

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VII.—MAY 10, 1912.  
The Old Law and the New Life.—  
Matt. 5: 17-26.

Commentary.—I. The authority of the law (vs. 17-20). 17. Jesus wished it distinctly understood that he was in no way opposed to the law. The charge was made that he was not in harmony with Jewish law and custom. He would make it clear that he respected the law. He did not come to bring a new religious system by overthrowing the old. To fulfill—the law with all the system of sacrifices and all the ordinances pointed to something better. His mission was to make real all that for which the law stood. The law was good, but the gospel was its fulfillment and an advance upon it. 18. Verily.—The translation of the Greek word, "Amen." It emphasizes the correctness of the foregoing words, and affirms the truthfulness of what is to follow. Till heaven and earth pass—Heaven and earth are considered the most abiding of temporal things, yet they are to pass away. More abiding than they are the law and the promise. They are to have their perfect fulfillment. 19.—The smallest letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Tittle.—The smallest point used to distinguish one letter from another. The law must have its perfect fulfillment.

19. Shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven.—Commentators differ widely in their explanation of this passage. This much, however, is clear, that he who willfully breaks the law of God is by that act excluded from the kingdom of heaven. Jesus emphasizes the importance of every part of the law, and the violation of any requirements contained therein must not pass unnoticed. We give below the views of several writers upon this point. "He shall have no part therein. He is a stranger to the kingdom of heaven which is on earth." Wesley. He who, by his mode of acting, speaking, or explaining the words of God, sets the holy precept aside, or explains away its force and meaning, shall be called least, shall have no place in the kingdom of Christ here nor in the kingdom of glory above.—Clarke. The thing threatened is not exclusion from heaven, and still less the lowest place in it, but a degraded and contemptuous position in the present stage of Christ's kingdom.—J. F. & B. Our Lord's phrase is here adopted for him for the purpose of the antithesis, the violator of the least shall himself be least. Whedon.

20. Your righteousness shall exceed—It is a lamentable fact that the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees consisted principally in keeping the letter of the law, but at the same time they explained away the more important portions of the law. Jesus emphasizes the necessity of observing not simply the letter of the law but also the spirit of it. Jesus pronounced a word upon the scribes and Pharisees, not giving attention to the smaller matters of the law, such as tithing, but for omitting "the weightier matter of the law, judgment, mercy and faith." They should have paid attention to both the great and small. Ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven—No impossibility was required of the scribes and Pharisees. He was able to keep the law so as to please the Lord, hence, if he was excluded from the kingdom of heaven, it was because he refused to do so and to be with, and more important than, the keeping of the law outwardly leaving the heart brought into harmony with God. This is the great condition of entrance into the kingdom.

21. Righteousness and the Law (vs. 21, 22). 21. said by them of old time.—In the instruction received in the synagogue, and perhaps in the home, they had heard the words of the law and the prophets, thou shalt not kill. The sixth commandment of the law is quoted (Exodus 20:13). Human life is safeguarded and held sacred. It is dangerous of the judgment to which the punishment due should be inflicted. Death was the penalty for murder. 22. but I say unto you.—There is a sharp contrast between the doctors of the law and the "I" of this expression. He who gave the law was perfectly competent to interpret it, whoever is angry with his brother.—The letter of the law says punish the murderer, but Jesus says punish the one who has the disposition to injure another, emphasizing the fact that sin is the intention of the heart, not the outward act. The word "brother" here includes all, without a cause.—This does not mean that there is any case where one is justified in desiring to injure another. The term "anger" is sometimes used to denote displeasure at injustice or wrong. It is right to be displeased with wrong, but it is wrong to desire another's hurt. Judgment the lower courts. According to the true interpretation of the law, he who is angry with another and would injure him is guilty of a crime and worthy of punishment. The word is used to discredit one's intelligence, stupid, blockhead. The wrong here is a desire to injure another's reputation, council the Sabeirian, fool. The scriptural force of this word is not only intellectual deficiency, but more correctly moral lack. It means one who is impious, vile. He who uses this term with reference to another shows that there is intense hatred in his heart, in danger of hell fire. The extreme penalty is due to the transgressor. Reference is made to the fires of the valley of Hinom, which were constantly burning to consume the refuse of the city and the bodies of certain classes of executed criminals. The comparison of judgment, council and hell fire indicates that future punishment is adjusted according to the sin of the condemned.—Death was the punishment in each case above.

