SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson I. July 2, 1916.

Paul at Thessalonica and Berea.—Acts 17: 1-15.

Commentary.—I. The apostle at Thessalonica (vs. 1-9). 1. Had passed through Amphibolis Paul, Silas and Timothy were going westward from Philippi on the Egnatian road, which led toward Rome. It is probable that Luke remained at Philippi, for he speaks of the company in the third person instead of saying we, as he often did. Amphipolis was thirty-three miles from Philippi. The record does not intimate that the apostles preached there or at Apollonia, thirty miles further west on the great highway. They came to Thessalonica—This was thirty-seven miles from Apollonia, hence one hundred miles from Philippi. The city was formerly called Therma and was named Thessalonica after a sister of Alexander the Great. It was a flourishing and important city. It was captured by the Saracens in A. D. 904, by the Crusaders in 1184 and by the Turks in 1430. Its present name is Saloniki, and it has been an important point in two recent wars. It now has many Christians and more Jews among its inhabitants. A synagogue of the Jews—There was a large Jewish population in the city in Paul's time. 2. As his manner was—It was Paul's custom to attend the synagogue service on the Jewish Sabbath, for then he would have an opportunity to reach many Jews. Reasoned with them out of the scriptures—Paul engaged in discussions with the people upon the Old Testament writings. 3. Opening—The verb means to make plain what before had been obscure. Alleging—The old meaning of this word and its meaning here is set forth. Christ must needs have suffered—That the Messiah must suffer and die was clearly set forth by the prophets, and it was as clearly shown that he must rise again from the dead. This Jesus ..... is Christ—With the scriptures as the basis of his argument, Paul made it clear that Jesus was the Messiah. 4. Some of them believed—Some, but not all, received Paul's message as true and believed the gospel. Consorted with Paul and Silas—Became associated with the Christians and probably became real Christians.

5. Jews which believed not—Those whose prejudices kept them from accepting the Messiahship of Jesus. Moved with jealousy (R. V.)—They could not bear to see the multitudes rejecting their beliefs and joining with the apostles and believing in Jesus. Lewd fellows—Vile persons. Of the baser sort—"Of the rabble." (R. V.) Idlers about the market-place. Set all the city on an uproar—The Jews gathered a crowd of these wicked and idle persons, stirred them up by speeches against the apostles and aroused them to such a pitch of opposition that they were ready to mob Paul and his company. Jason—He was the apostles' host, and probably a Jew who had become a Christian. 6. When they found them not—The mob failed to find Paul and his company, as they were not at that time at Jason's house, so they dragged Jason and other Christians before the magistrates and entered a complaint against them. Turned the world upside down—The charge was a true one and was a statement greatly in the apostles' favor. They had not labored in vain. The world was wrong side up, and the Jews and other haters of the truth wished it left that way; but Paul and his fellow workers were in earnest to turn it right side up. 7. Whom Jason had received—They tried to show that Jason should be punished for entertaining the apostles. Contrary to the decrees of Caesar—The Jews preferred to charge them with treason rather than to raise the question of religions. Another king, one Jesus—Although there is no record that Paul spoke of the kingdom of Jesus, it is probable that he spoke of his kingdom, and the Jews perverted his statement so that they might make a charge of treason against the apostles and their sympathizers. 8. Troubled the people—Spread alarm among them at the prospect of an insurrection and made them eager to punish the apostles. Cam. Bib. 9. Taken security of Jason—The magistrates required a pledge or a bond of Jason that he would not violate Caesar's decrees, and it would appear that they attempted to make him responsible for the conduct of the apostles.

