

LESSON V. August 3, 1919. CHRISTIAN WORSHIP.

Commentary.—The nature of worship (Matt. 6: 5, 6; John 4: 1-10, 19-24). Matt. 6: 5, 6. Jesus gives us clearly to understand that prayer is an act of worship and shows us the character of true prayer. No religious exercise that is performed ostentatiously can be regarded as worship. There was no benefit to the Pharisees from their standing in the streets praying with a view to being seen by others. True prayer is communion between the soul and God. Jesus said, "But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

John 4: 1. When therefore the Lord knew—Jesus knew without being told, but John spoke of Jesus as one man would speak of another. More disciples than John. The Pharisees were displeased with John's preaching of Jesus, hence their opposition to him was great. 2. But his disciples—Jesus gave himself to teaching and preaching, and committed the work of baptizing to his disciples. 3. Departed again to Galilee—Jesus was finishing his first Judean ministry, and now withdrew to Galilee where the opposition of the Pharisees would not be as active and influential as in Judea. 4. Must needs go through Samaria—This was the direct route from Judea into Galilee, however the Jews usually crossed the Jordan into Perea and, going northward, recrossed the Jordan to avoid passing through the land of the Samaritans with whom they had nothing in common. 5. Samaritan—The name given to the region lying between Judea and Galilee. Sychar—A town between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim, forty miles north of Jerusalem on the direct route from Jerusalem to Nazareth. The more ancient name of the place was Shechem and the modern name is Nablus. Jacob gave to his son Joseph—This parcel of ground had an interesting history. Jacob bought it of Hamor and gave it to Joseph, and the bones of Joseph were buried there, after having been brought up from Egypt by the children of Israel on their journey from the land of their enslavement to their own Canaan. 6. Jacob's well was there being in the region of the "parcel of ground" just mentioned. There is still a well there and there is no reason to doubt its being the one by which Jesus sat. Weary with his journey—it was noon, and Jesus with his disciples had probably been walking since early morning. Jesus rested there while his disciples were gone to the town to buy food (v. 8).

7. There cometh a woman of Samaria—The task of carrying water in the east rests largely upon the women. The usual time for drawing water was in the early morning or in the evening. At noon there would be few coming and going, hence the woman was alone there to receive the instruction of Jesus. This woman lived in one of the villages close by, undoubtedly Sychar, in the district called Samaria. She was a Samaritan and not a Jew. Give me to drink—Jesus thirstily and he made this request because she had the utensils necessary for drawing water from the deep well (v. 11). This request would very naturally open the way for the marvellous discourse on the living water, which he delivered to this one woman. 8. Unto the city—The present city, Nablus, is a mile and a half from the well. The ancient Sychar may have extended much further to the east. Meed—Articles of food. How is it that thou, being a Jew, etc.—The Jews claimed for themselves to be God's peculiar people and considered all others as of small value. They had Jerusalem and the temple and they accepted the law and the prophets, including the Old Testament writings as their sacred scriptures. The Samaritans held that Mount Gerizim was their religious centre and they held the writings of Moses to be only inspired scriptures. The Samaritans retain their identity still, and are objects of contempt to the Jews. 10. If thou knewest the gift of God—Jesus does not, at once declare to the woman of Samaria his Messiahship, but gradually prepares her mind for the reception of the great truth.

19. I perceive that thou art a prophet—What Jesus told her regarding her family history convinced her that he was a prophet. 20. Our fathers—The Samaritans. Worshipped in this mountain—In Mount Gerizim. Ye say—She recognized Jesus as a member of the Jewish race, hence opposed to the Samaritans in religion. Jerusalem—The Jewish religious centre. Where men ought to worship—The duty of men to worship God is recognized. 21. Neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem—the time was at hand when locality did not affect genuine worship. This was determined by the condition of the heart and its attitude toward God. 22. Ye worship ye know not what—This was a serious arraignment of the Samaritan religion, yet Jesus knew whereof he spoke. The people did not know rightly the true God. Salvation is of the Jews—Jesus, the promised Messiah, was spoken of as coming through the Jewish people. 23. Shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth—No account shall be taken of Mount Gerizim or of Jerusalem, but true worship shall proceed directly from the heart of the worshipper to God himself. Father seeketh such—As the spirit of the devout worshipper thirst-

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON, ONTARIO. ARTS. Part of the Arts course may be covered by correspondence. MEDICINE EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE. Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. SUMMER SCHOOL. NAVIGATION SCHOOL. July and August. December to April 26. GEO. T. CHOWN, Registrar.

