

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VIII. November 19, 1916. From Melita to Rome.—Acts 28: 11-31.

Commentary.—I. Paul's journey from Melita to Rome (vs. 11-16) 11. After three months—the season dangerous to navigation was past. The three months after the shipwreck ended about the first of February. A ship of Alexandria—Melita was on the direct route from Alexandria to Rome. This ship was engaged in carrying grain, and had wintered at Melita, the stormy season having arrived before the ship reached its destination. Sign was Castor and Pollux—A carry-over image of Castor and Pollux was placed at the bow of the ship to distinguish it from other ships. In modern times boats are given names to distinguish them. Mythology makes Castor and Pollux twin sons of Jupiter. 12. Syracuse—A city on the southeastern coast of Sicily, eighty miles north of Melita. Three days—This day was probably for unloading and loading freight, and waiting for a favorable wind. 13. Fetched a compass—They sailed in a winding course. It is thought that this was because the wind was unfavorable. Rhegium—A city on the west coast of the shore of Italy. South wind blew—it carried the ship in the desired direction. The course lay through the narrow and dangerous passage between Scylla, a projecting rock on the Italian side, and Charibdis, a rock and whirlpool on the coast of Sicily. This passage was particularly dangerous to ancient navigators. A strong current swept through this narrow passage. Modern sailors have more knowledge and better control of their ships. Puteoli—The ancient port of Rome. 4. We found brethren—it is evident from this that during the thirty-one years after the crucifixion of Christ the gospel had made its way rapidly. It must have been gratifying to Paul to meet Christians there, and their fellowship during seven days must have been mutually refreshing.

15. From thence—From Rome. The brethren heard of us—Paul and his company carried seven days at Puteoli, and during that time word was carried to Rome of their coming. Came to meet us—Genuine Christian love and fellowship were prompting the brethren at Rome to give Paul a hearty greeting. As far as Apele forum—This was a market place on the Appian way, 43 miles from Rome. The three taverns—A village thirty-three miles from the city. It appears that different companies of the brethren came out to welcome Paul, some meeting him at the former place and some at the latter. He thanked God, and took courage—it was an encouragement to Paul in the midst of the trial through which he was passing to receive the loving greetings of his fellow Christians. 16. The centurion delivered the prisoners—After a voyage full of danger the centurion gave his prisoners over to the proper officers in Rome. He had fulfilled his commission. Was suffered—Was permitted. To dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him—The centurion, Julius, may have spoken favorably of Paul and used his influence to gain this privilege for him.

17. Discourses to the Jews (vs. 17-29). 17. After three days—This length of time was probably occupied in resting after the tedious journey and becoming settled in the new quarters. Paul called the chief of the Jews together—The apostle had a twofold purpose in this. He desired to acquaint the leading Jews of Rome with the history of his arrest and appeal to Caesar. He further wished to declare to them the gospel of Christ, giving the good news to them before preaching to the Gentiles. Men and brethren—Paul addressed the Jews respectfully and affectionately, as his own people. Into the hands of the Romans—The history which is thus briefly summed up is contained in Acts 21-26. Paul uses care not to charge the Jews of Jerusalem severely. 18. No cause of death in me—Lysias did not consider Paul guilty of crime and the Sanhedrin to whom he presented him took no action against him, but fell to contending among themselves. Felix, Festus and Agrippa, in turn, decided that he was not a criminal. 19. I was constrained to appeal unto Caesar, he would be returned to Jerusalem, and plots would be formed to take his life. 20. For the hope of Israel I am bound—Paul had been many years engaged in preaching the Messiahship of Jesus. The hope of Israel was the coming Messiah.

