Luke 10: 25-37.

Social Responsibility. Commentary. I. Man's whole duty (vs. 25-28). 25. A certain lawyer-A lawyer in the New Testament sense vas nearly the same as a scribe. Both performed the came office, yet, in strictness, the scribe gave special attention to making copies of the law, and the lawyer's chief duty was to interpret it. Stood up From this we conclude that Jesus was at the time ddressing an assembly. Tempted him -It is quite evident that the lawyer's stitude toward Jesus was not friendy, and that he wished to draw him into an argument to entrap him. He wished to test the teachings of Jesus to see how they would agree with the scribes' interpretations of the law. ster Rabbi or Seacher. shall I do-the lawyer's question is a most important one, but it is my no means clear that he asked it because he felt his need of eternal life. His midbling indicated that he was not sitogether sincere. To inherit eternal life Eternal life can be obtained only from God, and that by inheritance or gife and not by nurchase. To inherit sternal life is to be saved from sin and its dreadful consequences. This question, asked in the rightful spirit, is full of promise to the inquirer. 26. What is written in the law-The Jews had declared that one must keep the commandments and the traditions of the elders, in order to inherit eternal iffe. Jesus at once referred the lawyer to the law which he professed to sold in high esteem. How readest thou-It was not enough to know what the law said, for it was also important that its interpretation should be right. 27. Answering-The awyer quoted from Deut. 6: 5 and Lev. 19: 18. It is probable that Jewish ceachers were very familiar with this summary of the law. Thou shalt love the Lord-To love God is the highest love him is to acknowledge fully and freely his authority and to obey him implicitly. With all they heart-The heart is the centre of all spiritual life, the fountain, and seat of the passions, desires, appetites, affections, purposes Jews? How were the conditions and endeavors. Soul-Soul is the individual existence, the person himself, the seat of the will, dispositions and character. Strength-The entire being is to be wholly employed in loving God and exercised in harmony The Great English Remedy.
Tonos and invigorates the whole
nervous system, makes new Blood
in old Veins, Ourse Nervous
Debitts, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Less of Energy, Patpitation of the
Heart, Falling Memory. Price \$1 per box, six
for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all
drugsists or mailed is plain pkg, on receipt of
price. New promphlet malled free. THE WOOD
MEDICINE CO., ICHORITO, GRI. (Family Units.) with that affection. Mind-The intellectual powers are brought into exercise in the act of loving God. Thy neighbor as thyself—This embedies man's duty to man. It is the golden rule in a different form. "He that loveth another hath fulfilled the law" (Rom. 13: 8). 28. Thou hast answered right-The lawyer had a good theoretical knowledge of the way of salvation, and gave the only answer summed up? By what question did that an intelligent Jew could give. the lawyer show a disposition to cavil?

II. Love in action (vs. 29-37). 29. Willing-Wishing, desiring. Justify himself-The lawyer realized that his own answer had condemned him, and he thought he must refleve himself of the weight of his guilt before Jesus. Jesus told him to do it, for he had failed in the past, Who is my neighbor?-The lawyer's attempt was evidently to hide behind a strained interpretation of a word of the law. He riches, affords ample scope and inresorted to argument, as has many a man since his time under similar circumstances. To him a neighbor was Jew and no one else, and he, without doubt, concluded that, if his interpretation proved to be correct, he yet had hope of eternal life; for he believed that he loved the members of his own race. Jesus opened to him an interpretation of the scriptures that was far richer than the one he had yet admitted. 30. Jesus answering-Jesus had commended the lawyer as part of Christianity no less than the far as he could, and now he proceeded to show him the flimsiness of the feiture of filial relations does not foundation upon which he stood. The invalidate the universal bond of creaenswer of Jesus was not for the lawyer sione, but for all who after him should cavil about duty. His answer tells us that we are "born for the good was convincing and overwheiming. A of the whole." Our social relations certain man-Undoubtedly a Jew, aland obligations are inherent and inthough that is not specifically stated. violable. The supreme prayer taught but the entire setting of the parable by Jesus is racial in its scope, "Our shows that he was a Jew. Went down Father." The two great primary requirements of the law are vital gospel -The road from Jerusalem to Jericho. about eighteen miles, was mostly down precepts, and they constitute a law it lay for some distance

