

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV.—OCT. 27, 1912.

Wanderings in Decapolis.—Mark 7: 31-37.

COMMENTARY.—I. The Deaf Man Cured (vs. 31-37). 31. coasts—Borders. The word coasts formerly had the same meaning as borders, but is now used to denote regions bordering upon bodies of water. came into the sea of Galilee.—The direction of the journey appears to have been northward toward Lebanon, then from the foot of Lebanon through the deep gorge of the Jordan, and thence along its eastern bank into the regions of Decapolis, which extended as far north as Damascus and as far south as the river Jabbok.—Cam. Bib. Decapolis.—The name means ten cities, and was given to a large region lying around ten cities, to which were granted special privileges by the Romans after the conquest of Syria. "All of these, with a single exception, lay to the east and northeast of the sea of Galilee."—Hanna. 32. they bring.—The friends of the afflicted man brought him to Jesus. deaf, and had an impediment in his speech.—It is not said that he was mute, but with his deafness there was inability to speak distinctly.—The man was deaf, and could be communicated with only by signs, and in order that he might be free from distraction or interruption, Jesus, "took him aside." "Some think it was to avoid all show and ostentation; others, to prevent publicity which might bring together the Gentiles in crowds; others, far more probably, that apart from the interruptions of the crowd the man might be more recipient of deep and lasting impressions."—Maclear. 33. he put his fingers into his ears.—Observed Jesus touched him, and he heard, perhaps to strengthen their faith and to show that power came to them through himself. He touched the ear of the deaf man since his affliction was there, and he touched the tongue that it might be made more perfect in its function. 34. looking up to heaven.—Thus far there had no virtue reached the afflicted man. Jesus looked up to heaven to show that from God alone came healing power. he sighed.—Grieved. Jesus sympathized with the man suffering from the effects of sin and disease. ephaphtha.—This was the actual Aramaic word used by our Lord. Jesus thus gave the command with authority and the cure was accomplished. 35. straightway.—Immediately. he spoke plain.—The cure was perfect. 36. should tell no man.—Jesus charged the healed man and those that brought him not to tell about the cure, probably because he did not wish to have his work of teaching interrupted by him out of curiosity, so much the more they published.—Observe the accumulation of negatives. "The more he charged them, so much the more a great deal they published it; and were beyond measure astonished." The original word of "beyond measure" occurs nowhere else in the New Testament.—Cam. Bib. 37. he bath down to Jesus.—The people were so convinced that Jesus was a true teacher and wrought through divine power.

II. The four thousand fed (vs. 1-10). 1. In those days.—During the time when Jesus was in Decapolis, probably soon after the healing of the deaf man. The multitude being very great.—Notwithstanding the strong opposition of the Jewish leaders to Jesus, the people continued to listen to him and to receive the mercies which he was so generously bestowing. 2. I have compassion.—The Lord's compassion was called out by their physical want, which, however, resulted from their desire to be near him.—Schaff. His compassion had been shown by healing the bodies of the diseased, now it was to be shown in providing sustenance for the bodies of all. "Three days, nothing at all.—Their earnestness had prompted them to neglect their physical needs. 3. If I send them away fasting.—His tenderness toward them would not admit of his allowing them to go away hungry. Faint by the way.—The multitude had followed him from the mountains. Such scanty provision as they had brought with them was consumed. There was no possibility of either going into the neighboring towns, or quickly returning across the lake. They could only retire to their mountain homes through the passes by which they had followed him. They might, therefore, faint by the way." 4. Whence can a man satisfy.—with bread.—They could not have forgotten the former occasion upon which a larger number had been miraculously fed. They knew that Jesus could do now as he did then, but they did not know that he would think best to do so, and simply asked, "Whence?"