II. The Apostles at Berea (vs. 10-15). 10. The brethren—During the stay of the apostles at Thessalonica a Christian church was established. Sent away Paul and Silas—by night—The persecution became so intense that the only safety for Paul and Silas was to leave the city, therefore their friends helped them to escape. Timothy seems to have remained for a while. He probably had not been prominent in the work of preaching the gospel there. Berea—Fifty miles southwest of Thessalonica, where the modern Verria stands. Went into the synagogue of the Jews. To preach the gospel. 11. More noble—The hearts of the Bereans were open to receive the truth. Thy had nobility of character. Searched the scriptures daily—Paul preached the Messiahship of Jesus from the scriptures and his hearers studied the scriptures to see whether the preacher had made the right application of the passages which he quoted. The truth that falls into an open, candid heart is likely to bring forth fruit. 12. Honorable women—Women holding high positions in society.

13. They came thither also—The bitterness of the Jews of Thessalonica toward the Christians is indicated by their going fifty miles to Berea for the purpose of persecuting the apostles. Stirred up the people—The persecuting Jews probably aroused the people by declaring that the apostles were opposing the Roman government, as they had already done at Thessalonica. 14. Sent away Paul—Paul was the chief speaker and hence the fury of the Jews was directed against him. To go as it were to the sea—"To go as far as to the sea,"—R. V. It seems that the immediate purpose was to escape from Berea without any fully formed plans as to the next field of labor. Abode there still—It seems that the stay of Silas and Timothy at Berea was not long. 15. Unto Athens—It is not clear whether the journey to Athens was made by land or sea, but probably by sea, and Athens would naturally be his next stopping place.

Questions. Who accompanied Paul on this journey? Through what cities did they pass? Give distances from Philippi. Where did they remain? What was Paul's custom? Why did he enter the synagogue on the Sabbath day? What was his method of teaching? How were the missionaries received at Thessalonica? Who was Jason? What charge was brought against Paul and Silas? Why did they go by night to Berea? Give an account of the establishing of the church in Berea. To what place did Paul next go?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Prophecy revealed.

I. A stumbling block to the envious.

II. The way of life to honest seekers.

I. A stumbling block to the envious. Paul had a fixed custom and a settled habit in his religious life. The synagogue was repeatedly the scene of his labors. As Christian workers he and Silas patiently and conscientiously proceeded with their mission. The continuity of their devotion and the renewal again and again of their efforts after persecution, proved them loyal to their God-given trust. They did not depend upon human sympathy and could not be silenced by human opposition. Paul took the old Testament as his text-book. He had but one message, and this he endeavored to adapt to his varying audiences. Whether for Jew or Greek, the atonement of Christ was the foundation theme. His plain preaching offended many of his hearers. The propositions that Paul laid down were unpalatable to the Jews and therefore they rejected them. They could not refute him by argument and therefore they stirred up a riot against him. They saw that his teaching and influence were undermining theirs. They covered their envy with the garb of patriotism. Unwittingly they uttered a great truth. They paid the highest possible compliment to the gospel. Paul's unmistakable declaration, This Jesus, whom I preach unto you, is Christ," was like a pointed sword. It was an unwelcome historical identification. The suffering of their Messiah was the part of the Old Testament which the Jews failed to recognize or accept. Within that favored and enlightened nation there were hypocrisy, superficiality, bigotry, unbrotherliness and spiritual delusion. Beyond that circle there were superstition, ignorance, atheism, vice, cruelty—all the abominations of corrupt heathenism. Nothing would be sufficient short of a radical revolution. The force of envy and the servility of a mob met the apostles at Thessalonica. Questionable as was the support for the evidence against them, their accusers succeeded in troubling the multitude and the rulers. To put down Christianity the Jews made use of persons whom they would not have approached otherwise. The Jews saw in Paul's preaching a world-wide attractive force. Amid all the tumult and uproar and opposition the name of Jesus became well fixed in the public memory. When endangered in one place Paul and Silas advanced in all fidelity and zeal to another. Regardless of persecution they gained converts to Christ.

