GINNING THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. John 1: 35-51; Acts 16: 13-34.

COMMENTARY-I. Jesus calling iples (John 1: 35-31). After Jesus bap(ized by John the Baptist, the said to two of his disciples. "Befold the Lamb of God," and those disiples at once became followers of us. These were Andrew and probably John, they each brought a brother to Jesus, or at least Andrew brought his brother Simon Peter and it is quite Milely that John brought his brother . The next day Jesus secured Philip as a disciple, who in turn invited Nathanael to join them. The Inter hesitated to cast in his lot with esus, for he doubted whether any good thing could come out of Nazareth; but when Jesus showed that he knew him perfectely and had seen him Suder the fig tree before Philip called

him he was convinced of his Messiah. ship and said, "Thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel." II.—The conversion of Lydia (vs. 13-15). 13. on the sabbath we went.... where prayer was wont to be made-Paul had seen a vision at Troas which divinely called him into Macedonia to reach the gospel. He and Silas, his fellow worker, went at once in obedlence to the call and arrived at Philppi. Not finding a synagogue in the city and hearing there was a place of worship "without the gate by a river side," they went thither on the Sabbath. The apostles sought for people who worshiped the true God whenever they went to labor, and they naturally joined themselves to those in Philippi who prayed. We sat down—The customary posture of one who was giving instruction or explaining the scriptures. Spake unto the women-Reference is made to those who were gathered on this particular occasion. The Christian religion has the effect of elevating woman to her true place of an experience which He calls being in the world. Pagans look down upon her as inferior, and even the Jew He declares no man can "see the kingdid not properly honor her, but dom of God." The vital relationship Christianity recognizes her equally he represents under the figure of the with man. 14. Lydia...hear us—Her | vine and its branches. The relation is nationality and occupation are given one of mutual, though not equal, deand the fact also that she worshipped | pendence. One life flows through both. God. She must have come in contact with the Jews in her native for men. "Apart from Me ye can do country. Lydia is Asia Minor, and become a proselyte to the Jewish faith.

Holy Spirit had been working upon her heart and had prepared the way for the laborers of the apostles. To give heed unto the things ... spoken by Paul (R. V.)—She not only heard the truths which Paul spoke, but she accepted them and acted in accordance with them. She believed the gothel water symbolized. Come into my tion or self-development can effect house Lydia and her household thrn- moral restoration or self-development ed to Christ, were converted and bap- can effect moral restoration. Mere tized, and Lydia would gladly have the apostles make her house their dards is insufficient. "Is thine heart home while they remained in Philippi. This is an example of that hospitality that is ever shown by true Christians.

Whose heart the Lord opened-The

III. The Philippian jailer converted (vs. 16-34). 16-24. There was, as usual. immediate opposition to the work of the Lord in Philippi. The record does not declare the motive of the damsel who was possessed of the spirit of divination, in declaring that Paul and Silas were servants of the true God; but whatever the motive may have been, the apostles were not willing to have such witness borne to their mission. She was a sorceress, pretending to foretell future events and to give advice regarding mysteries. The young woman was cured of her malady, and this was the occasion of a bitter outbreak against the apostles.

25. Paul and Sifas prayed, and sang

praises. The situation the apostles were in was not conducive to sleep, even if they were disposed to rest; but they doubtless chose to spend the time in prayer and song. They praised God for his great mercy to them and for the privilege of suffering for Jesus' sake. The tense of the verbs in this sentence is the imperfect, which indicates that they kept praying and singing praises to God. The prisoners heard them-It is safe to sav that no such sounds were ever before heard in the fail at Philippi. 26. And suddenly there was a great earthquake -While Paul and Silas were praying and singing with loud voices, the place was shaken with an earthquake. During the service that followed Peter's miraculous release from prison some time before this, the place was shaken where the Christians were assembled (Acts 4:31). Immediately all the doors were opened bands were loosed—In the presence of God's power

strict orders to keep prisoners securely, inner prisons, stocks and guards were unavailing. The Almighty set one of his many agencies into action and his servants were set free. God employed one of the most powerful agencies in nature to do delicate work that night. Prison doors were opened, stocks were unfastaned and no one was injured. 27. Word have killed himself.—The jailer was responsible for reeping the prisoners who were committed to his care, and, if they escaped, his yunishmen; was death. He saw ful action. Hence they are the best the prison doors oven and roughied that the prisoners had escaled, hence his purpose to take his own life. 28. the truth of this assertion and do Faul cried with a loud voice-In the more to convince the ailing than anydim light the "ler could not see the thing that can be written of these orisoners, but Paul could see him, and ow what he was ob " t to do

