

there for advice Ten - to - on be wa down by the

rance tonic made from rks and roots, and known for 50 as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip When a woman complains of back disziness or pain-when everything black before her eyes—a dragging g, or bearing-down, with nervou ness, she should turn to this "temperance herbal tonic, known as Dr. Pierce's Favo rite Prescription. It can be obtained in est every drug store in the land and the ingredients are printed in plain English on the wrapper. Put up in tablets or liquid. Dr. Pierce, of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., will send a trial size for 10-cents

falo, N. Y., will send a trial size for 10-cents. Tomorro, Orra. "Dr. Pierce's Medicine has been a wonderful help to me and I recommend it in hope that others may be benefited by its use. When I was a girl I was always delicate. My mother thought she could never raise me. As I get older I green worse; doctors said I would have to have an operation. I suffered at times untold agony. My mother started giving me 'Favorite Prescription,' and it finally cured me of all my trouble. After I married I used it squin. My childres are all healthy and strong. This medicine did wonders for me, saved me much suffering; and I can highly recommend it to weak women or those resing a family."—Mins, A. W. Ross, 118 Tecumsch Street.



"The Future Life-Print." Matt. 25;

COMMENTARY.-I. The Judgment scene (vs.731-33; 2 Cor. 5:10). Son of man—The title which Jesus applies to himself upward of forty times. It expresses the human side of his nature Shall cme in his glory— He had al-ready come in humiliation, and the deepest humiliation and ignoming were yet to be endured; but at his second coming he would be honored adored and worshipped as King of kings and Lord of lords. Holy angels -The word "holy" is not found in several of the best manuscripts and is omitted by the translators of many of the more recent versions. Jesus will be attended by a glorious angelic host when He comes as Judge, and not by a few humble followers as in the days of his flesh. The throne of his glory— Jesus is both Judge and King, and is represented as occupying a throne of glory and authority. From this throne his glory will shine forth. His throne is represented as great and white. (Rev. 20:11). 32. All nations—Not the Jews only, but all indi-viduals of all nations, will be assem-bled "before him." "Not only those bled "before him." "Not only those who shall be alive at his coming, but who are ever lived, are embraced within the scope of the Saviour's con-ception." He shall separate—The sep-aration will proceed upon the basis of moral character, and is made before the sentence is pronounced. As a shepherd—To explain the manner of a general judgment Jesus made use of a herd-To explain the manner of familiar illustration. The occupation of the shepherd was well understood in Palestine. The introduction of an illustration here emphasizes the fact that Jesus was using description and not parable. Sheep—The obedience, while the goat stands for uncleanness and rebellion. Sheep and goats feed in same pastures, but from two distwo are formed. 33. Right..left-At the right hand was the place of favor and honor, at the left, the place of condemnation and rejection. 2 Cor. 5; The certainty of the judgment is made clear. It is that each may re-ceive rewards or punishment accord-It is that each may re-

ing to his character and conduct.
II. The righteous and their reward (vs. 34-40; John 14;2, 3; Peter 1; 3-5). 34. Then—Jesus passed on rapidly to His description of the judgment scene. The King Read Rev. 20; 11-15. The King — Jesus Chrise is both King and Judge. Come-A most welcome word to the child of God. A word that is worth a lifetime of faithful endurance, of toil, affliction and persecution to hear. is an invitation to the enjoyment of all that constitutes heaven. Blessed of all that constitutes heaven. Blessed of my Father—They were approved by the Father. They had been blessed, they were then blessed, and they were to be forever blessed. Linherit the kingdom—They are to possess the kingdom by inheritance, because they have become the children of God. They did not buy it, nor did their labors. did not buy it, nor did their labor procure it; they become heirs of God. 35. an hungred—"Hungry."—R. V. meat—Food. took me in—Gave me naked—Insufficiently clothed and protected. sick visited me—This was a work, both of

mercy and love. The six acts here enumerated show that there was in the hearts of the doers a Christlike spirit. 37. righteous answer—Those who had done the good works enumerated. erated were righteous in character. Their good deeds were the outflowing of the Christlike spirit which they possessed, and they were amazed to hear the Judge mention the good

things they had done. when saw we-STORM WINDOWS & DOORS SIZES to suit you openings. Fitted with glass. Safe de-

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Jesus interprets a kindness, springing from love to God, shown to man in relieving his bodily or spiritual wants, as a kindness shown to himself. 40. 'east of these my brethren—Jesus recognizes as his kindred all, even the most obscure and lowly, who have his spirit and do his will. This suppression includes also all whom we expression includes also all whom we may help whether they are Christians may help whether they are Christians or not. unto me—This passage emphasizes the degree of obligation we are under to do good to the bodies, as well as the souls, of our needy fellow men. John 14: 2, 3. Jesus comforted his disciples upon the eve of his departure from them by telling them that he would prepare a place for them where they could be with him forever. 1 Peter 1: 3-5. They who have been 'begotten' "again unto a lively hope" are heirs "to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven" for them if they continue heaven" for them if they continue