II. The way to honest seekers. Having been scourged at Philippi and almost mobbed at Thessalonica the apostles were just as ready to present their theme in Berea. When Paul and Silas entered the synagogue at Berea, they found themselves in a new atmosphere. Instead of ignoble prejudice they found noble openness of mind. The Bereans showed respect to the commission of the apostles. They were Jews who were not acquainted with any religion except the law of Moses. Equally removed from listless indifference and haughty presumption they were at liberty to listen to the apostle's reasoning and to draw their own conclusions. Their nobility consisted in their reverence for scripture as the test of truth. Paul did not desire his hearers to believe without evidence. He encouraged scripture research. The Bereans did not rashly or impulsively embrace Paul's teaching. They carefully considered it, prepared to accept of reject it, according as it stood the test of examination. They had a right to hear the apostle's reasons in favor of Christianity before they received or rejected it. Their true preparation for the divine blessing depended upon the reading of the scriptures daily with a set purpose, in connection with the apostolic preaching, to follow their guidance. The question for consideration was too grave for delay and too personal to be honestly evaded. With the Old Testament scriptures and the established facts connected with the life, death and resurrection of Christ as Paul could present them, they could see that his message was a matter of prophetic revelation and of answering historical facts. Their inquiries then were concerned with the actual contents of the revelation and the testimony of the witnesses. They took hold of the matter with zeal and thoroughness. They had chosen the honorable course and did the estimable thing. The Jews of Thessalonica rejected the teaching because they refused to examine its evidences. T. R. A.

Blobbs—Did you ever see such diamond rings as that deaf mute wears? Slobbs—Yes, his conversation literally sparkles.

Nervous Prostration

Mrs. Conrad Schmidt, R.R. No. 1, Milverton, Ont., writes: "Two years ago last spring I was run down, had nervous prostration, and was in a terribly nervous condition. I could not sleep or eat, could scarcely count the nights that I passed without sleep, and if I did eat, had sick headaches and vomiting spells. My limbs would swell so badly that it hurt me to walk. I would jump up in bed, awakened by bad dreams. In fact, I was so bad, thought I could not live, and started to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food without much hope.

"It was not long before I began to improve under this treatment, and I can truthfully say it has done me a world of good. It took some time to get the nervous system restored, but I kept right on using the Nerve Food regularly, and gradually gained in health and strength. I have a fine baby boy now. He weighed 12 lbs. at birth, and, though my friends were anxious after the condition I was in, I got over that fine, and now weigh 120 lbs. Before using the Nerve Food I was a mere skeleton."

The original of this testimonial is on file in our offices for your inspection, or you may write to Mrs. Schmidt for confirmation of her cure.

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

FARM AND GARDEN

BUSY JUNE DAYS.

There is much to do during the month of June in planting, weeding, fighting insects, etc. It surely is a busy month for the farmer.

Sweet corn should be planted every ten days to keep up a succession.

The grass and weeds must be kept out of the asparagus bed. The beets must be thinned out, and such plants as celery, cauliflower, cabbage, leeks and broccoli set out. Sow more cucumbers.

Late plantings of fodder corn will often mature a good crop on rich land. Plant stock beets.

As soon as the early crops are gathered the land should be cleaned up, and the space utilized with celery, cabbage, strawberry, cucumber or good second crops. On rich, early land these crops may be sown quite late.

INSECT PESTS ARE HERE.

Insects are getting plenty, requiring much wastefulness and poison. Have a good Bordeaux lead mixture on hand to spray tomatoes and egg-plants shortly after they are set, and repeat in about 10 days to two weeks. The same materials can be used to advantage on melons and squash. If plant lice appear, spray with Black Leaf 40, or boil one pound of tobacco dust or stems in one gallon of water for an hour. Dilute with one or two gallons of water and add one pound of soap to each 50 gallons. Apply the spray to the insects on the underside of the leaves before the leaves curl. This will kill the lice on any truck crops or ornamentals.

