

## Garden Work Winter Fun

Now is Time to Plan for Next Year and to Check Over Stored Bulbs

During the winter months the successful gardener will find that there are many tasks that can be done to help next summer's garden. January is about half way between autumn and spring. It is a good time to prepare the ground, turn and till the earth. Armed with a sharp spade or the gardeners who would have best results will give the garden aeration. Sifted and rotted manure will be removed, and the large stones discarded. Some gardeners even go so far as to clean the soil. All those should be removed from the garden. You will observe, however, that there are many stones scattered about the garden. These should be removed from the parent earth and saved. In the spring they can planted in an out-of-the-way spot, developing into blossoming size stones. They will mature in two years, and little care other than thinning.

Great care must be taken of the seeds during periods of unseasonable weather. These bulbs should be placed in a cool place to prevent them from growing. The cold spells cause some parts of the flower to freeze. In the fall the vanguard of seed flowers will arrive. Many flowerbeds are really good, and in a place with gardener's items. Other, really enough, contain pitfalls for the unwary. The colors of your catalogues are usually good, and not at all exaggerated. For instance, will be shown slender stems supporting a large mass of bloom. On especially, derived to animals and birds the winter birds. To removing, a vine bearing long clusters of lavender flowers, hanging in the heights of 50 feet or more instead. No mention is made of the flowers, nor of the types of seeds for planting of the seeds and the soil. Good information, however, thoroughly stated.

On Paper

is the best time in which to improve in the garden, and especially, with all of the plants placed in proper relation and size. After the plant is set it may be quite difficult to move the plants that may be set in and attended to. If you do not keep a record, whether or not there is a loss during the growing months, variety of bloom occurs in the same place, and the entire season may be wasted.

Mr. Henry Ford's Farming Vision

Bats That Fly Late at Night

## Sunday School Lesson

February 3. Lesson V—The Holy Scriptures—Psalm 19: 7-14; 2 Tim. 3: 14-17. Golden Text—Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law.—Psalm 119: 18.

### ANALYSIS

I. THE PRAISE OF THE SCRIPTURES, Psalm 19: 7-14.

II. THE PROFITABLENESS OF SCRIPTURE, 2 Timothy 3: 14-17.

INTRODUCTION—It is difficult for us in this land and age of liberty to realize the privilege which is ours in having an open Bible in our own tongue. The Old Testament was written originally in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek, and for a long time it was a sealed book to the common people. It was only after much a struggle and many a labor that we were able to get the Bible translated into English. We believe that in these two parts of Scripture, which go together, we have a faithful account of the gradual unfolding of the mind and purpose of God. We see how Christ is prefigured in the prophecies more and more clearly till at last he comes as the word of God in the flesh. We should, therefore, learn to prize this book. Augustine said, "Scripture is a long letter sent to us from our heavenly home."

L. THE PRAISE OF THE SCRIPTURES, Psalm 19: 7-14.

Vs. 7-9. The writer of this Psalm had a very small Bible, only the Law, but he is so full of praise of this that he puts us to shame when we remember how greatly enriched our Bible is. There are three features to be noticed in these verses:

1. Each verse speaks of the law under a new name, by which the writer calls attention to the many-sidedness of God's word. We should read Psalm 119 to see this same feature carried still farther. 2. Each verse selects out one particular quality of the law, such as perfection, reliability, righteousness, purity, cleanliness, truthfulness. 3. Each verse points out some result which follows from the study of the law. He imparts restoration, wisdom, joy, clearness of vision, patience, love, nobility, etc.

No mention is made of the flowers, nor of the types of seeds for planting of the seeds and the soil. Good information, however, thoroughly stated.

Vs. 10-13. The result of Bible study is that it drives the mind in upon itself and reveals the real nature of the heart. The dark places now become more manifest, and secret faults begin to show themselves. All of this impels the reader to pray to God for cleansing; and we have in v. 14 the very fine example of a prayer such as a sincere reader of God's word would have to make.

H. THE PROFITABLENESS OF SCRIPTURE, 2 Timothy 3: 14-17.

V. 14. This is one of the Pastoral Epistles, so called because they deal with the different problems which arise in the life of a minister or pastor. Among these duties an important place must be assigned to the right use of the Bible, which is the authority for our knowledge of the way of salvation. It contains a revelation of the mind of God. The true pastor, therefore, must rest his instruction on the book. Paul warns Timothy that he will meet with many kinds of evil, but if he is sure of his scriptural knowledge, there will be no danger of his failure. He reminds Timothy that he has been brought up in this way. Those here referred to are his mother and grandmother, see chap. 1: 5.

