

Sunday School

LESSON V.—MAY 1, 1910.

Two Sabbath Incidents.—Matt. 12: 14.

Commentary.—I. The Sabbath and works of necessity (vs. 1-9). At that time it was at the season of harvest, and may have been shortly after the second passover of Christ's ministry. Went on the Sabbath day.—It is probable that Jesus and His disciples were on their way to the morning service of the synagogue. Through the corn—To an American reader the word "corn" suggests the idea of Indian corn, or maize; but the word in the text has reference to grain, such as wheat, rye or barley. Began to pluck—They rubbed it in their hands (Luke 5, 1) to separate the grain from the chaff. This was allowable according to the law (Deut. 23, 25). 2. Pharisees saw it.—The Pharisees, who were watching for an opportunity to catch Him, object to the disciples doing this on the Sabbath day. They considered the plucking and rubbing in the hand sufficiently near to reaping and threshing to constitute the two secondary violations of the fourth commandment. Not lawful.—The Pharisees extended their Sabbath regulations beyond what Moses commanded in order to avoid the possibility of transgression. "The worthless childishness of the Sabbath rules Christ opposed may be judged from its being forbidden to go out with a needle or a pin when Friday was closing, as for one might forget to lay them aside before the Sabbath began. Thirty-nine classes of work were forbidden, and each of these had endless subdivisions."—Geikie. These regulations tended to make void the law, and many of them were in direct opposition to the real design of the Sabbath. 3. Have ye not read.—To vindicate His disciples, Christ referred the Pharisees to a similar case recorded in their own scriptures and with which they should have been familiar. See I. Sam. 21, 1-6. An hungry.—Our Lord here is not arguing for an excuse to break the law, but for its true construction. The mere formality of a ritual or strict letter of a positive precept is to yield to the demands of the general good. The necessities of the disciples justified them in doing on the Sabbath what otherwise they would better not have done. 4. House of God.—The tabernacle, did at Nob, not far from Jerusalem. Then eat the shewbread.—The shewbread (in Hebrew, the bread of the presence, that is, of the divine presence) was placed first in the tabernacle and afterward in the temple of Solomon, on a table, in the Holy Place. As the temple was the house of God, so, symbolically, this was the bread of God.—Whedon. There were twelve loaves, representing the twelve tribes of Israel, placed fresh each week on the table. This bread, at the end of the week, was eaten by the priests, and his men, fleeing from Saul, were weary and hungry. Ahimelech, the priest of Nob, gave them five loaves of the shewbread (I. Sam. 21), which they ate contrary to the letter of the law. Christ's argument was that, if David could do this without blame, it must be right for the disciples to satisfy their hunger on the Sabbath day. 5. Profane the Sabbath.—Jesus continued his argument by showing that even the law under certain circumstances provided for the doing of that which had been expressly forbidden in the law. On the Sabbath days as well as on other days the priests were engaged in killing, preparing and burning the sacrifices and in performing the whole temple service. 6. Greater than the temple.—Inasmuch as the one who builded the house is greater than the house, Christ refers to his own authority and power. The lawgiver is greater than the law. "Christ was greater than the temple because, 1. The temple was built for Him. 2. It is but a place of assembly where men may meet with Him. 3. How ever splendid, it is nothing except He be there. 4. However lowly, the presence of the great King makes of it a heavenly palace."—Gray. 7. If ye had known.—A knowledge of the true meaning of God's word will prevent rash judgment. Jesus here charges his critics with ignorance of their own prophets. Mercy, and not sacrifice.—See I. Sam. 15, 22. "Mercy is not a desire merely. I require mercy rather than sacrifice. It is a protest by the prophet against the moving, insincere formalism of his day. There is something more binding than the law and that is the principle which underlies the law. The law rightly understood is the expression of God's love to man. That love allowed the act of David and the labor of the priests, and shall it not permit Christ's disciples to satisfy their hunger?"—Carr. It is a Hebrew mode of speaking and means, I prefer mercy to sacrifice; or, I mean to be pleased with acts of benevolence and kindness than with a mere external compliance with the duties of religion.—Barnes. Why must we be merciful? 1. Because God will have us merciful. 2. Because charity is the sum of true religion. 3. Because herein we imitate our Father. 4. Because we have obtained mercy from God. 5. Because otherwise we cannot be assured of mercy (Matt. 5, 7; 2. James 2, 13).—Hom. Com. Ye would not have condemned the guiltless.—The disciples were blameless, as our Lord clearly proves. The Pharisees appeared unable to distinguish between great fundamental principles and mere rules. 8. Lord even of the Sabbath.—Jesus now affirms Himself greater than the statute law of Moses; nay, He is greater than the Sabbath law established by God at the creation. This does He maintain Himself to be the incarnate Legislator of the world. After the resurrection of Christ the Jewish Sabbath was abolished, and "the Lord's Day" (Rev. 1, 10), or Christian Sabbath, was given us in its stead. That Sunday is the "Lord's Day" is clear from early Christian history; that it is the weekly holy day of the Christian dispensation is clear, because this day is alone mentioned as a sacred day after the resurrection.—Whedon. "The change of the Jewish into the Christian Sabbath shows that Christ is not only the Lord of the Sabbath, but that He is also the truth and completion of it; for it seems to have been by an especial providence that this change has been accomplished all over the Christian world."

