

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

CONSERVING THE SABBATH FOR MAN

International Sunday School Lesson for February 12, 1938

Golden Text: "And he said unto them, the Sabbath was made for man."—Mark 2:27.

Lesson Text: Mark 2:23-3:6

The Scribes and the Pharisees apparently followed Jesus everywhere he went, curiosity and the desire to criticize being the motives uppermost in their minds. In our lesson this week, still another cause of offense was found by them in Jesus—his attitude toward the rabbinic sabbath laws.

Walking along a footpath in a grainfield, the disciples, hungry from their accustomed Sabbath fast, plucked the heads of grain (corn) and ate them. According to Jewish custom, it was lawful for them to pull the grain with their hands, but not to cut it with a sickle. However, the law forbade labor on the Sabbath, and the rabbis claimed that plucking the corn was equivalent to reaping, and rubbing the ears in the hands was threshing—thus violating the law against labor on the Sabbath.

When questioned by the Pharisees about this, Jesus answered by reminding them that David had eaten the shew-bread of the temple when he was hungry although it was not lawful for him to do so, and declared that the Sabbath was not an institution to oppress man, but was instituted for his good when he said, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." This saying contains the great principle that the Sabbath is not an end in itself, but, as J. M. E. Ross says, "The Sabbath is a means to an end; the end is man's true welfare, the attainment by man of his true destiny." This day of rest was not to afford man an opportunity for excess, but to rest and relax from the week's toil and perfect himself as the pattern of the great example. By so doing, Jesus did not abolish the Fourth Commandment. He agreed with the Pharisees that it was a day, holy unto God. While they

agreed as to the sanctity of the day, they differed as to what would make the day sacred. How did Jesus himself observe the Sabbath? David James Burrell says: "1. He rested from secular tasks. His carpenter shop was closed. 2. He attended church on the Sabbath. It was his custom to worship in the synagogue. This is the day of devotion, the day for spiritual growth and enjoyment in communion with God. 3. He devoted himself on the Sabbath to charitable work."

Jesus recognized the fact that man and his rights were superior to an institution. Sunday is meant to serve our human needs, but we must remember that man has a great variety of needs and that some of them are more important to his own welfare than others. "What," questions Dr. Erdman, in his Commentary, "is man? Is he only an animal? If so, a day made for him may well be spent wholly in physical exercise, recreation and indulgence. Does he possess a mind, is that his essential faculty. Then his Sabbath should be devoted to mental culture and aesthetic pursuits. Is man an immortal soul, created with the power to fellowship with God? Then a Sabbath is properly spent in securing refreshment for body and mind, but more particularly in seeking and employing the opportunity for spiritual growth, divine communion and enlarging knowledge of things which are eternal."

Shortly after this, Jesus entered a synagogue where a man with a withered hand waited for healing. Even his critics realized that Jesus could cure him, but they watched to see if he would do this on the Sabbath contrary to rabbinical law. Realizing this, Jesus asked the question, "Is it lawful on the Sabbath to do good, or to do harm?" The question was unanswerable and so the Pharisees held their peace. Jesus cured the man and outraged the Pharisees, who left the synagogue and sought out the Herodians, their natural enemies ordinarily, and asked their aid in getting rid of this new teacher, who was threatening to destroy their influence and to turn upside down their teachings.

for each chick in the brooder.

Question: How should fertilizer be applied to the garden soils?

Answer: Any method that places the fertilizer near the plants and at the same time avoids injury from the concentration of fertilizer salts will

give good results. Recent experiments indicate the desirability of placing the fertilizer in narrow bands on each side of the seed. Practically the same results may be obtained by placing the fertilizer in the row provided the application is made a week to ten days before planting and if the fertilizer is mixed thoroughly with the soil. Broadcast applications are desirable when the rows are spaced close enough to require hand cultivation.

Question: What is the best control for lice on my dairy calves?

Answer: There are several standard dip solutions that give satisfactory results, but when using them be sure and follow the directions given on the container. The following solutions have proved very effective: A four percent solution of creolin; Cotton seed oil and kerosene, equal parts; and ground sabadilla seed and flowers of sulphur, equal parts, applied in powder form. A dip should be applied thoroughly in an even, thin layer over the entire body on a warm day. A second treatment should be given within fifteen days.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Elton Jordan, of Center Hill, announce the birth of a son, James Elton, Jr., on February 1st. Mother and son are getting on fine.

