DYSPEPSIA AS IT BEGINS

This Stage Easily Cured.

The first symptoms of dyspepsia and indigestion give little indication of their subsequent seriousness.

One of the most common symptoms of stomach disorder is a sense of fullness or lightness after eating. This indicates that the stomach needs help. Belching of gas frequently follows, the tongue is coated, the bowels become irregular, until finally, in addition to the stomach distress, constipation adds its deadly influence in destroying health.

The treatment is simple and if employed promptly and reasonably persevered with, cure is speedy and permanent. Take Dr. Hamilton's Pills in full doses every second or third night, then three times a week, one pill at bedtime.

The first effect of Dr. Hamilton's Pills is to excite activity of the liver and kidneys. This cleanses the system and prepares the stomach for vigorous work. Gastric juice is abundantly secreted, digestion of food and not its fermentation, marks stomach activity with total absence of gas and removal of other symptoms of perverted action.

For good health, vigorous appetite and the best digestion, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No other medicine will do so much good. Price 25c per box, at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Canada.

One of the Rare Metals.

Scandium is one of the metals of the "rare earths" which occur in certain minerals. It appears to be pretty widely distributed, for Sir William Crookes, in his spectroscopic examination of 53 minerals, found scandium in 10 minerals; anerlite, cerite, keilhanite, mosandrite, orangite, or thite, pyrochlore, thorianite, thorite and wiikite. The last named mineral is the only one which contains more than 1,100 per cent. of scandium. The proportion of scandium contained in wiikite is 1.17 per cent. Wiikite is an amorphous black substance, about 8 times as heavy as water. It is not completely dissolved by strong mineral acids, but is readily decomposed by fusion with potassium bisulphate. Heated to redness in a quart tube, it evolves water vapor, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, helium and a trace of neon.

A HINT TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

Don't walk up and down the floor with a cross, restless child. Nothing can be more demoralizing to the little one, and it is a serious tax upon the mother's strength and nerves. When a child is peevish and cross there is probably some little derangement of the stomach or bowels, and a dose of Baby's Own Tablets will remove the cause of the trouble and enable the little one to sleep soundly. Mrs. W. Bouffard, Plopolis, Que., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets superior to all other remedies for curing constipation and making teething easy. They also promote healthful sleep, and I recommend them to other mothers." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHITE ROSES.

They were gathered for a bridal:
I knew it by their hue—
Fair as the summer moonlight
Upon the sleeping dew.
From their fair and fairy sisters
They were borne without a sigh,
For one remembered evening
To blossom and to die.

They were gathered for a bridal,
And fastened in a wreath;
But purer were the roses
Than the heart that lay beneath;
Yet the beaming eye was lovely,
And the coral lip was fair,
And the gazer looked and asked not
For the secret hidden there.

They were gathered for a bridal,
Where a thousand torches glistened,
When the holy words were spoken,
And the false and faithless listened
And answered to the vow
Which another heart had taken;
Yet he was present then—
The once loved, the forsaken!

They were gathered for a bridal,
And now, they are dying,
And young Love at the altar
Of broken faith is sighing.
Their summer life was stainless,
And not like hers who wore them;
They are faded, and the farewell
Of beauty lingers o'er them!

—Sarah Louisa P. Smith.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

NOT HER FIRST CHOICE.

He was excessively fond of dancing says a writer in the Utica Tribune. Also he was very clumsy, and, like a good many other people, he was fondest of doing the thing he did worst.

She, too, was excessively fond of dancing, with the difference that she was the personification of grace. But now she was suffering. Already he had torn her train with his ungovernable feet, and her dainty sleepers bore the marks of his shoes. At last she could stand it no longer.

"Let us sit out the rest of this dance," she suggested. "I am tired."

He was reluctant. "I thought you said you could die waltzing," he said.

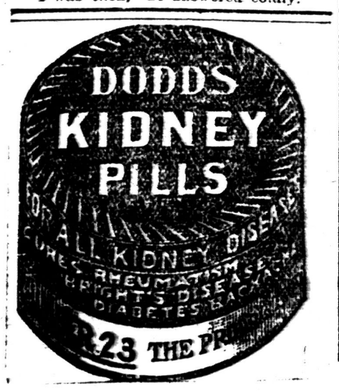
"So I could," she replied, "but there are pleasanter ways of dying than being trampled to death."