FARM AND GARDEN

BEEES, FRUIT AND HENS GOOD COMBINATION.

(By Myra Kelsey Cox, Practical Poultrywoman.) An old lady, whose name must have been Mrs. Commaensse, gave a demonstration in economics when she declined to take all her eggs to market in one basket. Though this principle may not apply to every business with equal appropriateness, its force must have been felt by poultry-growers during the past few years of difficulties. When the poultryman began to be oppressed by scarcity of feeds and high prices, by advancing cost of labor and equipment, he was lucky indeed if he had other irons in the fire.

It is almost impossible to render exact expense accounts of fowls on farms. Such live-stock maintains a thrifty existence on dropped waste grains, not precisely as scavengers, but as a feathered salvage corps. In the yard devoted to poultry circumstances are less benign. A rigid, impartial account of disbursements reveals only too often a narrowing margin of profit. Besides, room and range add to the food resources of farm flocks, an asset not easily computed, and yet a need to be met in rationing a pen.

Among minor occupations which may be associated with poultry-raising advantageously and without interference, are bee-keeping and fruit-raising. Their combination makes a profitable trio. Orchards, family or commercial, are always desirable. The work involved is seasonal rather than continuous. The cultivation requisite to the quick growth and healthy development of fruit trees makes the young orchard with its oft-turned soil the ideal run for poultry. The period of growth preceding its coming into bearing is one of non-return for investment in every respect unless it is used for poultry. In the case of apple or nut trees, that period is extended. Long before, it has become impracticable to plant it in vegetables. As the trees spread in foliage, they afford a shade much appreciated by poultry in sultry days.

POULTRY IN ORCHARDS

On the other hand, fowls are indefatigable insect hunters, with profit to themselves and to the trees. Besides, they fertilize the soil, stimulating tree-growth. Temporal crops, such as buckwheat, scarlet clover in fall, rye or wheat (the last two not permitted to form grain) may be planted between rows, furnishing green food through several months. In old orchards, the permanent sod is excellent pasture and popular as runs for all fowls, geese, hens, turkeys, ducks and guineas. At one time only it is detrimental. When fruit falls in great quantities, it becomes a menace even to chickens of robust digestion, and death to more delicate fowls, such as turkeys and guineas.

The grounds of the new-set orchard may readily be divided into chicken-yards. Movable colony houses may be stationed conveniently and wire-runs built. Orchard situations are always healthful because they are well-drained and usually more or less shaded.

The labor employed about the poultry plant is sufficient to share the work incidental to fruit growing. This is usually heaviest at certain seasons, such as spraying and pruning in spring or fall, and cultivation, which is not continuous. When fruit-bearing begins and the orchard becomes profitable, the picking and marketing usually can be accomplished with labor already employed.

For the person of placid temperament and the taste, the ancient and honorable business of beekeeping forms a third source of income with a minimum of labor and expense. A few hives of superior bees tucked away in a protected spot among the trees, mean many pounds of honey, not alone for family use, but for sale.

THE BUSY BEE. During the depressed period of the 90's, with wheat at 60 cents and corn at 25 cents, a small farmer of my acquaintance managed a good living from his well-tended orchard and his hives, which together exceeded the total returns from his other products. That farmer is now dead, but his son-in-law continues the business of fruit and honey as an important source of income. A stimulating sight are the rows and rows of hives in a spring orchard with their myriads of winged workers.

