

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ONTARIO ARTS MEDICINE EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. HOME STUDY Arts course by correspondence, Degree with one year attendance or four summer sessions. Summer School Navigation School July and August December to April 19 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON Lesson VII, May 19, 1918. Jesus Exercising Kingly Authority.—Mark 11, 1-33.

Commentary.—I. The Triumphal entry (vs. 1-11). Although the opposition against Jesus was very strong, there was to be a demonstration in His favor that would show His opposers that he had a strong hold upon the people, a demonstration that they could not understand. The triumphal entry may be gathered from the accounts given by the four evangelists. The prophecies concerning this event were exactly fulfilled (Zech. 9, 9). Jesus entered Jerusalem riding upon an ass's colt, upon which no one had ever ridden. Such an animal was looked upon as sacred. This colt was borrowed for the occasion, possibly from a believer in Jesus. Neither Jesus nor His disciples had a beast of burden. As this was the Passover season, there were multitudes of visitors in Jerusalem or approaching the city, and a crowd followed Jesus and a crowd came out from the city to meet Him. Garments and branches of trees were scattered in the road for Jesus to ride over. The people who did this were according to John 12:13, "The two great companies in this procession joined in the acclaim, 'Hosanna; Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord: Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest.' Jesus knew the sincerity of those who were thus honoring Him, and He also knew that in a few days a company would be clamoring for His blood.

II. The barren fig tree (vs. 12-14, 20-26). The incident of the fig tree furnishes an object lesson in sincerity in Christian life and in faith, and declares the deity of our Lord by the miracle which He wrought. This was an incident, but it was not an accident that Jesus saw the fig tree, went to it, pronounced a curse upon it, and saw it later as a dead tree. In connection with these steps Jesus preached several sermons. The figs appear as early as the leaves, and in some instances earlier, and the presence of foliage indicated the presence of fruit, but in this case the profession was false. On the second morning after this Jesus and His disciples were passing again over this route and saw that the tree was withered. Peter called the attention of Jesus to this fact, for it was an occasion for wonder. This drew forth from Jesus a discourse upon the subject of faith. The storehouse of divine grace and power is open to those who have faith in God. Jesus declared that there could be no exercise of faith in connection with an unfulfilling spirit.

III. Cleansing the temple (vs. 15-18). They came to Jerusalem (vs. 15-18). On Monday, the day after the triumphal entry, began to cast out—This was Christ's second cleansing of the temple and occurred near the close of His earthly ministry. The first cleansing took place at the beginning of His ministry (John 2:13-17). Then that day and bought in the temple. The place occupied by these traffickers was the outer court, or court of the Gentiles. The Gentiles were thus excluded, since they were not allowed in the temple itself. A market was here established where Jews coming from a distance could purchase animals for sacrifice, incense, oil and whatever else was needed in the temple worship. Moneychangers—Strangers had come from various countries and had brought with them the money of their respective nations. All this had to be changed into the money of the temple, which alone could be accepted in payment of the temple tax, which was a half shekel required of every Jew. The business of the changers of money was lawful, if it had been carried on honestly and in the right place. That sold doves were used for offerings in certain cases, and a market was maintained in the sacred enclosure, and was largely in the hands of the priests, who enriched themselves by this traffic. 16. Not to carry any vessel through the temple.—The people were accustomed to carry burdens through the temple grounds, and Jesus rebuked such profanation.

17. Is it not written. The words are from Isa. 56:7 and Jer. 7:11. Then of these things—Jesus used strong language to express the great evils that were being permitted in the house of the Lord. It was sacrilege to carry on this business, and the priests were so glibly allowing it. Fraud and extortion were being constantly practiced. 18. Scribes—Cryists and sachers of the law. Chief priests.—The high priest, six high priests and heads of the twenty-four courses of priests, might how they might destroy him. The scribes and chief priests had been plotting before this to destroy Jesus, and this storm and powerful rebuke of their ministry spurred them to greater activity in their efforts to get rid of him. They feared him, for they saw that the people were in sympathy with Jesus, and to oppose him openly would be to arouse a vast multitude in His favor. His words and deeds of power and mercy had been held of the people, in spite of the opposition of the leaders of the Jews.