Jesus commended him for his correct.



took from only all the belongings. We maded him They best him so at-werely that he was nearly dead. They would not he state to commit murder if by that crime their purpose had: been better served 31. By chance the same time. The word "chance" does not properly express the idea. Friest-It is said that several thousand priests dwelt at Jericho at that less favored is a test and measure of time, and it was a common occurrence true plety (1 John 3: 17). All are for them to pass to and from Jerusatent to the great law of serlem. Passed by on the other side. The priest neglected his plain duty to vice. Great catastrophes bring men the wounded man, because it would require time and labor, and possibly he might become ceremonially defiled. 32. Levite A member of the tribe of

Levi. Levites were employed about

the secular work of the temple, and

were supposed to be obedient to the law. Passed by on the other side—

Both the priest and the Levite failed

to perform their duty toward a recog-

33. Samaritan-An inhabitant of

Samaria. The Samaritans were prob-

ably in no way related in race to the

Jews after the captivity. Their re-

ligion was a mixture of Jewish and

dealings with each other. had com-

passion His subsequent acts showed

his compassion. 34. went to him-

Instead of shunning him, as the priest

and the Levite had done. oil and

wine These were recognized then as

cleansing and healing agents. an inn

-A lodging-place for people and

wounded man over night, but he felt

his duty was not yet done. He must

help him through his trouble. two

pence About thirty cents. It repre-

sented the wages of a laboring man

for two days. I will repay thee. Thu

final set that showed that the Samar-

itan had compassion upon the victim

of the robbers. 36. which. . . was

neighbor-Jesus had minutely and

clearly set forth the character and

disposition of each, and the lawyer

could reasonably give but one answer

to Jesus' question. 37. he that

showed mercy on him-The lawyer

used this form of expression to avoid

speaking the hated word "Samaritan."

Works (Gal. 6:2, 9, 10; James 2:14-

16). Gal. 6:2, 9, 10. The apostle-Paul sets forth the duty of mutual

helpfulness. "The law of Ourist."

or the duty of doing to others as we

would have them do to us, is fulfilled

as we bear one another's burdens, is

we help others to bear their burdens,

our own become lighter. Having be-

gun to do well or to be helpful to oth-

ers, we are not to become weary, for

there is a reward for the faithful. We

shall show our love to God and to our

fellow men by doing good as we have

opportunity. James 2: 24-16. No one

can say he has faith in God while ne

is neglectful of the needs of others.

needs of others appeal to us and there

should be a response to those appeals.

lawyer approach Jesus? What was

the office of a lawyer among the

upon which one might inherit eternal

life set forth? How is all the law

Wood's Phasphadine

Describe the acts and dispositions of

the three men who saw the wounded

man. What is the teaching of the

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Christian ideal of hu-

The Christian ideal is both exalted

and inclusive. It recognizes all the

complex faculties of human nature

and all the varied relations of human

life. For the former it enlarges, en-

spires to the highest possibilities, and

furnishes a complete code for the

regulation of the latter. The basis of

all mutual obligations is the supreme

relation and responsibility toward the

Creater. The former are second only

to the latter in extent and importance.

A symmetrical Christian life em-

braces both. Obligations to our fellow

men are not distinct from, but in-

volved in, our duties to God. The

brotherhood of man is an integral

natural fatherhood of God. A for-

turehood, involving a common obliga-

tion and a mutual dependence. Seneca

'royai" in character as in authority

Deut. 6: 5; Lev. 19: 18; Matt. 22:

37-40). Necessity establishes a claim

overreaching the bounds of nationality or creed. One's neighbor is a man

who need, assistance. The Samaritan

fulfilled a duty neglected by Levite

and priest (Luke 10: 29-36). "The

law of Christ" is, "Bear we one another's burdens" (Gal. 6: 10). The

world is not excluded from the scope

of helpful service, but it will care

for its own. To live is not to live for

one's self. Jesus taught a profound

philosophic, as well as moral, truth when he said, "Whosoever shall save

his life shall lose it." It is not the

inflow, but the outflow that enriches,

purifies and preserves. The Dead Sea

has no outlet and is a desolution.