29. Called for lights (R. V.)—The failer was in baste to see the condition of things in the prison. Trembling-This marvellous occurrence deeply-aflected the jailer whose heart doubtless the Holy Spirit had touched. Fell down before Paul and Silas-An act of fear and reverence. 30. Brought them out-The jailer brought Paul and Silas either into the court of the prison or into his own spartment. He had so feer now that they would escape. Birs Lords. The jailer addressed his schoolers as his superiors. What t I do to be saved-The juiler was stands.

not asking how to be saved from punishment for allowing his prisoners to scape, for they were all in custody still; but he was asking about the salvation of his soul. He was moved by the Spirit and by the influences of the apostles to realize his sinfulness and his need of salvation. 31. Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ-This included the acceptance of Jesus as his Saviour, and complete surrender to him. It meant the giving up of paganism even in the midst of pagan influences. Thou shalt be saved-Savel from sin and placed in the way of final salvation. And thy house - All would be saved on the same conditions. 32. Spake. the word of the Lord-Paul and Silas preached the gospel to the jailer and his household in the night and amid the marvellous results of the earthquake. 32. Washed their stripes—The jailer tried to make amends for the severe treatment the apostles had received at the hands of the people of his city. Paptizedstraightway-The jailer an I his household made no delay in making full declaration of their faith in Christ and receiving the seal of entrance into the Christian Church. 34. Set meat before them. It was a wonderful night. both for the apostles and the jailer's household. The jailer fed the apostles and he could not do enough for them.

QUESTIONS.—Give an account of how the early disciples of our Lord became his followers. Where is Phillippi? How came Paul and Silas to be there? Describe the conversion of Lydia. Why were Paul and Silas ar-How did they employ their rested? time in prison? What inquiry aid the jailer make? What directions did Paul give him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic-The Christian life and how

to begin it. I. The Christian life.

II. How to begin it.

I. The Christian life. A true Christian life embraces an inward experience and an outward expression. The former has its origin in a moral regeneration, and consists in a living union with Christ. At its threshold Jesus places the marvel and mystery bern of the Spirit." Without this There is no independent spiritual life nothing" (John 15. 5, R v.). Likewise the vine is dependent upon the branches for extension and fruitfulness. "I in them, and thou in me," is the dependent upon the branches for extension and fruitfulness. "I in them, and thou in Me," is the Master's expression of the former, "That ye bear much fruit," of the latter. Exalted John, his mission was only preparatory; and he turned his disciples from way of guilt that the application of of the world." No process of instrucconformity of conduct to correct stanright?" It is "not by works of righteousness. but by the renewing of the ling to form, it contained 86.8 per cent good supply of available phosphoric Holy Ghost." "Neither circumcision of water. When the kernels were in acid in the corn soil. This is no mysavaileth anything, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature." "Be ye transformed." Christian life finds its appropriate expression in unselfish service. II. How to begin it. By a right choice. In the volition lies the point of departure and of return. "Ye will not come unto me." "Whosoever will, len him take the water of life freely." A wrong choice wrecked the race. The fall occurred at the instant in which the will of the creature consciously placed itself in rebellion against the will of the Creator. Disobedience was the expression of an already accomplished fact. The atti-

> son describes it thus: "And what is true repentance, but in thought, Not evenmost thought, to think

> tude of the will is not sufficient, but

it is indispensable. Here is the essen-

tial element of repentance. "Let the

wicked forsake his way, and the un-

righteous man his thoughts." Tenny-

again The sins which made the past so plea-

sant to us." Repentance is not mere regret, even though deepened to include the moral element of remorse. This was the challenge of the wilderness fore-runner, of the Master Himself, and of his Spirit-baptized apostles (Matt. 2: 2: 4: 17; Acts 2: 38). It remains a primary note of every true gospel message, and can not be obscured without fatal results. Self-surrender is the attitude of the will toward the demands of God's law. It recognizes its authority and acknowledges the righteeusness of its requirements. It is the central principle of that denial of self. which is the original and permanent condition of discipleship; and implies a sincere purpose of implicit obedience. Trust in Christ. Faith, which is not an immediate impartation, but the exercise of an inherent faculty of the soul, is the original, only, and immedi-

They Cleanse While They Cure.-The vegetable compounds of which Parmalee's Vegetable Pills are composed, mainly dandelicn and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthremedy for indigestion available today. A trial of them will establish

ate condition of salvation. W.H.C.

The Earth and Man Compared.