TIMES HAD CHANGED.

(Buffalo Express.)

"When you married me you said you were well off," she retorted after he had refused to buy her a new hat.

"I was then," he answered coldly.



The Ice Problem.

The ice bill is no small part of the housekeeping expenses, this weather.

All housekeepers who can afford it at all feel that they cannot do without ice, but, while worrying over the bill, they often allow waste, by not giving proper care or thought to the matter.

It seems absurd to tell people to keep the door of the ice chest shut, but it is a fact that time after time, even in careful families, the door of one or more of the compartments is left on a crack.

This, of course, lowers the temperature of the chamber and wastes ice rapidly.

It is no economy, for the same reason, to use to little ice for the size of the refrigerator.

The temperature rises, through lack of sufficient ice to keep it down, and hte next piece that is put in goes much faster than it should.

It is better to get a large block of ice several times a week, as large a one as your refrigerator will hold, then a small one every day.

As to ice water, it is not necessary, no matter what people say, and nearly all doctors agree that we would be much better without it.

It would certainly take a great deal less ice, to abstain from its use.

A water tank placed side of the ice will furnish water cool enough for health.

Where people boil their water, they often place it in bottle in the ice chest, cooling it this way.

THIS HINT MIGHT SAVE YOU MONEY

Very often the cheapest and poorest production yields most profit. Some dealers with their own profit in view try to "push" inferior preparations when Zam-Buk is asked for. They talk about "just as good," or "practically the same," etc.

Not one dealer knows what is in Zam-Buk! If any dealers tell you that something else is "just as good," ask him how he knows!

Besides, the imitation is never as good as the genuine article. When buying Zam-Buk, therefore, be sure and see the name on the packet. The name is protected by law, and therein lies your safety.

The Flow of Solids.

The idea of flow is generally associated with the movement of liquids and gases, and indeed the term fluid is usually restricted to these two states of matter.

Nevertheless it is beginning to be understood that nearly every substance is capable of a movement corresponding to the idea of flow, and that such a thing as absolute rigidity does not exist.

The flow of solids occurs in such mechanical operations as the drawing of wire, the manufacture of drawn tubing, the production of various shapes in the forming press and in the spinning lathe, and all these are well known to the engineer. To the general observer it is apparent that we have in the mountain glacier an example of continuous flow of an apparently solid mass, and that too without rupture or disintegration.—Cassier's Magazine.

UNSIGHTLY COMPLEXIONS.

The constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for toilet, bath and nursery purposes not only preserves, purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but prevents inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the complexion and skin. All who delight in a clear skin, soft white hands, a clean wholesome scalp and live glossy hair, will find Cuticura Soap and Ointment most successful in realizing every expectation.

A TEST OF STRENGTH.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Doctor, have you and the consulting physician decided what is the matter with me?"

"Not yet."

"But I heard you balloting this morning."

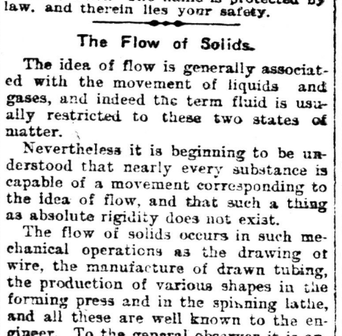
"Oh, that was only a straw vote."

A PROFESSIONAL SECRET.

(Exchange.)

"How do you get that emotional actress to shed tears at each performance?"

"I don't mind telling you," answered the manager, "although I shouldn't like to have it generally known. Before her big scene I go around to her dressing room and tell her how little real money there is in the house."



KEPT HER WORD.

"Harold," said the young woman, resolutely, "I promised my mother I never would marry any man without asking him how he stood on the great question of woman suffrage. You will have to tell me how you stand."

"I'm opposed to it, Bella," bluntly answered the young man.

"Well—er—that's all I promised mamma; I didn't bind myself to refuse any good man just because he—now, Harold, you stop that!"

