WHERE TO FIND A SYMPATHETIC, CANDID, DIVINE FRIEND?

OUTLINES, NOTES, AND LESSONS.

1. OUTLINES.

1. Trouble and its Cure, vers. 1-4. Cured by Belief in Jesus; 1) As preparing a place for you; 2) As coming again to receive you; 3) As gathering his people finally to himself; 4) As having made known heaven and the way thither. 2. Doubt and its Remedy, vers. 5-7. The Remedy found in Jesus; 1) As the way; 2) As the Truth; 3) As the Life; 4) As the only approach to the Father; 5) As the sufficient revelation of the Father. Encouragement from Jesus for Troubled Souls: 1. By His Call to Fuller Trust, ver. 1; 2. By His Disclosure of Heaven, ver. 2; 3. By His Disclosure concerning his own going and coming, vers. 2-4; 4. By his Kind Treatment of Doubts and Fears, vers. 5-7. The Father's House: 1. It has Many Mansions; 2. It is fitted up by Jesus; 3. It shall be peopled by his Saints; 4. The Way is Opened; 5. The Way is Revealed.

2. NOTES.

In approaching this passage it were well to realize that we are coming into the very Holy of Holies, in the temple of truth. In all these discourses of Jesus we stand on holy ground.

TROUBLED, ver. 1. Repeated in ver. 27. The reason of their trouble was what he had said just before. See John 13, 31-33. His going away would not only spoil all their schemes and expectations of an earthly kingdom, but they had hung all upon him, and if he left them hope failed completely.

YE BELIEVE IN GOD, etc. Considerable diversity has existed concerning the true rendering of this clause. Both verbs are in the imperative, therefore the best rendering seems to be, "Believe in God, and believe in me." In other words, meet increasing difficulties by a broader faith.

MY FATHER'S HOUSE, ver. 2. Jesus used the same phrase, John 2, 16, where he speaks of the temple, a type of the heavenly home. Both have God's presence; both are for God's service; in both the holy congregate; for both the holy high.

The temple at Jerusalem contained an immense number of rooms, or chambers, where the sacred vessels were stored, and where attendants and others lodged. When Jerusalem was under siege by Titus, thousands of persons found refuge in these mansions, but, alas! they were driven from them and slain.

The Father's house on Mount Moriah was a place of peril to the disciples then, but to the house above they could look with holy joy.

I WOULD HAVE TOLD YOU, ver. 2. What a disclosure of his candor, and what a confident appeal to their knowledge of it. I GO TO PREPARE, etc. Prepare "from the foundation of the world," Matt. 25, 34, and yet Jesus, with a perfected redemption, claims the privilege of putting on the last exquisite touches.

RECEIVE YOU UNTO MYSELF, ver. 3. He wants to have his people with him, and why not? They constitute his bride. For beautiful descriptions of his gathering of them, see Matt. 25, 34-38; 1 Thess. 4, 16, 17; John 17, 24.

He thinks it ought to be enough to be assured that they shall be where he is, and in his keeping.—David Brown.

"Forever with the Lord" So, Jesus! let it be; Life from the dead is in that word; This immortality."

THE WAY, vers. 4, 5, 6. Christ's assertion that they knew the way was based on the opportunity they had enjoyed, rather than upon the result they had reached, as appears from the denial of Thomas in ver. 5. He had said enough to make all clear, but they were marvelously slow of understanding. See John 13, 31-33, 36; 14, 2, 3. But they were bewildered and full of questions. See John 13, 36; 14, 5, 8, 22. The way Jesus went was the way of the garden, the cross, and the grave. This they could not fully comprehend.

I AM THE WAY, ver. 6. For them the only object to be viewed was himself, "Jesus only," "None but Jesus." See Acts 4, 12. THE TRUTH. All that is true centers in Christ. That which leads away from him is false. A religion with any other way but Jesus is false. THE LIFE, as seen in John 1, 4; 1 John 5, 20. Out of Jesus is no life for a sinner, John 3, 36. To know him is to know the Father, ver. 7; to come by him is to reach the Father, ver. 6. He is "ALL AND IN ALL."

3. LESSONS.

1. The helpfulness of a comprehensive faith. 2. Question: What characteristics and what acts of Jesus here described are specially attractive and specially helpful to men? 3. Thomas, a model, in that he brings all his queries and perplexities directly to Jesus. 4. Christ is THE WAY—opened for us; THE TRUTH—revealed to us; and THE LIFE—implanted in us. 5. Through Christ we live, we know, and we go. 6. To know Jesus Christ is to know God the Father. "God was manifest in the flesh" of Jesus, and will be manifest in the flesh of every true follower of Jesus. 1 Cor. 2, 20.

THE FARM.

THE FOOD OF SWINE.

If there is one thing in rural practice which needs reforming more than another, it is the manner of raising and feeding swine. From the time they are large enough to eat they are offered all manner of refuse about the place, such as rank weeds, filthy slops, spoiled vegetables and meat, dead fowls, &c. They are allowed to rummage the dung yard and glean the refuse of food in the faeces of cattle and horses, on the ground of economy. But we imagine that the quantity of food saved in this way is very insignificant—not to exceed the value of a bushel of shelled corn a year among the whole stock on an ordinary sized farm. The objections to the practice of keeping swine in this way are so serious, however, that the reasons in favor of it have no force at all.