In the evening he went out of the city and returned again to Bethany. IV. Christ's authority (vs. 27-33). 27. Come again to Jerusalem—On Tuesday after having passed the withered fig tree. As he was walking in the temple—Mark gives details which make his description vivid. Elders—They formed apart of the Sanhedrin. 18. Say unto him—These Jewish leaders appear to have been a deputation to wait upon Jesus regarding his cleansing of the temple. These things—Driving of these traffickers out of the temple. Who gave thee this authority—The highest officials in the Jewish system are those who had authority in all matters pertaining to the temple, as well as to the rites of religion, did not conceive that any other person could have a right to interfere with what they controlled. 29. I will also ask of you one question—Jesus did not consider that a direct answer was necessary, and proceeded to silence his opposers by asking them a question which they did not dare to answer. He knew that they were trying to induce him to say something to give them grounds upon which they might condemn him, and hence he avoided committing himself in response to their question. 30. Baptism of John, was it from heaven, or of men—The public work of John the Baptist was finished about two years before this time, but his preaching and mission were fresh in the public mind.

31. They reasoned with themselves—This committee apparently had not expected this turn of affairs and were altogether at a loss to know what to say if it would be a costly admission for them if they should say that John the Baptist was a divinely-commissioned messenger, for they would thus declare it to be their duty to receive his message and act upon it. 32. They feared the people—The selfishness, cowardice and prejudice of these Jewish leaders are shown by their lack of convictions and by their failure to act in accordance with what they said was right. If they believed that John was not God's messenger, they should have taken their position on that conviction, and not have allowed the opinions of the people to move them. They confessed to one another their weakness, but they tried to conceal it from Jesus. Counted John—a prophet—The people were right and were wiser than the priests and the elders. 33. We cannot tell—'We know they desired by any answer they might give, hence they chose to say what would be the least prejudicial to their cause. Neither do I tell you—His public ministry of more than three years, with his sublime teachings and his many miracles, one of which was the raising of Lazarus from the dead, had failed to convince them of his authority, and now he did not think it best to say any more in reply to their question.

QUESTIONS.—Where was Bethany? How did Jesus enter Jerusalem? How was he received? Why did Jesus speak to the fig tree? What was the result? What did he say about faith? What did Jesus find in the temple? What course did Jesus take? What



question did certain Jewish leaders ask Jesus? What was their motive? How did Jesus answer them? PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic—Christ the Lord of our lives. I. Christ's authority exercised. II. Authority questioned. III. Authority vindicated.

I. Christ's authority exercised. The conflict between Jesus and the leaders of the Jewish nation was at its height. At such a crisis Jesus was perfectly conscious of the situation of things. He had wept over the fate of Israel and here He warns them of it. The cursing of the fig tree was both a parable and a prophecy exhibiting Christ as the final Judge of a people who would soon crucify Him. It was a symbolic act, a lesson for the Jews, a correct representation of the hierarchic party in Jerusalem, adorned with pretentious piety, but utterly barren of the real fruit of a holy life or reverence for God's Son. The disciples were amazed at this exercise of power on the part of their Master. He used the fig tree for a parable with which to teach them and warn them against mere profession. There was one among the twelve to whom the curse applied, Judas, from the symbol of "judgment in the house of God," he gave them forceful instruction as to the power of faith and prayer. His teachings were as deep as the fountains of truth. He knew His disciples would be called to undertake difficult works, as hard to flesh and blood as the removing of a mountain. It was not only faith as a general spiritual force of boundless potency and value to which Jesus directed His disciples, but to a faith which believed truth to be stronger than error, righteousness than unrighteousness, good than evil. Jesus knew how impossible it seemed from a human standpoint for a few unlettered men, with no force but their faith in Him, to achieve the mighty task of causing the heathen and Hebrew world to bow to the power of Christianity, yet that was the promise of scripture.

II. Authority questioned. Priestly importance and the spirit of selfishness were potent antagonists to true worship, yet Christ ruled in the midst of His enemies though they would not permit Him to do so undisturbed. At this time the teaching of Jesus was characterized by the assumption of a superiority of knowledge which galled the pride of His questioners. His public entry into Jerusalem as King had aroused their hostility. His cleansing of the temple was an act which they felt to be an attack upon themselves. A formal deputation surrounded Him and sought to silence Him by questioning His authority. They assumed their judicial right to inquire, to silence and condemn, but their inquiry was hostile in its design. Jesus had abundantly authenticated Himself, so their seemingly justifiable act was only a shameful avowal of unbelief. It was high treason in the disguise of strict legality.

III. Authority vindicated. Upon the doctrine of Christ's divinity, depended the truth of His teaching, the perfection of His example and the infinite value of His sacrifice. He exhibited the utter incompetency of His enemies to judge His claim and put them into a dilemma from which there was no escape. By the might of His wisdom He constrained them to pronounce before the people in the temple the sentence of their own degradation, while His authority shone forth in unavowed brightness. T. R. A.

Worms are encouraged by morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, and so persist. Miller's Worm Powders will alter these conditions almost immediately and will sweep the worms away. No destructive parasite can live in contact with this medicine, which is not only a worm destroyer, but a health-giving medicine most beneficial to the young constitution, and as such it has no superior. An optimist is a fellow who can laugh and grow fat when the laugh is on him.