V. 15. The Holy Scriptures are the books of the Old Testament, for as yet the New Testament had not been included in the sacred list. The Christians made much use of the Old Testament, and read certain passages in their services. Paul often quotes the Law and the Prophets, and draws many lessons from these scriptures. At a later time the word scripture was applied to the New Testament, and now "scriptures" means our Bible.

The Jews were taught to study the scriptures from an early age. The regulation was that a child should begin to learn the law by heart when five years old. Paul says that those scriptures make men wise unto salvation, by which he may mean that they predict the coming of Christ, and prepare the way for the gospel to be preached. Jesus also had said that the scriptures testified of himself.

Paul is careful to add that it is not the mere reading that saves. The book is not a fetish. It is faith which

is quickened by the reading of the Bible. The scriptures bring us to Christ who saves.

V. 16. These scriptures are here said to be inspired; that is, they are filled with the spirit of God, and become the living oracles of God. See Acts 7: 38. We may compare the words of 2 Peter 1: 21, "Holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Paul is thus certain that the truths of the Old Testament are not mere human wisdom, but they are the expression of the mind and will of God. The church has always accepted this position for the New and Old alike. This passage has been summed up in the following words, "The Holy Scripture teaches the ignorant, convicts the fallen and erring, and trains in righteousness all men."

V. 17. The study of the Bible brings such rich results, that if one has a well-disposed mind he will be so strengthened by these inspired words, that he will be made perfectly fit to undertake all kinds of Christian work.

ANALYSIS

I. THE PRAISE OF THE SCRIPTURES, Psalm 19: 7-14.

II. THE PROFITABLENESS OF SCRIPTURE, 2 Timothy 3: 14-17.

INTRODUCTION—It is difficult for us in this land and age of liberty to realize the privilege which is ours in having an open Bible in our own tongue. The Old Testament was written originally in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek, and for a long time it was a sealed book to the common people. It was only after much a struggle and many a labor that we were able to get the Bible translated into English. We believe that in these two parts of Scripture, which go together, we have a faithful account of the gradual unfolding of the mind and purpose of God. We see how Christ is prefigured in the prophecies more and more clearly till at last he comes as the word of God in the flesh. We should, therefore, learn to prize this book. Augustine said,

"Scripture is a long letter sent to us from our heavenly home."

L. THE PRAISE OF THE SCRIPTURES, Psalm 19: 7-14.

Vs. 7-9. The writer of this Psalm had a very small Bible, only the Law, but he is so full of praise of this that he puts us to shame when we remember how greatly enriched our Bible is. There are three features to be noticed in these verses:

1. Each verse speaks of the law under a new name, by which the writer calls attention to the many-sidedness of God's word. We should read Psalm 119 to see this same feature carried still farther. 2. Each verse selects out one particular quality of the law, such as perfection, reliability, righteousness, purity, cleanliness, truthfulness. 3. Each verse points out some result which follows from the study of the law. He imparts restoration, wisdom, joy, clearness of vision, patience, love, nobility, etc.

No mention is made of the flowers, nor of the types of seeds for planting of the seeds and the soil. Good information, however, thoroughly stated.

H. THE PROFITABLENESS OF SCRIPTURE, 2 Timothy 3: 14-17.

V. 14. This is one of the Pastoral Epistles, so called because they deal with the different problems which arise in the life of a minister or pastor. Among these duties an important place must be assigned to the right use of the Bible, which is the authority for our knowledge of the way of salvation. It contains a revelation of the mind of God. The true pastor, therefore, must rest his instruction on the book.

Paul warns Timothy that he will meet with many kinds of evil, but if he is sure of his scriptural knowledge, there will be no danger of his failure. He reminds

Timothy that he has been brought up in this way. Those here referred to are his mother and grandmother, see chap. 1: 5.

V. 15. The Holy Scriptures are the books of the Old Testament, for as yet the New Testament had not been included in the sacred list. The Christians made much use of the Old Testament, and read certain passages in their services. Paul often quotes the Law and the Prophets, and draws many lessons from these scriptures. At a later time the word scripture was applied to the New Testament, and now "scriptures" means our Bible.

