

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV, JULY 28, 1918.
OBEYING GOD—MATTHEW 4: 18-22; JOHN 14: 22-24; JAMES 1: 22-27.

COMMENTARY.—Obedience and discipleship (Matt. 4: 18-22). 18. Walking by the sea—Jesus had for a time carried on his Galilean ministry alone. He had labored much near this body of water, and for this and other parts of Galilee were to be gathered his twelve disciples. Saw two brethren—These were Simon and Andrew. They had become his followers more than a year before this time, had accompanied him for a season and then returned to their former occupation. Casting a net—This was not the same as the hauling-net mentioned in Matt. 13: 47. The casting-net was thrown by the fisherman, as he saw the fish in the water, to make the capture and bring his catch to land, while the hauling-net was placed in the water and left for some length of time that many fish might be entrapped by it. Fishers—A legitimate and worthy calling. "Christ does not call idle men to work in his vineyard." 19. Follow me—Jesus had need of them and they had need of him. The time had now come for them to be permanently with him as fellow workers, hence the authority with which he spoke. I will make you fishers of men—The expression meant to take alive. The fish were caught to die; men were to be caught to live. As these men had attained skill in catching fish, so they were to be taught to win men for the new kingdom. "The higher work comes to the disciples while they are faithfully performing their common daily tasks. It is to those who are faithful in the least that the call comes to higher duties." Peloubet. 20. Straightway—At once, immediately. Left their nets—Luke says, "They forsook all" (5: 11). Their nets formed their means of gaining a livelihood. 21. Other two brethren—There were two sets of brothers among the disciples. These also had been his followers, and were prominent among the apostles. James and John were the sons of Zebedee and Salome (compare Matt. 27: 56 and Mark 15: 40). Mending their nets—This was a humble yet necessary calling. All necessary work is honorable. 22. Left the ship and their father—The sacrifice as expressed here is greater than that mentioned in the case of Peter and Andrew. The feelings of Zebedee are not described, but we can imagine what they were when the separation took place. Here was a recognition of Christ's authority.

II. Obeying from love (John 14: 22-24). 22. Judas... Iscariot—There were several persons by the name of Judas mentioned in the New Testament. John makes it clear that this Judas was not the one who betrayed our Lord. He is identified with Lebbeus, or Thaddaeus. Judas Iscariot is not recorded as asking Jesus any question of deep spiritual significance such as the only which follows. How is it—What is come to pass?—R. V. Judas has in mind the statement of Jesus in the preceding verse, "I will love him, and will manifest myself to him." Will manifest myself—Judas' idea, which was held also by the older disciples, was that when the proper time came Jesus would show himself King by some glorious manifestation before all the world. Not unto the world—Judas' mind was not fully enlightened in regard to spiritual truths, else he would not have asked this question. The manifestation of which Jesus spoke was not one of royalty and earthly splendor, but one that had to do with the spiritual life of his true followers. 23. If a man love me, he will keep my words—Jesus here states a universal truth. Every one that loves the Lord Jesus will obey him. He recognizes his authority and knows that he should obey, but he obeys out of pure love for the Lord. My Father will love him—Because the Father loves and obeys the Son, the Father will recognize him and will love him. We will make our abode with him—The intimate relationship which exists between the Father and the Son is here seen, and the blessed experience of the indwelling Lord is set forth. The Father and the Son come into the obedient, trusting soul to abide. There is a permanency of Christian experience for those who love and obey the Lord. This inward abiding of the Lord in the soul is the manifestation which is clear to the one in whom he dwells, but is not apparent in any such way to others. 24. Loveth me not keepeth not my saying—Jesus stated this great truth positively and then stated it negatively in order to make the thought impressive to Judas.

III. Hearing and obeying (James 1: 22-27). 22. Doers of the word, and not hearers only—It is an important step toward righteousness to know what is right, but if one stops there and does not advance to the doing of what is right, his hearing, or knowing, the right does not amount to very much. There are multitudes in Christian lands who know they ought to give themselves to God and serve Him, but they fail to obey fully. Deceiving your own selves—They who know

God's will and do not obey are in reality trying to cheat themselves. They vainly imagine that it will in some way be well with them, but have no true basis for hope. 23. Beholding his natural face in a glass—A striking illustration is here introduced. The man beholds or contemplates in a mirror his own face. He sees himself and at the time has an idea of how he looks. He has seen his image thus reflected again and again, but it is not clearly and permanently fixed in his mind. 24. Straightway forgetteth.—We do not retain in memory our own spiritual character and moral destiny in the word, as in a glass, may pass away and retain no true impression.