22. Righteousness and conduct (vs. 23-26). 23. to the altar.—Allusion is here made to the Mosaic form of worship. When one would worship God he brought his sacrifices to the temple, to be placed on the altar. That was his way of approaching God. Ought against thee.—Not that thou hast sinned against thy brother. 24. Leave there thy gift before the altar.—Do not give up the worship of God or the approach to Him because there is something in the

## OLD LADY ALMOST CRAZY WITH ECZEMA

### A Remarkable and Convincing Statement of the Success of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the Treatment of the Pain, Itching and Burning of Eczema

"I, the undersigned, cannot give enough praise to the Cuticura Remedies. I had been doctoring for at least a year for eczema on my foot. I had tried doctor after doctor all to no avail. When a young girl I sprained my ankle three different times, paying little or no attention to it, when five years ago a small spot showed upon my left ankle. I was worried and sent for a doctor. He said it was eczema. He diagnosed it from the ankle about the size of a match and about an inch long. The small hole went to about the size of an apple and the eczema spread to the knee. The doctor never could heal the hole in the ankle. The whole foot ran water all the time. My husband and my sons were up night and day wheeling me from one room to another in the hope of giving me some relief. I would sit for hours at a time in front of the fireplace hoping for drying. The pain was so intense I was almost crazy, in fact, I would lose my reason for hours at a time. One day a friend of mine dropped in to see me. No one else had been in for a long time. He said, 'Mrs. Finnegan, why in the world don't you try the Cuticura Remedies? Being downy and not being able to sleep at all, I decided to give the Cuticura Soap and Ointment an apple and a trial. After using them three days that night I slept as sound as a silver dollar for eight long hours. The next morning I was up but with a little pain, in fact, I thought I was in heaven. After using the Cuticura Remedies for three months I am now restored to health, thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I will be sixty-four years of age my next birthday, hale and hearty as present.' (Signed) Mrs. Julia Finnegan, 2234 Hebert St., St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 7, 1912. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter U. S. & C. Corp., 47 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A., for free sample of each with 32-p. book.

way. Go thy way—Make an effort. It costs something to keep the way open to the altar. Be reconciled. Meet him more than half-way. Do all in your power to have all differences removed. Offer thy gift.—If your brother is satisfied, well and good; if not, do not take your duty, therefore, to yourself before the Lord as a sincere worshiper. 25. Agree with thine adversary.—Settle the case that your accuser has against you before it comes before the judge. According to Roman custom the accuser and the accused went in company to the court and had an opportunity to settle their differences "whiles in the way." If they failed the case went before the judge and must take the whole of the "adversary" stands for the one who has been stung against. "Whiles" and "in the way" stand for our period of earthly life, the "judge" is Christ at his coming and the "prison" is hell. We are warned against allowing the wrongs of our lives to remain unforgotten. 26. By no means come out.—The uttermost farthing.—The penalty for the wrong must be fully inflicted. The farthing was equivalent to two-fifths of a cent. In temporal things when the sentence was fulfilled, but in spiritual things, the sentence passed upon the finally impenitent is eternal punishment. Questions.—Of what discourse does this lesson form a part? What position did Jesus assume with reference to the law? What would be the condition of those who break the law? How could one's righteousness exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees? In what did their righteousness consist? How did Jesus' words differ from those that his hearers had heard from the Jewish teachers? What is meant by bringing gifts to the altar? When is the best time for those who are at enmity to settle their differences?

## TO THE FARMERS A Few Hints to Help Solve the Labor Question.

Dear Sir,—Realizing that one of the most urgent needs of the farmers of our province is an adequate supply of farm labor, the colonization branch has been endeavoring to meet that demand by bringing men from Great Britain and Ireland and placing them with farmers in this province. During the past few years several thousand have been brought out and placed in this way. Instead, however, of the demand lessening, it seems to be increasing. Our observation and experience convince us that, while there may be many explanations of this regrettable fact, the one outstanding reason is the practice of employing men for six or eight months of the year and then turning them out to other situations elsewhere for the balance of their time. This works out in such a way that the men who have been employed on the farms now seem to gravitate to towns and cities in the winter months and remain there, with the result that the farmer is compelled to start over again the next spring in his efforts to secure help.

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## TOBACCO USERS Cannot Hold Office in Methodist Episcopal Church. Church Will Continue Work in Catholic Countries.