21. Neither ... spoke any harm of that Jesus was the Christ, occupying the whole day in his preaching. 24. Some believed ... some believed not—As is usually the case, there was a division among the hearers of the gospel. Some were convinced that Jesus, the Messiah, had come, and others rejected the truth. 25-29. When his hearers were divided in their belief, Paul applied the words of Isa. 6: 9, 10, to them, and announced that he would turn to the Gentiles, who would receive his message. The Jews left him and reasoned among themselves. III. A two years' ministry at Rome (vs. 30-31) 30. Two whole years—Evidently his case was not reached by the emperor until the expiration of that time. His own hired house—Paul probably was not able to earn his living by labor, and his friends must have contributed to his support. Received all that came—in God's providence Paul was allowed to welcome all who were disposed to visit him. Thus the apostle, even while he was wearing a prisoner's chain, was doing his Master's service in declaring the unsearchable riches of Christ. 31. Preaching the kingdom of God—it is worthy of note that during the four and a half years that Paul was a prisoner at Caesarea, on the voyage to Rome and in Rome, he was not without hearers. He had the privilege of preaching the gospel of the kingdom. Questions—Give the leading events that took place on the island of Melita. Describe the journey to Rome. How was Paul guarded? Whom did he call together? What reason did he give for being in chains? How did the

Jews reply? Where did Paul dwell in Rome? What gospel work did he do? What epistles did he write?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Arrival at Rome. I. Paul's gratitude. II. Paul's opportunity for service.

I. Paul's gratitude. Bearing such marks of lifelong conflict, worn with trial and care and suffering, having escaped one kind of affliction and on his way to another, Paul met with considerate kindness, which greatly comforted and cheered him. He had endured for three years incessant conflicts with his hard-hearted countrymen, a pitiless storm of hatred and persecution and false accusation raging constantly against him, trial succeeding trial, yet bringing no respite from injustice, weary prison hours at Caesarea, serious tempest at sea, and shipwreck, with the labors and anxieties of that terrific voyage, and the threats of the soldiers to take his life, followed by the hardships of a winter at Melita. In the hour of his deliverance and assured safe arrival at Rome, Paul remembered to thank God for it all. Nothing could more effectually cheer him than the vivid realization of God's care for him. Paul thanked God for his past deliverances, for the honor put upon him in that he had suffered to labor and to endure hardships and persecution for Christ's sake, and especially because God had put it into the heart of his people to show kindness to his servant. He was grateful for the sympathy the gospel had excited, for the zeal the gospel had awakened, for the triumphs the gospel had gained, for the consolation that, notwithstanding all obstacles, Christianity had succeeded in planting itself even in Rome. In that stronghold of Satan there was a chosen band not ashamed to confess faith in Christ, not ashamed of Paul, his prisoner, a band of men to whom Paul's arrival gave joy. Paul found himself at home among them. Their presence was like the bright gleam of sunshine upon the apostle's way. He, the greatest of the apostles, found joy in the friendship of Christians.

II. Paul's opportunity for service. Paul's purpose had been set to visit the imperial city since an early period in his ministry. He recognized in Rome the great heart of the world, and was eager to take it for Christ. He knew that he had received the Gospel in trust for his fellow-men, and he sought to meet the responsibility in the most effective way. Though he went to Rome as an Ambassador in bonds, Paul reached the court to which he was commissioner by Christ, charged with a message from the King of Kings. In all the events of his life he recognized the guiding hand of the Lord. With Paul there was no weakening or failure of faith, no shifting of his convictions, no changing of his message. Rome was a heathen city which needed the gospel, and that was enough for Paul. He made God's promise a spur to effort rather than an excuse for delay. He knew the value of Rome as a strategic point. Jerusalem and Rome were the centres from which went out the world's transforming forces. Paul's appeal to Caesar gives an instance of the service rendered by the enemies of the three—The Jews listened courteously to Paul and informed him that they had no charges or accusations against him. There had not been sufficient time for letters to reach Rome after Paul sailed, for he left Caesarea near the close of the navigation season and reached Rome immediately after the season opened in the spring. 22. This sect ... is spoken against—The Jews had heard of Christians, but had heard them reproached and opposed. They desired to hear from Paul's own lips the doctrines which he held. 23. Came many ... into his lodging—A day was appointed for Paul to preach to the Jews, and they came to his place. He was not free to go to them, but he was free to receive those who came to him. Persuading them concerning Jesus—Paul improved well the occasion in preaching Jesus to his fellow Jews. He showed from the law and from the prophets gospel to its thorough establishment. The strong arm of paganism afforded Paul refuge from the murderous intent of the Jews. His diligence and promptness in his new sphere displayed the abounding zeal with which he used his opportunity. Despite the weariness of his journey by sea and land, Paul allowed only three days to pass before calling his countrymen together. Forgiving all the wrongs and injustice and violence which had marked his life, Paul once more laid before them the blessed news of the kingdom of God and exhorted them to enter it. With the wisdom and fullness of mature experience, Paul presented Christianity to them. A part believed, a part blasphemed, a few were converted. In the household of Caesar some were found who became obedient to the faith. The historical record of the great apostle closes with a picture of him fully and earnestly engaged in the loved work of his life even under the limitations of captivity. T. R. A.