25. But whose looketh into the perfect law of liberty—The figure is that of a man stooping down and earnestly beholding an object, and in this case the object is the word of God. By looking steadfastly into it one gains a true idea of his spiritual condition. With the aid of the Holy Spirit he comes to know what the needs of his soul are. Continueth therein—Does not turn away, but continues to look into the "perfect law of liberty." Not a forgetful hearer, but a doer—He studies the law of God to know what he should do and goes forward to do it. Shall be blessed in his doing (R. V.). There is a blessing in knowing what one should do, but the great blessing is in doing it. 26. Religious—Strict in the observance of religious rites and ceremonies. One who has upon him a profession of religion. Bridleth not his tongue—The tongue needs to be brought under control. By the tongue one is likely to express the condition of the heart. An unbridled tongue shows that the heart is not right. This man's religion is vain—No amount of observance of religious ceremony will avail if the

heart is unchanged by divine grace. 27. Pure religion—True religion, un-mixed with the corruption of empty ceremonialism, is pure religion. It has its place in the heart, and has its outward works. To visit, etc.—One may be destitute of works, relieving the distresses of orphans and widows and other works of charity, but one who has pure religion will as a natural consequence be engaged in works of mercy and charity. Keep himself unspotted from the world. He who enjoys pure religion keeps himself, through the grace of God, from the spirit of the world.

FARMERS! ... BIG PRIZES

The Toronto Fat Stock Show

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Questions.—What did Jesus tell Peter and Andrew to do? What did He promise to make of them? How promptly did they obey? What did James and John do when Jesus called them? What question did Judas ask Jesus? What is the connection between love and obedience? What is the difference between hearing God's word and doing what it requires?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic.—Obedience: To whom? Why? How?
I. Obedience.
II. To whom?

A PROMOTER OF THE YORKSHIRE BACON HOG

Mr. John Duck of Lakeview Farm, Breeds and Feeds for Profit—Combines Hog Raising and Dairying.

A good example of how a country home can give interest, pleasure and profit to its owner, can be found at Lakeview Farm, near Port Credit. Here we find the home and farm of John Duck, who, as a breeder of Yorkshire bacon hogs, holds a most enviable place. Mr. Duck, although yet a young man, has already topped the lists in the show rings of some of our largest fairs. Last fall at Toronto, in twelve classes he won five firsts, four seconds, three thirds and five fourths. He also won the prize for the best sow of any age. At London he got all the firsts but one in the boar class, and at Guelph and other places had similar victories.

Like many other men who have achieved success in their line, he is very modest about it. He doesn't feel discouraged even if he doesn't get the first ribbon every time. If his competitors have better entries in a class than he has, he feels satisfied to see the honors go their way, like every true lover of stock who is working for the welfare of the breed as a whole, as well as for his own profit. Perhaps one of the reasons why he has done so well is his ability to see any advantage there may be in other breeders' hogs. Having seen one he will get it, if possible, to improve his own. At times he has been beaten by pigs of his own breeding which he has sold to other breeders.

The location of Mr. Duck's farm is almost urban. The city of Toronto straddles along all along the lake is gradually forcing stock and grain farming further out, land out there being turned somewhat to commercial farming. He is on the highway from Toronto to Hamilton, and the electric radial cars run past his gate. His house and barns are all heated with electricity, which is one of the privileges enjoyed by many farmers who are near the hydro lines. The labor problem, as everywhere else, has now forced Mr. Duck to work less land than formerly, when he had some 140 acres. He has tried different phases of farming along with his hogs, such as fruit growing and some market gardening, but has not become convinced that dairying and hog raising form one of the best combinations. He does not say that fruit growing or vegetable growing would not make a good combination, with hogs, but the labor problem is too acute at present, and he finds it hard to get a reliable man to look after his stock when he is away. Nevertheless, he is getting his pigs in condition for the fall fairs, and those who see the awards given will have an opportunity to see him repeat his winnings as in years past.

USES SKIM MILK FOR PIGS.—One of the strong points of regarding the combination of dairying and hog raising at the present time is the great use of skim milk in the ration for both old and young pigs. Mr. Duck feels that at the present time it is of great importance in not only cheapening the ration, but also lending palatability and nutrient value for all classes of hogs. His opinion along this line is strongly substantiated at Guelph and elsewhere. Henry says: "Skim milk, because of the protein and ash it carries, is of high value for building up the muscles and bony framework of all animals. For swine of all ages and, especially for young pigs, skim milk is unsurpassed as a supplement to the carbonaceous grains. For such animals 500 to 600 pounds of skim milk combination, properly with concentrates, has a value equal to 100 pounds of grain." Mr. Duck has a herd of grade Holsteins, which supply him with plenty of milk. He separates his milk and sells the cream to purchasers close at hand, the skim milk being fed to the hogs.