Ravages of Consumption ALL HER RELATIVES HAD DIED OF CONSUMPTION... PSYCHINE PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

(1 Cor. 16:2), preaching the gospel, caring for the afflicted and comforting the saints (Acts 20:7-12), all this is to do well on the Lord's day. Moody said, "I believe the greatest curse in America to-day is our Sunday newspapers. They talk about Tammany in New York, but I believe that these great dailies that bring out their papers every day of the week have done as much harm as Tammany."

Farm News

A fowl should always be fattened as quickly as possible. Ten days is long enough, but it should be confined either in a coop or a number in a small yard. They must have a continual supply of fresh water, and should be fed four times a day, the first meal being given early and the last one late. A recommended mixture is three parts cornmeal, one part ground oats, one part bran, one part crude tallow, the entire lot scalded and fed for the first three meals, with all the corn and wheat that can be eaten up clean at night. Weigh the articles given.

Sparks' Earliest tomato seems to hold its own as the best early tomato. While it was first raised and developed in South Jersey, it has proved its adaptation to the varied conditions of many sections. In Western New York gardens it is considered a leader.

By manuring pastures in winter the grass is protected from the bad effects of freezing and thawing, and the fertility which would be lost by allowing the manure to lie in stables or lots is absorbed by the soil, ready to feed the grass roots with the coming of growing weather. Grass seed in the manure will help to re-seed the pasture.

Apple growers in Berkeley county, West Virginia, have shipped a great deal of fruit abroad this year at prices ranging at from \$2.50 to \$10 a barrel, in the orchard, in many instances the net profits from the orchards have exceeded the original purchase price of the land, some orchards having produced over \$1,000 per acre.

The Carnegie Institute has employed some western investigators to study the potato bug, with a view to its extermination. The experiment will cost \$10,000.

There appeared in some parts of Indiana last season a small bug with variegated wings which destroyed thousands of potato plants. Half-dozen bugs will quickly kill 100 or more of the potato buds on a single plant. Specimens have been sent to the Government for examination.

It is averaged that the dairy cows of Holland produce a little more than 9,000 pounds of milk per cow per year. This gives the Hollander as much butter fat from one cow as the average western farmer secures from four.

About five years ago chestnut trees in the vicinity of New York were observed to be dying, and since that time it is estimated that the loss has reached \$5,000,000. The cause is a fungus disease of the bark which experts have been unable to cope with. Thousands of fine chestnut trees have recently been cut down.

The Minnesota Experiment Station is growing with considerable success a new variety of rice, known as Minnesota No. 2. It is stated that this rice will produce from eight to ten bushels more per acre than the common varieties.

The Farmers' National Congress at its last session at Raleigh, North Carolina, passed strong resolutions for the enactment of the postal bank law, modernizing the parcel post system, and for Government aid in the building of public roads.

It is estimated that the total apple crop of the United States for 1909 will be about 3,500,000 barrels less than last year.

TORTURED FOR SEVEN YEARS "FRUIT-TIVES" HER SALVATOR

MADAM JOSEPH LIRETTE No. 111 George St. Sorel, Que. "For seven years I suffered from womb disease and dreadful torturing pains, and I had constant Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation—the latter so bad that sometimes I went ten days without action of the bowels. Six different doctors treated me and for a year I was in bed, constantly facing death. Then my husband coaxed me to try 'Fruit-tives' and this medicine, and nothing else, cured me and saved my life."

Investigation shows that the cause of this lack of milk was due to unwise feeding before and after lambing. It has been found by experiments at one of the New York stations that the milk mixture best adapted for forcing head lettuce is of a rather compact texture and contains a good portion of fine sand, clay, and salt, moderately lignified with fairly well-rotted horse manure. It was also found that after a heavy application of stable manure any further addition of chemical fertilizers is only thrown away.

Fertilizer tests with corn show clearly that plowing under green leguminous crops is a highly beneficial practice, and that where this is followed only moderate amounts of fertility will be necessary to give increased yields. When vegetable matter is lacking, however, heavy applications of fertilizers seem advisable.

It is claimed that fresh sawdust contains an acid which, when used heavily, may injure soils which are deficient in lime. The liquids of manure are alkaline and will neutralize the acid; if well soaked into it. The chemical action in the manure pile is also alkaline, so that sawdust used for bedding and well mixed with the manure is safe to use on the soil.

A new disease among pears has been noted in Belgium. The diseased fruit shows round, brown spots, which increase in size until the greater part of the fruit is affected, after which it falls. In one instance the loss due to its fungus was great, fully one-half of the fruit being destroyed. Where the pears have been bagged they did not suffer from the fungus. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture, it is believed, will prevent the disease.

The quality of Maine seed potatoes is discussed by Director C. D. Wood, of the Maine Experiment Station. He shows as a result of tests made at the station that the appearance of blight does not depend upon the seed used, but rather upon the weather at the time when blight is liable to occur. Seed from a field where blight prevailed the year before does not necessarily produce blight; and where there was no blight does not guarantee any freedom from blight in the succeeding crop.