A CONQUERING LANGUAGE. (Chicago Tribune) The great fusing power in the United States has been the English language. It is particularly fitted to bring together the various peoples who have come to the United States and who must be taken into the common stock and help to develop it. Without such a conquering language, the floods of aliens who have come to America might as well have come with the sword. They would have remained segregated in masses in the United States and gradually would have formed separate nations. We had and have a conquering language, and its work has been the most powerful work, if not the only work, which has destroyed the old nationality of the aliens and has made them Americans.

She Understood. It was Billy's duty to keep the wood box filled, which was anything but pleasant for him. "Mamma," said he "somehow, I don't affectionate toward the wood pile."

In Tropical Countries Liver Chill Very Common In Northern latitudes also the liver is a very unruly organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pills act directly upon the liver and stimulate its action to a normal basis. The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headaches disappear and robust health is firmly established. No medicine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c box at all dealers.

Gunfire and Precipitation. A British newspaper points out that the weather in Northern France during and following the heaviest artillery firing of the summer was fine, thus showing that the alleged relation between gun-firing and precipitation does not rest on a foundation of fact. Even the stuporuous roar of the explosion caused by the greatest mining feat in history, the destruction of the Messines, added to the thunder of thousands of guns firing incessantly, failed to produce any rain, according to the newspaper referred to. For weeks the cannonade was maintained at its maximum violence, the roar of the guns reaching London and beyond, without causing rainfall.

A great many people in England believed that the heavy and persistent rains during the summer were caused by the gunfire in France and Belgium. Their belief seems to have been fallacious. Many people in Canada expressed the opinion last summer that the guns in Europe had a bad influence on the weather here. The belief that the concussion of heavy explosions brought rain is old. In times of drought rain-makers have frequently attempted to produce rain in this way.

An American newspaper early in the war printed an article ascribing to the Germans the power of upsetting the British offensives by producing rainstorms at will. The fact is that rain is produced in nature's silent laboratory by a gentle and soundless process of distillation, and not by earth's shaking noises.—Vancouver "Sun."

His Business. Robert Louis Stevenson, who is best known to children through his "Child's Garden of Verse," was always fond of animals, and very kind to them, and one time he made a very neat, little report to a man who was beating his dog. When Stevenson interfered, the man asked, gruffly, "Well, what business is it of yours?" He said, "Your dog," he said, "is my dog's dog." Stevenson declared stoutly, "and I'm here to protect him!" And he did.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

NOTED BATTLES. Probable Results If Outcome Had Been Different. About sixty years ago an English writer, Sir Edward Creasy, published a book which he called "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World." His purpose was to describe these great military events which have had the greatest influence upon human history.

Each battle described, had it resulted differently, would have completely changed the course of civilization, says the World's Work. Had Charles Martel not have won the battle of Tours, for example, the whole of Europe, and at means also North and South America, would very likely have become Mohammedan in religion. "Perhaps the interpretation of the Koran," says Gibbon, describing the consequences of this battle, "would now be taught in the schools of Oxford and her pupils might demonstrate to the English people the truth of the revelation of Mohamet." Ten of Creasy's epochal battles have been fought since the beginning of the Christian era. Four of them represent victories which were won on French soil—the battle of Chalons, A. D. 451; the battle of Tours, 732; Joan of Arc's victory at Orleans, 1429; and the battle of Valmy, in 1792. Another was a great French victory won on English soil—the battle of Hastings, in 1066. Two others the battle of Benheim, in 1704, and the battle of Waterloo in 1815—were great French defeats. It appears, therefore, that of the ten most decisive battles fought in the Christian era, five were great French victories and two were French defeats. No other nation has any such military history as this. This mere record indicates the part which France has played in advancing civilization. So far as Europe is concerned the greatest events in modern history have taken place on French soil. At this time, when the democratic nations have joined hands to deliver France from the cowardly attack which Germany has made upon her, it is well to keep this fact in mind.

LIQUIDS and PASTES KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT 2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES PRESERVE THE LEATHER THE ONLY COMPOUND IN THE WORLD