Talent and treasure are alike for dis-

tribution. The apostle "charges them

that are rich in this world" to "be

rich in good works, ready to distri-bute, willing to communicate." Readi-

parable?

man brotherhood.

QUESTIONS.—In what spirit did the

WOFRS IS dead

III. Love and Faith Shown by

prized neighbor.

together and obliterate class distinctions. One result of the world conflagration has been the consuming of easte and the broadening of human brotherhood. Christian principles prevent civic, social or industrial erises and revolutionary upheavals. Their supremacy is that of sacrifice; their honors follow excess of service. Fordick tells us that blessing lies in the "second mile." Every man owes to every other man the helpfulness of the noblest charac-

ter and the holiest example. ciety is the atmosphere of souls." Each individual imbibes and imparts something infectious or healthful, and pagan rites. The two nations had no the vices than the virtues of others. Selfishness had been the blight of social conditions. The cross is the source, centre and seal of supreme brotherhood; and every man needs all it stands for. W. H. C.

heasts: 35. on the morrow—The Samaritan had taken care of the

Warships Which Brought the Prince to Canada.

New Types of Britain's Magnificent Navy.

The history of H. M. S. Renown. which has brought the Prince of Wales to Canada, and H. M. S. Repulse is a romance of the sea. The 1914-1915 navai construction programme included four battleships, two of which, it has been decided, should be constructed by private builders. and, says Brassey's Naval Annual. contracts had been entered into with Messrs. Palmer's and the Fairfield great loss of flesh, but usually the Co. for these vessels. They were to complexion takes on a greenish-yelbe of the Royal Sovereign type and low pallor. named Repulse and Renown.

construction, the Battle of the Felk- there is no need to worry. The treat- deadening mental action. This graduland Islands was fought, and the ex- ment is quite easy and simple. Dr. fally accumulates in us till by the time perience of that battle, as well as that | Williams' Pink Pills, which are free that sleep is due at night, the brain in the Heligoland Bight, on August from any harmful or habit-forming value of high speed, coupled with long-range, powerful gunfire, and large radius of action; these qualities in association enabling a ship to run down those of the enemy under any circumstances, with the power of forcing or declining action as expedient.

of Naval Construction was informed danger of relapse is very slight. that a new battle-cruiser design was required. The vessel was to have a speed of 32 knots, with six 15-in. guns. The armored protection was to be comparatively light, in order to obtain the increased rate of speed. It was to the initiative of Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord, that this design was chiefly due. It was decided to cancel the contracts for the Repulse and Renown, and to complete these vessels as battle-cruisers of the new design: As Messrs. Palmer's were unable to build a vessel of the length required (750 ft.) Messre. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, were given the order for the cruiser Repulse. The material ordered and delivered at the Paimer's and Fairfield yards for the battleships was used as far as possible for the battle-cruisers.

On January 25 the keels of both vessels were officially laid down. The Repulse was launched on January 8. 1916, the launching weight being 15,156 tous, and the Renown was launched on March 4, 1916, with a weight of 16,065 tons. The steam trials of the Repulse took place on August 15, 1916, and her gun trials three days later. On the way to join the Grand Fleet, she carried out progressive measured mile trials on September 15, 1916, and on the 21st she ioined the flag of Sir John Jellicoe at

The ship was thus built by the coutractors within nineteen months from the date of laying down, which, considering she was of novel type, constituted not only a world record but a particularly fine performance, re- that is within him.—Sidney Smith.

The Renown left the Fairfield Yard on Sept. 18, 1916, carried on her gan only a little over a month behind her

sinter ship.