SAVED IN TIME.

(Boston Transcript.)

Clerk—I'd like to get off early, sir, as my wife wants me to beat some carpets while the daylight remains.

Employer—Can't possibly let you off.

Clerk—Thank you, sir. You are very kind.

BIG MILLING RE-ORGANIZATION.

Negotiations for what is undoubtedly the largest milling consolidation that has ever effected in Ontario have just been completed in Toronto, and following them the official announcement is made of the organization of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, with a capital of $5,000,000.

The new company has taken over the properties of the Hedley Shaw Milling Company, Limited, and the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, Limited, and in addition secured from the new interest that became identified with the Company $1,000,000 additional cash capital, which besides permitting of the erection of a modern 6,000 barrel mill and a million bushel elevator and storage warehouse at Port Colborne will supply the new Company with additional working capital. It is understood that Mr. Cawthra Mulock, Toronto, is associated with Mr. Hedley Shaw of the Hedley Shaw Milling Company, Limited, and Mr. D. C. Cameron, President of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, Limited, in the organization of the new concern.

The share capital of the new Company will be $5,000,000, divided into $2,500,000 of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, and $2,500,000 of Common Stock. The Company has no bonds, either issued or authorized.

The preferred stock will, therefore, be in a particularly strong position as it is preferred both as to assets and dividends.

The ability of the Company to easily earn the 7% Cumulative Preferred dividend on $2,500,000, of preferred stock is indicated by the net earnings of the old Companies, as per certificate of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, which shows that from September 25th, 1908, from which date the plants of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, Limited, were in operation, to August 20, 1909, these net earnings amounted to $218,343.00, and from August the 21st, 1909, to February 28th, 1910 the net earnings of the Companies amounted to $166,793.00. This would be equal to over 12% on the preferred stock, and the payment of the 7% dividend on that stock would leave slightly over 6% for distribution on the common stock. The New Company's earning power will be greatly increased once the new mill now under erection at Port Colborne is completed.

The entire plant of the new Company will have at Port Colborne will be the most modern of its kind in Canada, the equipment of the new Mill being fully equal to that of any other mill in the world. Such a site, it is believed by experts will make the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, an important factor right from the moment the mill is in operation at that point, inasmuch as by its geographical position, it will enable the new Company to lay down its flour almost at any point in Canada, at all Atlantic Sea Ports, and on the British and Foreign markets, considerably cheaper than can be done by any other Milling concern.

During the past few years the farmers of Ontario have been getting further away from the cultivation of wheat and going more extensively into stock raising, and this should give the Port Colborne Mill a very ready market for its by-products.

All of the old officials who made the Companies so succesful in the past, will, in addition to retaining their financial positions in the new Company, retain their active interest in its management.

Mr. Hedley Shaw, who was the founder of the Hedley Shaw Milling Company, Limited, and the General Manager of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, Limited, will be Managing Director of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Ltd.

The firm of Cawthra Mulock & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, have made arrangements for a public offering of $2,000,000 of the 7% Cumulative Preferred stock at $100.00 per share, the same to carry with it a bonus equal to 25% of common stock, that is for every four shares of the preferred stock subscribed for the applicant will receive as a bonus one share of common stock.

To a very large extent, the shareholders of the old companies have become shareholders of the new, indicating their continued confidence in the bright future the Company should have now that it will be able to do business on a larger scale, owing to the large amount of additional capital that has been placed in the treasury.

It is expected that full details in connection with the public offering will be made public within a few days.

WOULDN'T MIND THEM.

(Kingston Whig.)

"Mark my words," declared Mrs. Prancer, laying down the law to her long-suffering husband, "by the end of the century woman will have the rights she is fighting for."

"I shan't care if she has," replied Prancer.

"Do you mean it?" cried his wife. "Have I at last brought you round to my way of thinking? Won't you really care?"

"Not a bit, my dear," returned her husband resignedly. "I'll be dead then."

CURED HIS LAME BACK

West Fort William, Nov. 7, 1909.—"I have been troubled with a Lame Back for the past twenty years and have used plasters and ointments without effect. At last I tried Gin Pills, which proved just the thing, and I would highly recommend them to anyone who has a Strained or Lame Back. H. Harkness."

