# Sunday School.

LESSON VII.—MAY 15, 1910.

**Growing Hatred to Jesus.—Matt. 12: 22-23, 38-42.**

Commentary.—1. The Pharisees' accusation refuted (vs. 22-30). 22. Then was brought.—His condition was such that he could not come unassisted. One possessed with a devil, blind and dumb. —The demoniacal possession had produced three things: 1. Loss of self-control, so that the victim could not restrain himself from acts of wicked violence. 2. He was rendered blind. 3. He healed him.—The friends of the afflicted man made no mistake in bringing him to Jesus. A three-fold miracle was wrought the evidence being that, "the blind and dumb both spake and saw." 23, All the people were amazed.—A miracle of such magnitude and definiteness could not fail to appeal to all who witnessed it. There was not only a manifestation of power, but also of mercy and love. The son of David.—"They no doubt were aware that he was reputed to be of the royal line; and these miracles, coming thus from Him, awakened a presentiment that he might indeed be the illustrious Son of David, predicted in the prophets as the coming Messiah."

24. When the Pharisees heard it.—They had come from Jerusalem (Mark 3:22) for the purpose, no doubt, of investigating the reports of the miracles wrought by this Galilean, and felt themselves under the necessity of turning popular sentiment against him, otherwise their influence was gone. By Beelzebub the prince of the devils—Beelzebub in its derivation means "the Lord of flies," or one who has power to protect from flies. This was a god worshipped by the Philistines, at Ekron. By many it is thought the better form of the word is Beezebul, "prince of the devils." They believed that the world of evil spirits, like that of the angels, formed a great army, in various divisions, each with its head and subordinates, its rank and file; the whole under the command of Satan. To Beelzebub was assigned the control of that division which inflicted disease of all kinds on man.—Geikie. Because of the conviction of "all the people," the Pharisees could not deny that a great miracle had been wrought, hence, to save themselves, they declared that Jesus was working under the power of Satan. This weak and unreasonable statement of the Pharisees shows to what an extremity they were driven in their efforts to counteract the influence and popularity of Jesus.

25. Knew their thoughts.—The Pharisees had not spoken directly to Jesus, yet he had discerned their very thoughts. Said—The argument used by our Lord appeals forcibly to every intelligent mind. A kingdom attacked by an enemy must fall if there are contending factions in that kingdom. The illustraction of the "house divided against itself" is equally forceful. 26. If Satan cast out Satan—As is actually the case, provided the malicious imputation of the scribes be well founded. It is a most graphic picture. Satan rises up in all the panoply of his might to put himself down!—Morison. The fallacy of the Pharisees' declaration is apparent.

27. your children—If it is true that I cast out devils by Beelzebub, you are under obligation to tell me by what power those exorcists among you, who profess to cast out devils, accomplish their work. If they cast out devils by divine power, then you must admit that these clear and undeniable miracles, so gracious and merciful in their operation, must proceed from the same source. they shall be your judges—You cannot in reason ascribe a different power to Christ from that ascribed to the Jewish exorcists. "Judging our Savior as they judged their own sons, they were bound to attribute his miracles to a gracious power."—Whedon. 28. if....by the Spirit of God—This marks another step in the argument. The Pharisees were unable to disprove what Jesus had said. His mighty works were wrought by the Spirit of God. the kingdom of God is come unto you—The very works of Jesus were conclusive proofs that he was the Messiah and that his kingdom was being established.

29. bind the strong man—The "strong man" is Satan; his house or palace is this lower world; the stronger than the strong is Christ, who first bound the evil one when he triumphed over temptations.—Cam. Bib. The Lord uses another illustration to show the falsity of the Pharisees' position. The illustration applied shows Jesus defeating Satan and robbing him of his prey by casting out evil spirits. 30. gathereth—As to accepting Jesus, there are but two classes, one arrayed on his side, in harmony with him, and the other opposed to him. The one class gathers with him, as those who work together in harvest to care for the grain, the other scatters and destroys.

II. Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit (vs. 31, 32). 31. wherefore—the word "therefore" (R. V.) indicates the logical relation existing between the foregoing words and the discussion of "blasphemy against the Holy Ghost." all manner of sin....forgiven—Upon repentance and faith forgiveness is granted for all sin except the one specially mentioned. blasphemy against the Holy Ghost—To blaspheme is to revile, to offer "presumptuous insult to God." The Pharisees had either actually committed this sin or were in danger of it. They had ascribed to Satan that which was the work of Christ through the Spirit of God, the third Person of the Trinity. That person who wilfully and persistently attributes to Satan that which is manifestly the work of the Holy Spirit is guilty of the unpardonable sin. It is the office of the Holy Spirit to convict, to draw, to regenerate, to sanctify, and one who blasphemes against him cuts off from approach to himself the only agency of human salvation. When this insult to the Holy Spirit has been offered with full knowledge of what was being done, and has been offered as a finality, the Holy Spirit resents the insult with a justice that knows no mercy. The person "is left with a hardness of heart that will never relent." From him the Holy Spirit withdraws forever, and leaves him in a state of complete indifference. Wherever there is penitence, or sorrow for sin; wherever there is a desire for salvation; wherever there is sadness lest the Holy Spirit has finally withdrawn, there is sure evidence that the unpardonable sin has not been committed.

32. Speaketh against—Blasphemeth against. Neither in this world, neither in the world to come—A strong expression declaring emphatically that such sin shall never be forgiven. There is no suggestion here that forgiveness can be found in the future world.

III. Seeking a sign (vs. 38-42). 38. We would see a sign from thee—This demand was again and again repeated, but was refused because abundant signs had already been given, because the demand was insincere, and because they intended it as a reflection upon him. A miracle had just been wrought in the healing of the blind and dumb demoniac. 39. Adulterous generation—The estrangement of the heart from God was understood by the writers of the Old Testament as spiritual adultery.

Questions.—Who was brought to Jesus and with what results? What was the effect upon the people? What is meant by the expression, "Son of David"? How did the Pharisees attempt to explain the miracle? Give the argument by which Jesus disproved their charge. What is meant by gathering with Jesus? By scattering abroad? What sin cannot be forgiven? For what did the scribes and Pharisees ask Jesus? What was our Lord's reply? Why would the Ninevites condemn that generation?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

False conclusion (v. 24). Hate and prejudice have strong imaginations. They largely disregard reason, and draw their conclusions from their feelings, rather than from sound judgments. Reason would have told the enemies of Jesus, as well as His friends, that the works he wrought were only possible because He was divine; but hate and prejudice declared that Christ was in league with Satan. Calling an object by a new name will not change its nature. Those works of Jesus were merciful and mighty even though the Jewish leaders wickedly attributed them to the prince of darkness. Hate will drive people to most absurd contradictions. Men have need to guard carefully against being influenced by low and base motives, and they must accept others for what they are, rather than for what they might falsely accuse them of being.

Gathering and scattering (v. 30.) The unbeliever, the careless, the hypocrite, the lover of the world and the violent opposer of the gospel are all scattering abroad. They not only dissipate their own prospects of heaven, but influence others against the Christian life. Those who accept his Messiahship, and in heart receive him as their personal Svaiour, and follow him in newness of life, gather with him. By a living faith and a holy life they lay up treasure in heaven. They gather jewels for the Master through their labor and influence. Note how positively Jesus states the proposition: "He that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad" (v. 30.) There is no possibility of our taking a neutral position, one where we shall neither gather nor scatter. We are either "with" Jesus or "against" him (v. 30.) The fruits of our lives declare whether we are Christ's friends or his enemies.

Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost v. 31.) Whoever determinedly and permanently rejects the Holy Spirit, attributing his works to Satan, shuts himself away from the only hope of salvation. In Southey's poem, "The Inchcape Rock," is a striking illustration of one's accomplishing his own destruction. A bell had been placed over this dangerous rock in such a way that the motion of the waves would ring out a warning of the danger. A sailor, in sport, cut the bell loose from its fastenings and sailed away. Returning after he had been a long time on the sea, he was wrecked on the very rock from which he had cut away the warning bell. His folly is apparent to all, but what of the person who rejects the only agency of salvation?