As it was necessary that the ships should be completed as quickly as possible, the proposition was accepted to duplicate the machinery of the Figer. with some additional bailers. Considerable economy of time was made possible by this plan. The turbine machinery was of the Brown-Cartis type, with forty-two Babcock and Wilcox boilers, arranged to hurn oil fuel only. So far as protection was concerned, the Invincible class of ship was taken as the standard type. and the barbettee, as in that vessel had a thickness of 7 in., and the armor helt a thickness of 6 in. over the length occupied by the machinery and magazines, with 4 in. forward and 3 in, aft on the extensions, the depth of the belt being 9 ft. The armored bulkheads were 4 in. and 3 in. thick with 1 1-2 in protection to the funnel casings. The 15-in. gun turrets had 9-in, armor in front and 7-in, armor at the sides, with heavy steel roof

The protection was certainly light in order to obtain the speed, but the displacement and draught were less than in the Lion or Tiger, and although the belt armer was rather thin, the internal protection of the decks was equal to that of these battie-cruisers. With the experience gained at the Battle of Jutland, considerable alterations were made to improve the belt, deck, and underwater protection. These further additions to the armor made the vessel compere favorably with the Lion and Timer in regard to protection, as they already did in regard to armament

DELIGATE YOUNG GIRLS

Need New Red Blood to Give Them Health and Strength

Does your daughter inherit a delicate organization from you? The anaemia of young girls may be inherited, or it may be caused by bad air. unsuitable food, hasty and irregular eating insufficient out-of-door exercise and not enough rest and sleep. It comes on gradually, heginning

with languer, indisposition to mental or bodily exertion, irritability and a feeling of fatigue. Later comes palpitation of the heart, headache, dizztness. In a majority of cases constipation is present. There may be no

Cases of this kind, if neglected, be-While yet in the very early stage of come serious, but if taken in time 1914, indicated the immediate drug, are just the tonic needed to remedy this wretched state of health. Though it is not noticeable, improvement actually begins with the first dose. As the blood is made rich and red, pallor leaves the face, strength and activity gradually return and if the treatment is continued until On December 19, 1914, the Director the last symptom disappears, the

If any symptom of anaemia appears, prudence suggests that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be given at once, and the sooner they are taken the more speedily will the trouble be overcome. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr., Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

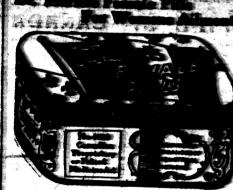
Forcing Plants by Light.

To force the growth of plants by the use of artificial light is not a new idea, but the system hitherto has been too expensive in proportion to obtainable results. Recently a man engaged in horticul-

ture discovered an efficacious method of applying light for this purpose. Arranging in winter quarters his plants as he wished them to grow, he supplies a lamp with mercury vapor for fuel and the seeds germinate in less than half the ordinary time, while the vigor | panding they gently force the bones and intensity of the color of the flowers is superior to that of the product grown naturally. Another curious phenomenon noticed

in connection with this action of light is an infinite multiplication of the portant centre for the manufacture, so to speak, of skeletons, which are quite stems. Those grown in shadow have the stems relatively bare. Very good practical results have been obtained by this system.

It is always right that a man should



WHY DO WE SLEEP?

Why do we sleep, and more, willy do we wake again?

It used to be thought that sleep hap-

that during the active day we make. by the activity of our muscles, a peison which has the peculiar action of is overpowered. This argument is supported by the familiar fact that there are many poisons, drugs of the "dope" class, for example, which are certainly capable of producing sleep. Sleep is a necessity of life no less than is food. No man has ever succeeded in ever keeping awake for more than a few days continuously. If he is forced to do so, as in ancient Chinese tortures, where constant tickling of the feet made sleep impossible, he falls at last into a comatose state from which he never awakes.

boon than the untroubled sleep that nightly brings us fresh and invigorsted to the next day's task.-M.D. in unwilling wakefulness, and no sweeter, London Express.

In the preparation of human skeletons for the instruction of medical students, etc.—resort is had to a rather curious and interesting expedient.