Lakeview is not really a show farm, even if it is near the city, but the owner sees to it that it pays. He doesn't pamper his hogs even at show time. His aim is to raise them as cheaply as possible, yet give them a ration suitable to their needs. He is a strong believer in the value of roots for swine, especially mangels, and says the yellow intermediate mangel fed whole is the chief feed for wintering his sows and boars. He feeds a little grain once a day. "Of course," he says, "if they were in a cold pen they would need more, but mine is warm in winter." To the young pigs just weaned he feeds shorts and skim milk, and the older pigs are getting



A prize winning boar, bred and used at Lakeview Farm—the proper type of sire for producing bacon hogs.

a mixture of grain. He feeds very little corn, and when he does use it he feeds it on the ear. However, he says that corn, as a rule, is too fattening for bacon hogs and he prefers a barley mixture. He is now feeding his prospective show pigs a little heavier than usual, in order to fit them for the coming events. He gives them, also, about 50 per cent. shorts with other mixed ground grains, such as barley, wheat and oats. All the pigs which are shut in get green grass or oats every day.

The location of his piggery couldn't be better, standing as it does on the slope of a bank which is covered with trees right up to the pens. The natural fall provides excellent drainage and prevents dampness, which is so injurious to all classes of pigs.

SHADE FOR PIGS.—To this natural drainage Mr. Duck attributes a great deal of the good health of his pigs, and although he has cement floors in his piggery, yet he hasn't had a crippled pig for a long time. The shady bank forms a fine run for the pigs, even the young pigs can run out and be free from the blistering effects of the hot sun. As a result of this shade, Mr. Duck says he can bring his show pigs right in off the pasture and they will clean up white as snow. When the writer visited the farm, he saw sows running out and coming off the clean, sandy bank, they were as clean as if they had been washed. On the forty acres, which is one piece by itself, he has at present sixty-seven pigs of different sizes, and is shipping continually. He has twenty brood sows, and demands two litters a year from them. A number of his sows raised litters of thirteen pigs. One fine young sow, which was first as a nine months old, at Guelph last fall, had a litter of thirteen pigs, and they were all sold before they were weaned. The reader can thus form some idea of the demand for the Yorkshires produced at Lakeview. All the roughage used for the stock is grown, but concentrates are bought to a certain extent. Mr. Duck had a whole day's threshing off his forty

acres last year, all of which goes to prove that hogs and dairying do not seem to impoverish the land. Most of the land is high and light, but part is heavier and lower. This is underdrained and, last year, the crop was very heavy. There are many farms with low fields such as this, which, if drained properly, would also increase the returns of crops.

The present time and the future outlook were never better for bacon production, and although only pure-bred stock for breeding purposes are produced at Lakeview, yet Mr. Duck, commenting on the pork production, said: "I'm sure I could make it pay if I had to buy all my pig feed." When



A prize winning boar, bred and used at Lakeview Farm—the proper type of sire for producing bacon hogs.

asked about the production of bacon for the English market, he said he didn't think that enough recognition was given to the producer of good bacon hogs over the man who produced the thicker class of pork, although, on the whole, the people were beginning to know the kind of pig best suited to Canada, and demands were getting better for hogs of the bacon type, which are used in the production of Wiltshire sides.

Another line followed by Mr. Duck with regard to his boars is to lease a certain number to reliable owners. The person using them has to prepare them for the fairs, when they are returned if required.

Taking Lakeview farm all round, there are three points which are emphasized in the hogs which are produced there. These points are quality, quantity and utility. A pig is of very little use if its utility is not up to the mark, and Lakeview is no exception. The star boarder there soon has to move on or "produce the goods." Apart from the economy side of pure-bred live stock raising is the pleasure and added interest which it gives to the producer. There are too many farms where no special effort is made in any line of stock, as a result there is little to interest the boy who feels that farming is an endless round of work and unless his interest is aroused, he is very apt to drift off the farm at the first opportunity. One of the great questions in Ontario, even before the war, was rural depopulation. The cities have been increased at the expense of the country district. This shouldn't be, and one of the best ways to prevent this is to provide more interest in the country. One of the best ways to do this is to get the boy interested in some hobby, such as pure-bred stock. This interest and enthusiasm in farming and live stock is a characteristic of most breeders of good live stock and Mr. Duck is no exception. He thinks that Yorkshires is the correct hog for Canadians.