## QUEEN OF ACTRESSES PRAISES PE-RU-NA.

Miss Julia Marlowe

*"I am glad to write my endorsement of the great remedy, Peruna. I do so most heartily."—Julia Marlowe.*

Any remedy that benefits digestion strengthens the nerves.

The nerve centers require nutrition.

If the digestion is impaired, the nerve centers become anemic, and nervous debility is the result.


Seeking a sign (v. 38.) It is a common occurrence for those who have a disposition to reject divine truth to ask for some sign that it is truth. It is not because they do not know it as truth, but because they are unwilling to live according to the truth. One says, "If I only knew that there is a hell, I would repent and believe the gospel." All the reasoning that men employ to evade the truth is false. God's word, the Holy Spirit and conscience combine to convince us of the great truths of the gospel: Men who make great cavilings over non-essentials are not willing to practise the plain and essential precepts of the word. Seeking a sign does not relieve one of responsibility; it rather increases the responsibility, for he who seeks to evade responsibility is in a position where he knows what duty is and attempts to excuse himself from its demands. Instead of seeking to excuse one's self from obeying the plain commands of God, and from doing the duties that clearly rest upon him, one should desire to reap the benefits that come from closely following God.

# The Garden

It is not wise to select seeds haphazard. While there are a great many varieties of the different vegetables, all of which are good, some of them are just a little better than the rest.

You, no doubt have often heard people who have been unsuccessful in their garden efforts attribute their lack of success to the seed. "The seed was no good" they will say. This is rarely, if ever, true, if they have purchased the seed of a reliable dealer.

Great care is always taken by seedmen that the seed they offer for sale is reliable. In most cases samples of the seed you are buying this year were planted last spring and tests made. If these tests do not prove the seed thoroughly reliable it is not put on the market.

If, therefore, the seeds you have planted do not produce a crop the fault lies at your own door, and failure is due either to lack of knowledge of the preparation of the soil or carelessness in the handling of the plants after they are above the ground.

Dig deep, manure well, buy seeds of a reliable firm. Keep the surface of the soil loose and free of weeds. Follow instructions closely as to planting, transplanting and thinning out, and if the season prove a good growing one your success is assured.

The following selection may be of aid to those who are not familiar with the different varieties:

Lettuce—Lettuce seed may be planted in the open as soon as the ground is workable, as light frosts will not injure it. Growth must be vigorous and rapid in order that it may be crisp and tender. Therefore ground that has been carefully dug, fertilized with well rotted manure and fairly moist should be selected.

For first crop there is nothing better than Nonpareil. It matures quickly and if well thinned out, or transplanted to new ground heads up well.

Cos, or celery lettuce, is a smooth-leafed variety. When transplanted to new ground (set eight or ten inches apart) it forms a grand head. The long outside leaves must be gathered at the top and tied together with some soft material in order to produce the best results. If this is done it will produce a crisy, white, tender head of delicious flavor.

Do not plant to much lettuce at one time, as it is liable to become bitter if allowed to grow old. Better to plant a small quantity fortnightly.

Radishes.—Radishes require light, rich, mellow soil in order to produce the best results. If sown early in a position sheltered from the north, in deep, dry well-manured soil, which has been carefully raked and prepared, a good crop should be secured. Radishes must grow quickly, otherwise they become fibrous and tough.

Early Scarlet (turnip or olive shaped) or French Breakfast are good.

White Icicle radishes are rapid growers, crisp and tender ,and will grow to 3½ to 4 inches in length in less than a month's time.

Sow radishes every two weeks.

Onions—Plant onion seed as early as possible in the best piece of ground available, which should, properly speaking, be prepared and well manured the previous fall. Sow onion seed in drills about a quarter of an inch deep. Drills should be about a foot apart. It is well to sow fairly thick, as maggots will likely attend to the thinning process for you.

Giant Prize Taker (silver), Globe Danvers (yellow), Large Wethersfield (red), are all good. Take your choice.