For maggots on cabbage and similar crops, use carbolic acid emulsion around the young plants. This is prepared by dissolving one pound of hard soap in one gallon of boiling water. Add one pint of crude carbolic acid and churn or mix to make a smooth emulsion. Dilute one part to 50 parts of water. Apply plenty of this around each plant close to the stem. Abundant fertilizer will also help the plant to withstand the maggot attack. Tobacco dust is proving to be of particular value in preventing the ravages of the cutworm. Sprinkle a little around each hill and little trouble need be expected from the above. The dust is also valuable this year as a fertilizer on account of the 7 per cent. potash it contains.

As soon as the potatoes have reached a six-inch stand or thereabout, the first application of Bordeaux and arsenate of lead should be made. This year it is quite as cheap, with bluestone selling at 30 to 40 cents per pound, to buy Bordeaux lead in paste and prepare as directions call for spray, thereby saving labor.

Second spray to follow in about three weeks with the same mixture for early white potatoes need little other care than thorough cultivation. Thorough cultivation will maintain a two-inch dry soil mulch over the entire patch.

MORE JUNE WORK.

Sow beans for succession. The round-podded, stringless varieties are best.

Melon, squash and pumpkin seed can be sown in the early part of June. These can be protected from the striped beetle by covering with Bordeaux mixture containing arsenate of lead, and also by putting cheesecloth-covered frames over the mills.

All plants set out can be protected from cutworms by wrapping brown paper about the stems before planting. About one inch of the paper should be in the ground and an inch or more above it.

Turnips can be planted for a fall crop.

Thoroughly cultivate the garden to maintain a dust mulch to conserve the soil moisture.

After the June drop, thin out the young fruit on the apple, pear, peach and plum trees.

The currant worm should be destroyed by spraying the bushes with arsenate of lead until the fruit begins to get large, when the plants should be dusted with hellebore.

To prevent mildew on the gooseberries, spray with potassium sulphide, one-half ounce to a gallon of water.

To prevent the spread of the brown rot or monilia rot, spray the peach and plum trees with self-boiled lime-sulphur wash, also with arsenate of lead, to help hold the curculio in check. The flowers, on any branches, which are rotting should be picked off to prevent the spread of brown rot.

To hold in check fungous diseases and insects, such as scab and the codling moth, spray the apple and pear trees with Bordeaux mixture, containing arsenate of lead.

To prevent or hold in check the ravages of anthracnose and rust, spray the brambles with Bordeaux mixture.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Dairying is the system of farming that will maintain the fertility of the farm without the use of high-priced fertilizers. For two reasons, dairying maintains the fertility of the farm. First, because in butter there is almost no plant food of value, and, second, because 90 per cent. of all the grain feeds purchased for the cow, as well as 90 per cent. of all food raised on the farm and fed to the cow, is returned to the farm. With barnyard manure and an occasional crop of clover, the land will remain productive indefinitely. When we stop to think of it, whenever we sell wheat, corn or oats, and get $1, we sell about 90 cents' worth of our farm. When we get $1 for selling butter, we sell less than one-half a cent's worth of soil. The land owner who makes his money selling the soil fertility, and in ten or fifty years leaves his farm worn out, is not a farmer, but a soil robber. He holds the same relation to the soil that a timber thief does to our forests. The tillers of the soil in the future will find their fathers have not been kind to them; that they have inherited barren patches. We should dairy them, because there is present money and future for the farm in it.

The cause and remedy for clover bloat are discussed in Circular 5 of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Red clover blooms contain about 3.6 per cent. of sugar; alfalfa blossoms, 2.08 per cent.; white clover blossoms, 2.4 per cent. After being eaten by stock, this sugar undergoes rapid fermentation, and is converted into carbon dioxide. This causes the bloating. The authors of the bulletin strongly recommend for acute bloating one quart of 1½ per cent. solution of formalin. After this is administered a wooden block should be placed in the animal's mouth, and the animal should be given gentle exercise if it can stand on its feet. Formalin is a trade name for a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde gas in water, and may be obtained at any drug store for about 40 cents a pint. One-half ounce of formalin in one quart of water is a proper solution with which to drench an animal.

