

1912 SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON LESSON VI.—AUGUST 11, 1912.

A Troubled Sea and a Troubled Soul.—Mark 4: 35; 20.

Commentary.—1. Stilling the Tempest (vs. 35-41). 35, when the even was come—the evening following the day during which he had spoken eight parables, unto the other side—There was need of rest and retirement. The course would be eastward. 36, sent away the multitude—the teaching of the day was finished and the audience was dismissed, even as he was—Jesus made no special preparation for the journey. The departure was immediate, other little ships, and it may be that some accompanied him and his disciples in boats upon his journey. 37, a great storm of wind—it was one of those sudden and violent squalls to which the Lake of Gennesaret was notoriously exposed, lying six hundred feet lower than the sea and surrounded by mountain gorges, which act like gigantic funnels to draw down the cold winds from the mountains. When they come suddenly, and often when the sky is perfectly clear.—Cam. Bible, 38, asleep on a pillow—Mark gives particular omitted by the other evangelists. The "pillow" was probably the leather cushion provided for the steersman's use. The sleep was required because of weariness resulting from the day's labors. Master, earnest thou not—"Teacher"—R. V. The question shows the disciples' fear and also their doubt of the Master's interest in their welfare. It also implies some faith in his control over the elements. 39, peace, he still—Literally, "be dumb, be muzzled," as if he were speaking to an angry beast, there was a great calm. Ordinarily the waves continue to heave, and swell for hours, after the wind has ceased, but immediately the sea was calm. 40, how is it that ye have no faith—"Have ye not yet faith?"—R. V. The disciples had not yet fully learned the lessons that Jesus was giving them, even though they had the advantage of his presence. 41, feared exceedingly—They were deeply awed in view of the stupendous miracle.

II. A Demoniac (vs. 15-17). 1, the other side of the lake—the country of the Gadarenes—Here and in Luke it is called "Gadarenes"; Matthew says "Gergesenes." The region was called Gadara, but there was a place close to the shore called Gergesa, answering all the particulars of the narrative. 2, out of the tombs—Natural or artificial caves in the side of the hill. Tombs seemed to be favorite abodes for demon-possessed persons, and a man with an unclean spirit, Matthew mentions two, while Mark and Luke speak of but one, this one being the more prominent of the two. Demon-possession is frequently mentioned in the New Testament. The victim by a course of sinful indulgence gives himself over to the control of Satan, and hence loses control of his body. Disease, although both may be present. Demoniac is a missionary among the Chinese—declares that there are cases in China exactly like those described in the New Testament. 3, not with chains—The extraordinary physical strength of persons thus afflicted is well known. 4, bound with fetters—As a protection to the community, efforts were made to bind him.

III. Demons cast out (vs. 6-13). 6, Saw Jesus worshipped—Mark alone tells us this. While, as a man, he is attracted toward the Holy One; as possessed by the legion, he desires to withdraw from Him. Cam. Bible. The spirit recognized with a supernatural discernment our Lord's superior nature, and did Him a reverence.—Whedon. 7, Thou Son of the most high God—The evil spirit was aware that he had met his superior, and he begged to be let alone. 8, Come out of the man—Christ never wastes words over the devil. It would have been well if we could be more laconic when we are dealing with evil.—Spurgeon. 9, What is thy name—Christ asked this question in an effort to bring the man to his senses. My name is Legion.—The demon attaches the man's organs of speech and answers the question for himself, giving his own name.—Whedon. 10, A Roman legion consisted of six thousand men. 10, Not send them away out of the country—The petition virtually was, "Send us anywhere; anywhere but to perdition. Send us to the lowest creature, into man or beast, bird or reptile; anywhere but into hell!"—Parker. 11, Herd of swine—Swine were unclean animals to the Jews. They were probably owned by Gentile inhabitants of the country. 12, Besought—Made an earnest request. 13, The unclean spirits went out, and entered into the swine, and fell all ready compassed and the evil spirits that came out of the man, and he gave them permission to enter the swine. As there is mystery in demons' taking possession of men so there is mystery in their taking possession of swine. Run violently—The men who had been demon-possessed had an opportunity to see the workings of demon-possession on being less capable of self-control than themselves. Were choked in the sea.—Cavilers have charged our Lord with "wrong-doing in sending the demons out of the swine and thus causing such a great loss to the owners; but it should be noted that what Jesus did was to drive them out of the man and then permit them to go where they wished. He did not "send" them into the swine. "The owners, if Jews, drove an illegal trade; if heathen, they insulted the national religion; in either case the permission was just."—J. F. & B. 14, Told it—The swineherds were greatly excited both over the loss of their herd, and over the miracle that had been wrought. 15, They came to Jesus—The people were moved with amazement and desired to see the cured demoniac, and him who had wrought the miracle in their country.