TO TRIFLE WITH CATARRH IS TO RISK CONSUMPTION Usually it comes with a cold. Being slight, it is neglected—but the seed is sown for a dangerous harvest, perhaps consumption. To cure at once, inhale Catarrhoxone. It destroys the germs of Catarrh, clears away mucous, cleanses the passages of the nose and throat. The hacking cough and sneezing cold soon disappear and health is yours again. Nothing known for colds, catarrh and throat trouble that is so curative as Catarrhoxone. It cures by a new method that never yet failed. The one dollar outfit includes the inhaler, and is guaranteed to cure. Smaller sizes 25c and 50c; sold everywhere.

WHAT IT WAS. (Exchange) Three or four tawny spots appeared here and there on the little boy's blue knickerbockers. Attracted by his cheery smile, two kindly old ladies stopped to talk to him and "wondered why his mother did not patch with a color to match." The little boy blushed deeply and then burst out: "That ain't no patch; that's me."

WHY EVERY FARMER SHOULD RAISE SHEEP

Just How the Ontario Farmer May Best Make a Start in Establishing a Small, Profitable Flock—Begin With Grade Ewes and Pure Bred Ram.

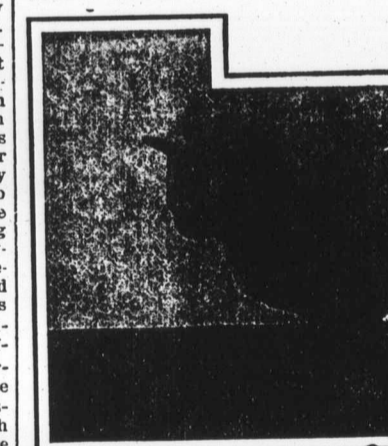
Considering the scarcity of wool and the prices ruling in our markets for mutton and lamb of good quality, the present "boom" in the sheep trade is not to be wondered at. As a matter of fact it has been a subject of comment among intelligent observers that more farmers have not added a flock of sheep, larger or smaller as circumstances permitted, to their stock. Unlike those "booms" of real estate which have been exploited by speculators for their own purposes, this has a foundation in the recognized demand for a certain commodity, and farmers will be promoting their own interests if they set about providing the public with it. The reason why most sheep farmers have so long neglected to do this has its foundations in their conservative methods. The average farmer wishes to do as his father did and when he sees changes is inclined to deplore the newer order of things. His father "raised" pork and lived on it chiefly, and a very good living it was, too. The demand of the Canadian market was then for pork and beef, therefore he supplied it. But conditions of life in Canada are changing. Towns have arisen and have grown to cities. Even in the agricultural districts a different standard of living has been evolved. Farmers are therefore bound to supply the demands caused by the changed requirements of the community.



Many have attained success by using Rams of a large, long woolled breed, as shown at left, but no one ever made profits from the scrub ram depicted on the right.

It is well known that mutton is always scarce, and generally is too dear to be used as much by the general public as from all points of view is desirable. If lamb and mutton were plentiful a great deal more of it would be consumed. And there is nothing to prevent most of our Canadian farmers from turning off a considerable quantity of fat sheep and lambs every year without appreciably diminishing their usual sales of other stock. Certainly in no class of farm stock can they have more speedy returns or a larger profit on money invested.

SHEEP IMPROVE THE SOIL. Besides this there is a peculiar fascination in the breeding and feeding of sheep. They thrive best in the open air, and the pleasure of studying them and observing their habits grows upon one, and I think has a good effect on the character. A good shepherd is bound to be a keen observer, and he must be thoughtful and kind. Another advantage of a sheep stock is that by feeding the sheep in the fields the land is improved with a rapidity and thoroughness that no one who has not experimented in this line would believe. Again, sheep keep the land clear of weeds, which are an eyesore to every man who loves the land, besides being a source of waste which no good farmer should permit.