The fattening hog should never be overfed, just enough so that everything is eaten before the pig leaves the trough the first time. Young pigs are best kept decidedly hungry. An exception to this case would be where appetites are satisfied with roughage or water.

BEGINNING OF GERM THEORY.

Agostino Bassi, a country doctor in the north of Italy, early in the last century was the starter of the germ theory of disease. At that time a peculiar disease was killing the silkworms bringing ruin to the whole silk country of Italy. Bassi, by the microscope, discovered the germ which is the cause of the disease. The germ later was named Boritis bassiana. Bassi believed and stated that human diseases were also caused by germs. Bassi's work was sneered at and poohpoohed by his fellow men and physicians, and he failed to make a lasting impression, thereby losing great glory for Italia.

Golf Defined.

On the terrace of a country club a group of nongolfers were taking tea.

A male nongolfer said thoughtfully: "Golf might be defined as billiards gone to grass."

"Spleen on the green, I'd call it," said a female nongolfer.

"Or the last flicker in the dying fire of athletics," sneered a young football player.

"The misuse of land and language," suggested a tennis champion.

"No, no; you're all wrong," said a famous angler. "Golf is simply a game wherein the ball lies badly and the player well."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Potatoes, bag..	1 70	1 90
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 30	0 32
Butter, good to choice	0 28	0 30
Spring chickens, dressed, lb	0 50	0 55
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0 22	0 26
Onions, Bermudas, 50 lbs. ..	2 75	3 00
Cabbage, bushel	1 25	1 50
Celery, case	2 50	3 00
Tomatoes, lb.	0 15	0 22
Strawberries	0 14	0 16
Rhubarb doz. bunches	0 20	0 25
Asparagus, 11-qt. bkt.	1 50	2 00
Watermelons	0 50	0 60
Canteloupes, crate	5 00	6 00

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt. ..	$11 00	$12 50
Do., hindquarters, cwt. ..	17 00	18 00
Do., choice sides, cwt. ..	14 00	15 00
Do., common, cwt.	12 50	13 50
Veals, common, cwt.	8 50	10 00
Do., prime	15 00	17 00
Shop hogs	14 00	14 50
Do., heavy	12 00	13 00
Spring lambs	20 00	21 00
Mutton, light	14 00	16 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted as follows:

Lyon's Acme, granulated, 100 lbs.	$8 16
Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs.	8 26
Redpath, granulated, 100 lbs.	8 26
St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs. ..	8 26
St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbs.	8 21
Lantic, brilliant yellow, 100 lbs.	7 86
St. Lawrence, golden yellow, 100 lbs.	7 86
Dark yellow, 100 lbs.	7 66

10-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags.
20-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags.
2 and 5-lb. packages, 30c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	9 50	10 25
Butcher cattle, choice	9 00	9 50
do. do. medium	8 25	8 75
do. do. common	7 75	8 25
Butcher cows, choice	8 00	8 75
do. do. medium	7 25	7 75
do. do. canners	5 00	6 00
do. bulls	6 00	9 00
Feeding steers	8 00	8 50
Stockers, choice	7 50	8 00
do. light	7 00	7 50
Milch cows, choice, each	75 00	100 00
Springers	75 00	100 00
Sheep, ewes	8 00	9 00
Bucks and culls	4 00	7 00
Lambs	10 00	12 00
Hogs, fed and watered	11 75	
Calves	6 00	12 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July				
Oct.	1 07½	1 08	1 07¼	1 07¾
Dec.	1 06 1	1 07⅛	1 06⅛	1 06⅞
Oats—				
July	0 45⅞	0 45⅞	0 45	0 45¼
Oct.	0 41⅛	0 41⅛	0 41⅛	0 41⅜
Flax—				
July	1 56	1 56⅞	1 55⅞	1 56
Oct.	1 59	1 60⅛	1 59	1 59⅝

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—July, $1.08 7-8; September, $1.08 7-8; No. 1 hard, $1.57 7-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.49 3-8 to $1.12 3-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.05 7-8 to $1.09 7-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71 to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38 to 38 1-2c. Flour unchanged; 1st patents, $5.60 to $5.80. Bran, $17.50 to $18.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 2 hard, $1.12 1-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.11 1-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.05 7-8 to $1.08 7-8; No. 3 Northern to arrive, $1.11 1-8; No. 3 Northern on track, $1 5-8 to $1.04 5-8.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Madoc, Ont.—At the regular meeting of the Madoc Cheese Board to-day 535 boxes offered. All sold at 16 1-8c.

Peterboro, Ont.—At the regular meeting of the Madoc Cheese Board held to-day 2,700 boxes were offered. All sold—selections at 16c, balance at 15 15-16c.

Woodstock, Ont.—2,300 boxes offered; 15 1-2c highest bid. No sales.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 3,000.
Market weak.

Native beef cattle	7 70	11 40
Stockers and feeders	5 90	8 70
Cows and heifers	3 90	9 00
Calves	8 50	12 00
Hogs, receipts 20,000.		
Market unsettled	SHROIDD—	
Light	9 45	10 00
Mixed	9 60	10 10
Heavy	9 55	10 10
Rough	9 55	9 70
Pigs	7 75	9 20
Bulk of sales	9 85	10 00
Sheep, receipts 10,000.		
Market strong.		
Wethers	7 10	8 10
Spring	8 25	11 00
Lambs, native	7 65	10 25

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 200; steady.

Veals, receipts 50; active, $4.50 to $12.50.

Hogs, receipts 2,500; active; heavy and mixed $10.40 to $10.45; yorkers $9.75 to $10.10; pigs $9.75; roughs $8.75 to $9; stags $6.50 to $7.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 200, active, unchanged.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Quotations were: Butcher steers, choice, $9 to $9.50; medium $7.75 to $8.75; common to fair $7.25 to $7.50; bulls, choice $7.25 to $8.25; fair to good $6.50 to $7; medium $5.25 to $6.25; common $5; cows, choice $7 to $8.25; fair to good $5.75 to $5.75; canners and cutters $4 to $4.75.

Sheep 7 to 8 cents; lambs, spring 12 cents per pound.

Calves 9 to 10 1-2; medium 7 1-2 to 8.

Hogs, selects $1.25 to $1.50; heavies and sows $9.25 to $9.50.

Receipts: Cattle 200; sheep and lambs 400; hogs 500; calves 9.50.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady.
No. 1 Manitoba—10s.
No. 2 Manitoba—8s. 10d.
No. 3 Manitoba—8s. 5d.
No. 1 red western winter—9s. 7d.
Corn, spot quiet.
American mixed, new—8s. 11d.
Flour, winter patents—47s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4, 15s to £5, 15s.
Hams, short cut 14 to 16 lbs.—88s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—75s. 6d.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—82s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—87s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—86s.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—85s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—81s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—60s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—75s; old—76s.
American, refined—77s. 9d.
American, refined in boxes—75s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—56s.
Colored—94s.
Austrian in London—47s.
Turpentine, spirits—43s.
Resin, Common—23s.
Petroleum, refined—1s. 1 1-4d.
Linseed Oil—41s. 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—45s.

A Child's Prayers.

If the mother would teach her child to pray she must first know how to pray herself. Then if she kneels by her child's bed and in simple words commits her household to the keeping of Him who slumbers not nor sleeps her child will catch something of his mother's spirit and trustfulness and in time, learning to join with the mother in the words as he has already joined with her in the spirit of reverence and repose, will learn to pray. The mother who has no such experience cannot inspire it in her child, but must leave it to be given by some one better equipped than herself.—Lyman Abbot in Outlook.