Questions.—On what body of water were Jesus and His disciples sailing? What occurred during the voyage? What proof have we here that Jesus was human as well as divine? How was the sea made calm? What did Jesus say to his disciples about faith? Who met him as soon as he had landed in the

country of the Gadarenes? What result did the demons make? What was the result? How did the people of the city feel toward Jesus?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

I. From the tempest at sea. 1. From the tempest at sea. Jesus rebuked the storm in the minds of his disciples, before he proceeded to calm the tempest on the sea. In this he exhibited more than care to speak peace to troubled human hearts, than to produce the most striking change in the whole aspect of nature. Jesus showed his sovereignty over man and nature. It was fitting that the strong desire on the part of the Jews to see a miracle wrought "in the heavens" should, if occasion offered, have at least one fulfillment. And such it certainly had in this event of stilling the storm. This deliverance awakened greater awe for Christ as the Son of God. "It was necessary that the Son of God coming down from heaven for the redemption of men, should prove himself to be very God by many infallible and irresistible signs." It was in mercy, as well as in wisdom, that Jesus gave that demonstration of his divine power. He had slept, but only to awake at the supplicating touch of fear and distress, the winds which followed were in answer to the earnest cry of his disciples. It is ever in the storms of life that the all-sufficiency of our Saviour is experienced. He comforts by his presence and delivers by his power. He is ruler of the waves which threaten his believing children and test their faith and try sufficiency of our Saviour is experienced. All that makes life a delight and an uplift to others.

II. From the possession of demons. After crossing the lake the sad spectacle which Jesus met was a man in rags. The sufferer was attracted to Jesus. It is very remarkable to notice the contrasts in his character, the human in its agony groaning to be delivered, and the fiendish in its depravity imploring to be let alone. How plainly did that poor man bear witness to the character of Satan's rule. The demoniac was all in confusion, for he was under conflicting influences. His own spirit and the evil spirit contended together. The demon saw their conqueror. They cried out when Jesus drew near. Their power, great as it was, was limited. By his word only Jesus expelled the whole legion. Salvation begins with the expulsion of evil. How marvelous is that divine word, by which a man, though broken down and shattered, is restored to his right mind, and made to a humble admiration at Jesus' feet. Jesus came as a conqueror to destroy the works of the devil. The demoniac stood forth as a glorious manifestation of the transforming power of the gospel upon the human soul. His was the emancipation from madness of sin. It was the accomplishment of a new creation. There are no outcasts beyond the reach of Christ's mercy or beyond the great love of his Father. He pursues the deliverance where there is a command. The tyrant of Satan and the misery of his slave were vanquished before the majesty of Christ. Jesus counted as insignificant whatever material loss might be incurred in effecting the man's salvation. Souls are more to him than swine. The people of that place had such a low estimate of the value of a man that they were not in the least impressed with the miracle of the man's restoration. They grossly insulted his deliverer, and bade him go from their borders. They recognized his power only as a detriment to their public purposes. Though Jesus complied with their request, he extended mercy to them by leaving the restored man as an evangelist among them.

THE TRIUMPH OF SILAGE.

