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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. Feb. 1st. Peter and John in Samaria. Print, 8: 4-8, 14-25.

COMMENTARY—I. 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 good news of the Gospel. Thus the Lord overruled the wicked schemes of men to the advancement of His kingdom.

II. The mission of Peter and John there (vs. 14-25). 14. Sent—Peter and John—the report came to the apostles at Jerusalem that the Samaritans had received the gospel from Philip. The twelve apostles were at Jerusalem and they chose Peter and John to go to Samaria to see the character of the work and to be instrumental in the Samaritans' receiving the Holy Spirit. 15. Prayed for them—The apostles clearly recognized and acknowledged the fact that they could not bestow the gift of the Holy Spirit and that God alone could do it.

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 remodeling 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-fronted 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 found 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 them is reduced to a minimum; (c) the system of the manure is increased, provided sufficient bedding to soak up all moisture is used; (d) in fact, at 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 assimilation of food is so much better under conditions where plenty of good fresh air, coupled with a little exercise, is available than any extreme consumption of feed under outdoor conditions is more than counterbalanced by the better assimilation of the feed.

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 fall of bitterness—Simon's heart was enured. As gall represents the essence of bitterness, so the sin of his heart was superfluous. 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 Samaria and on their way back to Jerusalem preached in many Samaritan villages.

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 ease of cleaning out. This factor is well taken care of in the plan shown. The manure from the stalls in the tied stalls may be taken out by either barrow or litter carrier out 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 owing to 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, the door is 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 of the box stalls all kinds of refuse, sweepings 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 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 tie-up 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 edge of the manger. This type allows of easy cleaning and is also easy to put the feed into. In the feeding of silage the writer has found an ordinary 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 the floor. 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 tied 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 experiments 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 a chance to get a little of the exercise so essential to a breeding animal; and lastly, he is much noisier when 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 were 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 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.d.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 distressing 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 heads 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. The saving loss in the open do not require grooming as they can attend to it pretty well for themselves. Those in box-stalls inside can also look after 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 require special attention. These should be groomed regularly, using curry comb and stiff corn brush for 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 undertaking a new impetus, and the 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 at all they 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.

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? Whither did the Lord send Philip from Samaria? PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Common falling religion. 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: 7; 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



THE WALKER HOUSE. TORONTO. CANADA.

and his confederates was kindled into a fierce conflagration. Christianity awakens the noblest impulses or excites the worst passions of men. It either kills or saves. The instrument of this anti-Christian crusade was Saul, whose fiery opposition was later transformed into equally intense and insatiable gospel zeal. The flames of persecution burned, with consuming fury, sparing none who bore the hated name of Christ (Acts 25: 10, 11). However, the word of Christ was not bound. The effort at extinction resulted in extension. The fire, though scattered, was not extinguished. They that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word. New confessions and congregations sprang up everywhere. The highest good is often evolved from the greatest evil. God makes the wrath of man to praise him. Men become the unconscious and unwitting agents of his gracious purposes. The climax of sin at Calvary consummated a redemption which embraced even the stained agents of its unspeakable tragedy. The favor of Stephen's career was the commendation of Saul's, and he who made havoc of the church was the man who said, "Feed the church of God." The church, like Sinai's flaming bush, burns unconsumed.

II. The gospel extended. The Philip whose successful evangelism with the multitude and the individual the lesson records was not the apostle, but the deacon of that name (Acts 6: 5) and a colleague of the first martyr. Christ's separating servants always find successors. Philip found Samaria diseased, possessed, deluded. He "preached Christ unto them." The effectiveness of the message was attested by miracles of spiritual and physical healing. Here as ever it was the "power of God unto salvation." Always the tares sprang up with the wheat. Observing the people falling from him, Simon followed in their wake and became a stony-ground hearer. In every revival there are those who are only superficially or selfishly moved. It is one thing to accept the rites of Christianity and another to become morally regenerated.

III. Religious commercialism. Simon and the circumstances of the lesson have imparted an unenviable fame to the actor and give a permanent tinge to religious commercialism. Simony stands for all attempts to purchase spiritual functions or gifts. Numbers can be turned into a marketable commodity. The scriptural fraternity of Simon are Elymas (Acts 13: 6), and the vagabond Jews of Ephesus (Acts 19: 13). The great declines which have darkened Christian history have originated in religious commercialism of some form. The range of money value is very narrow. The highest gifts are not purchasable. The true gifts of life, love, truth, honor, are not subject to the accidents of life nor are they in the market. W. H. C.

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 goes cure 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 frequent requests for your autograph?" "Yes, somebody is always wanting me to sign on the dotted lines." A DREADFUL INSULT. Her Mother—What's the matter between you and Mr. Klanskie? Miss Toniels—He insulted me. He said I sang like a siren. The idea, comparing my voice to an automobile horn!

Mrs. Jubb's temper can't be of the best. She complains that her husband is continually putting her out. "What else can she expect in marrying a fire-man?"—Baltimore American.

SHILOH 30 DROPS COUGHS. SINCE 1870.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKET

Table with columns for various market items like Butter, Eggs, Chickens, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for various market items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc., and their corresponding prices.

"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 liable to Blood and Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

Table with columns for other markets like Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Oats, May, July, etc., and their prices.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—Spot, No. 1 Northern, \$2.85 to \$2.95. Flour unchanged; shipments, \$7.00 per barrel. Barley, \$1.18 to \$1.45. Rye, No. 2, \$1.65 to \$1.65. Bran, \$2.00. Flax, \$5.00 to \$5.14.

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 jeweler 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.

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GOOD MEASURE. Skippy, the Vag—You gotta have your nerve wit' you. Nubuddy'll give you more'n you ask for. Fatty, the Gray—Sometimes, I just now sat a dame for a glass of ice water an' she turned do hose on me.

VERY QUEER. (Answers) Ethel: "What did father say when you told him you wanted to marry me, Ed-ward?" Edward: "A very queer thing, darling. He asked me if there was any insanity in my family."

CONSIDERATION shldn' anoffoo-1 CONSIDERATENESS 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 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.—Goethe.

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