Minneapolis, May 13.—Without debate, but in a slightly modified form, the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here today, adopted the resolution presented on Monday by W. F. Rice, in Chili, which protests against the action of the ecumenical missionary conference in Edinburgh recently, which set aside all Protestant mission work in Greek and Roman Catholic countries, and which caused strenuous discussion at that time. The resolution in part is as follows: "Whereas, in all those lands which form a large part of the missionary field of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the teachings and practices of Romanism deprive the people of the Bible, pervert many of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity and foster superstitions which alienate thinking Christians and bind heavy burdens upon the poor; therefore, be it, "Resolved, that the Methodist Episcopal Church recognizes its plain duty to discontinue its missionary enterprises in Greek and Roman Catholic countries with increasing zeal and, be it, "Resolved, that it is our duty to oppose the machinations of Romanism and to counteract its attempts to gain an ever increasing control of our public schools; to use the public funds for sectarian schools; and finally, be it, "Resolved, that we feel the deepest sympathy and love toward the Greek and Roman Catholic churches who are working toward a more spiritual interpretation of the Christian faith." The conference, in a din of cheering which lasted for several minutes, also adopted a resolution presented by Rev. Robert Stephens, of Danville, Ill., which prohibits the election of any officer of the general conference which includes secretaries of boards and editors of church papers, who use tobacco in any form. It is said that the adoption of this ruling may play an important part in deciding some positions in the coming election.

## SHOT FOR THEFT Hundreds of Bodies Floating in Chinese River.

Hong Kong, China, May 13.—Thousands of Chinese soldiers who have been stationed to the north of Swatow, in the Province of Kwang Tung, are returning to Canton. It is feared that labor troubles will follow the disbanding of these troops.

## British Fleet Sails With Indian Troops.

A former governor of Canton has been made commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and he is proceeding to exterminate the pirates on the West River. Men caught stealing trifling sums are shot daily. Hundreds of bodies can be seen floating near the banks of the West River. Some of them have been in the water for weeks. Foreigners in South China expect a renewal of the recent anarchical conditions now that the funds of the Government treasury are depleted. The British fleet has sailed for the North of China with thousands of Indian troops from Hong Kong. Other detachments of the garrison here, it is reported are awaiting orders to embark. Dr. Sun Yat Sen is retiring to Macao, the Portuguese dependency on the Canton River, where he plans to reside.

## In the Poultry World

Many believe it is more profitable to sell eggs when the prices are high, than to turn them into broilers or roasters, and using the eggs for incubation only when there is a decline in price. It is thought that everything should be governed by both the market and the facilities of the poultry-keeper. It has been proved that combinations pay better than a single branch. Poultry meat farming has been made a profitable occupation since the invention of reliable incubators and brooders. But, of course, along with these machines must go good judgment and experience.

## WATCH THE MARKET.

It is important that we know the condition and the demand of the market with to supply. Some markets give better prices for broilers, and others excel in roasting fowls. At the beginning of each year, in nearly all the large city markets, there is an increased demand for soft roasting fowls, weighing from four to six pounds each. At this time, too, there is a reasonably good demand for broilers. Beginning about the middle of January up to the first of May there is a call for squab broilers—chicks weighing eight ounces dressed—for which as high as ninety cents a pair has been paid. The New York Produce Review says the cause of considerable poultry arriving in bad order is the fault of the shipper, either by not having cooled out properly, putting too much in barrels without sufficient ice, or muggy weather.

## POULTRY SHOULD BE WELL COOLED.

Poultry that is to be tanked down in ice water before shipping should be well cooled out by putting in three changes of fresh well water before placing in ice water; this takes the animal heat out gradually, whereas if placed in the ice water too quickly it drives the animal heat to the entrails, making a condensed and extreme temperature which sours the contents of the crop and entrails, and which in reaction gives a strong and unwholesome smell to the poultry, and almost invariably gives a greenish cast to that thin portion of the birds at the lower point of breast, which, of course, affects the taste. This mistake of improper cooling occurs more with winter than with those inexperienced shippers who do not know when to ship the poultry. However, it frequently occurs even with those who have used too much haste, or dressed too close up to shipping time.

## USE STRONG BARRELS.

Strong, sound barrels should be used in shipping, and the carcasses packed with ice. On the bottom of the barrel place a good layer of broken ice, then a layer of poultry, beginning in the middle and packing in a circle, with heads down, backs up, and feet toward the centre. The alternate layers of ice and poultry until the barrel is filled to within six inches to the top, taking care to have ice between the poultry and the sides of the barrel. Top off with large pieces of ice and cover the barrel with burlap, which will insure its being kept right side up. Mark your name and address on the barrel along with that of the party you are shipping to and at the same time send an invoice by mail, so that there may be no misunderstanding. It is always advisable to write ahead of a shipment, so that in case of a stocked market the commission man can notify you to delay the shipment a few days.