The origin of trichinosis in swine may be traced to the consumption of vile stuffs in their food, or to being housed and yarded amid filth and foul air. Every few months the press announces a case of trichinosis in an individual or a whole family, with all the horrible details and sufferings which attend the parasitic attack. Only lately some new cases are reported here in the West, which are alarming. We are quite sure that every farmer and every one who feeds and fattens a pig will only need to have their attention called to so important and serious a matter to secure a complete reform in the practice of feeding an animal which will take whatever is offered to it and will live in the most filthy holes.

On the farm the swine should have clover and pasture, and for still only milk and corn meal, no dish-water or meat scraps from the table, as they are sure to putrify and poison the mass in the barrel or tank. Pure water with a little meal added is preferable. The dish-water may go to the compost heap, and the scraps from the table to the poultry, while they are fresh. Spoiled meats should be buried or mixed with composted materials; they should never be given to any domestic animal. Large numbers of swine are frequently confined in small quarters with very little regard to cleanliness or pure air. Of course, some of them will lose appetite, the first sign of the derangement of the organs of nutrition and assimilation. They do not thrive, but they are kept along till slaughtering time, and are dressed and packed among the lot.

Such animals are extremely liable to be infested with trichine and other parasites and those who consume them as food expose themselves to sickness, disease of a lingering nature, and to death in a most horrible form. Interests, therefore, as dear as health and life require a thorough reform in keeping and feeding swine. Let their food be pure as that which other animals consume. Let them be kept in clean quarters and pure air. Let diseased or unthrifty animals be separated from those in health, and we may have no fears of trichinosis among either swine or human beings.—Detroit Tribune.

THE birth day of the Marquis of Bute was celebrated at Cardiff by a gigantic school treat, to which 4,000 children attending the Church of England and Roman Catholic schools were invited.

THE BEST FEED FOR FOWLS.

T. B. Burnell is writing a series of articles on the Dorking fowl in the *Journal of Horticulture*. In the last number we find the following excellent suggestions on the feed of fowls, which may be valuable to those having any breed.

Barley is commonly thought to be the only food that fowls can possibly require, and many wretched birds are shut up in a small yard with nothing but a scanty allowance of this grain, and, to their owner's astonishment, do not pay. Fowls may be truly said to be omnivorous; they will eat and enjoy green food, grain, seeds, insects, worms and a thousand things we wot not of. They also require access to a heap of lime rubbish, which is to them what salt is to us, besides helping to form the egg shells; and in addition to this they must have a supply of small stones to grind it all up with, gravel in the gizzard performing the same office for them that teeth do for us.

It will be at once seen that however good barley is, it is insufficient by itself to keep birds in good health, and it almost amounts to cruelty to try to do so. For an occasional food it is well enough, but, in my opinion is not equal to wheat.

The best wheat is at the present time selling at about 5s. 6d. a bushel, and at this low price is by far the cheapest and best food we can use. I do not approve of tail or oval wheat, as I am sure with all grain the refuse, though low priced, is by far the dearest in the end. It is very well for a farmer to use such stuff, for it costs him nothing, but to buy such rubbish is a great mistake, more especially in barley, the lightest of which is all husk and has no kernel. Good wheat, then, is my idea of a food, and one of which fowls are particularly fond. They lay and do well upon it, and I think no one can err in giving their fowls one feed a day of it.

Peas and beans are not generally used for fowls, but I can strongly recommend them. White peas are the best, and the beans should be cracked in a kibbling machine. They both form a capital occasional food for laying stock, and will bring the birds into splendid feather. They must not be given in excess, nor to chickens which are intended for the table, as they will make the flesh very hard and tough; but as old cocks and hens are generally pretty much this way already no harm can be done them.

Maize is at the present time rather dear, and I do not recommend it except for an occasional change once a week, and then not to the white feathered birds, or it will most certainly turn their plumage yellow, some people may laugh at this idea, but such have only to see what cayenne pepper will do for their canaries to be at once convinced. Maize is fattening, but is not a good egg or flesh former, so is one of the worst foods for growing or laying stock.

Oats will be relished for a change, but they must be sound and heavy, or the fowls will not eat them. Buckwheat is strongly recommended by some, but I never could get my birds to eat it. I have tried it several times, both for old birds and chickens, but it always ended in waste.

A very little hempseed is not a bad thing in the early part of the year to start the hens laying, but if given in excess it is too forcing, and will cause them to lay eggs without shells. If given in the moulting season it is said to cause the new feathers to come of a darker colour, but as to this I cannot speak from experience, for I do not see above a quart of it in a whole year.

Ground oats is generally considered to be the best staple food, and my own birds have one feed a day of it the whole year round. It must be borne in mind that ground oats are not the same as oatmeal, but the whole ground up, husk and all. Barleymeal by itself is too sticky, and clams to the birds' bills, but if mixed with fine bran it will answer very well.