Some prefer the Short woolled breeds, which are more compact with shorter and finer wool. Three of these can be kept for two of the larger breeds.

Advertisement for 'THE Quiet Hour FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE'. It includes the text 'WE SHOULDN'T WORRY. O' heart of mine, we shouldn't. Worry not! What we've missed of calm we couldn't Have, you know! What we've met of stormy pain And sorrow's driving rain, We can better meet again, If it blow. We have erred in that dark hour, We have known; When the tears fell with the shower All alone— As the gracious Master meant? Were not shine and shadow blent Let us temper our content With His own. For we know not every mornow Can be sad. So forgetting all the sorrow We have had, Let us fold away our fears, And put by our foolish tears. And through all the coming years Just be glad. —James Whitcomb Riley. FORGIVE ALL MY SINS. Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. Do not grieve; thy sins be forgiven thee— I, even I, am he that blot out thy transgressions for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins. The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins.—In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace.—Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost; which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour.—Having forgiven us all our trespasses; blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross. CONSCIOUSNESS. Am I in being; do I desire my well-being? This brings me to ask, What is consciousness? It is knowledge of what passes in one's own mind; it is immediate knowledge of facts, the power of knowing one's own thoughts. I am aware, I perceive, I know. Human consciousness is a most astounding fact. Yesterday I was not, to-morrow I shall not be. In the brief interval of earthly life I have become aware of myself. The past, the present, the future have become part of my own personal consciousness. I, who so recently came upon the scene, sit in judgment upon all I see or hear or feel or know. This is a marvel. I know that I enjoy the mystery of substantial freedom. How does this marvellous consciousness become, and will it end? Then we are asked to consider the doctrine of sub-consciousness. "Sub-

philosopher, Mr. Wilkins Micawber, that young people should begin with the pewter and proceed as they prosper to the silver. So should we recommend the man who intends to start sheep farming to begin with a flock of grade ewes—a pewter spoon serves its purpose well, and if it meets with a misfortune or is lost can be easily replaced. The same holds good with the novice in sheep breeding. Suppose he can lay in from ten to fifty young grade ewes of good quality, he has sufficient to start. If the type is right it does not matter if the ewes are in somewhat poor condition, as breeding ewes are always better when moved from poor land to good than vice versa. The improved conditions are almost certain to increase their productivity.

At the shelter they will require, during even of severe winter, will be a wooden shed, which it will require no great architectural or structural genius to erect. Beside this a few troughs for grain and racks for hay, and the sheep farm is equipped.

The experiment, it will be seen, need not cost much, and the returns are large, considering the outlay. As a rule, at least two-thirds of these should rear twin lambs. The remainder, having only one lamb to suckle, should rear it better and the lamb should, with care, be ready for market at an earlier date than the twin lambs. At the present price of lamb it will be seen that even those ewes which have only had single lambs will have produced stock which should sell from \$7 to \$10 each, independent of their wool, within a year of their purchase. They themselves will not have deteriorated in value to any appreciable extent. Surely these facts should enable a man to decide to make a trial.

Another initial expense which I have not yet touched upon, because it is in itself a large subject, as well as—in comparison with the rest—a large outlay, is the choice of a ram to mate with grade ewes. He must be pure bred. Of what breed the sire shall be no one can dictate, although each sheep breeder will have his own personal predilection. The buyer must be guided in the first instance by the experi-

ence and advice of neighbors or friends who have a similar kind of soil and climate. Some men have attained best results from using rams of a large, long woolled breed. Others prefer the Down breeds, which are smaller, more compact sheep with shorter and firmer wool. It is claimed, with justice, that three at least of these sheep can be kept for every two of the larger sheep. It is also certain that the taste of the present-day lamb and mutton favors the smaller breeds, such as the Southdowns, Shropshires, and the others. Naturally the heavy, long woolled sheep require rich succulent pasture and plentiful feed of all kinds, but their admirers claim that they repay this by their large production of both mutton and wool.

At the individual taste of the farmer, who in every case should try to buy and produce the class and kind of animal he most admires. Then he will have more pleasure in his work, hence most likely more profit. One thing is certain, that like human beings, long woolled and short woolled sheep have each the defect of their qualities. A breeder must choose the ram which he finds from experience and observation produces early maturing and healthy stock suited to his land and the market demands of the time. And these latter change as conditions of trade change.