Buffalo Times: Though silage was known to the ancients, and was rediscovered half a century ago it is now just coming into its own in the appreciation of the stockman. It has not been over-estimated. Its place has been slowly enlarged through long controversy. Accused of causing disease, poisoning milk, and a dozen other evils, it has withstood every test and demonstrated its excellence as a feed for all classes of stock. Close observations of farmers with silage have disclosed bad management in its making and use as the cause of these troubles. Successful experience in feeding silage are too numerous to permit successful controversy. Poor silage making results in poor silage, and careless farmers have laid the results of their negligence against the silage as a feed. On the other hand, the increased returns from good management and the proper use of silage as a feed give it its high place in the favor of the skillful stockman.

SAVING YOURSELF POOR.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently completed an investigation of the cost and profit of producing grain throughout the United States. It shows that to grow and harvest an acre of wheat in Vermont costs \$20, which is three times the average cost in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas. But Vermont gets \$42 worth of wheat on her acre, leaving a profit of \$22 an acre, and this is more than double the average profit for an acre in the Western States named.

FARM GARDEN.

SUMMER FEEDING SHOATS.

A very satisfactory method of summer feeding shoats is to place them in a movable pen located in a grass or clover field where they can graze at will. As soon as the grass becomes short or stale, insure fresh green feed for the pigs at all times. The pen can be made of very light lumber, and three or four and one-half feet high enough so that two men can easily move it whenever this is required. A pig is clean if he is given half a chance and care should be taken to keep the bedding always in the same end of the pen. A very little straw is required for this purpose. The covered corner need not be very large, and a few boards answer for the purpose. It serves as a shelter from the sun, which might otherwise burn the pigs, especially when they are first housed. Usually, this method also insures ease in feeding, it being easy to keep the pen close to the buildings.

WEAK SPOT IN CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The weak spot in the cattle industry of Canada, both east and west, is that our cattle, when young and growing, are not fed liberally enough. Calves in most places are fairly fed the first winter. Bullocks are crowded with feed the last three or four months of their life, to fit and finish them for market; but in the growing period, especially the second winter, many promising young bullocks are stunted from underfeeding. Farmers must realize the cardinal principle in profitable cattle raising, that when an animal is young and growing it makes greater gains in weight to the food consumed than at any other time. If fed the second winter on straw only, steers will go on grass in such low condition that it will require the most of the summer to regain and make up lost flesh; but, if along with the straw undernourished, two pounds of ground oats per day were fed, this grain would invigorate and strengthen the animal, and that it would eat more roughage and hold the flesh and growth of the previous summer.—Duncan Anderson.

HORSES.

Give the horses water as often during the day as you possibly can. A cool drink is just as refreshing to them as it is to their drivers. The easiest-running binders are heavy work, and two horses should not be expected to do the work of three or four. It takes less feed to keep a horse in good condition than it does to bring him back to good flesh after having become run down and thin. Remember that the colt's training

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should begin with his birth, and that halving while young is valuable. Anything, whether good or bad, that the gotten. Now is the time to teach the foal to eat grain or chop. A little time spent in this work will save trouble later, and there will be less danger of the colt rejecting a serious setback at weaning time. When the mare has been working and is very warm, always allow her a cool off before allowing the colt to suck milk. When taken from an excessively hot dam, is superheated, and is liable to cause a disturbance in the delicate digestive system of the foal. If it is necessary to work the mare that is nursing a colt, she should not be pushed too hard. It is well to remember that she is not as strong as if she had not to furnish nourishment for the foal. Give her the light work and sufficient time to do it.

CURIOS CASE.

What Was Motive of Duchess of Sutherland?

London, Aug. 5.—A curious story has just found its way to the public eye regarding the late Duchess of Sutherland. According to the story the late Duchess, a few days before her death, handed to her daughter a packet which the Dowager Duchess requested should not be opened until after her death. Several days after the funeral the package was opened and found to contain Bank of England notes to the amount of \$70,000. The daughter deposited \$50,000 of the notes in her bank, and subsequently deposited \$5,000 more. By a never-intended act of somebody the amount of the deposits was turned over to the executors. To-day the daughter of the late Dowager Duchess appealed to the courts to have \$55,000 of the deposits refunded to her. The judge ruled that the return should be made to the daughter conditionally on her agreeing to return the amount to the estate if it should be decided eventually that the \$70,000 was not hers absolutely. The executors did not object to this decision, because, as they said, the will of the Dowager Duchess bequeathed to her daughter \$250,000 outright, with a life interest in the residue, which on her death goes to the daughter's children. The daughter claims the \$70,000 as an absolute gift. The executors apparently claim the \$70,000 as a part of the estate. The question that signifies the curiosity of society is: Did the Dowager Duchess by turning over to her daughter the \$70,000 in cash seek to avoid legacy duties, or was the error made in the daughter's inheritance from \$220,000 to \$250,000?