The Jews were taught to study the scriptures from an early age. The regulation was that a child should begin to learn the law by heart when five years old. Paul says that those

scriptures make men wise unto salvation, by which he may mean that they predict the coming of Christ, and prepare the way for the gospel to be preached. Jesus also had said that the scriptures testified of himself.

Paul is careful to add that it is not the mere reading that saves. The book is not a fetish. It is faith which

is quickened by the reading of the Bible. The scriptures bring us to Christ who saves.

V. 16. These scriptures are here said to be inspired; that is, they are filled with the spirit of God, and become the living oracles of God. See Acts 7: 38. We may compare the words of 2 Peter 1: 21, "Holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

Paul is thus certain that the truths of the Old Testament are not mere human wisdom, but they are the expression of the mind and will of God. The church has always accepted this position for the New and Old alike. This passage has been summed up in the following words, "The Holy Scripture teaches the ignorant, convicts the fallen and erring, and trains in righteousness all men."

V. 17. The study of the Bible brings such rich results, that if one has a well-disposed mind he will be so strengthened by these inspired words, that he will be made perfectly fit to undertake all kinds of Christian work.

ANALYSIS

I. THE PRAISE OF THE SCRIPTURES, Psalm 19: 7-14.

II. THE PROFITABLENESS OF SCRIPTURE, 2 Timothy 3: 14-17.

INTRODUCTION—It is difficult for us in this land and age of liberty to realize the privilege which is ours in having an open Bible in our own tongue. The Old Testament was written originally in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek, and for a long time it was a sealed book to the common people. It was only after much a struggle and many a labor that we were able to get the Bible translated into English. We believe that in these two parts of Scripture, which go together, we have a faithful account of the gradual unfolding of the mind and purpose of God. We see how Christ is prefigured in the prophecies more and more clearly till at last he comes as the word of God in the flesh. We should, therefore, learn to prize this book. Augustine said,

"Scripture is a long letter sent to us from our heavenly home."

L. THE PRAISE OF THE SCRIPTURES, Psalm 19: 7-14.

Vs. 7-9. The writer of this Psalm had a very small Bible, only the Law, but he is so full of praise of this that he puts us to shame when we remember how greatly enriched our Bible is. There are three features to be noticed in these verses:

1. Each verse speaks of the law under a new name, by which the writer calls attention to the many-sidedness of God's word. We should read Psalm 119 to see this same feature carried still farther. 2. Each verse selects out one particular quality of the law, such as perfection, reliability, righteousness, purity, cleanliness, truthfulness. 3. Each verse points out some result which follows from the study of the law. He imparts restoration, wisdom, joy, clearness of vision, patience, love, nobility, etc.

No mention is made of the flowers, nor of the types of seeds for planting of the seeds and the soil. Good information, however, thoroughly stated.

H. THE PROFITABLENESS OF SCRIPTURE, 2 Timothy 3: 14-17.

V. 14. This is one of the Pastoral Epistles, so called because they deal with the different problems which arise in the life of a minister or pastor. Among these duties an important place must be assigned to the right use of the Bible, which is the authority for our knowledge of the way of salvation. It contains a revelation of the mind of God. The true pastor, therefore, must rest his instruction on the book.

Paul warns Timothy that he will meet with many kinds of evil, but if he is sure of his scriptural knowledge, there will be no danger of his failure. He reminds

Timothy that he has been brought up in this way. Those here referred to are his mother and grandmother, see chap. 1: 5.

V. 15. The Holy Scriptures are the books of the Old Testament, for as yet the New Testament had not been included in the sacred list. The Christians made much use of the Old Testament, and read certain passages in their services. Paul often quotes the Law and the Prophets, and draws many lessons from these scriptures. At a later time the word scripture was applied to the New Testament, and now "scriptures" means our Bible.

The Jews were taught to study the scriptures from an early age. The regulation was that a child should begin to learn the law by heart when five years old. Paul says that those

scriptures make men wise unto salvation, by which he may mean that they predict the coming of Christ, and prepare the way for the gospel to be preached. Jesus also had said that the scriptures testified of himself.

Paul is careful to add that it is not the mere reading that saves. The book is not a fetish. It is faith which

is quickened by the reading of the Bible. The scriptures bring us to Christ who saves.