5. How many loaves have ye.—Jesus is answering their question. They are not staggered by the purpose of Jesus as on the former occasion when Andrew said, "But what are they among so many?" (John 6: 9). He who can create from naught can multiply that which is. 6. Commanded the people to sit down.—Probably with the same orderly precision as before, by hundreds and fifties, the women and the children being in this instance also grouped together apart from the men. Elliott. Took the seven loaves.—Jesus made use of the food that

How to Conquer Rheumatism at Your Own Home

If you or any of your friends suffer from rheumatism, kidney disorders or excess of uric acid, causing lameness, backache, neuralgia, joint pain, swollen joints, pain in the limbs and frequent nervous pains, I invite you to send for a generous FREE TRIAL TREATMENT of my well-known, reliable CHRONICURE, with references and full particulars by mail. (This is no C. O. D. scheme.) No matter how many may have failed in your case, let me prove to you, free of cost, that rheumatism can be conquered. CHRONICURE CLEANSES THE BLOOD AND REMOVES THE CAUSE. Also for a weakened, run-down condition of the system, you will find CHRONICURE a most satisfactory GENERAL TONIC that makes you feel that life is worth living. Please tell your friends of this liberal offer, and SEND TO-DAY for large free package to MR. M. SUMMERS, BOX E. 8-WINDSOR, ONT.

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Leg Like Raw Flesh from Knee Down

"I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My own doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off, but I said I would try the Cuncura Remedies first. He said, 'try them if you like but I do not think they will do any good.' At this time my leg was peeling from the knee down, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh and I had to walk on crutches.

"I bought a cake of Cuncura Soap, a box of Cuncura Ointment and a bottle of Cuncura Resolvent. After the first two treatments the swelling went down and in two months' use of the Cuncura Remedies my leg was cured and the new skin grew on. The doctor could not believe his own eyes when he saw that Cuncura had cured me and said that he would use Cuncura for his own patients. But for the Cuncura Remedies I might have lost my life. I am truly grateful for the wonderful cure that Cuncura wrought and I always recommend it most highly as a pure and economical cure for skin troubles." (Signed) Mrs. J. B. Renaud, 277 Metcalfe St., Montreal.

For more than a generation Cuncura Soap and Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for skin and scalp humors, eczema, dandruff, and all skin troubles. For a liberal sample of each, with 25-p. book, send to Potter P. & Co., Corp., 40 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

was available, and by his power supplied what was lacking. The loaves were small, flat cakes. Gave thanks.—Recognizing the Father as the giver. We should never eat without first thanking God for our food and asking his blessing upon it. Gave to his disciples, etc.—It required faith and obedience on the part of the disciples to eat about distributing food to such a multitude from such a meager supply. However, as they gave it out there was constantly more to give until the last man, woman and child had been satisfied. 7. A few small fishes.—These were prepared by being salted or pickled.

Lord attested.—Here is one miracle of our men, probably eight thousand persons. No one need ever leave Christ's table hungry. He is able to satisfy every need of soul and body. He is the bread of life. Whether we demand "little or much" it is an easy matter for Christ to fill us. There is a fulness in His mercy and love that only those who partake can understand. Broken meat.—Broken pieces which remained over. According to John, Jesus directed them to gather up the fragments, "that nothing be lost." Seven baskets.—The word translated "baskets" means pockets or wallets. Jesus evidently intended that He and the apostles should eat the pieces as their needs demanded. 9. Four thousand.—There must have been eight thousand to feed. (Matt. 15: 38). "Beside women and children" (vs. 28). Sent them away.—But not until He had provided them with necessary food. 10. To the parts of Dalmanutha.—"Into the coasts of Magdala" (Matt. 15: 39).

Questions.—To what place did Jesus go from the region of Tyre and Sidon? Who was brought to Jesus? What request was made? What did Jesus do? What was the effect upon the afflicted man? What was the effect of this miracle upon the people? What was the reason why the multitude about Jesus was hungry? What did Jesus and the disciples have to give to the people? What did Jesus do before he began to distribute the food?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic.—The compassion of Christ.
I. Proclaimed by the people.
II. Exercised for the people.
I. Proclaimed by the people.—"He hath done all things well." The opposition of Christ's enemies could not prevent the discovery of His glory and grace. Jesus had visited this region before, and the people knew His power to heal. The cure wrought in this instance is recorded by Mark only. The treatment of the deaf man is an illustration of how Jesus treats those who are led to Him by friend or acquaintance. When the man and his Saviour were alone together, there was as much care bestowed on him as though he were the only afflicted man needing help. Jesus' method was intended to remove from the man any trust he might have had in those who stood by and also to lead him to believe in God. Superstition and ignorance must give way. Jesus looked up into heaven as He performed the miracle, to teach the afflicted man that every good gift comes from above. The man could not converse. By his motions Jesus gave the man a true idea of what his disorder was, and of the power that must restore him. Thus he was impressively taught to glorify God. Jesus spoke with authority, and power went with His word. The upward look, the sigh and the word were significant. It is impossible to enter fully into the profound depths of the "Amen" which Jesus uttered on this occasion. It was charged with the power of God. Our Lord's feelings of sadness were all for others. His sighs and tears were followed by some home-ly word or work. This cure was a proof of Christ's Messiahship, according to the prophet Isaiah (55: 6). It was a specimen of the operations of the gospel upon the hearts and lives of men. It was a double sickness and a double cure. Jesus spoke with divine authority, and He opened the understanding and the heart to receive instruction, and the lips to show forth His praise. All His miracles were wrought in harmony with the Father.