## For Protection of Depositors in New York Banks.

New York, May 13.—The finger-print system for the identification and the protection of deposits is being rapidly adopted by New York banks. The North Side Bank is the latest institution to adopt the finger-print system, regarding which Secretary Arthur Laursch said today: "It is not the Bertillon system used by the police, and that devised by an Englishman named P. A. Fick, for fifteen years was employed by the British Government at Singapore. Instead of the thumb, we take the imprint of three fingers of the right hand—the tips of the index, middle and third fingers." "We provide blanks for our depositors, upon which they write their signatures and leave their finger prints. These we keep on file, to have in case of emergency, as for instance, the genuineness of a signature may be questioned. We have yet to come across a depositor who objects to this. In fact, they seem to like the idea immensely." A little fellow who had just felt the hard side of the slipper turned to his mother for consolation. "Mother," he asked, "did grandpa thrash father when he was a little boy?" "Yes," answered his mother, impressively. "And did his father thrash him?" "Yes," a pause. "Well, who started this thing, anyway?" "McCall's Magazine."

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## MARKET REPORTS

### TORONTO MARKETS.

#### FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	11.75	12.00
Butter, dairy	0.25	0.28
Eggs, dozen	0.23	0.25
Chickens, lb.	0.20	0.22
Do, spring, lb.	0.40	0.42
Turkey, lb.	0.30	0.32
Apples, bbl.	3.00	3.20
Potatoes, bag	0.50	0.55
Cabbages, dozen	0.50	0.55
Beef, hindquarters	12.50	13.50
Do, forequarters	11.00	11.50
Do, choice, carcass	11.00	11.50
Do, medium, carcass	9.00	10.00
Veal, prime	11.00	12.00
Lamb, prime	15.00	16.00
Spring lambs	17.00	18.00

### SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags.

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	5.40
Do, Redpath's	5.40
Do, Acadia	5.40
Imperial granulated	5.30
Beaver granulated	5.30
No. 1 yellow	5.05
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.	

### LIVE STOCK.

Toronto reports: Prices on the western cattle market have advanced about 25 cents on yesterday's prices, and are still on the rise. A few light butcher cattle, not weighing more than 850 pounds, sold at \$7.50, and the less choice qualities sold very strong, ranging from \$6.50 up. Feeding steers and stockers have not become any easier, though they are fairly plentiful. Heavy bulls are selling very strong at good offerings. Sheep and lambs are scarce again today, and are from 10 to 15c higher. Calves are very plentiful, with prices unchanged. Hogs, fed and watered, are 10c higher also.

Receipts, 90 cars, consisting of 904 cattle, 529 sheep and lambs, 2,000 hogs and 525 calves.

Butcher cattle, choice	\$7.00	\$7.50
Do, medium	6.00	6.75
Do, medium	5.00	6.00
Butcher cows, choice	6.00	6.50
Do, medium	5.50	6.00
Do, canners	5.00	6.25
Do, bulls	5.75	6.25
Feeding steers, choice	5.00	6.00
Do, light	3.75	4.75
Milkers, choice, each	40.00	70.00
Springers	40.00	60.00
Sheep, ewes	5.50	7.50
Bucks and culls	3.00	5.00
Lambs	4.00	5.50
Hogs, fed and watered	8.50	
Hogs, f.o.b. cars	8.50	
Calves	3.00	7.00

### OTHER MARKETS.

#### MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis—Wheat—Closed, May 13.—No. 1 hard, \$1.18 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.18 1/2; No. 3 hard, \$1.18 1/2; No. 4 hard, \$1.18 1/2; No. 1 soft, \$1.18 1/2; No. 2 soft, \$1.18 1/2; No. 3 soft, \$1.18 1/2; No. 4 soft, \$1.18 1/2.

#### CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston—At the Frontenac Cheese Board meeting this afternoon cheese sold at 12 1/2c; 150 boxes of white and 25 boxes of colored were bought.

#### WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg—Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close. Close.

Wheat—No. 1 northern	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 northern	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
Wheat—No. 3 northern	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
Wheat—No. 4 northern	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
Wheat—No. 1 soft	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 soft	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
Wheat—No. 3 soft	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
Wheat—No. 4 soft	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2

#### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts estimated at 2,800.

Market—Steady.		
Butcher steers	4.50	5.00
Do, heavy	4.50	5.00
Do, light	4.50	5.00
Stockers and feeders	4.20	4.70
Cows and heifers	2.25	2.75
Calves	2.25	2.75
Hogs—Receipts estimated at 18,000.		
Market—Steady for good; others weak.		
Light	7.00	7.50
Heavy	7.00	7.50
Rough	7.00	7.50

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