Dutch Sets.—To produce early green onions and also for an early winter crop, Yellow Dutch sets may be planted. While not so profitable as onions grown from seed, they are a great deal less trouble, and if put in early, not so liable to attack from insects.

If planted fairly close together they may be thinned out and used as greens. Place about an inch apart, and later pull every second one. Those remaining will then have ample room to grow and will produce an excellent winter onion by the end of the season.

Should you have any fairly small onions left over from last season, place them in the ground. They will grow rapidly and produce an excellent green onion long before seed or sets.

Peas.—As soon as the frost has left the ground and it has become fairly dry, prepare the ground for garden peas. Peas should be sown in drills and covered to a depth of three or four inches. Drills should be about two feeet apart. A good plan, however, is to plant in double row about six inches apart, leaving a space on either side not less than two feet wide. This will enable pickers to pass through between double rows, picking two rows as they go. This applies to dwarf varieties.

Tall growing peas, which should be trained on brush, will require more space between the rows.

In dwarfs, American Wonder and Knott's Excelsior are hard to beat.

Improved Stratagem and Gradus are both climbers, and in consequence of their having to be supplied with support are much more trouble to grow. They are, however, worth the extra effort.

Spinach.—Spinach seed cannot be in the ground too early. It is easily grown, flourishing in almost any kind of soil. Giant Flanders and Long Standing are our choice. Spinach should be renewed every two weeks.

Cress—Cress or pepper grass is easily grown and makes a tasty green. Plant early and at fortnightly intervals.

Beets—Beets do rest in light loamy soil well manured. Plant in drills 12 inches apart and cover to a depth of 1 inch. Beets may be sown fairly thick, as the tops and small roots make an excellent green when boiled together. Those pulled in the thinning may be used in this manner.

Try Early Flat Egyptian or Early Blood turnip.

Sweet Pea Experiment.—Last April we planted three lots of Sweet Peas.

Lot 1 across an open space at the back of a large flower bed.

Lot 2 within a foot of the south side of a wooden building.

Lot 3 against the north side of the house.

All these lots were planted in the following manner: A trench was dug to the depth of about 15 inches. The trench was filled to within about four inches of the top with a mixture of well rotted manure, leaf mould and soil levelled off and trampled. Seeds were then scattered over the surface and covered to the depth of about one and a half inches with well pulverized soil pressed down with the back of the hoe.

first to make their appearance, grew most rapidly, flowered profusely for a fair period, and then withered.

Lot 1 was a good second, but did not grow either as tall or bloom as profusely as lot 3. They continued to bloom for a much longer period, however, and in the aggregate undoubtedly produced more bloom than lot 2.

Lot 3 though not a complete failure, were, indeed, a sorry looking spectacle. Slow to germinate, they struggled for a long period before theer was any sign of bloom. What bloom they finally produced was of a small, delicate variety and lasted but a short time.

All of which goes to prove that the trench in the open is undoubtedly the best method of growing sweet peas. This is not always possible, however, and it is most satisfactory to know that almost as good results may be obtained when peas are trained against wall or fence, providing there is ample sunshine, which was not so in the case of lot 3, as described above.

If you prefer quality of bloom to quantity in sweet peas thin to about two inches apart. This will very much improve the size of the bloom.

Sweet pea bloom should be removed before it has had time to go to seed. If allowed to do so the bloom will very soon cease altogether.

Lawn clippings scattered thickly around the roots of pea vines help retain the moisture and prolong their blooming period.

A small quantity of commercial fertilizer scattered over the surface of the trench will also greatly add to the productiveness and life of sweet peas.

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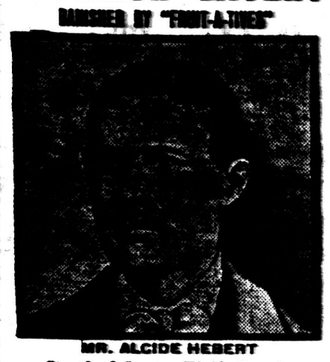

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# MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 118 carloads of live stock at the City Market for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,478 cattle, 3,669 hogs, 421 sheep and lambs, 277 calves and 1 horse.