III. The wicked and their doom (vs. 41-46). 41. depart from me—As Jesus' word, 'come," is one of the most blessed that can be uttered, so his word "depart," is one of the most dreadful. The command is for the wicked to be separated, not only from good people, but from the Judge himto be driven from light, joy, from hope ye cursed—They alone were responsible for their con-Their own choice had deter They had mined their destiny. brought the curse upon themselves, into everlasting fire—The punishment is not only terrible, but un-ending. It s suffering as terrible to the soul, literal fire can be to the body. for—This word refers back to the word "depart." The "cursed" had neglected or refused to perform acts of mercy toward their suffering fellow men, thus showing that they were destitute of the spirit of Christ. when saw we thee—They had been taken up so fully with pleasing them selves, and ministering to their own comfort, that they did not recognize the claims of God or humanity upon They were surprised to know that the Judge had been near them at any time and in need. They had not been looking for Jesus, and had no desire to please him. They had seen plenty of needy people, but what was that to them? 45. verily—A was that word introducing an important state ment, ye did it not to me-You supgry man, woman or child; you thought it was simply a beggar that needed clothing; you reasoned that the sick might have been well, if they had car ed for themselves; the prisoners migh have been free if they had refrained from crime. You had no faith in me or love for me, as is evident from your neglect of these. What a revelation was that to the "cursed"! An eternity for regrets! 46. These shall go away They go to the place and state for which they are fitted. The character which they chose for themselves be comes fixed. "Under irreversible natcomes fixed. "Under irreversible natural law character tends to a final performance, good or bad."—Joseph Cook. everlasting punishment....life eternal—"Eternal punishment....eternal life."—R. V. The same Greek word is used to denote the duration of future punishment as is employed. of future punishment as is employed to denote the duration of future re

QUESTIONS.-Of what is the present lesson a description? Who is to be the Judge? What separation is to be made? What illustration is used? into how many classes are all natons to be divided? On what principle is the separation to be made? What reward is given to the righteous? Why did the righteous perform so many good works? What command is given to the wicked?

PRACTICAL SURFEY.

Topic.—Biblical teaching about the

The Christian scriptures are the only authoritative source of know-ledge concerning the future. The meaning of death and the question of a future life have engaged the thought all ages. The longing fir immortality is inherent in the soul of man, and hence a belief in a future existence is well-nigh universal. The old query, "If a man die, shall he old query, "If a man die, shall he live again?" finds no assured answer from reason or experience. Neither af-

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fords secure ground for an immortal hope. The doctrine of a future life is found in the Old and New Testaments. Job rejoiced in the assurance of both immortality and the resurrection (Job 19; 25-27). Jesus expressly taught individual immortality and based it up-on personal union with God (John 5: 23, 24). He has "abolished death" for his people, and has "brought life and immortality to light through the gospel" (2 Tim. 1: 10). This he accomplished through the defeat of him who had "the power of death" (Heb. 2: 14), and through the spoliation of the kingdom of darkness (Eph. 4: 8) "It was not possible that he should be holden of it" (Acts 2: 24).

Christian faith fines ground for be-lief in immortality in the resurrection of Christ; and the hope of eternal life is associated immediately with his recurrection body and the assurance that he will return again (1 Cor 16-18; Col. 3: 4; 1 John 3: 2).
nce the hope of eternal life embraces the resurrection of the body and its eternal reunion with the glor-

ified spirit.

The death of the body is termed for those spiritually quickened, a sleep (1 Thess. 4: 14-, a rest from labor (Rev. 14: 13). The quickening power of Christ is so effective that those raised by him can nevermore die (Luke 20: 36-. Life in heaven is so complete that there is no death there (Rev. 21: 4). Eternal life consists essentially in the spiritual knowledge of God and fellowship with him through Christ (John 17: 3: 1 John 1:

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3, 4). It may now be possessed in fact, though not in complete measure and significance. "Lay hold on eternal life," is the admonition of the apostle (1 Tim. 6: 19).