II. Exercised for the people. "I have compassion on the multitude." On the occasion of feeding the five thousand and on this occasion, Jesus took upon himself, forgetting his own sorrow, the needs of the people. His tenderness here suggests all the pitifulness of their situation. He thought for them before they expressed their need. The desire to grant this blessing originated with Jesus himself. His compassion was the origin

and source of their help. He will exercise acts of special providence to help and sustain those who follow Him. He is the Saviour of bodies as well as souls. He is Lord of the harvest and bread as well as of moral precepts and spiritual counsel. This was a miracle of mercy. It was wrought to meet a pressing emergency, a striking instance of prevention rather than a cure. Man's necessities condition is fully met by Christ's sufficiency. In him all fullness dwells. It was to the credit of the people that the distress which they suffered was incurred by what was commendable. Notwithstanding the hatred of the Pharisees and their threats against Christ and their efforts to destroy his influence, the common people kept up his belief in him. What the proud Pharisees looked upon with disdain the humble Saviour looked upon with tenderness. These miracles are characteristic of Christ himself, his life, his work. Contrast the selfishness of the multitude with Christ's refusal, at Satan's bidding, to convert the stones of the desert into bread for his own sake. His temptations, sufferings and death were all for the sake of others. Christ's compassion was not mere empty sentiment. It was active in the relief of the distress which moved it. As before, Jesus drew from his disciples a declaration of their inability to supply, unassisted, the quantity of food needed, and again he accepted their meager supply. His handling, his blessing, his power served most effectively, yet his bounty was dispensed through his disciples.



NEVER USE YOUNG BULL FOR SIRE.

(Wm. Welsh, Kincardine, in Canadian Farm.)

In your synopsis of reasons advanced by your correspondents, one subject is brought to your attention, viz., "Eliminate the Scrub."

This is a good advice, and applicable to all domestic animals. How to do this is the question. It takes very little observation to know the best, from certain standpoints, and yet the process of elimination is slow. The ideal may not bring the expected results, and this may be due to conditions that can be remedied.

Thoroughbred and registered stock will certainly bring better results than will a scrub.

The best formed animal has not always that propensity desired, although a long pedigree is a very fair index of what is expected, conditions exist at times that make us doubt what the result may be.

We see a bull or heifer fed or finished fit for the shambles, and in a general way these animals get the prize. This to me is one of the worst features of the show ring. A good growing, healthy condition is what we want. It is from such a condition the full vigor of the animal comes, and not from the over-lord of fat we so often see. By the time the animal is ready for the show, the process of piling on fat, weakness results, the generative forces are impeded, and there is lack of virility.

This condition we often find in young animals, over fed, and often attributed to too much service.

Heifers, too, under like conditions, may become perfectly barren, and the expectations of beautiful stock from the hands of their nippers in the bud.

Indiscreetly, and disappoint in the same way, but probably the worst practice is to breed from a too young bull. From one of this sort I would not expect much better than from a poor grade. Some may differ, but my experience is that a well-matured bull that has not been over fed, in good healthy condition, leaves better stock than young bulls, no matter what the pedigree may be. And I would never have a cow served by such, if a mature bull of the same breed could be got. This is no idle fancy.

Among sheep breeders, it has been known for a century that matured rams beget the strongest lambs.

A great fault amongst breeders of Shortborns here is parting with the bull in the prime, and getting a bull calf to fill its place.

Whether in a bull, stallion, boar or ram, I would put very great value upon the stock they left and retain as long as useful the animal from which springs the best; and I would advise the selling as soon as possible to the butcher all animals whose progeny is defective in any of the requirements of a pure breed, no matter what the pedigree may be.