Gin Pills act directly on the Kidneys, relieve the pain, neutralize Uric Acid, which is generally formed when there is Kidney Trouble.

Try Gin Pills yourself before buying the regular 50c boxes. Write National Drug and Chemical Co. (Dept. H.L.), Toronto, for free sample.

A POOR BARGAIN.

(Pittsburg Times.)

After being taken in to see his new baby sister, Henry, aged 4, was very non-commital. A little later his mother sent for him and said, "Henry, what do you think of our new baby?" "Why, mother," he replied very seriously, "she's all brown and wrinkled. I'll bet you got stuck with an old one."

ACCORDING TO HELEN.

(The Delineator.)

The Sunday school teacher had tried to define and illustrate a miracle to her class. When review Sunday came she said: "Now, children, what would you call the feeding of the 5,000 with three loaves and two small fishes?" Little Helen replied, "A feast."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

RAVAGING THE INDIANS.

(Wm. Bertel Heeney.)

The Gospel is a success; the attempt to civilize is not, apparently. The race is passing through the ravages of tuberculosis. When the Indian lived in tepee or tent, the fresh air stayed the ravages of this disease, which flourishes where filth abounds; but since the young people are sent to boarding schools and the families live in log houses, which are sealed against all fresh air in winter, consumption is exterminating the race.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Cynicus—When a man get all the money he needs, there's only one thing he wants. Sillicus—And that is? Cynicus—More money.

WHITE PLAGUE.

Canada Making Fight Against It—Meeting in Montreal.

The year 1909 will be marked in the calendar as a red letter year in the history of the crusade against consumption, writes Secretary Moore, of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The movement received a great impulse from the congress of distinguished physicians which was held in Washington, U. S., in the autumn of 1908 to consider the further measures to be taken to stamp out this dreadful enemy to the life and happiness of mankind.

Canada, in common with the rest of North America, perhaps we should say the whole civilized world, has participated in the renewed and increased activity which resulted from the deliberations of the Congress.

Never since the organization of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tubercolosis has there been such activity displayed in Canada in this fight for life. Older branch associations have been reinvigorated, new associations have been formed which are showing in many cases a vigorous activity. Several new institutions for the relief and treatment of consumptives have been opened and the demand for literature has been larger than ever. Take it all in all, 1909 was a year of great progress in the work of the Association.

The tenth annual meeting will be held in Montreal on the 7th of June next and preparations are being made to make this one of the best, if not the best meeting in the history of the Association.

CEDAR GROWING SCARCER.

Little of It Left to Grow in the Adirondacks.

Cedar of large size is very scarce in the Adirondacks, and is getting scarcer, partly because the young cedars are ruthlessly wasted. The small cedars, from two or three inches in diameter upward, have as many local uses and the native Adirondacker has so long had the habit of taking any tree that he wants, whether from private land or public, that few cedars are left to grow to full maturity. Now and then you see a cedar in a protected place that has grown to a diameter of eighteen inches or even two and a half feet, but a cedar above a foot in diameter is sufficiently rare in many parts of the Adirondacks to be an object almost of curiosity. The destruction of small cedars on public land goes on year after year almost unchecked.

Cedar is a favorite timber, with the native not only because it lasts so amazingly for such things as fence posts and tent poles but also because it "works" so beautifully and is so decorative. A man skilled with the axe can split good seasoned cedar into long strips of almost any thickness that look as if they had been sawn and planed. With a good knife the process may be continued until a stick ten feet long and a foot in diameter is reduced almost to ribbons. Before any other tool has touched the wood it has an almost satiny surface. Boiled for a few hours, it becomes as near plastic as wool can well be. In that condition it can be woven into baskets or bent into the most beautiful and effective knees for light canoes. It is better for this last purpose than cypress, though the latter is also used.