The scriptures disclose the fact that the character of future existence is determined by the present. Over against eternal life is set eternal death. Those unquickened by the Holy Spirit are now spiritually dead death. Those unquickened by the Holy Spirit are now spiritually dead (Eph. 2: 1). There are three kinds of death mentioned in the scriptures: physical death, spiritual death and the scriptures of the spiritual death and the scriptures of the scriptures of the scriptures. the second, or eternal, death. Physical death is the dissolution of the body following the departure of the spirit (Gen. 3: 19). Spiritual death is the state of sin and darkness through alienation from God, who alone is the fountain of life and light. The second, or eternal, death is the entire and irreparable ruin of the entire and irreparable ruin ment of the divine image. It is the final shipwreck of the soul, a moral incapacity for restoration or holiness. Death and the future introduce no moral changes (Rev. 22: 11). Life derives its great value, not so much from what it is, as from what follows it. The world to come holds no remedial provisions or transforming agencies. Reward and retribution are not ar-bitrary decisions, but unavoidable results. Jesus tells us there are only two ways and two destinies (Matt. 7: 13 14). Each individual decides for him self and finds his fitting place in the



BARNYARD MANURE'S VARYING VALUE.

Barnyard manure is the oldest and one of the most important fertilizers. It is a composition of both animal and vegetable substances, and when properly saved and applied is of great benefit to the soil in producing crops. A portion of the feed eaten by animals resists the digestive juices and although ground finer in mastication passes out of the digestive tract, of ten carrying cast-off tissue from the linings of the intestines. This is known as drug, or the solid manure. Science tells us that the larger portion of the nitrogen and potassium of the feed is carried into the circulation of the animal to be excreted later as urine. Hence we find that the drug is relatively poor in these vertilizing elements as compared to the tetal ex-crement. The portion of these elements the drug does contain is in a comparatively insoluble form and form and ants. The hence less available to plants. urine is relatively rich in nitrogen, but owing to inadequate facilities for saving it, much is allowed to waste on the average farm.

THE MEANING OF COARSE MANURE.

When reference is made to coarse manure, it means that there is present considerable hay, straw or other coarse materials ordinarly used as bedding for the animals. By "stable manure" is meant manure accumulated in the stable and contains the solids and diquid from the animals excreta.
"Barnyard manure" is the term applied to manure which is subject to exposure of rain and sun and is often composed of excrement alone, or excrement and bedding.

Manure is very variable in its com position and value as a fertilizer for land. Some of the conditions affect-ing the value of manure are: The age of the animal; the use of the animal; the kind of animal; the nature and kind of feed used; the kind and amount of the bedidng used; the care taken of the manure from the time it is voided till applied to the soil. The use of the animal has much to do with the amount and value of the manure. Milch cows return less of the fertility constituents than other domestic animals. Pigs (fattening) afford less than fattening sheep, and fattening sheep less than oxen. Horses, investigators tell us, return the same amount relatively from the feed whether at work or at rest. ther at work or at rest.

HOW THE VALUE IS INFLUENCED. Feeds rich in feeding nutrients may be expected under ordinary conditions to produce manure rich in fertility constituents. But, as will be explained, different kinds of animals have different adaptability as to utilizing feeds, and of course as to the amount of plant food left in the manure.

The kind and amount of feeding used in the stalls and stables influences the manure. Bedding not only affords comfort to the animals, but it absorbs the liquid manure, thus preventing much of it from being lost; it dilutes the mass and makes it easier to save and spread; it may enhance the value of the manure not only in the urine, the richest in nitrogen, but in potassium, when hay, or leaves are used as bedding.

The horse has but one compartment in the stomach and hence such feed as hay is less broken up and less compact than when caten by a cow. Horse manure is comparatively dry and not very easy to incorporate with bedding. Because of its coarse nature and chen



to begin and much of the nitrogen in he mass may be lost unless care is taken. Fermentation produces considerable heat and it is by this process that a warm soil is had from a hot-

Cow manure is cold compared to that voided by horses. A good plan is to mix cow and horse manures. This checks fermentation of the horse manure and makes a mixture that i easier saved and applied that if both

kinds are saved separately. Sheep drorrings are more valuable as a manure than the excreta of other animals. It ferments rapidly, however, because it is dry and rich in nitroge to fermentation than horse manure. Both the solids and the liquid from sheep excreta are rich in nitrogen. The phosphoric acid content, especially in the solid, is also high.

The manure from hogs varies quite widely, depending very largely upon the feeds. Such feeds as grain, tankage, cottonseed meal, shorts, bran, etc., and other nitrogenous feeds, produce rich manure. Hog manure contains considerable manure and is rather slow to recompose. The liquid portion of the manure as a rule contains mor phosphoric acid, and the selid more potash, than horse or cow manure The nitrogen content is often high

Poultry droppings are rich in nitro-gen, but it is easy to deteriorate by fermentation. The amount that may be saved from an average flock of lowis is surprisingly large. Hens are said to produce about 35 pounds of manure in a year to 1,000 pounds live weight, or about a bushel of manure per hen. Its value is close to that of

THE BIGGEST SAPPHIRE.