WEST WANTS HOT WEATHER.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 5.—The wheat crop of Canada is at its most critical stage. Hot, bright weather is necessary for the next two weeks. It is clear and hot all over the west to-day but many showers were reported last night. Farmers are frightened over the shortage of men and binder twine. Rust is reported in some fields, but not to any dangerous extent.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	\$11.75
Butter, dairy	0.25
Eggs, dozen	0.30
Chickens, 1 lb.	0.15
Potatoes, new, bushel	1.25
Cabbage, dozen	0.40
Celery, doz. bunches	1.00
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	9.00
Do., hindquarters, cwt.	14.00
Do., choice sides, cwt.	11.50
Do., medium, cwt.	9.00
Do., common, cwt.	7.50
Mutton, light, cwt.	9.00
Yield, common, cwt.	11.00
Do., prime, cwt.	11.00
Spring Lamb, cwt.	15.00

SUGAR MARKETS.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	45.50
Do., Redpath's	5.15
Do., Yellow	5.10
Imperial granulated	5.00
Beaver granulated	5.00
No. 1 yellow	4.75
In barrels, 56 per cwt. net weight, car lot, 6c less.	

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: The city cattle market started out this morning with a very fair class of cattle on hand, with all prices steady.

748 cattle, 1,100 sheep, 500 hogs and 220 calves.	
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Today's quotations:

Export cattle, choice	\$7.40
Do., medium	6.75
Do., light	6.50
Butcher cattle, choice	7.25
Do., medium	6.50
Do., common	6.50
Butcher cows, choice	5.50
Do., medium	5.50
Do., canners	4.00
Do., light	4.00
Feeding steers	5.50
Stockers, choice	6.00
Do., light	5.50
Milkers, choice, each	40.00
Sheep, wethers	4.00
Lamb and culled	3.50
Bucks, spring	7.75
Hogs, fed and watered	8.00
Hogs, f.o.b.	8.75
Calves	6.00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—Open High, Low, Close.

October	91.00
December	91.50
March	92.00
May	92.50
July	93.00
September	93.50

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Beef—Extra India mess	127s 6d.
Pork—Prime mess, western	93s 9d.
Ham—Short cut, 61s 6d.	
Bacon—Canadian, cut, 26 to 30 lb.	63s.
Butter—Choice, 16 to 24 lbs. cwt.	65s.
Lard—Prime western in tins, 52s 6d.	
Cheese—American finest white, new	63s.
Tallow—Prime city, 32s.	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Beef—Receipts, 1,500	
Beeves	8.75
Sticks	8.50
Stockers and feeders	7.00
Cows and heifers	6.70
Cheese	6.50
Hogs—Receipts, 10,000	
Market—Steady to shade higher.	
Light	7.75
Heavy	7.50
Rough	7.20
Bulk of sales	6.70
Steep—Receipts 20,000	
Market—Steady	
Native	4.75
Western	4.50
Yearlings	4.25
Market	4.00
Western	3.75

COTTON WORKERS AGREEMENT.

London, Aug. 5.—At a conference between representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association and the amalgamated association of card room workers, held yesterday in Manchester, it was agreed after deliberations lasting two hours, to settle the dispute concerning the wages of ring spinners. The agreement was reached after concessions had been made by both sides. This done away with the possibility of a strike.

FARMERS' TRAIN Canadian Pacific Agricultural College Special.

Finish of Educational Tour in Manitoba Province.