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Products: Butter, choice, dairy \$0.47 \$0.49; margarine, lb. 0.37; Eggs, new laid, doz. 0.43 0.45; Cheese, lb. 0.20; Do., fancy, lb. 0.24; Maple syrup, half gallon 1.42; Do., gallon 2.50 2.75; Dressed Poultry: Turkey, lb. 0.35 0.40; Fowl, lb. 0.25 0.34; Milk-fed chickens 0.32 0.35; Ducks, lb. 0.25 0.30; Apples, bkt. 0.35 0.60; Do., bbl. 2.50 7.00; Strawberries, box 0.25 0.40; Pineapples, each 0.25 0.35; Vegetables: Asparagus, big bunch 0.08; Do., small 0.10; Do., new, bunch 0.10; Carrots, bag 1.00; Do., peck 0.25; Do., new, bunch 0.10; Onions, each 0.15 0.10; Cabbage, each 0.19 0.20; Lettuce, 2 for 0.20; Potatoes, 5 lb. bag 1.50 1.75; Do., basket 0.40; Do., green, bunch 0.05 0.10; Parsnips, bunch 0.10; Parsnips, bag 0.09 0.10; Do., peck 0.25 0.30; Potatoes, bag 0.29 0.30; Do., Irish, 5 lb. bag 1.25 1.50; Do., new, peck 0.10; Radishes, bunch 0.05 0.05; Sage, bunch 0.05 0.10; Savory, bunch 0.05 0.10; Spinach, peck 0.15 0.15; Turnips, peck 0.15 0.15; Do., bag 0.15 0.15; Tomatoes, lb. 0.15 0.15; Watercress, 6 bunches 0.15; MEATS—WHOLESALE: Beef, forequarters \$17.00 \$19.00; Do., hindquarters 27.00 29.00; Chicanes, choice 25.00 27.00; Do., common 22.00 24.00; Veal, common, cwt. 12.00 14.00; Do., medium 15.00 18.00; Do., prime 22.00 25.00; Heavy hogs, cwt. 19.00 20.00; Shop hogs 25.00 26.00; Abattoir hogs 20.00 21.00; Mutton, cwt. 20.00 22.00; Lamb, cwt. 20.00 22.00; Do., Spring, each 15.00 17.00; Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery: Acacia granulated 100 lbs. \$3.94; St. Lawrence granulated 8.94; Redpath granulated 8.54; Lantic granulated 8.94; Acacia No. 1 yellow 8.64; Atlantic light yellow 8.64; Atlantic dark yellow 8.54; Atlantic No. 1 yellow 8.14; Redpath No. 1 yellow 8.14; St. Lawrence No. 1 yellow 8.44; St. Lawrence golden yellow 8.44; No. 2 yellow, level, No. 3 yellow, 20c below No. 1.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:—Oats—Open, High, Low, Close: May 0.83% 0.83% 0.81% 0.81%; July 0.81% 0.81% 0.79% 0.79%; May 3.71% 3.73 3.70% 3.72; July 3.71% 3.73 3.74% 3.77.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS. Minneapolis, Minn.—Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$1.32 to \$1.32; Oats, No. 3 white, 72 to 73c; Flour unchanged. Bran 33c. DULUTH LINED. Duluth—Lined, \$3.39 to \$3.97; arrive \$3.91; May, \$3.91 bid; July, \$3.97 bid; October, \$3.59 bid.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCKS. Cattle Receipts 6,000. Market firm. Deeves 10.00 17.60; Stockers and feeders 8.30 12.60; Cows and heifers 6.80 14.10; Calves 8.00 14.25; Hogs, receipts 23,000. Market strong. Light 17.50 18.05; Mixed 17.25 18.05; Heavy 16.55 17.90; Pough 16.55 16.85; Pigs 14.00 17.45; Bulk of sales 17.60 17.95; Sheep, receipts 9,000. Market steady. Sheep 12.75 16.75; Lambs, native 15.50 21.00.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCKS. Buffalo, Report.—Cattle receipts 75, low. Receipts 400; steady; 87 to \$15. Hogs, receipts 1,000; strong; heavy \$13.40 to \$15.50; mixed \$13.85 to \$15; yorkers light yorkers any pig \$18 to \$19.10; rough \$15.75 to \$16.60; steers \$12.50 to \$13.25; Sheep and lambs, receipts 300; steady and unchanged.

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SCIATICA or sciatic rheumatism is attended with pain and tenderness along the sciatic nerve in the hips and thighs, and indicates an exhausted condition of the nervous system.

Relief is sometimes obtained by external applications or the use of heat, but at the slightest provocation the distressing pains return and from time to time become more severe as the nervous system becomes more exhausted.

The only way to obtain actual cure is by a reconstruction of the wasted nerve cells, and this is best accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It need not cost you much to restore vigor to the nervous system, but it will take a little patience, particularly at first. After you have used a few boxes and got the building-up process established you will find improvements from day to day which will encourage you to keep up

this treatment until the nervous system is completely restored. Nervous disorders do not right themselves, but naturally, become more acute as the system becomes further exhausted. It is only wise to be warned by sleeplessness, headaches, neuralgic and sciatic pains and to take immediate action to restore the depleted nerves before paralysis, locomotor ataxia or some form of helplessness is developed.

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