Funeral W. H. Boyce Held On Sunday

Funeral services were held for William Henry Boyce Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at his home at Ryland. The Rev. John Byrum, pastor of Ballards Bridge Baptist Church, officiated. Interment was made in the family cemetery near the home.

Active pallbearers were the four sons of the deceased, G. A., Alma, Gordon and Bennie Boyce, Matthew Nelson, and Jim Hendron.

Mr. Boyce died early Saturday morning at his home. He had been in poor health for more than a year, but his condition was not known to have been any worse, and his death was entirely unexpected at the time. Mr. Boyce would have celebrated his 56th birthday had he lived until Tuesday.

The deceased is survived by his widow, Julia Lamb Boyce, and four sons, G. A., Alma, Gordon and Bennie, and two grandchildren, G. A. Boyce, Jr., and Sarah Jane Boyce.

Mr. Boyce was a good citizen and neighbor, and will be missed by the entire community.

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RYLAND

Mrs. Herbert Lane was in Edenton shopping Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. G. A. Boyce and children, and Mrs. Alma Boyce were in Suffolk, Va., Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Jim Hudson returned to her home in Suffolk, Va., Monday after spending several days with her sister, Mrs. N. E. Jordan.

Mrs. Will Copeland and two sons, John Irvin and James, and Mrs. Roy Parks were in Edenton on business Saturday morning.

Mrs. Fannie Larsen, of Norfolk, Va., was the guest of her brother, O. C. Ward, for several days.

G. A. Boyce returned Saturday from a short business trip to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson Davis and Mrs. Harriet Parks attended the funeral of John Lane, in Hertford, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Ward were in Edenton Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Nelson, of Morehead City, spent a few days with Mrs. Nelson's sister, Mrs. W. H. Boyce.

N. C. Ward, of Edenton, dined with Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Ward Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth Eason was in Edenton Saturday afternoon.

Weekly Publishers Meet in Windsor

The February meeting of the Association of Weekly Newspapers of Northeastern North Carolina will meet in Windsor Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock. The editors and publishers will dine at the new Duke of Windsor Hotel with J. C. Green, editor of the Bertie Ledger-Advance, as host.

Treated Cotton Seed Return Big Dividends

Treating cotton seed before planting them was worth \$2,200,000 to North Carolina farmers in 1937, according to Dr. Luther Shaw, extension plant pathologist at State College.

The practice of treating cotton seed with ethyl mercury chloride dust, or two per cent cresosol as it is better known, was little used in this State prior to 1934.

However, Dr. Shaw said, beginning in 1934 there has been a yearly increase in the adoption of this practice among cotton farmers of the State. That year 2,000 acres were planted with treated seed. By 1937 the figure had jumped to 200,000 acres.

"It is anticipated that another in-

crease will be seen this year," Dr. Shaw stated, "since a goal of 600,000 acres has been set. In order to reach this figure, it will be necessary to plant approximately 30 per cent of the cotton acreage with treated seed."

The extension program on cotton seed treatment in North Carolina has now been underway for two years, Dr. Shaw explained. During this period, considerable data and experience on the subject have been accumulated.

A total of 143 result demonstrations scattered throughout the cotton-growing areas have been completed. All of the tests were conducted in essentially the same manner.

Results indicated that the treated seed far outyielded the untreated seed, the difference being 247 pounds of seed cotton per acre in 1936 and 267 pounds per acre in 1937.

Dr. Shaw figured that the average gross returns per acre from seed treatment, which costs only 25 cents, was \$13.05 in 1936 and \$11.57 in 1937.

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Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: At what temperature should the brooder be set for baby chicks?

Answer: The brooder should be regulated for the first week to 98 degrees at the outer edge of the canopy and on a level with the chicks' heads. This temperature should be reduced five degrees each week until the sixth week. Be careful to keep the heat regular and avoid running the brooder at sub-normal temperature as this will result in crowding and make the chicks susceptible to colds. One-half foot of floor space should be allowed

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