SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII., March 26, 1916.

The Great Multitude—Review.— Revelation 7. 9-17.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Christ's parting promises. Place: Mount of Olives, east of Jerusalem. Before the ascension of our Lord He promised that the Holy Spirit would come upon the disciples, and he commanded them to continue in the city of Jerusalem until they should receive the promised power. They were to be empowered to witness for Jesus in Jerusalem, in Judea and in every other part of the world.

II. Topic—The bestowment of power. Place: Jerusalem. The disciples of Jesus waited on the Lord in prayer for ten days after the Lord's ascension, when, on the day of Pentecost, the Holy Spirit came in great power and filled every heart. They spoke with other tongues, and all understood what was said, even though many different languages were represented.

III. Topic: Expository preaching. Place: Jerusalem. To the astonished multitude that came to the place where the disciples received the Holy Ghost Peter preached the Messiahship of Jesus, proving from the scriptures that Jesus is the Son of God. He told his hearers plainly that they had crucified Him. He exhorted them to repent and believe the gospel. Many received the word and were baptized. About three thousand souls were saved that day.

IV. Topic—The Christian life. Place: Written at Corinth. The Holy Spirit is engaged in applying the benefits of the atonement to human hearts. He gives illumination and comes in to dwell in hearts that will receive Him. He gives the assurance of salvation. He teaches us how to pray. It is the work of the Holy Spirit to bring conviction, and it is His work to give spiritual life.

V. Topic—The first apostolic miracle. Place: Jerusalem, in the temple. The apostles still observed the Jewish hours of worship. Peter and John went up to the temple to pray and a man who had been lame from his birth asked for money. Peter told him he had no money, but commanded him in the name of Jesus to rise and walk. The man was healed and the people were amazed and crowded about him.

VI. Topic. A test of religions. Place: Jerusalem. The preaching of Peter and John at the temple angered the leaders of the Jews and they had the apostles arrested. Peter made his defense before the Sanhedrin and declared the Messiahship of Jesus. He preached repentance and faith in Jesus, through whom alone they could be saved. The Jewish leaders demanded that the apostles should not preach any more, and released them. The apostles went at once to their own company. They prayed, and the place was shaken where they were and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost.

VII. Topic: Christian unity. Place: Written in Rome. The lesson, taken from the Epistle to the Philippians, urges unity and shows that the way to exaltation is the way of humanity. In teaching humility Paul refers to Jesus as an example. He left the glory that he had with the Father and became a man to suffer and die to redeem the world. He is now infinitely and eternally exalted.

VIII. Topic: Christian fellowship. Place: Jerusalem. Because of the great interest in the salvation of the people in Jerusalem and because of the numbers who were there from distant lands, it became necessary for those who had property to contribute toward the support of the needy. Many sold their possessions and placed the proceeds at the disposal of the apostles. Ananias and Sapphira, his wife, sold a piece of land and brought a part of the money received for it and kept a part for themselves, at the same time they declared they were giving all. For their sin they were both stricken down by the Lord and died.

IX. Topic: Church efficiency promoted. Place: Jerusalem. The care of the poor became too great a task for the apostles, and then with the other Christians in Jerusalem decided to have seven helpers appointed whose duty it should be to care for the needy. Honorable and wise men full of the Holy Ghost were chosen, and the apostles gave their time and energy to the preaching of the word.

X. Topic: An historical crisis. Place: Jerusalem. Stephen was one of the seven helpers to the apostles, but he also preached the gospel. Opposition to him soon arose, and the Jews brought him before the Council. He made his defence there and preached Jesus whom his hearers had slain.

XI. Topic: A spiritual exhortation. Place: Uncertain. Stephen was the first Christian martyr. The apostle, in writing to the Hebrews, gives a long list of persons in the Old Testament times who were able by faith to do great things. Their victories and triumphant death are an encouragement to run with patience the Christian race, looking to Jesus for constant help.

XIII. Topic: Christ revealed. Place: Southwest of Jerusalem toward Gaza. Philip went to Samaria and preached effectively and worked miracles. The Lord sent him southward to meet an Ethiopian to whom he preached Jesus.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The early Christian church.