The skull has to be taken apart—"dis articulated," as the surgical phrase is— and the job cannot be accomplished by

rude methods.

A human cranium consists of a number of bones, rather intimately interlocked, how to separate them without breakage. Experience has proved that the best way to accomplish this is by filling the brain cavity with dried pease and them saturating the latter with water. In ex-

The method is especially applicable to the skulls of very young individuals, the bones of which are as not yet well united. It was invented by the French, who have highly developed this grussome art. fact Paris is the world's most imwonderful in their way.

KEEN OF SIGHT. Findianapolis Star.)

Paw-A statesman, son, is a politibe able to render a reason for the faith cian who knows a band wagon when

There is Much Yet to Be Known

Some of the most usual things are also the most wonderful, but just because they are familiar it never occurs to us how wonderful they really are. In all the complex arrangements and inter-workings that go to make up human life, there is, perhaps, ene more remarkable than that by which at regular intervals our conse is blotted out the activities of our bodies and minds cease, and sleep alone possesses us. Yet since this miracle happens in the ordinary every day of his life, the wonder of it never strikes us. We do not stop to pender on it and to ask what is it that happens when life is thus almost completely interrupted.

Like most natural phenomena thut appear so simple the explanation is hidden from us. The physiologist tells us that sleep is a "synaptic dissociation of neurons." It may be, but we are not much the wiser for that; even if we know both what is a neuron and what happens to it when it is synaptically dissociated. No, we do not know just what sleep is nor why it: happens.

pened because the circulation of blood through the brain grew so feeble that this, the seat of consciousness, could work no longer and sleep took ite place. Many years ago; indeed, a surgeon studying the subject watched the failing circulation of the brain through a hole in the skull of a sleeping animal. Yet this is only effect, not cause. The brain has less blood because it sleeps; it does not sleep because it has less blood.

More recently it has been thought

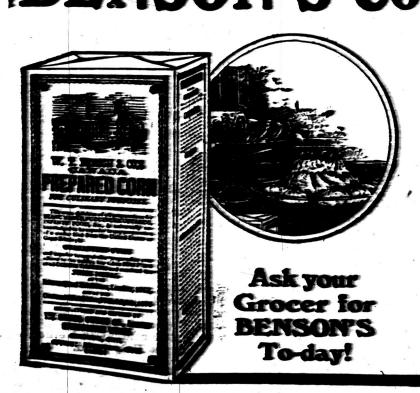
There is no greater misery than an

The Think-Tank.

Little Lemuel-Say, paw, what is a

he sees it.

BENSON'S CORN STARCH



HOUSEWIVES are finding new and delicious uses for Corn Starch every day-in fact, for every meal.

Not alone smooth, creamy gravies and sauces, and simple puddings -but, crisp, delicate pastries; flaky rolls, bread and biscuits; rich tender cakes and pie fillings; and desserts such as you never thought it possible to make in your own kitchen.

Insist on BENSON'S no other Corn Starch can guarantee such Purity and Delicacy. Recipca on the package.

Thickens, 19	0.55
Contern Ib	
Powi, Ib 0 20	0.33
Ducker Ib.	0.35
Fruits	
herries, 11-qta 200	2.50
	6.23
do. black box (830)	****
antaloupes basitet 125	
dueberries, bakt 200	2 50
awtonberries, box 0 25	0.28
Charles Observe as as as a constant	1/ 000
Vegetables-	
leans, bakt	Q 75
seets, dos, pensi, u.su	0 35
arrots dos behs (F35)	
supplies each Uup	0 10
deumoers, base, 0 40	****
nermins, bakt 0 75	1.00
elery, head 005	0.10
orn, doz	***
ettuce, 3 behs., for 040	***
nions, peck 100	****
do., green, beh	0 10
arsley, bunch 0	
otatoes, bag 3 25	4 00
do., new, peck	0.75
hubarb, 3 for 0 10	****
adishes, 3 bunches 0 10	****
age, bunch 0 06	0,10
pinach, peck 0 30	****
quash, each 0 25	
avory, bunch 0 06	0 10
omatoes, bakt 0.75	0:90
egetable marrows, each 0 05	0:10)
AMERICA READIFICATION	