These active creatures accumulate remarkable stores of honey when a rich territory is adjacent. The product is always in demand, only needing harvesting once or twice a year. Except at special seasons they require little care. For this reason, the bee-keeping concerns most readily with fruit-raising and poultry-keeping. Their relations are reciprocal. The

more poultry, the better fertilized the soil and fewer insect pests. The more blossoms, the more fruit. The more bees, the more fruit from fertilized blossoms. Bees, however, are not advisable as a crop for the amateur without practical knowledge. The beginner would do well to confine his efforts to one or two hives. It is dear experience to invest in a large number of hives and have at the end of the season no honey, and hives derelictized by too much swarming or no stores for winter.

THE FINISHING TOUCH

In Which the Schoolroom Romancer Takes the Count.

Every schoolroom has its romancer. The other day the teacher in a primary grade noticed one of her small boys sitting at his desk holding one hand tightly over his left eye. "Why, Eddie," she said, "what is the matter?" He disclosed a badly swollen eye. "A horse kicked me," he replied. "No, no, Eddie," the teacher objected, "a horse didn't kick you."

"He was a wild horse," the boy stolidly persisted. "When he kicked me, he jumped over a house and ran away." "Eddie, if a horse had kicked you in the head he would have knocked out your brains."

"Sure he would, teacher; but I was walking by the time with a man. And when that horse kicked me the man put out his hand—and pushed his foot back—so—and else he would have kicked my brains out, like you said, teacher."

The teacher shook her head. The romancer was prepared at all points. It remained for the practical boy of the class to relieve the situation. "I guess it was maybe 'th' horse kicked Eddie mit his tail, teacher," he confidently suggested.

Whereupon the romancer, his castle of imagination overwhelmed by jeering doubt, collapsed and then owned up that he had bumped his eye by a fall on the sidewalk.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Manslaughter in Second Degree

Outing corns with a razor is dangerous and useless. The only remedy is Putnam's Corn Extractor, which removes corns and warts in one day. Because painless and safe, use only "Putnam's" 25c. per bottle at all dealers.

SUNDAY AT HOME

LIFE'S TESTS. If never a sorrow came to us, and never a care we knew; If every hope were realized, and every dream came true; If only joy were found on earth, and no one ever sighed, And never a friend proved false to us, and never a loved one died, And never a burden bore us down, nor sick and weary, too, We'd yearn for tests to prove our worth and tasks for us to do.

O God, my heart is fixed, The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid? Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee; because he trusteth in Thee.—He shall not be afraid of evil tidings; his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord. His heart is established, he shall not be afraid, until he see his desire upon his enemies.

NOBODY'S CONCERN.

(Layman, in Sheffield, Eng., Independent.) There are just now a number of things that are exercising the minds of all people interested in the religious life of the country; matters that everybody hopes something else will take in hand or give a lease that others may follow. Nobody wants the responsibility, although nobody is wholly satisfied with things as they are, and so we drift on, leaving Church matters for "Dilly" and "Dally" to look wise about and do nothing. This policy, however, is daily becoming looked on with disfavor, and men and women are bestirring themselves to find ways and means to make Church life more a matter of real concern to the nation than it has been of late years. The task is a tremendous one; but the leaven of dissatisfaction with old conditions is working steadily among all classes, and attempts are being made to infuse a wider spirit of true religion into the nation; a religion that shall be a seven-days-a-week practical Christianity, in the light of which the authority of Christ shall be admitted in business as well

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monyhar's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, sometimes I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my household work. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAR, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

as in private life. The religion of the rich man who grinds his employees down, or charges the public exorbitant prices for his goods, and then tries to save his conscience by making a gift of a few or many thousands of pounds to charity or to his church, is not a credit either to himself or to the Church to which he belongs. The example he sets is bad, and yet thousands will probably be found to eulogize him in the same breath as "a pillar of the Church" and "a smart business man." Perhaps one of these days we may see a closer connection between business and religion, a connection that may mean more honest dealings in all ways; but I am afraid there is too little of the altruistic spirit about for such a hope to be realized yet awhile.