On Saturday evening, June 29th, the Agricultural College special, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, completed its very successful tour of Manitoba. The train was on the road for thirty-two days, and in that time covered all the Province tributary to the C. P. R. Eighty-seven different points were visited, 1,305 addresses given to 22,900 people, which included 9,641 men, 7,426 women, and 5,833 of the senior classes of the schools. When the train arrived at each stopping place the car containing the stock, which consisted of three purebred Holstein cows, one purebred Hereford fat steer, and four types of the best quality of work horses and brood mares, was placed on the unloading platform. The professors who accompanied the train were experts on the agricultural subjects dealt with. Prof. Peters and his assistant Mr. Jones dealt with the horses and the types best suited for breeding and other purposes. Touching upon the raising of cattle, the Holstein cows were strongly recommended for dairying purposes. The product of butter was forcibly dealt with, which thoroughly interested the women folk. A short talk was given on hog production and the raising of sheep. After the stock judging Prof. Haase spoke to the men on agricultural education and advocated thorough training of teachers in agricultural subjects.

If all to Prof. Lee to deal with the many weeds found on the prairie farms, and he pointed out the best means of eradication and identification. The fodder crops were handled by Mr. Harrison, who went into every detail in the planting and raising of corn. Principal Black closed the meeting for men by a practical talk on the general successful working of a Manitoba farm, and the necessity for every young man and woman to take a course in the Agricultural College. The women's part of the programme was first taken by Mrs. Salisbury, who gave an instructive talk on home nursing, sanitary conditions in the home, ventilation, etc.; and this was followed by Prof. Brodie, who dealt with horticulture and the beautifying of the farm home. Prof. Homer handled poultry-raising and egg production, and showed the best way to raise poultry for the market, also the correct way for handling them to produce the greatest number and best quality of eggs. The poultry on the farm was shown to be one branch of farm work which could be made most profitable as a side line with the least outlay. The senior classes of the schools at almost every point came over to the train in a body and were addressed by either Principal Hales, Professor Lee or J. E. Golden on the birds of Manitoba, and other subjects which interest young people and are profitable in farm life. All the meetings were opened with a short address explaining to the farmers why the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Agricultural College thought it necessary to run the train in the interest of the C. P. R. to bring to the farmers across their lines, and the best for better farming. The tour was a great success and in many places the train was met by brass bands and at other places the farmers presented Principal Black with an address of welcome, emphasizing the good work done by the train last year. The announcement by the C. P. R. to start demonstration farms in Manitoba was warmly appreciated, many farmers expressing the hope that the C. P. R. would locate a farm of that description in their district.

WEALTHY THIEF Home of Rich Girl Searched and Loot Identified.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5.—A dramatic scene was staged at the home of John O. Riegel, a wealthy resident of Highland, Ill., twenty-five miles northeast of St. Louis, yesterday when two city detectives and a wealthy St. Louis woman searched the house and barn. While Riegel and his wife and their daughter, Battle, looked on the detectives brought to light \$300 worth of property identified as having been stolen from the Louis families. With the questioning eyes of her horrified parents upon her, Miss Riegel buried her face in her hands and admitted she had stolen the articles and had hidden the loot in the barn and in her room. There was oppressive silence, broken only occasionally by the mother's sob, as the detectives brought articles after article to light from their hiding places in the hay loft, under the floor and in chinks and nooks and crannies of the barn. Even the police had believed that a mistake had been made in accusing Miss Riegel. Her father and mother were astounded when they heard her admission.

Mrs. Thomas E. Mulvihill, of No. 5104 Cabanne avenue, and Mrs. F. J. Duhon, of No. 5615 Cabanne avenue, have identified Miss Riegel as a young woman who worked for them and whom they suspected of stealing jewelry and clothing. Their identification led to the search. Miss Riegel, educated and of refined manner, obtained positions in St. Louis homes on the statement that she was entering service, not because she was needing money but because she wanted to study social conditions. Bobbs—After all I believe the man who never takes a vacation is about right? Bobbs—What makes you think so? Bobbs—He has just returned from a two-weeks' sojourn at a country farmhouse.

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