Now while the ram should be pure bred, he need not necessarily be an animal which would be first in the show ring. He must, however, be of good quality and of healthy stock. To make sure of this anyone not perfectly confident of his own judgment must pay more, possibly, for his first sire, because he must make certain that his ram comes from a good flock. The ancestry of the grade ewe being mixed, it is desirable that one of the breeds known to be pure should be chosen. The lambs are then more likely to inherit the characteristics of the sire.

The buyer will do well to apply to the owner of a well-known flock of whatever breed he decides upon, test his requirements and obtain a ram suitable for the class of stock he intends to breed. In this way he will impart his stock of grades, he will obtain a knowledge of sheep and of some of the first principles of breeding them, and so prepare himself, if his tastes lie in that direction, to become a breeder of pure bred stock, some of which may become winners of high honors in the showyard.

To acquire knowledge in this way, besides making a success in raising a good class of sheep for commercial purposes, and thereby a substantial gain in money, not to speak of reputation, ought to be an ambition of our young farmers. Unlike many of our other ambitions, this has every prospect of being realized.

In a future paper we hope to consider the merits of the various breeds of sheep and to place before our readers in a concise form the characteristics of each.

BY D. E. McEWEN, (From the Canadian Countryman)

MARKET REPORTS

FARMERS' MARKET. Butter, choice dairy ... 40 38. Eggs, new-laid, ... 40 35. Live poultry—Turkeys, 10 ... 0 18. Do., Spring ... 0 12. Do., Summer ... 0 11. Geese, Spring ... 0 12. Ducks, 10 ... 0 12. Spring chickens, 10 ... 0 17. Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 10 ... 0 20. Do., Spring ... 0 16. Fowl, 10 ... 0 18. Geese, Spring ... 0 16. Ducks, 10 ... 0 15. Spring chickens, 10 ... 0 17. Squabs, per doz. ... 3 50. Fruits—Pears, bkt. ... 0 40. Apples, per bbl. ... 3 00. Snow apples, 11-qt. bkt. ... 0 35. Crab apples, 11-qt. bkt. ... 0 40. Vegetables—Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt. ... 0 40. Beets, per bush ... 1 00. Carrots, per bush ... 0 60. Turnips, per bush ... 1 00. Parsnips, per bush ... 1 00. Onions, per 70-lb. bag ... 3 00. Cabbages, per doz. ... 0 50. Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag ... 2 25.

MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt. ... \$11 00. Do., hindquarters ... 12 50. Carcasses, choice ... 11 50. Do., common ... 9 00. Veals, common, cwt. ... 12 00. Do., medium ... 11 50. Do., prime ... 13 00. Hoovy hogs ... 11 50. Sheep hogs ... 12 50. Abattoir hogs ... 15 50. Mutton, heavy ... 10 00. Do., light ... 12 00. Lamba, Spring, lb. ... 0 12 1/2. Venison, lb., cwt. ... 0 12 1/2.

SUGAR MARKET. Wholesaler's quote on Canadian refined sugar: Toronto delivery, as follows: Royal Acadia, granulated ... 300 lbs. \$7 88. Lantic, granulated ... 100 lbs. 7 88. Fedras, granulated ... 100 lbs. 7 88. St. Lawrence, granulated ... 100 lbs. 7 88. Dominion, granulated ... 100 lbs. 7 88. St. Lawrence, 5-er ... 100 lbs. 7 88. Lantic, Blue Star ... 100 lbs. 7 88. No. 1 yellow ... 100 lbs. 7 88. No. 2 yellow ... 100 lbs. 7 88. Dark yellow ... 100 lbs. 7 88. No. 1 white ... 100 lbs. 7 88. No. 2 white ... 100 lbs. 7 88. 20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags. Two and five-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK. All were cleaned up at steady prices. Export cattle, choice ... 7 20. Butcher cattle, choice ... 7 20. Do., de. medium ... 6 20. Do., de. common ... 5 40. Butcher cows, choice ... 5 75. Do., de. medium ... 5 40. Do., de. common ... 4 40. Feeding steers ... 6 00. Stockers, choice ... 5 50. Do., light ... 5 00. Hogs, choice, each ... 50 00. Springers ... 50 00. Suckling pigs ... 50 00. Sheep, ewes ... 25 75. Bucks and culls ... 20 00. Lambs ... 10 75. Calves ... 6 00.