If it were possible for a man to construct a globe 800 feet in height-much less than twice the height of the Washington monument—and to place you considered these, where they difupon any portion of its surface an fer and where they terminate? Your atom one four thousand three hundred | body must be fed. clothed, protected; and eightieth of an inch in diameter and one one hundred and twentieth of are met you are not happy. You have an inch in height, it would correctly denote the proportions man bears to the gigantic globe upon which he

How to Help a Lame Corn Crop Lite to with the lambde of th

The Judicious Use of Artificial Fertilizer Will Stimulate Growth and Hasten the Maturity of the Crop-By Henry G. Bell, B. S. A.

Unless material assistance is given that the corn in immature condition—the importance of a continuous and to the corn fields of Canada, thousands of barrels of water are going to be harvested instead of mature corn. An unparalleled seed shortage last spring necessitated the importation of corn seed from the Middle Western and Eastern States. Within a few deys this seed will be planted and with favorable weather there will be an extraordinary growth of corn stalk but without help, little of the corn will reach the stage where grain is formed. If most parts of the province it is doubtful if even corn ears will be formed before the early frost cuts short the growing season.

Corn which has been produced under conditions of the Middle Western or Eastern States has become used to cattle. a growing season of 180 to 200 days

immature corn such as much of this abundant supply of available plant-southern grown seed will produce at the time of the first frosts in Ontario time of harvesting the mains plant the crop contains approximately half [(corn)." of the dry matter that it should pro-

"But," the average man asks, "how duce before putting in the sile. Its is a man to get fertilizer applied to actual value as a producer of flesh his corn erop?" If his corn acrease and muscle is approximately 60 per is comparatively small, he can apply cent of what it would be if the corn the fertilizer by distributing it up and matured. The lat the ensilage condown between spaces of the corn raws tains is only one-fifth of what good and work it in at the time the corn ensilage corn should carry, while the is cultivated. In the south, much fartilheat and energy producing food (car | izer in applied to corn through what bohydrates) amount to only 11 per is called a fertilizer bugle. This is a cent of what it would be if the corn | very simple apparatus, consisting only reached the stage of maturity in of an ordinary tin funnel 8 or 10 ins. which it is best suited to the silo. | across inserted in a piece of rubber These points are of vital import hose. The bag of fertilizer is thrown ance to the feeder of dairy or beef over the shoulder and the funnel is held under a corner of the bag, where

There is no paracea for such an an opening has been made. The ether free of frost. Such is the average cli- unfortunate condition of affairs. No rend of the rubber hose guides the fermatic records from the states whence one can suggest a line of action that tilizer along the row as near the corn

THE VALUE OF CORN AT FIVE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT. Moisture 85.6 p.c.

Period 1.

Period 2. Moisture 86.8 p.c.

Period 3.

Period 4.

Period 5. Maisture 62.8 p.c.

corn has been obtained. In bringing will absolutely prevent the product plant as is desirable. By this means it to Ontario even under the best tion of thousands of acres of imma- the fertilizer can be distributed along conditions the period free of frost ture corn in Canada this year. How- the row as fast as a man walks. Poswill rarely exceed 150 days, while the ever, a great deal can be done to all story and the leviate the loss, if the corn grower tilizer as a side dresser is through as were the character and ministery of growing seasons of many sections has a clear understanding of the feedwhere ensilage corn is an important ing process as of his crop. crop, does not exced 110 to 120 days | It is advisable to stop cultivation a ors have fertilizer boxes attached, and became a Christian. 15. was himself, that they might find the free of frost. There is an immense difhaptized—By accepting this ordinance Christ, who came that "they might ference in the water content and food if earlier maturing varieties were distributed in front of the shoes. The she openly declared her faith in Jesus have life;" and who alone as "the value of corn at various well-known grown. This will tend to hasten macultivation of the corn works the fer-Christ, and professed the washing Lamb of God.: .. taketh away the sin stages of the growth. Indiana station turity and will, therefore, result in in 1914 published an exhaustive study a better quality of silage, although on the subject. Samples were taken the weight will be relatively reduced. at various stages of the growth of the plant and carefully analysed. When tilizer will also hasten the growth and when labor is so short?" Records the corn was forming its sixth blade, maturity of the crop. The one thing show that without fertilizer it is posthe plant contained 85.6 per cent of that will be of supreme importance to sible to produce corn which will yield

was in best condition to put in the fertilizers, in order to hasten its macrop depends largely upon the supply of nitrogen which the plant can obtain the silo in an immature state tends; growing crop this year is one supplyto sour to such an extent that the jing a small amount of nitrogen : 'A a ensilage is reduced to a very low comparatively large amount of avail-The actual feeding value of corn the Indiana bulletin have the followat various stages of growth is of great ing to say on this point: "From a

ever, a great deal can be done to all sibly the best method of applying ferthe fertilizer attachment of the corn cultivator. Many modern corn cultivattilizer into the ground