Time was when the beauty and pliancy of the cedar and the ease with which it can be worked made it a favorite for the building of the beautiful Adirondack boats, the planks of which are in places only an eighth of an inch thick. In recent years, however, pine has been used instead of cedar for this purpose, partly because pine is cheaper and partly because cedar when the protecting surface of paint or shellac is removed by accident, absorbs water, refuses to dry out effectually except after long seasoning in the sun or over a fire, and eventually becomes water-logged. Pine lacks much of the beauty of the cedar, and some of its more utilitarian virtues, but the boat builders seldom make boats except at the order of some old fashioned customer.

All sorts of small ornamental articles are made of cedar by the professional and amateur cabinet makers and carpenters of the Adirondacks. No wood is better for the rustic furniture that guides and local carpenters make for use in permanent camps. Bedsteads, tables, chairs, desks and the like of cedar with the bark on will last with proper care for half a lifetime. Cedar also lasts wonderfully well for ornamental porch railings, and the Adirondack carpenters handle it with the utmost skill and nicety.

The bark of the cedar is ruthlessly and wastefully used for decoration. A standing tree a foot or more in diameter will be barked for ten feet in order that wood boxes, desks, tables and the like may have a "rustic" covering. The result is unmistakably beautiful, and the seams of the bark are so nicely fitted that they are almost invisible, but the destruction of timber is shocking to think of.

There is a Canadian cedar that furnishes the most beautiful and delightful carpet for a rough camp. Good sized trees are barked as they stand, and the bark is laid flat while it is fresh and pliant. Pieces as much as ten feet long and six or seven feet wide may thus be used. The result is a carpet of mats, large and small, beautiful and appropriate in color and texture, and not unpleasant to the feet. On parts of the floor that are not much used the moss that often grows on the bark will remain unspoiled. As a rough camp if apt to be used only a few weeks in the season the carpet of cedar bark remains fresh and beautiful for the whole time. It has in addition to its beauty the virtue of a delicious odor.

In 1909, it is estimated, furs worth $12,000,000 were shipped from the western provinces of Canada to the United States and England. This was the wholesale value in the raw state. Manufactured the value is enormously greater. Raw furs enter the United States free of duty.

Remember the Name!

It's easy to get what you don't want in this world—coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, for instance. It's easier still to get the remedy you don't want unless you remember to say "Shiloh's Cure"—then you're safe, then you have the genuine. For 40 years Shiloh's Cure has been the most successful throat, bronchial and lung remedy in the market. Scores of imitations have arisen, are arising, will arise—trading on our reputation. Shiloh's Cure outvalues its imitators—as the genuine always does the sham—but the delay, the risk, the harm of a substitute may be obviated now and always, if you'll just remember the name, and see that you get—

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO TAKE A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHILOH'S CURE

Shiloh's Cure —25c.

A FAMILY FRIEND FOR FORTY YEARS

LOOK AT HOME.

(Montreal Star.)

"No English need apply," has been made the text of many a written and spoken sermon. Here is a case where the same text can be used, but with rather a different conclusion. An English farmer who had come to Canada and made a success of his western agricultural venture, was among those sent to Britain by the Canadian Government to preach the gospel of Canda. On his return he complains of the insolence to immigrants of "underling clerks of a great Canadian railway." The railway made enquiry, and when they could find no pronounced incivility in the Canadian offices, they appealed to the man who had made the criticisms for more details. He replied that he referred to the clerks in the English offices on the railway who treated their own countrymen wishing to come to Canada in such a manner as to call for a public protest. Canadian clerks may, after all, have to be sent to England to show Englishmen how to treat Englishmen.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Are made according to a formula in use nearly a century ago among the Indians, and learned from them by Dr. Morse. Though repeated attempts have been made, by physicians and chemists it has been found impossible to improve the formula or the pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a household remedy throughout the world for Constipation and all Kidney and Liver troubles. They act promptly and effectively, and

Cleanse the System

New British Island.

Of the northwest coast of Australia there is an island which till recently belonged to no one. It is not a very large island. In face, it measures only 365 yards by 30 yards. It has, however, a good anchorage, and for that reason its possession may at some time be valuable. The British Government has therefore annexed the island, and an official notification of the fact recently reached the Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs. The new British possession is known as Cartier Island, and is almost surrounded by coral reefs.—Westminster Gazette.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited:

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure. CHAS. E. SHARP.

Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1, 1905.

Pants for Information.

Little Robert and "Jim," the grocer's delivery man, were great friends; and on the momentous day of Robert's promotion from dresses to knickerbockers he waited eagerly in front of the house for "Jim's" coming. But the delivery man, when he came, busied himself about his wagon, without seeming to see anything unusual in his small chum's appearance. Robert stood around hopefully in various conscious positions until he could stand it no longer. "'Jim,'" he burst out at last, "is your horses 'fraid of pants"—Everybody's Magazine.

Your Druggist Will Tell You

Murine Eye Remedy Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and Sells for 50c. Try Murine in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

BREAKFAST A LA MODE.

(Houston Post.)

"John, I believe the new girl has stolen the whisk broom; I left it on the dining room table last night."

"I guess the joke's on me, Mary; it was not quite light when I got up this morning and I thought you had left a shredded wheat biscuit out for my breakfast."

ISSUE NO. 17, 1910

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

G. O. SHELDON Investment Broker

A specialty made of investments in Standard Railroad and Industrial Stocks. Call or write for full particulars regarding plan of investment. Room 101, 180 St. James St., Montreal.

The Course of Projectiles.

Professor Neesen has made at Krupp's factory an experimental investigation of the course of projectiles. In order to make it possible to follow the movement of the projectile during flight he employed smoking projectiles by day and luminous projectiles at night and in the twilight. The light was produced by a magnesium flame issuing laterally from the projectile. Owing to the rotation of the projectile, says the Scientific American, the flame appeared intermittently. By comparison of the duration of appearances and eclipses it was possible to estimate the extent of vibration, and to obtain other interesting data. In some of the experiments projectiles fired from a mountain howitzer of three inches calibre, with an initial velocity of 1,000 feet per second and making 100 revolutions per second, were employed.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address, Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 6, Windsor, Ont.

A Few Horse Don'ts.

Don't ask me to "back" with blinds on; I'm afraid to.

Don't let some blockhead drive me that has less sense than I have.

Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give way I might break your neck.

Don't whip me when I get frightened or I will expect it next time and may make you trouble.

Don't trot me up hill, for I have you, the buggy and myself to carry. Try running up hill with a load yourself.

Don't drive me with an "over check" on; the sun hurts my eyes and I can't see where to step. It's inhuman and cruel.

Teach me to stop when you say "whoa," and this you can do without jerking my head off or tearing my mouth. It may check me if the lines should drop or break and save a runaway and smashup.—California Voice.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

BACK TO NATURE.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Yes; I am a milliner."

"Trim hats, eh Maybe you can pick up some ideas out here in the country."

"I have already learned much. I had always supposed that the blossoms were wired to the bushes."

WELL BEGUN—ALL DONE.

His mother had been telling Dickie to hurry or they would be late for church. "Hurry, Dickie," called mother from down stairs. "We're late now. Have you got your shoes on?" "Yes, mamma," answered the little, "all but one."

Willing to Oblige.

Lady (sitting for portrait)—Please make my mouth small. I know it is large, but I wish it to appear quite tiny.

Artist (politely)—Certainly, madam. If you prefer, I will leave it out altogether.—Boston Transcript.

Everybody Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

EDDY'S BREAD WRAPPERS

We are the original manufacturers of bread wrappers now used by leading bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The E. B. EDDY COMPANY, Limited, Hull, Canada

Sunday Sch

LESSON V.—MAY 1, 19

Two Sabbath Incidents.—M
14.