V. 16. These scriptures are here said to be inspired; that is, they are filled with the spirit of God, and become the living oracles of God. See Acts 7: 38. We may compare the words of 2 Peter 1: 21, "Holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

Paul is thus certain that the truths of the Old Testament are not mere human wisdom, but they are the expression of the mind and will of God. The church has always accepted this position for the New and Old alike. This passage has been summed up in the following words, "The Holy Scripture teaches the ignorant, convicts the fallen and erring, and trains in righteousness all men."

V. 17. The study of the Bible brings such rich results, that if one has a well-disposed mind he will be so strengthened by these inspired words, that he will be made perfectly fit to undertake all kinds of Christian work.

ANALYSIS

I. THE PRAISE OF THE SCRIPTURES, Psalm 19: 7-14.

II. THE PROFITABLENESS OF SCRIPTURE, 2 Timothy 3: 14-17.

INTRODUCTION—It is difficult for us in this land and age of liberty to realize the privilege which is ours in having an open Bible in our own tongue. The Old Testament was written originally in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek, and for a long time it was a sealed book to the common people. It was only after much a struggle and many a labor that we were able to get the Bible translated into English. We believe that in these two parts of Scripture, which go together, we have a faithful account of the gradual unfolding of the mind and purpose of God. We see how Christ is prefigured in the prophecies more and more clearly till at last he comes as the word of God in the flesh. We should, therefore, learn to prize this book. Augustine said,

"Scripture is a long letter sent to us from our heavenly home."

L. THE PRAISE OF THE SCRIPTURES, Psalm 19: 7-14.

Vs. 7-9. The writer of this Psalm had a very small Bible, only the Law, but he is so full of praise of this that he puts us to shame when we remember how greatly enriched our Bible is. There are three features to be noticed in these verses:

1. Each verse speaks of the law under a new name, by which the writer calls attention to the many-sidedness of God's word. We should read Psalm 119 to see this same feature carried still farther. 2. Each verse selects out one particular quality of the law, such as perfection, reliability, righteousness, purity, cleanliness, truthfulness. 3. Each verse points out some result which follows from the study of the law. He imparts restoration, wisdom, joy, clearness of vision, patience, love, nobility, etc.

No mention is made of the flowers, nor of the types of seeds for planting of the seeds and the soil. Good information, however, thoroughly stated.

H. THE PROFITABLENESS OF SCRIPTURE, 2 Timothy 3: 14-17.

V. 14. This is one of the Pastoral Epistles, so called because they deal with the different problems which arise in the life of a minister or pastor. Among these duties an important place must be assigned to the right use of the Bible, which is the authority for our knowledge of the way of salvation. It contains a revelation of the mind of God. The true pastor, therefore, must rest his instruction on the book.

Paul warns Timothy that he will meet with many kinds of evil, but if he is sure of his scriptural knowledge, there will be no danger of his failure. He reminds

Timothy that he has been brought up in this way. Those here referred to are his mother and grandmother, see chap. 1: 5.

V. 15. The Holy Scriptures are the books of the Old Testament, for as yet the New Testament had not been included in the sacred list. The Christians made much use of the Old Testament, and read certain passages in their services. Paul often quotes the Law and the Prophets, and draws many lessons from these scriptures. At a later time the word scripture was applied to the New Testament, and now "scriptures" means our Bible.

The Jews were taught to study the scriptures from an early age. The regulation was that a child should begin to learn the law by heart when five years old. Paul says that those

scriptures make men wise unto salvation, by which he may mean that they predict the coming of Christ, and prepare the way for the gospel to be preached. Jesus also had said that the scriptures testified of himself.

Paul is careful to add that it is not the mere reading that saves. The book is not a fetish. It is faith which

is quickened by the reading of the Bible. The scriptures bring us to Christ who saves.

V. 16. These scriptures are here said to be inspired; that is, they are filled with the spirit of God, and become the living oracles of God. See Acts 7: 38. We may compare the words of 2 Peter 1: 21, "Holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

Paul is thus certain that the truths of the Old Testament are not mere human wisdom, but they are the expression of the mind and will of God. The church has always accepted this position for the New and Old alike. This passage has been summed up in the following words, "The Holy Scripture teaches the ignorant, convicts the fallen and erring, and trains in righteousness all men."

V. 17. The study of the Bible brings such rich results, that if