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Wheat—Open High Low. Nov. ... 1 85 1 95 1 80. Dec. ... 1 84 1 94 1 75. Jan. ... 1 80 1 90 1 70. Oats—Nov. ... 0 61 0 64 0 62. Dec. ... 0 58 0 64 0 53. May ... 0 53 0 58 0 56. No. 2 hard ... 2 23 2 58 2 53. No. 3 hard ... 2 20 2 56 2 50. No. 1 northern ... 2 57 3 06 3 01. No. 2 northern ... 2 54 3 04 3 01. No. 3 northern ... 2 54 3 04 3 01.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat, December, \$1.94. No. 1 hard, \$1.94. No. 2 hard, \$1.92. No. 3 hard, \$1.91. No. 1 northern, \$1.91. No. 2 northern, \$1.90. No. 3 northern, \$1.89. No. 1 yellow, \$1.89. No. 2 yellow, \$1.88. No. 3 yellow, \$1.87. No. 1 white, \$1.87. No. 2 white, \$1.86. No. 3 white, \$1.85. No. 1 white, \$1.85. No. 2 white, \$1.84. No. 3 white, \$1.83. No. 1 white, \$1.83. No. 2 white, \$1.82. No. 3 white, \$1.81.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.95. No. 2 hard, \$1.93. No. 3 hard, \$1.91. No. 1 northern, \$1.91. No. 2 northern, \$1.90. No. 3 northern, \$1.89. No. 1 yellow, \$1.89. No. 2 yellow, \$1.88. No. 3 yellow, \$1.87. No. 1 white, \$1.87. No. 2 white, \$1.86. No. 3 white, \$1.85. No. 1 white, \$1.85. No. 2 white, \$1.84. No. 3 white, \$1.83. No. 1 white, \$1.83. No. 2 white, \$1.82. No. 3 white, \$1.81. No. 1 white, \$1.81. No. 2 white, \$1.80. No. 3 white, \$1.79.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Peterboro.—At the regular meeting of the Peterboro' Cheese Board held here this morning, 100¢ cheese, at the record price of 20¢ for the board.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts, 8,000. Market steady. Mar. beef cattle ... 7 10. Western steers ... 6 75. Stockers and feeders ... 4 90. Cows and buffers ... 5 40. Calves ... 3 25. Hogs, receipts, 30,000. Market strong, 10¢ higher. Light ... 8 80. Mixed ... 9 30. Heavy ... 9 35. Pigs ... 7 75. Bulk of sales ... 8 35. Sheep, receipts, 13,000. Market steady. Wethers, native ... 7 60. Lambs, native ... 8 75.

Good-Bye, Old Backache Nerviline Will Fix You! Stiffness is Rubbed Right Out; Every Sign of Pain Disappears. Gee whiz—think of it! No more stomach dosing! No more stomach dosing! No more stomach dosing! Every trace of lameness, every bit of stiffness, every sign of weakness in the back's muscles can be rubbed away for all time to come by good old Nerviline. No other liniment can do the work so quickly, can penetrate so deeply, can bring ease and comfort to the back-wary sufferer as Nerviline invariably does. Backache isn't the only malady Nerviline is quick to cure. For lumbago or sciatica you would go far to find relief so speedy as Nerviline gives. For chronic rheumatism there are pain-destroying properties in Nerviline that give it first rank. The way it limbers up a stiff joint and takes it greenness out of strained or rheumatic muscles is simply a wonder. If you have an ache or a pain anywhere, if you have a sore back, a stiff neck, a stiff joint, a strained muscle—if you have lumbago, congested chest or sore throat, just try Nerviline. Rub it on plentifully—it won't blister, it can't do anything but cure you quickly. The large 50¢ family size bottle is the most economical, of course, but you can, from any dealer, also get the 25¢ small size of Nerviline, the king of all pain-relieving remedies. A WONDER. (Boston Transcript) "Who was that lady I saw yer takin' to at the ball game, Jimmy?" "That was our school teacher. I was just tryin' to make her understand how the game was played, but it wasn't any go to be a school teacher."