III. Why? IV. How?

I. Obedience. Obedience is an act performed or abstained from in submission to authority. The obligation is always proportioned to the authority which imposes it; and the demerit of disobedience must be measured by the same standard.

II. To whom? The above principle being true, obedience to God must forever remain the first duty of man, and disobedience both the fundamental and supreme transgression. In the nature of things, God's requirements must be inclusive, paramount and permanent. Nothing can be expected, and no excuse accepted. Duty to God must embrace all other obligations. It must be first considered; must be the basis of decision, and cannot be remitted even by the authority which imposes it. All other duties root themselves here; and nothing can be politically, industrially, socially, personally right which contravenes this supreme principle. No sacrifice or service can be accepted in lieu of obedience. Saul degraded his character, and lost his crown by an attempted substitution (1 Sam. 15: 11-23).

III. Why? God's requirements are always right. Creatorship establishes an original title. Creative rights must be inclusive and permanent. They cannot be surrendered without dishonor to their source, nor disregarded without destruction to the subject. The interests and responsibilities are mutual. That which wrongs the Creator, dishonors and destroys the creature. "He that sinneth against me, wringeth his own soul." The law written in the word of God, and in our constitution read alike. To disobey one is to disregard the other. God possesses redemptive rights. The forfeiture of human privileges and possibilities was absolute, and the price of redemption was immense. Measureless sacrifice was necessary that the vast interests might be secured. No surrender of righteousness was possible, but the Creator stooped to the level of suffering that he might deliver "the whole creation," which "groaneth and travaileth in pain together." Debt took upon himself the work of atonement. He that was rich became poor, and he that was Lord of all became servant of all. A redeemed and restored estate imposes enlarged obligations. Obedience secures the highest well-being. God makes no arbitrary demands. His law expresses not only authority, but necessity. Every requirement roots itself in the constitution of things.

IV. How? Willingly. True obedience is even more a matter of the spirit than of the act. Reluctance robs us of the reward. Wholeheartedness alone yields the joys of service. We be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land." Love is the inspiration to true obedience. It renders the service of sonship. It knows no hard things, and transforms duty into delight, and obligation into privilege. God cares more about the disposition his creatures cherish than about any service they can render. Love always gives its best; "makes princely gain of piteous loss," and enriches itself by sacrifice. Obedience is the response to love. Obedience is the response to love. Obedience is the response to love.

Relieves Asthma at Once.—If you could read the thousands of unsolicited letters received by the makers from grateful users, you too would realize the remarkable curing powers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. All cases, inipient and chronic, are benefited by this great family remedy, and many of them are cured. Who suffer or experience with worst preparations when the genuine Kellogg's can be purchased everywhere.

And He Proved It. Pat had received an urgent invitation from his brother to be present at his wedding. Accordingly, he asked for and obtained 48 hours' leave. A week, however, passed, and Pat had not returned to the barracks. On the ninth day he returned, but in a very sorry plight. His face was covered with sticking plaster, one arm hung in a sling and he limped badly. He was brought at once before the C.O.

"What, Pat, what's the matter?" he asked.

"Well, sir, it was like this," he began. "When I reached my brother's house I saw a man standing at the door dressed in a white waistcoat, and I says, 'Who may you be?' Says he, 'I'm the best man.' And begorra he was too, sir."

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The display of this badge will indicate that the wearer has artificial limbs or is otherwise so wounded as to need public assistance. Just will soon make its appearance in Canada.

Do not despise the habits of the old. Apollodorus.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice, dairy	\$0.45	\$0.48
Do, creamery	0.42	0.45
Margarine, lb.	0.35	0.38
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0.42	0.45
Cheese, lb.	0.25	0.28
Do, fancy	0.30	0.33
Dressed poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0.20	0.23
Fowl, lb.	0.15	0.18
Spring chickens	0.25	0.28
Roosters, lb.	0.15	0.18
Duckings, lb.	0.15	0.18
Fruits—		
Strawberries, box	0.25	0.28
Gooseberries, bbl.	0.50	0.53
Currants, black, 6-qt.	0.15	0.18
Do, red, 6-qt.	0.15	0.18
Raspberries, box	0.25	0.28
Cherries, sour, 6-qt. bkt.	0.25	0.28
Do, sweet, 6-qt. bkt.	0.25	0.28
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	0.15	0.18
Beans, small, measure	0.05	0.08
Beets, new, bunch	0.10	0.13
Carrots, new, bunch	0.10	0.13
Cucumbers, each	0.05	0.08
Cabbage, each	0.05	0.08
Cauliflower, each	0.05	0.08
Celery, 2 bunches	0.05	0.08
Do, 3 bunches	0.05	0.08
Onions, Bermuda, case	0.20	0.23
Do, green, bunch	0.05	0.08
Parsley, bunch	0.05	0.08
Peas, bkt.	0.05	0.08
Potatoes, bag	0.05	0.08
Do, new, peck	0.05	0.08
Radishes, 2 bunches	0.05	0.08
Rhubarb, 2 for	0.05	0.08
Sage, bunch	0.05	0.08
Savory, bunch	0.05	0.08
Spinach, peck	0.05	0.08
Tomatoes, 6 bunches	0.05	0.08