Commentary.—I. The Saba
works of necessity (vs. 1-8). 1.
time—It was at the season of
and may have been shortly a
second passover of Christ's
Went on the Sabbath day—It
able that Jesus and His disci
on their way to the morning s
the synagogue. Through the
an American reader the wor
suggests the idea of Indian
maize; but the word in the
reference to grain, such as wh
or barley. Began to pluck—The
it in their hands (Luke 6, 1) to
the grain from the chaff. This
lowable according to the law (
26). 2. Pharisees saw it—The P
who were watching for an opp
to catch Him, object to the disc
ing this on the Sabbath day. T
sidered the plucking and rubbi
hand sufficiently near to reap
threshing to constitute them s
violations of the fourth comma
Not lawful—The Pharisees
their Sabbath regulations beyo
Moses commanded in order to a
possibility of transgression. "The
less childishness of the Sabba
Christ opposed may be judged
being forbidden to go out with
or a pen when Friday was clo
one might forget to lay them a
fore the Sabbath began. Th
classes of work were forbidden,
of these had endless subdivis
Geikie. These regulations t
make void the law, and many
were in direct opposition to the
sign of the Sabbath. 3. Have
read—To vindicate His disciple
referred the Pharisees to a sim
recorded in their own scripture
with which they should have be
iar. See I. Sam. 21, 1-6. An hu
Our Lord here is not arguing f
cuse to break the law, but to
construction. The mere formal
ritual or strict letter of a posi
cept is to yield to the demands
general good. The necessities
disciples justified them in doing
Sabbath what otherwise they w
ter not have done.

4. House of God—The tabernac
at Nob, not far from Jerusale
eat the shewbread—The shewbr
Hebrew, the bread of the presen
is, of the divine presence) was
first in the tabernacle and after
the temple of Solomon, on a t
the Holy Place. As the temple
house of God, so, symbolically, t
the bread of God.—Whedon.
were twelve loaves, representi
twelve tribes of Israel, placed fre
week on the table. This bread
end of the week, was eaten
priests. David and his men, flee
Saul, were weary and hungry.
elech, the priest of Nob, gave th
loaves of the shewbread (1. S
which they ate contrary to th
of the law. Christ's argument w
if David could do this without
it must be right for the disciples
isfy their hunger on the Sabba
5. Profane the Sabbath—Jesus
ued his argument by showing th
the law under certain circumstan
vided for the doing of that w
been expressly forbidden in the
the Sabbath days as well as o
days the priests were engaged in
preparing and burning the sacrifi
in performing the whole temple
6. Greater than the temple—In
as the one who builded the ho
greater than the house. Christ
here to his own authority and
The law-giver is greater than t
"Christ was greater than the te
cause, 1. The temple exists
Him. 2. It is but a place of a
where men may meet with Him
ever splendid, it is nothing ex
be there. 4. However lowly, the
of the great King makes of it
only palace."—Gray. 7. If
Known—A knowledge of the t
ing of God's word will prevent
judgment. Jesus here charges his
with ignorance of their own pr
Mercy, and not sacrifice—See I
22; Hosea 6. 6. "I desire mo
quire mercy rather than sacri
a protest by the prophet against
loving, insincere formalism of
There is something more binding
the law and that is the principl
underlies the law. The law t
derstood is the expression of Go
to man. That love allowed the
David and the labor of the priest
shall it not permit Christ's dis
satisfy their hunger?"—Carr.
Hebrew mode of speaking and
I prefer mercy to sacrifice, or
more pleased with acts of bene
and kindness than with a mec
nal compliance with the duties o
ion.—Barnes. Why must we be m
1. Because God will have us m
2. Because charity is the sum
religion. 3. Because herein we
our Father. 4. Because we hav
tained mercy from God. 5. Beca
erwise we cannot be assured of
(Matt. 5. 7. 7. 2. James 2. 13).
Com. Ye would not have condem
guiltless—The disciples were bla
as our Lord clearly proves. The
sees appeared unable to distingu
tween great fundamental princip
mere rules.

8. Lord even of the Sabbath
now affirms Himself greater
statute law of Moses; nay, He is
than the Sabbath law establishe
God at the creation. Thus does He
tain Himself to be the incarnate
labor of the world. After the re
tion of Christ the Jewish Sabbat
abolished, and "the Lord's Day"
1. 10), or Christian Sabbath, was
us in its stead. That Sunday is
"Lord's Day" is clear from early
tian history; that it is the week
day of the Christian dispensatio
clear, because this day is alone
tioned as a sacred day after the
rection.—Whedon. "The change
Jewish into the Christian Sabbath
that Christ is not only the Lord
Sabbath, but that He is also the
and completion of it; for it see
have been by an especial providenc
this change has been acknowledg
over the Christian world."