The quality of cattle generally was only medium, but there were a few lots of good to choice cattle on sale.

Trade was dull, with market for cattle barely steady at Tuesday's decline; in fact, the drovers stated that they could not sell their cattle within 25c per cwt. short of Tuesday's quotations, and quite a number informed the press that they could not sell their cattle for what they cost in the country.

At the close of the market there were several lots unsold, but we are inclined to think that these were held by drovers and dealers, who had paid too much for their whistle.

Butchers—George Rowntree bought for the Harris Abattoir Company 480 fat cattle on the two days as follows: Butchers, $8 to $8.75; cows, $4.50 to $5.80; bulls, at $4.50 to $5.90.

Stockers and Feeders—H. Murby reports the demand for stockers and feeders not quite as strong, with prices inclined to be a shade easier. Mr. Murby bought 300 cattle this week as follows: Steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, at $5.50 to $6.50 per cwt.; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., at $5.25 to $5.75; steers, 600 to 800 lbs., at $4.50 to $5.25; common light stockers, $3.50 to $4.25 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—Deliveries of milkers and springers were liberal this week, with prices ruling about steady, at $35 to $65 each, with two or three extra quality cows at $70 to $80.

Veal Calves—Veal calves during the week got more bumps in downward prices than any other class of live stock. Prices ranged from $3 to $6.50 per cwt., and Wesley Dunn, the "king" of the sheep and calf market, quoted the average price for calves at $5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—The tendency of the market for sheep and lambs has been downwards all week. Prices ranged as follows: Ewes, $5 to $5.50; rams, $4 to $5; yearlings, $7 to $8 per cwt.; spring lambs, $8 to $8.50 each.

Hogs—The hogs were selling at higher prices, as follows: Selects, fed and watered, $9.15 and $8.90, f.o.b. cars, at country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day were a little larger than of late. Oats weaker, with sales of 500 bushels at 39 to 40c. Wheat steady, 100 bushels of white selling at $1.05.

Hay in fair supply, with prices steady; 30 loads sold at $18 to $21 a ton for timothy, and at $12 to $15 for mixed and clover. Straw sold at $13 to $15 a ton for bundled, there being four loads.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quotations ruling at $12 to $12.50.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, white, new | $ 1 04 | $ 1 05 |
| Do., red, new | 1 04 | 1 05 |
| Do., goose | 1 00 | 1 01 |
| Oats, bushel | 0 39 | 0 40 |
| Peas, bushel | 0 72 | 0 00 |
| Barley, bushel | 0 73 | 0 75 |
| Rye, bushel | 0 68 | 0 00 |
| Hay, timothy, ton | 18 00 | 21 00 |
| Do., mixed, ton | 12 00 | 21 00 |
| Straw, per ton | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Dressed hogs | 12 00 | 12 50 |
| Butter, dairy | 0 27 | 0 33 |
| Do., inferior | 0 22 | 0 25 |
| Eggs, dozen | 0 20 | 0 23 |
| Chickens, lb. | 0 19 | 0 21 |
| Turkeys, lb. | 0 22 | 0 24 |
| Fowl, lb. | 0 14 | 0 16 |
| Apples, bbl. | 1 00 | 2 50 |
| Potatoes, bag, by load | 0 40 | 0 45 |
| Onions, bag | 1 30 | 1 50 |
| Celery, per dozen | 0 30 | 0 40 |
| Beef, hindquarters | 11 25 | 13 50 |
| Do., forequarters | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| Do., choice, carcase | 10 50 | 12 00 |
| Do., medium, carcase | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| Mutton, per cwt. | 11 00 | 12 50 |
| Veal, prime, per cwt. | 11 00 | 12 50 |
| Lamb, lb. | 0 16 | 0 18 |

FRUIT MARKET.

Quotations for foreign fruits are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grape fruit, Florida | $4 50 | $5 00 |
| Lemons, Messina | 2 25 | 2 50 |
| Lettuce, Boston head, hamp. | 2 50 | — |
| Oranges, Cal., Navels | 3 00 | 3 75 |
| Oranges, Valencia, 714's | 4 00 | 4 75 |
| Do., 420's | 3 75 | 4 25 |
| Pineapples, 24's | 4 50 | — |
| Tomatoes, 6-bask., carrier | 2 25 | 2 75 |
| Potatoes, new, bbl. | 7 00 | — |

SUGAR MARKET.