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	\$1.25	\$2.00
Do, hindquarters	1.25	2.00
Carcases, choice	1.25	2.00
Do, common	1.00	1.75
Veal, common, cwt.	1.25	2.00
Do, medium	1.25	2.00
Do, prime	1.25	2.00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	1.25	2.00
Shop hogs, cwt.	1.25	2.00
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	1.25	2.00
Mutton, cwt.	1.25	2.00
Lamb, cwt.	1.25	2.00
Do, Spring, lb.	1.25	2.00

SUGAR MARKET.

Toronto wholesalers quoted on refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:	
Royal Ass'n granulated	100 lbs. \$2.25
Do, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 2 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 3 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 2 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 3 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 2 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 3 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Atlantic, granulated	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 2 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Do, No. 3 yellow	100 lbs. 2.25
Barrels—see over bags.	
Cases—20 lb. cartons, 60c, and 50 lb. cartons, 70c over bags. Gunthers, 7-20c, 10-10-10, 50c over bags.	

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts 666 cattle, 182 calves, 181 heifers, and 28 sheep and lambs.	
Export cattle, choice	\$12.75
Export cattle, medium	12.00
Export bulls	11.50
Butcher cattle, choice	11.75
Butcher cattle, medium	11.00
Butcher cattle, common	10.50
Butcher cows, choice	10.00
Butcher cows, medium	9.50
Butcher cows, common	9.00
Feeding steers	8.50
Stockers, choice	8.00
Stockers, light	7.50
Milkers, choice	7.00
Springers, choice	6.50
Sheep, cwt.	6.00
Bucks and culs	5.50
Lambs	5.00
Hogs, fed and watered	4.50
Hogs, c. o. b.	4.00
Calves	3.50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Oats—	
Open High Low	
July 1918	0.875 0.92 0.875
Oct. 1918	0.875 0.92 0.875
Flax—	
July 1918	4.46 4.45 4.45
Oct. 1918	4.46 4.45 4.45

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Flour unchanged at 10c.

2445, Corn—No. 2 yellow	\$1.00
Oct. No. 2 white	72c to 73c

DULUTH LIMESEED.

Duluth—Limeseed, on track, \$1.00.

Arrive, \$1.00; July \$1.00; Oct. \$1.00.

\$1.00; July \$1.00; Oct. \$1.00.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo report: Cattle, receipts 200; slow.

Calves, receipts 300; slow and easier: \$7 to \$18.25; a few at \$18.50.

Hogs, receipts 800; pigs, receipts others strong. Heavy, \$18.50 to \$18.75; mixed, \$18.50 to \$18.75; porkers, \$18.50 to \$18.75; roughs, \$18.50 to \$18.75; stags, \$18.50 to \$18.75.

Sheep and lambs: receipts 100; easier for lambs and yearlings, \$14 to \$18.50; yearlings, \$14 to \$18.50; wethers, \$12.50 to \$14; ewes, \$10 to \$12.50; mixed sheep, \$12 to \$12.50.

Death Record of a Monster Wave.

The greatest waves ever known, true earthquake waves, are caused by tornadoes or circular storms, or by three inches in the water, stem than at its edge.

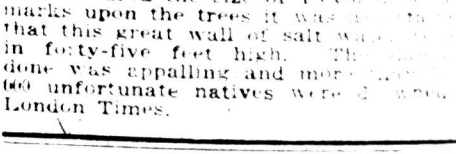
The consequence of this reduction of pressure is that the vortex rises high above the level and in this way are produced waves of appalling size and height.

It was a wave of this type which the dreadful tornado of 1856, over an area the size of Devonshire, marks upon the trees of the forest.

That this great wall of salt water in forty-five feet high, the wave done was appalling and more than 100 unfortunate natives were killed.

London Times.

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