Some green food is absolutely necessary. If not to be obtained in their yards they should have some given them daily. Mangewurzel is the best thing I know of, especially as the roots are very cheap and will keep all through the winter. They should be chopped in half; the fowls will very soon eat the heart out of them.

My own Dorkings are fed twice a day—early in the morning and the last thing before roosting time. In addition to this I usually go round the yards at mid-day with a few grains of corn, and throw them with a pocketful while I see they are all as they should be, and it will be well to bear in mind that "the eye of the master makes the horse fat."

One word as to purchasing food. If it is hoped ever to make fowls pay, the grain and meal must not be bought in small quantities. Some friends of mine insist on purchasing it by the gallon, the result being that their birds often have none at all, and what they do have costs twice as much as my own.

Very little may be said on the score of drinking water, save that it should be changed every day and is best kept in iron vessels, as these are not easily broken, and if a little rusty will give a chalybeate taste which will be very beneficial. For a number of fowls an iron pig-trough will answer very well, while those that are sold as dog-dishes will be very well for a few.

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September 16th., 1875.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ACT passed in the last Session of Parliament to amend and consolidate the Statute Law for the regulation of the Postal service of the Dominion, comes into operation on the

1st of OCTOBER, 1875.

On and after that date the rate of Postage on a letter posted within the Dominion of Canada, for transmission by Mail to any place in Canada, will continue to be 3 cents per half-ounce weight, but the rate MUST BE PAID BY POSTAGE STAMP at the time of posting the letter.

Any such letter posted wholly UNPAID cannot be forwarded to its destination, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.
Letters addressed, posted in Canada, and addressed to places in Canada, when weighing more than half an ounce, and liable therefore to two or more rates of postage, will be transmitted by mail to destination, though not fully prepaid. If as much as one full rate of Three Cents has been prepaid thereon by Postage Stamp, but they will be forwarded charged with DOUBLE the amount of deficient postage. Thus, if such a letter, weighing more than 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. in weight, be posted, prepaid 3 cents only, it will be rated 6 cents unpaid—"more to pay," and forwarded to its address.

On letters posted at this office to be delivered in the city, commonly known as "Drop Letters," the rate will be One Cent per half ounce, to be in all cases prepaid by Postage Stamp.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Newspapers and Periodicals, printed and published in Canada, and issued not less frequently than once a month from a known office of publication or News Agency, and addressed and posted by and from the same for transmission by Mail to regular subscribers or News Agents in Canada, may be posted by the same on payment of a rate of One Cent for each pound weight in bulk or fraction of a pound; and such Newspapers and Periodicals are to be put up into packages and delivered into the Post Office addressed to a known office of publication or News Agency, or to Newfoundland may be forwarded to subscribers or others by Mail after the 1st October, unless postage prepaid.

On all Newspapers and Periodicals posted in Canada, others than those addressed to regular subscribers or News Agents, from office of publication or News Agency, under the foregoing section, and including all Newspapers and Periodicals published less frequently than once a month, the rate will be "one cent per four ounces," to be invariably prepaid by postage stamps.

Nevertheless Newspapers and Periodicals weighing less than one ounce each may be posted singly, if prepaid by postage stamps, one half cent each. Newspapers or Periodicals passing by mail between Canada and the United Kingdom, the United States, Newfoundland and places beyond sea, will continue to be subject to the special regulations in respect to postage charges now, or from time to time hereafter in force, with regard to such transmissions. Such as may be posted in Canada for the United States or to Newfoundland are to be prepaid the same rates as if addressed to places within the Dominion.

On Miscellaneous mail matter, such as books, pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, &c, when posted in Canada for any place in Canada the rate of postage will be one cent per four ounces in weight, to be prepaid by postage stamps, or by the use of stamped Post Bonds when suitable for the purpose. No letter or other communication intended to serve the purpose of a letter must be sent or inclosed in any articles of miscellaneous mail matter; and all transmissions authorized by this regulation must be put up in covers, open at the ends or sides, or in such manner as to admit of inspection to ensure compliance with this condition. Miscellaneous mail matter, when addressed to the United States or to Newfoundland may be forwarded when prepaid the one cent per 4 oz. rate as if addressed to a place in Canada, with the exception of packets of samples and patterns of merchandise addressed to the United States, on which the special rate of ten cents per 8 oz. must be prepaid as at present.

Post Bands bearing a one cent impressed postage stamp have been prepared for the convenience of persons desiring to use them in transmitting newspapers or other mail matter passing at the one cent rate and will be sold at the rate of four for 5 cents.

Postage Rate on Correspondence with the United Kingdom.

The postage rate on letters passing between Canada and the United Kingdom, shall, from and after the 1st October, 1875, be a uniform rate of two pence half-penny sterling, equal to five cents Canada currency, per half ounce, by whatever route sent or received, whether by Canada Packet direct, or by the coast mails via the United States.
A five cent postage stamp for the convenience of the public in preparing the five cent rate on letters addressed to the United Kingdom after the 1st October, if being prepared and will be issued as soon as ready.

This reduction will not for the present affect the charges on letters sent or received by way of England or from foreign countries or places beyond sea.

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