Granulated, $5.20 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.80 per cwt., in barrels Beaver, $4.50 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are 5c less.

## OTHER MARKETS

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London—London and Liverpool cables quoted live cattle (American) firm, at 14c to 15c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, steady at 11c to 11½c. per lb.

BROCKVILLE CHEESE MARKET.

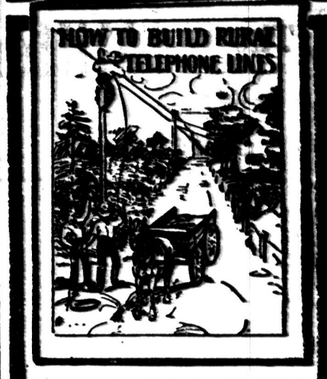
Brockville—The first regular meeting of the Brockville Cheese Board was held to-day, the offerings were 1098 white and 1213 colored; sales were 135 white and 248 colored, at 10¾c.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—May 99½c, July $100⅞.
Oats—May 32¼c, July 33⅜c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—About 700 head of butchers' cattle, 110 milch cows and springers, 2,200 calves, 150 sheep and lambs, and 570 hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir this forenoon. There was a much larger proportion of prime cattle on the market than is usually the case here, and this caused a decline in the prices of good stock, but the common stock held their price. Prime beeves sold at from 6 1-2c to near 7 1-4c per pound; pretty good animals, 5 1-2c to 6 1-4c and the common stock, 4c to 5 1-2c per pound. There were a number of superior milch cows on the market which sold at from $55 to $65 each; the other cows sold at from $30 to $50 each. Calves sold at from $2.25 to $9 each, or 3 to 5 1-2c per pound. Sheep sold at from 5c to 6c per pound; lambs at from $4 to $7 each. Good lots of hogs sold at about 10c per pound.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# CHURCH UNION.

## Different Denominations at Melville United Under One Pastor.

Winnipeg, May 9. Church union, which is as yet apparently in the distant future in Canada, is an accomplished and successful fact at Melville, Sask. Owing to conditions the various denominations in Melville got together and agreed to erect a church under one ministry, where they could worship in common brotherhood. The movement started eighteen months ago and the sentiment has grown steadily with the spirit of loyal co-operation. The church, which has just been opened, seats 400 and cost $7,000. The congregation includes Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Lutherans. Rev. John Reid, late from Ireland, is pastor.


## MINISTER WHO TESTED ZAM-BUK.

Read His Deliberate Opinion.

Rev. P. F. Laugill, "The Manse," Carp, Ont. writes: "Some considerable time ago I began using Zam-Buk with a view of testing it thoroughly. I am troubled with eczema, which is always worse in the early part of winter, and seems to leave me about spring. I tried Zam-Buk immediately my hands started to break out, and am pleased to say that it checked the disease, which is more than I can say for anything I have ever before tried. We now have Zam-Buk in the house continuously, and I carry a small sample box in my pocket. One evening I happened to look in where an old man had met with an accident a week before, and had lost a finger-nail. I dressed the wound with Zam-Buk and left the little sample box with them. I have seen the old gentleman since, and the injury is cured."

"On another occasion a farmer called at 'The Manse,' and I noticed a rag on his finger. Enquiring about the injury, I learned that he had somehow taken a piece of flesh off, and the wound had started to fester. He was afraid it would turn to blood poisoning. I gave him about a third of a box of Zam-Buk and he applied it. A few days later I saw him, and he said 'That's great salve of yours; my finger is now doing fine.'"

This is exactly the kind of testimony we most appreciate. Test Zam-Buk! Don't go by hearsay! You will find it gives the best results in all cases of eczema, ringworm, festering sores, piles, cuts, burns, face sores, eruptions, and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores, 50c box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, but refuse cheap and harmful substitutes and imitations.