I.—Under the Holy Spirit's baptism.

II.—Under the process of development

I. Under the Holy Spirit's baptism. In the transition from one dispensation to another the church of God was given marvelous revelations of the divine purpose as it had developed through the ages and should develop under the gracious presence of the Comforter. The passing of Judaism and the establishment of Christianity were foretold in the scriptures and experienced at Pentecost. A legal religion gave place to an inner spiritual life made possible by the presence of Christ and given place to the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. The difference was made plain as the enduement of power rested upon the disciples, enabling them to witness to the things which had been made known to them. The witness of the Holy Spirit became the test of sonship. The united work of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost was manifested in the plan of redemption. Relationship was determined between children of God and servants of Satan by the inner life of the individual. The building up of Christ's kingdom rested with his faithful followers, who were enabled to continue in the things which "he began both to do and teach" through the inspiration and strength of the Holy Spirit. Miracles and testimony drew the lines of demarcation openly between the old system of Judaism and the new spiritual experiences subsequent to Christ's resurrection. The Jewish nation was represented in its rulers as Christianity was in those who had received the baptism of the Spirit. Judaism was certain to fall under the mighty demonstrations which declared for the establishment of Christianity. As the chief rulers failed to see the purpose of God in the plan of redemption, they placed their personal interests in the way of progress and continued their opposition to Christ's followers which they had used to compass his death. They recognized the likeness between Christ and his apostles. They recognized the same difficulty in bringing to naught their teachings the influence. The question of their authority over against the principle of "whether it be right" was the basis of contest. Their prohibitory injunctions in the balance with apostolic convictions soon proved the genuine value of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. This they could not control. They could not dispute its wonderful benefit upon all who gave heed to apostolic teaching. They could not banish spiritual power. They could not prevent God's purpose for His church. They could not secure themselves.

II. Under the process of development. Following the day of Pentecost the whole multitude of believers were so united in Christ that all worldly distinctions were lost. In that clear atmosphere of love the gospel spread with marvelous results. This state of things set forth what life would be if separated from sin and governed only by the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit. There was growth in grace and increase of numbers in the early church. Not all who were joined to the company of believers proved of equal piety. In defence of the true standard of spiritual life the first intrusion of defect was visited by divine chastisement. The community of goods prompted by those who were "filled with the Holy Ghost" was hindered by the intrustion of counterfeit piety. Being purged from that sin the church triumphed manifestly until danger arose by the murmurings of disaffected members of the church. Reflection upon the ministration of the apostles called for a new order of church government. The system of ordained deacons was best suited to restore confidence and unity. Over against the number who were beneath the standard of piety the church produced the first Christian martyr in the person of Stephen who feared not to preach a full gospel to the rulers of his nation. This issued in another disturbance in the young church. Persecution forced a dispersion, but not the withdrawal of the Holy Spirit's presence and support. The promise of extended witnessing began to come to pass. Not only Jerusalem, but surrounding districts caught the message from the scattered disciples.

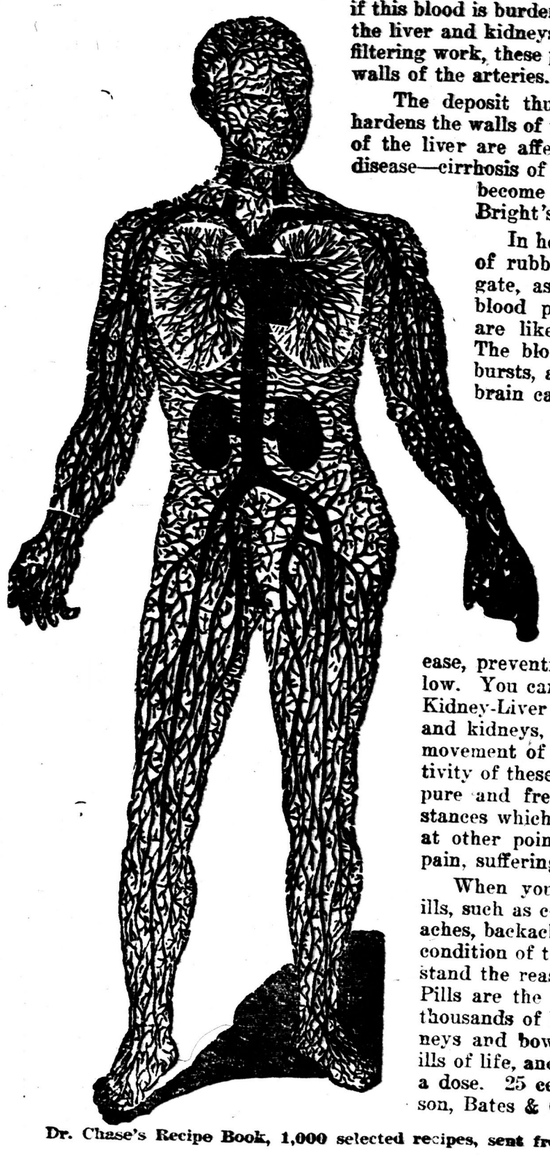
T. R. A.

Hardening of the Arteries

An Interesting Explanation of How This Dreaded Condition is Brought About.

You take out the garden hose in the spring, turn on the water, and if the rubber has got hard and brittle the tubing bursts and water spurts out in all directions.

The arteries of the human body may be likened to small rubber pipes, which go everywhere through the body and carry blood to the hands and feet, as well as to the nerves, muscles and vital organs. They carry all the blood in the human system, and if this blood is burdened with the poisons left over when the liver and kidneys are not properly performing their filtering work, these poisons form a deposit on the inside walls of the arteries.



The deposit thus formed gradually thickens and hardens the walls of the arteries. The tiny blood vessels of the liver are affected, and thence comes that fatal disease—cirrhosis of the liver. The cells of the kidneys become starved for want of blood, and Bright's disease gets its start.

In health the arteries have the elasticity of rubber, and expand, contract or elongate, as required by the demands of the blood pressure. Hardened, the arteries are like so much brittle rubber tubing. The blood pressure comes on, the tubing bursts, and the resulting blood clot on the brain causes apoplexy.

It will be plainly seen that the cause of trouble is in the inefficient condition of the liver and kidneys. When these filtering organs are kept healthy and active, and the bowels regular in the removal of waste matter, there is no chance for such dreadful conditions as hardening of the arteries bring about.

As in all forms of serious disease, prevention is the only wise course to follow. You can positively depend on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to awaken the action of liver and kidneys, and also ensure the regularity of movement of the bowels. It is only by the activity of these organs that the blood can be kept pure and free from uric acid and other substances which form deposits in the arteries and at other points in the human system, causing pain, suffering and serious disease.

When you think of the scores of common ills, such as colds, indigestion, biliousness, headaches, backaches, etc., which arise from a torpid condition of these organs, you will better understand the reason why Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the favorite family medicine in many thousands of homes. By keeping the liver, kidneys and bowels active they cure the common ills of life, and prevent serious disease. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

FOR THE FARMER

A List of Farm Crop Experiments for Year 1916.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1916 they are prepared to distribute into every Township of Ontario material of high quality for experiments with grain, fodder crops, roots, grasses, clovers and alfalfas, as follows:

Grain crops:

1—Tsting two varieties of oats.

2a—Testing O.A.C. No. 21 Barley and Emmer.

2b—Testing two varieties of two-rowed barley.

3—Testing two varieties of hulless barley.

4—Testing two varieties of spring wheat.

5—Testing two varieties of buckwheat.

6—Testing three varieties of field peas.

7—Testing two varieties of spring rye.

8—Testing two varieties of soy, soja, or Japanese beans.

9—Testing seven varieties of husking corn.

Root Crops:

10—Testing three varieties of mangels.

11—Testing two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes.

12—Testing three varieties of Swedish turnips.

13—Testing two varieties of fall turnips.

14—Testing two varieties of carrots.

Forage, Fodder, Silage and Hay Crops:

15—Testing the planting of corn at six distances in the row.

16—Testing three varieties of millet.

17—Testing two varieties of sorghum.

18—Testing grass peas and two varieties of vetches.

19—Testing rape, kale and field cabbage.

20—Testing three varieties of clover.

21—Testing two varieties of alfalfa.

22—Testing four varieties of grasses.

Culinary Crops:

23—Testing three varieties of field beans.

24—Testing two varieties of sweet corn.

Miscellaneous Experiments:

28—Testing two varieties of potatoes.

29—Testing three grain mixtures for grain production.

30—Testing three grain mixtures for fodder production.

Any person in Ontario may choose any one of the experiments for 1916, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received, while the supply lasts. Each applicant should make a second choice, as the material for the experiment selected as first choice might be exhausted before his application is received. All material will be furnished free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment. Each person applying for an experiment should write his name and address very carefully, and should give the name of the county in which he lives. C. A. Zavitz, Director.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, March, 1916.

FARM AND GARDEN

INSECT PESTS IN CANADA.

In the report of the Dominion Entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1914, which has just been published, an account of the activites of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in the matter of controlling insect pests throughout Canada, and all who are interested in this subject will be repaid by this perusal of a record of a year's work. The department now maintains nine field laboratories in different parts of the Dominion, at which investigations on various insect pests are carried on. This line of work constitutes the chief aspect of the work of the branch. A large amount of work is necessitated by the administration of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, involving the inspection and fumigation of plants and trees entering Canada. Perhaps one of the most interesting of the activities of the branch is the work carried on against the brown-tail moth in Eastern Canada, particularly the importation and establishment of the parasites of this insect and the gipsy moth. A map is given showing the places in Canada where the parasites of the brown-tail and gipsy moths have been distributed by the department. Other branches of the work covered by the reports are investigations insects affecting cereals and other field crops, including an account of the notorious army-worm outbreak of 1913; insects affecting fruit crops, as the result of which investigation work of great practical value has ensued; insects affecting forest and shade trees, in which an account of the investigations of Stanley Park, Vancouver, which has been so seriously affected by forest insects is given; insects affecting domestic animals and man and insects affecting garden and greenhouse. The report is a record of marked progress in a branch of the work of the department of Agriculture which not only affects agriculture, but also forestry and public health. Copies of this report may be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and requests for the report may be mailed free. All inquiries regarding insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and no postage is required on such letters.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

Now that the regular factor patron is getting to think more and more about cow testing, preparing in many localities to take weights and samples as soon as the first cow freshens, it would seem opportune for more factory owners to consider this matter seriously. If a larger and better milk and cream supply is wanted, then talk up cow testing, get more patrons interested. If reduced operating expenses are sought, with a view a larger output of better quality, then recommend cow testing to every dairy farmer in the vicinity. For in the ways above indicated, and in very many others, the factory must benefit.

The assistance from the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is just as liberal as in former years. Where a cow testing association is organized and a thoroughly competent person will do the testing of milk samples from individual cows once a month, supplies of preservative tablets and sulphuric acid will be sent free of charge together with the necessary blank forms; beyond this, a payment of five cents per sample tested will be made. Factory owners, cheese and butter makers will do well to note these facts and act promptly.

A SKIM MILK VARIETY.

Most of our dairy farmers are well accustomed to hear of milk "testing" so much, either high or low, understanding thereby that it contains a certain percentage of fat. What is not quite so clear to the majority is the fact that milk varies considerably in its test, or content of fat, from day to day, even from one milking to another on the same day, and from month to month. This applies to mixed-herd milk and more particularly to milk from single cows.

Thus, if milk is valued according to its fat content, it is evidently of extreme importance to every dairy farmer to know what the milk does test; further, he needs to know, whether selling cream or pooling milk, if Spot's milk tests 2.5 or 4.8; if Blossom's milk tests 3.1 or 5.2 per cent. of fat. In one herd where six samples of milk from each cow were tested each month, it was found that three cows averaged only 1.8, 2.3 and 2.7 per cent. of fat for the whole year. Do your cows give real milk or only a skim milk variety? You need quality as well as quantity. Are you getting both? Cow testing is necessary for your peace of mind.

FEEDING THE CALVES.

Every day that [illegible] day's maintenance [illegible] shows no gain is a day's time and a lost. Neither pays. If the plans of the owner determine that the calf is to be kept for breeding purposes, then the better the early growth and development are, the better will be the result. If the calf is to be fed and finished for beef, then the cheapest gains that can be made are those that call for the fewest days of maintenance between the time of its birth and it sale as a finished beef. In the latter case liberal feeding all the way along will pay the best. If the calf is to be kept for breeding it will pay better to feed liberally and upon the right foods than it ever will to starve the animal so that it cannot make a natural growth.

Silage and alfalfa or clover make a good maintenance ration for the calf designed to become a grown animal. If the calf is intended for beef, it will pay to add to this ration some roots and a little bit of grain and oil meal. If the calf is so well favored that it may be forced upon the market in June, then it will usually pay to do this. After this the next best market times begin in September. After this there are the Thanksgiving and the Christmas markets to fit for. Young animals, according to their age, may be fed with an eye upon each of these coming periods of brisk demand for choice goods. But always the young animal should be kept growing.

NOTES.

A collie dog is almost a necessity on a farm, but put him under good control. Do not let him form the foolish, annoying habit of barking and around a team every times it moves a hoof or chasing passing vehicles. A man who cannot train a dog to obedience has no business [illegible]

Good roads are expensive, but they are less expensive than bad roads. We pay far more for the latter in lost time, horseflesh, wear of vehicles, depressed land values and social disadvantages than we would have to pay for the former in cash. Which shall it be?

Cattle and horses need exercise, but they are not particularly benefited by being out when the weather is bad. If you have a good, warm barn for them in stormy weather, you will find they will do much better than to be turned out to exercise on the bad days.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 5,000.
Market easy.

Native beef cattle	7 60	9 95
Stockers and feeders	5 90	8 20
Cows and heifers	3 80	8 75
Calves	8 25	11 00
Hogs, receipts 22,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	3 30	9 80
Mixed	9 40	9 [illegible]
Heavy	9 35	9 80
Rough	9 30	9 [illegible]
Pigs	7 90	9 00
Bulk of sales	9 60	9 80
Sheep, receipts 10,000.		
Market steady.		
Wethers	8 25	8 90
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

A [illegible] his [illegible]

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMER'S MARKET.

Apples, bbl.	3 00	5 00
Potatoes, bag	1 90	2 10
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 34	0 35
Butter, good to choice	0 32	0 37
Chickens, lb.	0 23	0 25
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0 19	0 21
Ducks, lb.	0 20	0 22
Geese, lb.	0 18	0 20
Turkeys, lb.	0 27	0 30

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$10 50	$12 00
Do., hindquarters	12 50	14 00
Do., choice sides, cwt	11 00	12 00
Do., common, cwt.	9 00	10 00
Veals, common, cwt.	8 00	10 00
Do., prime	14 00	15 50
Shop hogs	13 00	14 00
Do., heavy	11 00	11 50
Spring lambs	20 00	22 00
Mutton, light	13 00	14 00

SUGAR MARKET.

All grades of sugar advanced fifteen cents per hundredweight in Ontario. The change was effective at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. This is the fifth advance within a month, aggregating sixty cents.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery:

Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	7.31
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	7.41
Redpath gronulated	100 lbs.	7.41
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	7.41
Dominion granulated	100 lbs.	7.31
St. Lawrence Beaver	100 lbs.	7.36
Blue Star	100 lbs.	7.36
Lantic brilliant yellow	100 lbs.	7.01
St. Lawrence golden yel.	100 lbs.	7.01
Redpath yellow	100 lbs.	7.01
Acadia yellow	100 lbs.	7.01
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	6.76
20-lb bags 10c over granulated		bags
10-lb bags 15c over granulated		bags
2 and 5-lb. pckgs. 30c over gran.		bags

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	7 75	8 00
Butcher cattle, choice	7 50	7 75
do. do. medium	7 25	7 50
do. do. common	6 75	7 25
Butcher cows, choice	6 50	6 75
do. do. medium	6 00	6 50
do. do. canners	4 00	4 50
do. bulls	5 00	7 00
Feeding steers	6 50	6 75
Stockers, choice	6 25	6 50
do. light	5 75	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	60 00	90 00
Springers	60 00	90 00
Sheep, ewes	8 50	9 00
Bucks and culls	6 00	8 00
Lambs	11 50	13 00
Hogs, fed and watered	10 00	10 15
Calves	7 00	12 00

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

Beefhides—City butcher hides, green, flat, 18 1-2c per lb; country hides, green, 16c per lb; flat, cured, 17 to 17 1-2c; part cured, 16 1-2 to 17c per lb.

Calfskins—City skins, green, flat, 18c per lb; country cured, 20 to 21c per lb; part cured, 18 to 19c per lb; deacons or bob calf, according to condition and take off, $1.10 to $1.50 each.

Horsehides—City take off, $5 to $5.50; country take off, No. 1 $4.75 to $5.50, No. 2 $3.70 to $4.50.

Sheepskins—City sheepskins, $2 to $3; country sheepskins, 85c to $3.

Tallow—City rendered, solid, in barrels, 8c; country stock, solid, in barrels, No. 1 7 1-2c, No. 2 6 1-2 to 7c. Cake, No. 1 8 to 8 1-4c, No. 2 7 to 7 1-2c.

Horse hair—Farmer pedlar stock, 37 to 40c per lb.

Wool—Washed fleece wool, as to quality, 45 to 47c per lb; washed rejections (burry, cotted, chaffy, etc.), 35 to 37c; unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, 31 to 35c; northwestern unwashed, according to quality, 22 to 33c.—Hallam's Weekly Market Report.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1 08	1 10¾	1 08	1 10¾
July	1 09	1 11¼	1 09	1 11¼
Oats—				
May	0 42⅞	0 43½	0 42⅞	0 43⅜
July	0 43	0 43¾	0 43	0 43⅝
Flax—				
May	2 05¼	2 08½	2 05¼	2 08¼
July	2 08½	2 10¼	2 08¼	2 10¼

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, $1.12 5-8; July, $1.12 1-2. No. 1 hard, $1.17 5-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.13 1-8 to $1.15 5-8; No. 2 northern, $1.03 5-8 to $1.12 5-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75c to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42 1-2c to 42 3-4c. Flour unchanged; shipments, 69,915 bbls. Bran, $18 to $18.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.14 5-8; No. 1 northern, $1.12 1-8 to $1.14 5-8; No. 2 northern, $1.07 5-8 to $1.11 5-8.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—There was a steady demand for the fair selection of 8,170 bales offered at the wool auction sales to-day. Russian buyers paid 3s 1d for New South Wales secured. The sales will be concluded to-morrow.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Despatch—Cattle receipts 100, active and steady.

Veals, receipts 100, active and steady; $4.00 to $12.50.

Hogs, receipts 1,600 head; slow; heavy $10.30 to $10.35; mixed $10.25 to $10.30; yorkers $9.50 to $10.30; pigs $9.00 to $9.25; roughs $9.25 to $9.45; stags $6.50 to $7.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,600 head; active; prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot weak.
No. 1 Manitoba—13s, 9d.
No. 2 hard winter gulf—12s, 5 1-2d.
No. 2 red western winter—12s, 8d.
Corn, spot quiet.
American mixed, new—10s, 9d.
Flour, winter patents—47s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4, 15s; to £5, 15s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—80s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—73s, 6d.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—71s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—88s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—85s.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—82s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—68s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—78s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—63s; old—64s.
American, refined—65s, 9d.
Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—64s, 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—101s.
Colored—103s.
Australian in London—50s, 9d.
Turpeutine, spirits—50s.
Resin, common—28s.
Petroleum, refined—10 1-4d.
Linseed Oil—47s.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—48s.