FARMING REQUIRES BRAINS.

Success in dry farming is not for the shiftless or the indolent. All farming requires brains to make it profitable. It involves hard work and plenty of it. Dry-farming is largely a matter of conserving the moisture from year to year. But this does not present insuperable difficulties. By proper management a tiled field can be made a reservoir through the accumulation of moisture beneath the surface.

The moisture which falls as rain or snow must be made to penetrate its surface, and when once imprisoned its escape by evaporation must be prevented. Tillage is the means by which both these objects may be attained—breaking up the soil in the first place by deep plowing in order that the water may sink into it, and stirring the surface so that a mulch of loose, powdered earth may keep the channels of evaporation closed.

FARM NEWS.

The plum varieties that you can put into the planter are the more valuable every pound of every different feed is always let your variety be made by feeding a number of seeds at the same time and not by changing to a different feed every time.

The Pekin duck is of Asiatic origin, and was imported to this country from China thirty or more years ago. Hudsons says a traveler who saw them about the shores of Peking mistook them for small white geese at first, but upon finding that they were ducks was so agreeably impressed with their snowy-white plumage and noble carriage that he secured some of their eggs. They were brought to Hong Kong and hatched, and in due time the birds were shipped in a vessel bound for New York. A number of the ducks died during the long sea voyage, but from the rest has sprung this popular breed that is now met with in nearly every State in the Union.

The man who reads of \$1000 to \$2000 profits per acre in onions or in any other crop loses his head to the extent of

MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

To Care for the Growing Family and Her Household Cares.

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill, it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night whose work, apparently, is never done, heroically try to disguise their sufferings and keep an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know now they are distressed by headaches and backaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; and their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work, tired, depressed and unrefreshed. Such mothers should know that these sufferings are usually due to a lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the thing above all others they need to give them new health and strength, is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health, restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength, and make her work easy. Here is strong proof that these Pills do what is claimed for them. Mrs. Henry Thomas, Dryden, Ont., says: "When my second child was born I was so weak and run down that I could scarcely walk across a room. My baby was small and weak also, and cried and worried night and day until I discovered that the child was starving, as my nurse had turned almost to water. My husband got me a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them. The first beneficial effects were noticed in that my child began to thrive, as my nurse began to improve, and baby slept better and naturally. It was not long before I began to feel the improvement myself, and I daily gained new strength, and baby was growing very rosy and fat. I continued using the pills while I was nursing him and found myself with all the vigor of good health, and able to easily do my housework, which had been so great a drag on me before. I am now never without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house, and take an occasional dose when I feel tired. I can strongly recommend these Pills to all nursing women, especially if weak and run-down."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

planting a half acre as a first venture, not knowing whether his soil and climate are adapted to the crop or what chances of sale or storage he has, does not use proper discretion.

Goat skin to the value of \$15,000 were imported into the United States during the five fiscal years ending June 30, 1909. This money would stay here if we had the much goats of the continent of Europe, and this is but one small profit if compared to their milk and meat, that they produce. The question is, can we afford not to have much goat skin?

Of two sorts similar in disposition and raise, one may develop into a steady and valuable family horse, while the other may be everything that is vicious, treacherous and unsafe—all because of the difference in the way of handling them.

Not parts of corn and one part of tannin make the best and cheapest ration for growing stock, and will operate to reduce the amount of corn consumed for each pound of gain, compared with a ration of corn only.

GREEN FEED FOR WINTER.

If you have followed the advice of the Progressive Farmer and rotated your crops, the task of making for a

—you can save \$10 a month —buy a lot at

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The most important City on the Grand Trunk Pacific in interior British Columbia.

NEW HAZELTON is the commercial and distributing centre for

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profitable adjunct in the crop rotation will be easier.

If you have grown legume crops for hay, the leaves that fall in the winter mash. I have saved large quantities of lespedeza leaves in this manner, which I found an excellent basis for a mash.

Wheat bran is a doubtful source of protein in the South for dairy cattle on account of the expense. I doubt its value in poultry feeding where ground lespedeza can be had for less than one-half the price.