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations in the Winnipeg

5 65 5 66 5 61 8 651 MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapelis Flour unchanged. Barley, \$1.15 to \$1.40. Bye, No. 2, \$1.47 to \$1.47%, Bran, \$43.00. Flax, \$6.00 to \$6.11. LONDON WOOL SALES. London-The wool auction sales were

7,512 bales. There was active competition for fairly good lines, which were un-changed. Inferior grades were generally five per cent. lower

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK Hast Buffalo, Report.—Cattle receipts

Caives, receipts 225; active and 50 cents higher; 36 to \$23.50. Hogs. receipts 800; slow; 10 cents to 15 cents higher. Heavy, mixed and yorkers \$23.85 to \$24; light yorkers \$22 to \$23.25; pigs \$23 to \$23.25; roughs \$20.50 to \$21; stage

\$12 to \$25.

\$12 to \$25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; active; yearlings 50 cents higher. Lambs \$10 to \$13.50; yearlings \$7 to \$15; wethers \$11 to \$11.50; even \$4 to 130.50; mixed sheep \$10.55.

"Completely Discouraged"



and see what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for more than a million wo-

fifty years. What it has done for others it can do for you.

A helping hand

to lift up weak, tired, over-taxed women—that's what you'll find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite

Prescription. It gives you just the belo that you need. To be had in liquid or tablets. Tablet form, 50 cents, at all drug It is a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and to cure

wemen's ailments an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine; purely vegetable, nonsicoholic, and perfectly harmless. You can procure a trial pkg. by send-

ing 10e. to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tillsoneurg, Orr.—"A few years ago had a severe nervous break-down. I would have pains in my head and would suffer with backache. I was ailing for about two years. Had doctored but did not seem to get cured of the ailment. At last I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. It built me up and I felt bester in every way than I had for two wears previously "-Mrs. L. HEATH.

We eat a lot of bananas. The last record of banana purchases was big.

The U. S. buys about \$14,009,029 worth of bananas a year. Many of these bananas come from lamaica, which grows great quan-

About 85,000 acres of bananas are cultivated in Jamaica, whose banana ex- ports before the war had reached

The proximity of Jamaica to the principal eastern markets of the United States gives her the lead in this

Another notable centre of banana rowing is the Canary Islands, where merican capital has been invested in anana cultivation.

The war gave a big setback to baana growing, for it caused a lack of ertilizers, and a change of banana ands to other crops because of lack of transportation.

Eanana production has been remowed now with enthusiasm, and when the first Allied steamer to load ananas for two years left the Canary Islands, after the armistice, there .. 23 a great popular demonstration.

Real Bonanza Kings.

The "bonanza kings" were James & Floed, A. S. O'Brien, John W. Mackey and James C. Fair, four men of frieh parentage who acquired vast fortune rom the gold and silver mines on the Pacific coast. They had various finttators and successors who shared the name, but these four men were the "only original" bonanza kinga

Wilfred, t citor, and n honorable to. In a and M dingly fool aking a mis tres. Of cour ed a comp mean, tht mee the pi ceive the all to would the "Nothing wo ive a peany "You ary dd Mr. Grang marded agains rriage or o "It's nothing said bye been so al should Il be going. T

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Plain

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he spoke, h ation. he had fol elosed in an filtred. Thank "I'll count 'en bolt a five-pour "Good heaven
"that that is ever such "Don't mind growing me of, the ass of good po nt of abuse But no reason Mr. Granger. another are please." went from went from tes with a s "I have been

on remember a ot, gawky. S can't find the "I should like wouldn't have mind," said let us work onger. I sha came; unnotice disappointed. didn't give mue or the mone grouse about it to chuck up vaster. I've direction of go back and

Not yet, not in Granger. Ren Can't," said In small heap of all have to wo

To th

193 King \$