

Wood Octavo Series Sacred

MIXED VOICES

No.			Price
201	Hallelujah, Amen ("Judas Maccabaeus")	George Frideric Handel	.15-
202	Beside Thy cradle here I stand	Johann Sebastian Bach	.10
203	Let their celestial concerts unite ("Samson")	George Frideric Handel	.15
204	Hallelujah Chorus ("Mount of Olives")	Ludwig van Beethoven	.12
205	O Lord, increase my faith	Orlando Gibbons	.10
206	Wash me throughly from my wickedness	Samuel Sebastian Wesley	.15
207	Evening Hymn	H. Balfour Gardiner	.15
208	Christus factus est (Jesus once for our salvation)	Felice Anerio	.12
209	Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts	Henry Purcell	.12
210	Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake	Richard Farrant	.10
211	O praise ye the Lord (Psalm 150)	César Franck	.20
212	Break forth, O beauteous heavenly light	Johann Sebastian Bach	.08
236	Hold Thou my hand	C. S. Briggs	.15
237	He leadeth me	Chester Nordman	.15
239	How lovely is Thy dwelling place	Johannes Brahms	.12
240	Awake, thou wintry earth	Johann Sebastian Bach	.12
241	At Thy feet	Johann Sebastian Bach	.15
242	Hosanna to the Son of David	Orlando Gibbons	.15
250	Jesu, joy of man's desiring	Johann Sebastian Bach	.16
253	The Cherubic Hymn	Alexander Gretchaninoff	.15
257	The Lord is my light	Chester Nordman	.15
258	Angel voices ever singing (Cherubim Song, No. 7)	D. S. Bortniansky	.10

THE B. F. WOOD MUSIC CO.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.
LONDON

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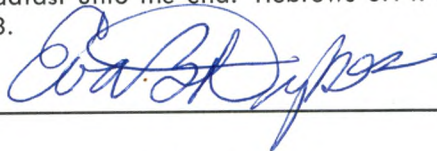
(Fourth Series)

No.			Price
395	Hallelujah Chorus ("Messiah")	<i>George Frideric Handel</i>	.12
401	Hymn of Peace	<i>William Hutchins Callcott</i>	.12
402	Prepare ye the way of the Lord	<i>George M. Garrett</i>	.10
403	Unfold, ye portals ("The Redemption")	<i>Charles Gounod</i>	.12
404	O gladsome Light ("The Golden Legend")	<i>Arthur Sullivan</i>	.10
405	The heavens are telling ("The Creation")	<i>Franz Joseph Haydn</i>	.15
406	God is a Spirit ("The Woman of Samaria")	<i>William Sterndale Bennett</i>	.12
407	The souls of the righteous	<i>T. Tertius Noble</i>	.10
408	O, for a closer walk with God	<i>Myles B. Foster</i>	.15
409	Turn Thy face from my sins	<i>Arthur Sullivan</i>	.10
410	Fierce was the wild billow	<i>T. Tertius Noble</i>	.12
411	O Saviour of the world	<i>John Goss</i>	.10
412	Holy art Thou (Largo from "Xerxes")	<i>George Frideric Handel</i>	.12
414	Prayer of Thanksgiving (Folksong of the Netherlands)	<i>E. Kremser</i>	.12
415	Gloria from the 12th Mass	<i>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart</i>	.15
416	Sanctus and Benedictus From Messe Solennelle (St. Cecilia)	<i>Charles Gounod</i>	.12
417	Send out Thy light	<i>Charles Gounod</i>	.10
418	Jerusalem ("Gallia")	<i>Charles Gounod</i>	.10
419	The earth lay wrapt	<i>L. T. Sheldon</i>	.15
420	Lord, who shall dwell	<i>Christopher Thomas</i>	.15
421	Spirit of God	<i>Chester Nordman</i>	.15
429	Jerusalem	<i>Henry Parker</i>	.12

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under persecution and unusual trials find his message meaningful. Peter has written some of the most tender and encouraging words in Christian literature. He probably wrote this epistle when age had diminished his strength and he had learned a lesson—not of self-reliance, but of confidence in Christ. None can doubt Peter's conversion when they carefully study his first letter. There is directness and force in his writings. Peter's Spirit-inspired thoughts not only fascinate the mind, but bring conviction that man cannot live by "bread alone." The epistle is characterized by a spiritual power, a depth of feeling, and a plainness of speech that tends to elevate and motivate the heart to a deeper spiritual experience with Christ.

"The apostle's words were written for the instruction of believers in every age, and they have a special significance for those who live at the time when 'the end of all things is at hand.' His exhortations and warnings, and his words of faith and courage, are needed by every soul who would maintain his faith 'steadfast unto the end.' Hebrews 3:14."—"The Acts of the Apostles," page 518.



The Blessing of Daily Study

"Every day some portion of time should be appropriated to the study of the lessons, not merely in learning to mechanically repeat the words, while the mind does not comprehend the meaning; but to go to the very foundation, and become familiar with what is brought out in the lesson."—"Counsels on Sabbath School Work," page 53.

My Pledge

As one who greatly desires to improve his knowledge of the Scriptures, I pledge myself to the careful and prayerful study of some portion of my Sabbath School lesson each day of the week.

Bible



A Holy Life in Hard Times

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The first epistle of Peter is the subject of the lessons for this quarter. While it is Peter's letter, it should be noted that Silvanus was his secretary (ch. 5:12) and was probably responsible for the good quality of Greek language in the epistle. However, "it is possible to see in the use of words and expressions a general resemblance of style between the epistle, Peter's sermons, and his personal characteristics."—"SDA Bible Commentary," Vol. 7, p. 547.

It was mainly directed to Gentile Christians in the area of the Roman Empire which is now known as Asia Minor. The message of the letter indicates that the people it was written to have experienced and are expected increasingly to experience, opposition and persecution for their faith.

Some of the social conditions during his time differed widely from those of today. Yet many of the conditions were similar to those of our time. The technical, intellectual, and artistic achievements of the Roman Empire were unrivaled. Her commerce enriched the world. A highway system served as the arteries of trade and culture. The arts of architecture, banking and investment, agriculture, medicine, and sanitary engineering were practiced.

In private life the rich had luxurious homes which often included such features as marble or mosaic floors, columns of alabaster, and walls decorated with brilliant murals and laden with costly stones. Handkerchiefs were in common use, and teeth were brushed with powder or paste. Many homes had bathtubs. A wide range of cosmetics was used by Roman women—perfumes, creams, oils, pastes, soaps, and mascara. Beauty accessories were also available. These included tweezers, scissors, razors, files, pumice stones, brushes, combs, hairnets, and wigs. Leisure-time activities formed an important part of Roman life. People played chesslike board games and frequented clubhouses, art galleries, libraries, reading rooms, and music halls.

Food supplies rivaled those of ours today. They included grains, dairy products, vegetables, fruits, and nuts. The rich ate meat. Pork was a favorite dish. Sausages, in portable ovens, were hawked through the streets.

Against this environmental background Peter cautions the followers of Christ to be careful in their behavior. He urges them to avoid the lusts of the flesh. The wide range of counsel which Peter gave in the first century is applicable to church members today. It is one of the finest and noblest pieces of literature to live a quality Christian life. Those who seek comfort in the midst of trials and sorrows may profit by a careful study of this book. Those