If Adorns the Top of the German Imperial Crown.

A news despatch speaks of the loss of the "largest sapphire in the world" by Countess Barnicka, who was robbed of it on a train while scaning from Rol destruction of her house near Kiev.

The size of the gem is not mentioned. But probably it did not equal in this respect the sapphire two inches long which adorns the top of the German imperial crown and which (dating back to the tenth century, was presumably brought home as a piece of loot by pious

crusaders.

The stone familiar to us as sapphire is blue corundum. Ruby is red corundum. Transparent crystals of green corundum are "Oriental emer-ald." If purple, they are "Oriental and." If purple, they are "Oriental amethyst"—the ordinary amethyst being pink quartz crystal. If yellow they are "Oriental topaz," or "yellow sapphire."

We are well acquainted with cor undum as an abrasive. But transparent crystals of this same substance afford material colors being due to metallic oxides.

Fine sapphires are more valuable than diamonds of equal weight and quality, only rubies being more pre-

Entries Close on September 16th, 1919

FARMER'S CARLOAD CATTLE CLASS

at the 10th ANNUAL **Toronto Fat Stock Show**

Union Stock Yards, Toronto DECEMBER 11th, 12th

Write Secretary UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO, for Premium List. Other entries close Nov. 24th, 1919.



THE WALKER HOUSE

clous. But ruby crystals (in the crough) are rarely more than half an inch long, whereas those of sapphire occasionally reach three inches. Most prized are the "velvet blue" sapphires and those of "cornflower"

One of the most famous gems of this variety is the "wooden-spoon sapphire," which gets its name from the circumstance that it was picked spoons. A while ago it was in the

spoons. A while ago it was in the Hope collection. It is violet by day but red by artificial light.

In 1882 there occurred in the Sinda Pass of the Himalayas a great andslide, which uncovered a wonderful sapphire-bearing deposit. From the latter have since been obtained many of the finest existing sapphires. Aside from this deposit, the most important source of fine gem-stones of the kind is a district

The finest green sapphire (Oriental emerald) in the world was found in Macon County, North Caroline, and at last accounts was a feature of the collection of a citizen of Phila lelphia—Clarence S. Bement. It is a transparent module of crystal, remarkably pure and would yield cutting a gem of thirty carats.

A yellow sapphire two inches long forms the apex of one of the Rus sian crowns, preserved until recently at the Kremlin, in Moscow.

DON'TS FOR MOTHERS

By N. Y. Department of Public Health.

Don't kiss the baby on the mouth or allow your friends to do so.

Don't give soothing syrupe to the

ross baby. Don't give "patent" cough mixtures for a cough. Don't fail to secure the best milk

you can afford to buy. Don't allow flies to rest or feed on baby's bottle or nipple. Don't fail to wash bottle and nipple

Don't fail to wash bottle and nipple before feeding the baby.

Don't fail, after feeding baby, to wash bottle and nipple. Don't let the milk bottle etanu about, off the ice.

Don't fail to keep the baby's food, when prepared, on the ice.

Don't fail to feed baby at regular carleds day and night.

periods, day and night.

Don't let the baby use a "pacifier." Constant sucking of a dummy teat causes deformities and interferes with paby's growth.

Don't neglect the daily care of baby's mouth—wash out with borie acid after each feeding.

Den't excite the baby—especially be-

fore sheeping time or after eating.

Don't rock the baby to sleep.

Don't let any one sleep with the

baby.

Don't let the baby sleep in the sun with light shining into its eyes.



Don't overdress the baby, and in summer avoid wool near skin. Don't pick up very young babies without supporting the back. Don't neglect to bathe the baby In summer frequent wet dips

Don't fail to clean all folds of skin and powder well. Don't let a wet bib or wet cap string cha'e baby's neck. Don't keep baby in the house; fresh air is necessary for growth.

Don't permit flies to bother baby when sleeping; use a net.

Don't fail to screen in the windows. particularly in the nursery, against flies and insects.

Don't forget that babies nursed by their mother's milk and given plenty of fresh air have three times the advantage over others in escaping diar-rhoea, pneumonia and children's infections.

Don't expect a quiet, composed. healthy baby unless you do your part thoroughly and constantly.

Don't forget that a mother who thinks her milk is not right or sufficient for her baby may secure medical advice on how to improve it in both quality and quantity—she should consult her private physician.—Bulletin of the New York Department of Health.

Italy's Various Citizens.