Winter cover crop should not be forgotten. It is hard to produce eggs without green feed and this is the cheapest way to get green feed.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Straw, per ton	16 00	17 00
Dressed hogs	12 00	12 50
Butter, dairy	0 30	0 35
Eggs, dozen	0 30	0 35
Chickens, lb.	0 15	0 18
Ducks, lb.	0 17	0 18
Geese, lb.	0 13	0 15
Potatoes, bag	1 10	1 20
Apples, dozen	1 60	2 50
Celery, dozen	0 30	0 35
Cabbage, dozen	0 30	0 40
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	7 50	8 50
Do, hindquarters, cwt.	11 50	12 50
Do, choice sides, cwt.	10 00	10 75
Do, medium, cwt.	8 00	9 00
Do, common, cwt.	6 50	7 05
Mutton, light, cwt.	7 00	9 00
Veals, common, cwt.	8 00	10 00
Do, prime, cwt.	11 00	13 00
Spring lambs	10 00	11 50

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence... \$4.85
Do, Redpath's... 4.80
Do, Acadia... 4.70
Imperial granulated... 4.70
Beaver brand... 4.70
No. 1 yellow... 4.45
In barrels, 56 per cwt. more; car lots, 6c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch.—Trade at the city stock market showed a decided improvement this morning. Buyers were present in numbers and the run of cattle was heavier than it has been for some weeks past. Prices remained unchanged.

Feeding steers—75 cattle, 120 sheep and 180 hogs, 17 calves.	
Export cattle, choice	6 00
Do, medium	5 25
Do, butch	4 50
Butcher cattle, choice	6 50
Do, medium	5 75
Do, common	4 00
Butcher cows choice	5 00
Do, medium	4 25
Do, butch	3 50
Do, canners	1 50
Do, bulls	2 00
Do, calves	2 50
Stockers, choice	4 50
Do, light	3 50
Do, medium	3 00
Do, butch	2 50
Do, calves	2 00
Do, ewes	4 00
Do, lambs	2 50
Do, kids	2 00
Do, fed and watered	8 50
Do, fowl	8 15
Do, geese	2 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG MARKET.

Wheat	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Dec.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Nov.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
October ..	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
November ..	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
December ..	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close—Wheat, Dec., 87 1/2; May, 89 1/2; No. 1 hard, 89 1/2; No. 2 hard, 88 1/2; No. 1 northern, 88 1/2; No. 2 do., 87 1/2.	
Oats—No. 3 white, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 2 white, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 1 white, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 1 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 2 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 3 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 4 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 5 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 6 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 7 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 8 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 9 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 10 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 11 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 12 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 13 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 14 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 15 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 16 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 17 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 18 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 19 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	
Do, No. 20 yellow, 28 to 29 c.	

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 89 1/2; No. 2 hard, 88 1/2; No. 1 northern, 88 1/2; No. 2 do., 87 1/2; October, 87 1/2; November, 87 1/2; December, 87 1/2; May, 89 1/2.	
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CHEESE MARKETS.

Brooklyn.—The offerings at today's cheese board meeting were 2825 colored and 1315 white. The sales were 20 colored at 12c. The highest offer for white, 12 1/2c was refused.

Kingston.—At Frontenac Cheese board here today 733 boxes colored and 322 white were boarded. Colored sold at 12c, white at 12 1/2c.

Vankleek Hill.—There were 1157 boxes cheese boarded at Vankleek Hill cheese board today. The price offered was 12 1/2c, but at the above price no cheese was sold on the board. Five buyers were present.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Beefers	5 50	10 50
Texas Steers	5 50	10 50
Western steers	5 15	9 00
Stockers and feeders	4 25	7 45
Cows and heifers	2 90	7 90
Calves	7 60	9 15
Hogs—Receipts 20,000; market steady to shade lower.		
Light	8 60	9 15
Mixed	8 60	9 30
Heavy	8 55	9 25
Rough	8 55	8 80
Pigs	4 75	7 25

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—spot steady—No. 3 Manitoba—steady—88 1/2d. Futures, steady—Oct.—88 1/2d. 1-4d. Dec.—88 1/2d. 1-4d. March—78 1/2d. Corn—spot firm. Dues—spot firm. American mixed, new Rln dried—4s 4 1/2d. Futures, steady—Oct.—88 1/2d. 1-4d. Dec.—88 1/2d. 1-4d. Flour, winter patents—2s 3d. Hope in London (Pacific Coast)—5s 10d to 6s 10d.

HISTORICAL SCENES OF TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO