

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII. August 13, 1918. Working in the Church—Acts 2: 41-47; 4: 12-35; 6: 2-4.

**COMMENTARY.**—I. Christian Worship (vs. 41-47). 41. received his word. Peter preached to the people who were drawn together by the outpouring of the Spirit on the believers in Jesus at Pentecost, and they not only heard the word, but believed and obeyed it. They were baptized. They were baptized in Christ and as a testimony of their faith in Christ. They were added unto them. To the one hundred twenty believers in Jesus who had been waiting for ten days expecting the coming of the Holy Spirit there were added in one day three thousand more, as a result of the gift of the Holy Ghost in his fullness to the world. 42. continued steadfastly. The faith of the converts was active and they came at once into fellowship with the apostles in doctrine and worship. In breaking of bread. The breaking of bread was probably the love-feast which the early Christians celebrated, and it may have been connected with the Lord's Supper. 43. fear came upon every soul. The Lord's presence was so manifest and there were such miracles wrought through the apostles that the mockers were silenced. They were awed even if they were not converted. 44. had all things common. There were large numbers of pilgrims in Jerusalem who were remaining because of the outpouring of the Spirit, and as there was need that they should be provided for, those who had provisions shared with the rest, and thus all were supplied. 45. sold their possessions. . . and parted them. The spirit of liberality led those who had property to sell it and use the proceeds to provide for those who were in need. 46. in the temple. Religious services were held in the temple, but were not confined to that place. The Christians met in private houses also for worship. The apostles' preaching? Why were the seven helpers appointed? What were to be their qualifications?

**PRACTICAL SURVEY.**  
Topic.—The church; its claims and how we may meet them.  
I. The church.  
II. Its claims.  
III. How we may meet them.  
1. The church. The Christian church is of divine origin, and continues by divine authority. It is a world-wide mission to "all people." In its true sense it is a spiritual organism; a body of Christ's adherents bound together for fellowship, testimony, and labor for his cause. It has a visible organization for the expression of its faith, and the accomplishment of its purposes. It represents God's kingdom in the world, and is the chosen agency for its advancement. It is the legitimate successor and consummation of the ceremonial dispensation, fulfilling its types and transforming its "shadows" into substance. Unto it as unto Israel of old are "committed the oracles of God." It is the custodian of revealed truth. It is the holy task of the Christian Church to preserve the sacred heritage and to witness of the truth, through which it is to gather men of all nations into the kingdom which achieves its final and universal conquest by Christ's return in glory. Its experience has been, and will be, a mingling of suffering and success.

II. Its claims. The force of these must depend upon two things: authority and excellence. As a divine institution the claims of the church have authority. The excellence of its principles and purposes render it worthy of support. Its claims are inclusive, embracing possessions, character and service. The world mission and varied activities of the church create great demands, and impose obligations on every Christian for a material response. The ceremonial dispensation demanded the title of believers in both (Mk. 16: 16-17). The enlarged privileges and enriched experiences of a spiritual dispensation cannot require less. The great need is a spirit of Christian consecration. The millions squandered for ornament and appetite would fill the missionary coffers, and forward every enterprise of the Master's kingdom. 1. The end of all gospel agencies and efforts is character. The character of the individual determines the character of the church. The average experience fixes the moral tone of the body. Christ is the fruit of the "like him" is the fruit of the gospel. The church rightly demands the best type of Christian experience and life of every member. 2. Service. The varied activities of the church afford place and scope for every grade of responsible endowment.

III. Lay helpers (vs. 2-4). 2. Then—When information was received. The twelve—the twelve apostles—were the basis of the incomplete organization and took the lead in making the necessary arrangements for the care of the needy. Called the multitude of the disciples—all the converts—were in consultation over the steps to be taken. It is not reason—the apostles had been commissioned and empowered to preach the gospel, and that was their first business. Under the arrangement then existing they would be obliged to spend some of their time in looking after the temporal affairs of the community. Leave the word of God—Neglect preaching of the word. Serve tables—This may mean either a money table or a table where food was dispensed. The apostles had to receive the money brought them by the benevolent and must dispense it for the benefit of the poor. It was not reasonable that all this should fall upon the apostles. 3.—Look ye out among you seven men—Although we do not read here that the Lord directly commanded this course to be taken, yet it is evident that he was leading the church to adopt such a measure. There were in this Christ-

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED WOOLLEN MILL HELP.** We have several vacancies for experienced and inexperienced hands, in various Departments in our mill. Will be pleased to furnish full information. Write us for particulars. Several positions open with opportunity of advancement. The Slangley Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

ian community those who were fitted for the work in hand. Seven men would be enough for this service. Those who were to be thus employed must have some special important qualifications. Of honest report. They must have a good reputation to command the confidence of the church, both those who contributed funds and those who received aid. Full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom. The high qualifications of the deacons implied that even they were not to be limited to a mere manual service. To feed the poor and tend the sick in a Christian way require service to the soul as well as the body. In point of fact we find that of two of the seven preachers was largely the providential duty. Whedon. Whom we may appoint. The multitudes of the disciples were to make the selection and the apostles were to set them apart for their work. 4. To prayer and the ministry of the word. The apostles would not only have all their time for this spiritual service, but without these taxing temporal affairs their minds and hearts would be better fitted to do effective work in preaching the word. The demands made upon them by the spiritual needs and desires of the inhabitants of Jerusalem and the throngs that were there from distant places, would tax their time and strength, but it was a satisfaction to them to preach to those who were eager to hear about the Christ whose resurrection they were proclaiming and who was willing to save.

Questions.—Whose preaching had moved the people so that many were converted? Why was this preaching especially effective? How was the Christian fellowship of the converts manifested? Who were added to the church? How did the Christians show their liberality? What was the substance of the apostles' preaching? Why were the seven helpers appointed? What were to be their qualifications?

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**The Pill That Leads Them All.** Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take are the most acceptable of preparations. But the most effective pills are those that are popular. As Farmley's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must fully meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no surer medicine to be had anywhere.

# FARM GARDEN

## LABOR SHORT CUTS FOR THE FARMER

Cultivation of crops occupies the first great call for farm labor. Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station has made careful study of the capacity of various sized farm machines on a number of New York farms. Cornell investigations reveal the following facts:  
**Corn Cultivation.**  
A one-horse corn cultivator covered 4.4 acres per day.  
The same man labor was required for both. In a week a hired man would cover 25 acres of corn with a one-horse machine and almost 40 acres with a two-horse machine.

The cultivation of potatoes, pumpkins, etc., is approximately the same as that of corn, hence the same figures should apply closely to the potato crop.  
Mowing follows close on the heels of corn cultivation and the handling of the hay crop bids fair to present a large problem this year. Cornell found that:  
A mower with 4 1/2 ft. knife cut 8.3 acres per day.  
A mower with 5 ft. knife cut 9 acres per day.  
A mower with 6 ft. knife cut 10.2 acres per day.

In each case the machine was drawn by two horses. The importance of the difference is seen when estimating a week's work. The 4 1/2 ft. cut covers a little over 49 acres. The 6 ft. cut covers 61 acres.

Wheat, barley and early oat harvest, come crowding along and the matter of cutting the crop just at the right time is of great importance. In this connection the capacity of the binder is a point of interest.  
2 horses drawing 5 ft. binder cut 7.6 acres per day.  
2 horses drawing 6 ft. binder cut 9.2 acres per day.  
3 horses drawing 6 ft. binder cut 10.4 acres per day.

The extra horse is greatly to be desired, since if the crop is medium heavy it is impossible to keep up the speed with the average team.  
—Henry G. Bell, B.S.A.

## CUCUMBER MOSAIC

The attention of cucumber growers is directed to a disease that seriously affects the field of this plant, by the pathological service of the Dominion Experimental Farms. This maintains field stations in several districts so chosen as to afford facilities for the observation of particular crops, and for experimental work in combating their special diseases. The Mosaic disease of cucumbers is not well-known in Ontario gardens, but of late it has begun to appear more frequently, and growers should be on the watch for it. Recent investigations indicate that there are three types of kinds of Mosaic to be met with on cucumbers, of which one is very damaging. This is the White Pickle Mosaic, which greatly dwarfs the plants, and causes the fruit to grow in a lumpy misshapen condition. The distortion in the fruit is due to irregular growth. Certain areas become sickly, assume a light yellow or nearly white colour, and grow very poorly. The remainder of the surface is normal, retains its dark green colour, and grows much faster, thus producing distorted leaves or lumpy fruit.

In the other two types the leaves are the parts most affected. In one of these types the leaves are mottled with lighter, yellowish green areas; the plant is weakened and dwarfed, thus reducing the yield. The Mottled Leaf Mosaic is not so damaging as the White Pickle type. This type is known as the Speckled Leaf Mosaic, and while the leaves become spotted with sickly areas, as the name indicates, this form of the disease is not considered to be very damaging.

Like other Mosaic diseases, these cucumber troubles are transmissible from one plant to another, though they are apparently not due to any fungus or bacterial parasite. If the juice of a diseased plant be injected into a healthy plant, the disease will be produced, and in the field, trans-

fer of this kind is thought to be brought about by means of sucking insects.

It has been found that the common wild cucumber (Echinocystis) also suffers from this trouble, and that insects will carry it from these wild plants to the cultivated crop in spring. It is not thought to be carried to any considerable extent in the seed.

In view of the transmissible nature of the disease, it is advisable to destroy affected plants and to burn up the dead vines in the fall.

## NOTES

The principal diseases of the grape are powdery mildew and black rot, both of which can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

The development of a cow, so far as the milking qualities are concerned, depends largely upon the person who has charge of her during the time she is being turned out. A heifer to a cow. Some milkers will not only develop all there is in a cow, but will ruin the heifer for all time afterward. While another will give such treatment as will readily develop all there is in her.

To spoil a good cow quickly, neglect milking her at regular hours and avoid stripping her clean at each milking.

Select the sow that is deep through the side with large heart girth, finely and properly developed hind quarters that parturition may be accomplished without injury to the mother. No sows that have proved herself a good breeder and suckler should be disposed of to make room for young and untired sows so long as she raises large litters of good pigs.

One of the benefits of raising good stock is that it makes a man hustle to raise more feed to keep more stock. Pure bred livestock develop the farmer and his farm at the same time.

Anything that disturbs or excites a cow just before milking time will have a bad effect on the quantity and quality of the milk. The cow's temper and that of her milker should be serene.

**Reduced by Asthma.**—The constant strain of asthma brings the patient to a dreadful state of hopeless exhaustion. Early use should be made of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which more than any other acts quickly and surely on the air passages and brings blessed relief and comfort. No home where asthma is present in the least degree should be without this great remedy.

## PRAY FOR ME

If thou shouldst never see my face again,  
Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer  
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice  
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.  
For what are men better than sheep or goats  
That nourish a blind life within the brain,  
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer  
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?  
For so the whole round earth is every way  
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.  
—Tennyson.

## HE SHALL STRENGTHEN THY HEART

Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might he increaseth strength.—Psalms 135: 4.

There are, thank goodness, not wanting signs that our churches have begun to wake up to the fact that they have not yet by any means arrived at the time when they can say that they are perfect in their knowledge either of humanity or Christianity.

They are finding out that they are as much in need of learning the lessons of modern life as any other branches of the social or national edifice; and the utterances of many of the leaders of thought in the various denominations make it clear that they are alive to the necessities of the times, and are anxious to tackle the new problems that face them in all directions.

They are beginning to appreciate the need for broader interchange of views among themselves, and to realize that the time is going by, or has already gone, for what we might term worshipping in watertight compartments.

The Church of Christ is being recognized as not composed of one sect, but as being made up of the company of those whose bond of union is the same—the love of God, the love of man, and the love of truth. The lesson of how to come to a full agreement among those who are praying and working for a unity of Christians will not doubt not prove easy, and it may take years before it is fully learnt, but that it will eventually be learnt there is little doubt.

Meanwhile we can all go on with our lessons, learning here a little and there a little, and keeping in view the one great aim of all Christians—"the world for Christ."

righteousness.—There has been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible ones is as a storm against the wall.

The trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing.—Cast not away therefore your confidence, which hath great recompense of reward. For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise.

## STILL LEARNING LESSONS.

The longer we live the more we find out that we have never come to an end of learning; that is an accomplishment that is never ended until we have finished our course on earth, and then, in the opinion of many people, our course of education, like that of a continuation school, is carried on in our next stage of existence beyond the grave.

How many of us, like myself, I wonder, studied Euclid, for months before it dawned upon us what the real study and work out of a problem meant?

How many of us failed to understand why, when the letters on the diagram were changed, learning a problem by heart was useless unless one grasped the real meaning of the exercise.

I remember as a small boy, with a badly-prepared lesson, being roasted by a master who soon discovered my lack of diligence at prep. Question after question he fired at me, until step by step I slid lower and lower towards the bottom of the class.

One example alone remained in my mind. It was an English grammar lesson—and it ran: "The more one learns, the more remains to be learnt." By some extraordinary luck, no boy above me in the class appeared to have remembered it, and so the question passed along to me. Half expecting me to pass it, the master's eyes travelled along towards the next boy. Here was my opportunity, and I burst out with—"The more you learn the more you may learn!"

Unfortunately for me, the master read into my version an insulting insinuation, and I found myself when the rest of the class were enjoying themselves at cricket detained by the unenviable task of writing out a hundred times "The more one learns the more remains to be learnt."

Probably my readers will agree that I deserved it, although some kindly critics might try to soothe the sting of the punishment by pointing out that after all there was not much real difference in the sentiments—but there was just that difference that the master understood, and undoubtedly I was properly punished. Personally I am of opinion that he was quite right, for I have never forgotten the lesson since; and the older I grow the more I appreciate the truth of the sentiment.

Every day and every year brings fresh problems to test us, and never can the wisest amongst us close his books of the study of life deliberately and say, "I know it all."

"Art is long, but life is short," and those who aim high are well aware of the truth of the aphorism. "We are one of us infallible, and not even the youngest of us," was the sarcastic saying of a notable philosopher; and as the progress of our life's education goes on so we perceive the truth of the sentiment. As individuals we learn from our failures, as communities or nations we do the same, although in the latter case we may fairly say that some of our lessons take a long time in the learning.

This awful war is forcing upon us daily proofs of the fact that we have still much to learn in every phase of offensive and defensive.

We are learning a lot as we go on, and with knowledge added to pluck and endurance the faith begins to grow of a good cause we are battling onwards undismayed. The nation is learning hard lessons; some of them are so strenuous as almost to make people wonder whether there is an over-ruling Power controlling human destinies or not. Time will prove, as time has a habit of doing, that God moves in a mysterious way. His wonders to perform," and although few of us can say now in full confidence, "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world," still we live in earnest hope that before long it will be possible for us to repeat Robert Browning's trustful words with an understanding of the lesson they were meant to convey.

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Meanwhile we can all go on with our lessons, learning here a little and there a little, and keeping in view the one great aim of all Christians—"the world for Christ."

Many a man gets into trouble with his eyes open and then can't find the way out.

It's good plan to be prepared for an emergency, and then 10 chances to one it won't turn up.

# MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS

### FARMERS' MARKET

Dairy produce	0.05	0.05
Butter, cream	0.05	0.05
Eggs, country	0.05	0.05
Maple, new, bushel	0.05	0.05
Cucumbers, lb.	0.05	0.05
Do., fancy, lb.	0.05	0.05
Drummed poultry	0.05	0.05
Turkeys, lb.	0.05	0.05
Fowl, lb.	0.05	0.05
Spring chickens	0.05	0.05
Stewards, lb.	0.05	0.05
Beckings, lb.	0.05	0.05
Fruit	0.05	0.05
Apples, basket	0.75	1.00
Muskrat, basket	1.50	2.00
Do., box	2.00	2.50
Gooseberries, basket	1.00	1.50
Do., box	2.00	2.50
Currents, black, basket	1.00	1.50
Do., box	2.00	2.50
Do., red, basket	1.00	1.50
Do., box	2.00	2.50
Raspberries, box	0.25	0.30
Cherries, sour, basket	1.50	2.00
Vegetables	0.05	0.05
Beans, dried, measure	0.10	0.10
Meats, new, lb.	0.05	0.05
Carrots, new, lb.	0.05	0.05
Turnips, new, lb.	0.05	0.05
Challenger, each	0.05	0.05
Qualitative, each	0.05	0.05
Every head	0.05	0.05
Lettuce, head, bunch	0.05	0.05
Onions, Bermuda, bunch	0.05	0.05
Do., green, bunch	0.05	0.05
Fansley, bunch	0.05	0.05
Pears, basket	0.05	0.05
Potatoes, bag	0.05	0.05
Do., new, bag	0.05	0.05
Radishes, 3 bunches	0.05	0.05
Rhubarb, 2 bunches	0.05	0.05
Sage, bunch	0.05	0.05
Savory, bunch	0.05	0.05
Spinach, bunch	0.05	0.05
Tomatoes, basket	0.75	1.00
Do., 2 lbs.	0.05	0.05

### MEATS—WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters	\$17.00	\$12.00
Do., hindquarters	22.00	18.00
Carrots, lb.	2.00	2.00
Do., common	2.00	2.00
Do., medium	15.00	15.00
Do., prime	25.00	25.00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	25.00	25.00
Shop hogs, cwt.	25.00	25.00
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	25.00	25.00
Mutton, cwt.	25.00	25.00
Lamb, cwt.	25.00	25.00
Do., Spring, lb.	0.31	0.30

### SUGAR MARKET

Toronto, wholesalers quote on refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:	
Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs. \$9.25
Do., No. 1 yellow	100 lbs. 8.85
Do., No. 2 yellow	100 lbs. 8.45
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs. 8.85
Do., No. 1 yellow	100 lbs. 8.45
Do., No. 2 yellow	100 lbs. 8.05
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs. 8.25
Do., No. 1 yellow	100 lbs. 7.85
Do., No. 2 yellow	100 lbs. 7.45
Atlantic, granulated	100 lbs. 8.25
Do., No. 1 yellow	100 lbs. 7.85
Do., No. 2 yellow	100 lbs. 7.45
Barreling overboard	
Chas. 20 lb. cartons, 60c, and 50 lb. cartons, 70c over bags. Gunies, 5-25, 40c; 10-10 lb. 50c over bags.	

### TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Receipts: 777 cattle; 162 calves;	
1644 hogs and 1,163 sheep.	
Export cattle, choice	\$14.25
Export cattle, medium	\$12.25
Export bulls	10.25
Butcher cattle, choice	10.50
Butcher cattle, medium	9.00
Butcher cows, choice	9.00
Butcher cows, medium	8.00
Butcher cows, canners	5.00
Butcher bulls	7.50
Feeding steers	8.50
Stockers, choice	8.25
Stockers, light	7.50
Milkers, choice	7.50
Springers, choice	8.00
Sheep, ewes	15.00
Bucks and culs	6.00
Lambs	18.00
Hogs, fed and watered	20.00
Hogs, f. o. b.	19.00
Calves	10.00

### OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE					
Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:					
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
Oats—					
Oct. ....	20 84	0 84	0 82	0 82	
Dec. ....	0 78	0 79	0 79	0 79	
Flax—					
Oct. ....	4 31	4 31	4 14	4 14	
x—To 84½ sold.					
DULUTH LINED					
Duluth.—Lined, on track and arrive					
\$4.29; September, \$4.33; October, \$4.29					
November, \$4.27 asked; December, \$4.29					
asked.					