Of the 27,107 males in Canada, 16 rears of age and over, claiming Italian citizenship, 1 was British-born, 2 were born in Africa, 1 in Armenia-Syria, 30 in Austria-Hungary, 1 in Belgium 2 in Bulgaria, 12 in Finland, 28 in France, 2 in Germany, 26,951 in Italy,4 in Russia, 5 in Switzerland, 17 in the United States, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Turkey, and 17 in various other countries, as shown in the report of the Canada Registration Board.

The animals at the Zoo were discussing the prohibition movement. "It doesn't affect me," said the camel. "I can even go without water for two weeks." "A little drink goes a long way with me, too," replied the giraffe, stretching his neck proudly.

MARKET

FARMERS' MARKET.	No.
Dairy Produce-	
Butter, choice, dairy 3 0 55	. 3.0
Margarine, lb 0 37	ō
Margarine, lb 0 37 Eggs, new laid, doz 0 60 Cheese, lb 0 35	0
Cheese, lb 0 35	0
Fowl, lb. 0 30 Chickens, roasting 0 35	0
Chickens, roasting 0 35	. 8
	. 0
Live Fourty	2 30
Chickens, lb 0 25	0
Roosters, lb 0 23	0
OW1, 1D 0 25	0
Ducks, ID 0 20	0
Fruits-	
Apples, bkt 0 50	0
Cantaloupes, bkt 0 60	1
Cantaloupes, bkt. 060 Blueberries, bkt. 275	31
Trapos, DRL 0 00	0 1
Lawtonberries, box 0 20	0
Pears, bkt 0'75	1
	1
Do., 11-qt 1 25	0 7
Watermelons, each 0 50	. 0
	. 07
Beans, bkt 0 60 Beets, doz, bchs 0 25	0.1
Seets, doz, bchs 0 25 Carrots, doz. bchs 0 30	0 3
abbage, each 0 10	0.1
Aurots, doz. bchs. 0 20 Abbage, each 0 10 Auliflower, each 0 10 Aucumbers, bkt 0 40 Herkins bkt 0 75	0 3
ucumbers, bkt 0 40	
herkins, bkt 0 75	10
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nions, peck 1 00	
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avory, bunch 0 05	0 1
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MEATS-WHOLESALE.	113
eef, forequarters, cwt\$15 50	\$17 5
Do hindanarters, CWL\$15 50	26 00
Do., hindquarters 24 00	22 00
arcasses, choice, cwt 21 00 Do., medium 16 00	19 00
20., ameditalii 10 00	19 0

common cwt.
medium
prime
y hogs, cwt. SUGAR MARKET. The wholesale quotations to rade on Canadian refined sug

Atlantic granulated
De., No. 1 yellow
Do., No. 2 yellow
Do., No. 3 yellow
Dominion granulated
Do., No. 1 yellow
Do., No. 2 yellow
Do., No. 3 yellow
Do., No. 1 yellow
Do., No. 1 yellow
Do., No. 2 yellow
Do., No. 2 yellow
Do., No. 2 yellow
Do., No. 3 yellow
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Do., No. 3 yellow
Do., No. 3 yellow

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE WAINTPEEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain
Exchange were as follows:
Oats— Open. High. Low. Close.
Oct. x0 22% 0 83% 0 82% 0 82% 0 82%
Dec. ... 08 0 889% 0 79% 0 79%
May ... 0 85% 0 83% 0 82% 0 82% 0 82%
Earley— ... 1 27% 1 28 1 26% 1 28%

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS. MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis.—Fleur unchanged: shipments, 84,682 barrels. Barley, \$1.05 to \$1.29. Rye, No. 2, \$1.47% to \$1.42%. Bran, \$40.00. Cash wheat—No. 1 Northerp, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.72 to \$1.73. Qats—No. 3 white, \$5% to \$67%c. Flax, \$5.50 to \$5.52.

CHEESE MARKETS. Belleville.—Cheese numbering 272 white and 281 colored were offered. All sold. 24%c white; 25%c colored.

LONDON BOARD. London.—At the regular meeting of the London cheese board 235 colored cheese were offered; 26%c bid; no sale.

French "Immortals."

The French "immortals" are the members of the French Academy, which is part of the Institute of France. The institute was founded by Cardinal Richelleu in 1635 and reor-ganized in 1816. The membership of ganized in 1816. The membership of the academy is limited to forty, and new members are elected by the old membership.

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After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound for an or-ganic trouble which



pulled me down un-til I could not put my feet to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me.
"I saw the Com-

pound advertised in

my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."— Mrs. D. M. Atters, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

)Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged least from day to day on washing the

tures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your serv.?'

is at your serv.