For the first time in five years European eggs are being imported into this country. Their arrival in the wholesale grocery district of the West Side, New York, worries speculators, who have been holding domestic eggs in storage in the hope that prices would go up in the first part of Lent. The foreign eggs are shipped by brokers from Hull, England, but were gathered originally from Austria, France and Germany. The total receipts amounted to 800 cases, each case holding from 63 to 129 dozens.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET. Sugar—Raw, 100 lbs., 10.00; refined, 100 lbs., 11.00. WHEAT MARKET. Wheat—No. 1, 100 lbs., 1.00; No. 2, 100 lbs., .95. OTHER MARKETS. Montreal Live Stock. Live stock prices were about the same as last week today. At the west and east depots. At the west and east depots. At the west and east depots.

MARKET REPORTS TORONTO MARKETS LIVE STOCK The railways reported 112 car loads of live stock at the city market, consisting of 1,947 cattle, 2,841 hogs, 184 sheep, 483 calves and 2 horses.

Butchers.—George Rowntree bought for the Harris Abattoir Co., 620 cattle during Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Rowntree reports butchers' steers and heifers, at \$6 to \$7.30; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.15; and bulls, at \$5.40 to \$6.80.

THE FARMERS' MARKET. The receipts of grain to-day were confined to 120 bushels of barley, which sold at 48¢ per bushel. Wheat and oats, in small quantities. Hay is quiet and unchanged, with sales of 15 loads at \$18 to \$22 a ton for timothy, and at \$12 to \$15 for bundled and clover. One load of loose straw sold at \$9 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quotations ruling at \$12.25 to \$12.75. Wheat, white, new, \$1.98; red, new, \$1.98. Do, red, new, \$1.98. Do, white, new, \$1.98. Do, red, new, \$1.98.

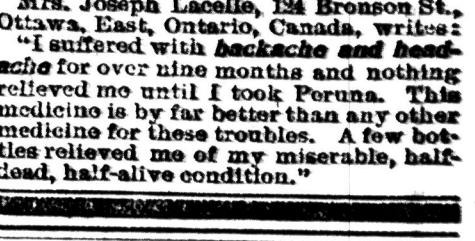
Red clover, best, bush, 10.00. Alfalfa, best, bush, 14.00. Timothy, best, bush, 12.00. Do, choice, bush, 12.00. Do, medium, bush, 12.00. Do, inferior, bush, 12.00.

Other Markets. Montreal Live Stock. Live stock prices were about the same as last week today. At the west and east depots. At the west and east depots.

Winnipeg Wheat Market. Wheat—No. 1, 100 lbs., 1.00; No. 2, 100 lbs., .95. Other Markets. Montreal Live Stock. Live stock prices were about the same as last week today.

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BACKACHE! Suffered Over Nine Months, Nothing Relieved Me Until I Took P.E. RU-N-A.



Mrs. Joseph Lacelle, 124 Bronson St., Ottawa, East, Ontario, Canada, writes: "I suffered with backache and headache for over nine months and nothing relieved me until I took Peruna. This medicine is by far better than any other medicine for these troubles. A few bottles relieved me of my miserable, half-dead, half-alive condition."

Bradstreet's Trade Review. Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say the tone of general trade there continues healthy and a good movement of all lines of merchandise is reported. The opening of navigation has come earlier than usual, and large quantities of freight are already beginning to move by water. Shipments of hardware and other heavy lines are large. The demand for builders' supplies is brisk in all parts of the country and particularly in Western Canada. Prices are generally steady to firm.

Winnipeg reports say general business continues to increase in volume. The early spring has been favorable to crop preparation, and there is a feeling of hopefulness regarding the coming grain yield. Wholesalers generally report an excellent volume of sorting trade and in dry goods orders for fall are being booked. Hardware houses are making large shipments, particularly in the way of builders' supplies. Values of provisions continue firm. Several wholesale milliners say the spring business has been the largest of record. Collections are generally fair to good.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say all lines of trade report an excellent volume of business moving and the outlook for future trade is decidedly cheerful. Hamilton reports say an excellent volume of business is noted in all lines there. Retail business is good and sorting orders for general lines are encouraging. Local manufacturers continue very busy. Hardware business is opening out very satisfactorily for metals and general lines of farm and other machinery business is quite brisk. A fairly good trade is reported in the surrounding district and collections are generally good.

London reports say both wholesalers and retailers here report an excellent business moving in reasonable goods, and local factories are well supplied with orders.

AFTER SUFFERING TEN YEARS Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. MARLTON, N.J.—I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me new life. I suffered for ten years with various female troubles, inflammation, ulceration, indigestion, nervousness, and could not sleep. Doctors gave me iron pills, but they did me no good. I was in despair, and did not care whether I lived or died, when I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so I began to take it, and in well again, and relieved of all my suffering. Mrs. Grogan Jony, Box 40, Marlton, N.J. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of. Thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaint, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

name! imitations have... Female Pills THE STANDARD... DY'S APPEAL... BREAD... PERS

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