This new age upon which the world is now entering will see many changes in religious as well as social conditions, and it is due to a great extent to the lessons forced upon us by the war. In the strain and turmoil of body and mind created by the terrible conditions under which they lived men became less concerned with dogmas and ceremonies, and more tolerant and broadminded in their outlook upon religion. They found that the religion that gave ease and rest to their minds and souls was not a rite, a thing for Sundays only, but something to be lived day by day; something to be lived in accordance with the needs of the world in the Church which do not appeal to them now. They want something that means real spiritual life and refreshment to them, and the churches will have to meet this need or they will lose their hold on the people. Beyond doubt the leaders of the church are recognizing this fact, and are beginning to consider how best to deal with the changed circumstances of the day.

To bring about a change in the religious life of the world in accordance with the needs of the time is not an easy task, but the occasion brings forward the man or men needed for it. The remarks, made by the Rev. James Wadkin, of Chesterfield, the President of the Primitive Methodist Conference at Grimsby, the other day, apply to other denominations equally with his own: "The world," he said, "had always advanced over the bridge of the bodies of those who counted not their lives dear to them if they could save the race. What sort of men were needed for the new age? The men needed were men of intelligence and view, men with a revived sense of human brotherhood, and men who could preserve the spontaneity and freedom of spiritual life. The Church was not so great as it ought to be; it was anaemic; there was not sufficient red blood in it, and they could not have a healthy Church whose veins were exhausted of good red blood." At the same time it should be borne in mind that Christianity is not in the first place a new social order, but a new spiritual life. As Professor David Smith puts it: "The Church's concern is not the reconstruction of society, but the regeneration of humanity, and in proportion as the latter is achieved the former inevitably eventuates. It was brought home somewhat rudely to the Apostles that their primary office was not to feed the poor, but to nourish the believers in the love of Christ, and send them forth to translate their affection into practical brotherhood. The Church is not at home; she is the maker and sanctifier of homes."

FLOSSIE'S RINGS. "Flossie accepts more rings from men than she can wear." "I don't understand it." "She is a telephone operator."—Pearson's Weekly.

THE GOODS, ALL RIGHT. First Gossip—Don't tell a soul, but I saw a whole barrel of whiskey delivered to the Topleys' this afternoon in broad daylight. Second Gossip—How'd you know it was whiskey? First Gossip—Why, Topley himself heeded the delivery man handle it with care.—Buffalo Express.

PLACING THE BLAME. Tailor—The postal service is in a wretched condition. Friend—Never noticed it. Tailor—Well, I have. During last month I posted one hundred and eighty statements of accounts, with requests for immediate payment, and so far as I can learn, not more than two of my customers received their letters." It is a man's errors that make him really lovable.—Goethe.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKET'S

Table with 2 columns: Dairy Products, Fruits (Canadian). Items include Butter, creamery, eggs, turkeys, fowl, chickens, etc. with prices.

MEATS—WHOLESALE

Table with 2 columns: Beef forequarters, Do, hindquarters, Carcasses, etc. with prices.

Toronto Cattle Markets

Table with 2 columns: Receipts, Export cattle, Export bulls, Butcher cattle, etc. with prices.

OTHER MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: WHEAT, Oats, Barley, Flax, Minneapolis—Grain unchanged, Duluth—Lined on track, etc. with prices.

The Wife's Salary.

The whole trouble in the domestic service of the wife (writes a London Daily Mail correspondent) is that it has not been recognized. But the director intends to be recognized in the future. "If I come home, John, what is my salary to be?" "Your salary?" "Yes. You see I am valued at £3 per week by the Government. My keep will cost you at a very moderate estimate £1 a week, so £2 will compensate me for not working in an office. Little conversations like this are going on all over the country. Men are finding to their surprise that their wives want wages."

CATHOLICISM IN U. S.

There are 17,549,324 Catholics in the United States, an increase of 133,021 since last year and of 8,471,459 since 1894, according to the 1919 Official Catholic Directory just issued under the copyright of P. J. Kennedy & Sons. Of the forty-eight states New York heads the list with 3,059,266. Last year's increase is the smallest recorded in years and the publishers attribute this to the unsettled conditions due to the war and to the fact that a number of dioceses were unable to take a census during 1918. Joseph H. Meier, who has compiled the directory for the last fourteen years, believes the real total of Catholics in the United States is nearer 19,500,000.

Prohibition seems to work almost as effectively as a keep-off-the-grass sign.

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