Undoubtedly not a few corn grow ers will say, "How can a man attend The judicious use of artificial fer- to such a matter as side-dressing corn water. When the ears were just start- the Ontario corn crop thisyear is a approximately 28 to 37 bushels ear ing to form, it contained 86.8 per cent good supply of available phosphoric corn to the acre, while with fertilizer it is possible to increase the yield terious condiment, but is a kind of of corn more than 16 bushels per plantfood that the crop takes out of acre. It takes just as much labor to the soil or out of manure or out of produce the unfertilized corn as it does fertilized. The actual yields show turity. The rapidity of growth of the that labor used on fertilized corn has been 50 per cent more efficient than to avoid harvesting water instead of from the soil, hence the plantfood in another way—a third less the feed material. Moreover, corn put in that will be of most assistance to the acreage will produce just as much that used on the unfertilized, or stated corn when the corn is well fed.

The corn should be allowed to stand as late as possible. A slight touch able phosphoric acid. The authors of of frost will not very injuriously affect the feeding value and will quite possibly improve the keeping qualities importance. The Indiana finding show | practical standpoint the curves show | of the ensilage.

of all your powers? "Man, know thy-What do you know? Tell me something; tell it now. "When I talked with an ardent missionary," says Emerson "and pointed out to him that wear ne said found no support in my experience, ne replied,

BLESSED WORK. Work can make the sad light-hearted;

Work makes strong the young and Work wins treasure far more costly

the milk stage it contained 75.1 per

cent water. In the glazing stage 65.8

per cent of water, and when the corn

silo it contained 62.8 per cent of wat-

er. These comparisons show the great

importance of matnring of the corn,

feeding value.

All life's best has not been taken. While good work remains to thee; Let thy heart grow glad in labor,

Than the idler's gems of gold.

Love and work and happy be. THE TEMPLE OF GOD.

Ye . . . as lively stones, are bulk up a spiritual bouse. Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any may defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are. Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own. For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.-What agreement hath the temple of God with idols? for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and will be their God, and they shall be my people.

Ye . . . are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone; in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto a holy temple in the Lord: in whom ye also are builded together for a habitation of God through the

KNOW THYSELF.

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding. There are laws for the body and for the spirit; have you have many wants, and until they a spirit. Have you measured its days, nor depth, nor any other creature. powers, limits? What do you do with shall be able to separate us from the

"It is not so in your experience. but is so in the other world." Other world! There is no other world. God is One and Cmnipresent; here or nowhere is the whole fact. We want to know now.

Can you live without food, fly without wings, sail without wind, get up steam without fire, propel a ship without force, travel without a companion, move without fatigue, live a hundred years without rest. without any degrees in your constitution. without conditions, without decay, or need of repairs? If you lived on earth for 20 centuries, would you want a new soul at the end? You tell me you are a man. I ask, do you crave? Yes, with an implacable, unextinguishable desire. Do you feed upon yourself? No. Your supplies come from without. from above. The cry is, "More hap-

piness. Man is always searching, never satisfied; it is true of all; princes. subjects, nobles, tradesmen, old and young, strong and weak, learned and ignorant, healthy or sick, in all countries, all lives, all ages, and all conditions. Oh! the spirit of men! Passing years lay no limiting hand on it: corruption injures it not; it survives death; it will be found inviolate

"When the sun is cold. And the stars are old. And the leaves of the Judgment Book

unfold." How separate is man from his surroundings!. The mental and mora! world is unknown to the plant; man is supernatural to the mineral, God is supernatural to the man; when the spirit of God seizes upon the spirit of man, no further violence is done to natural law. He is not another man: he is a higher man, and here he abides. come what may.

"For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor nowers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, your spirit? Is it a prisoner in your love of God, which is in Christ Jesus body, or is it the summander-in-chief our Lord.'

Hunger in Germany

(New York Sun.)

The reports of hunger within the Central Empires which have been coming out of Berlin and Vienna have an appearance of reflecting with more faithfulness than most of the previous reports the actual condition in Germany and Austria. In many of these reports as well as in the information of dissatisfaction and incipient revolutions there was evidence of Governmental manipulation for a nurpose. We thus came to mistrust all intelligence from within the Central Powers upon the existing conditions.

There has proved to be excellent reasons for this mistrust. At the time that the preparation of the United States for sending troops to France was in its early stages Germany permitted eraporate reports of strikes in Berlin and Vienna to be sent out. Hunger was assigned then as the cause of these uprisings. Comments of the German press that they might result in revolutions were carried in despatches. The ease with which these reports passed the German censor gave the basis for the suspicion that they were directed to halting American preparations, and that taken in connection with the insincere peace proposals they were blinds to hide the concentration for

the offensive on the western front. Germany was then in better position to make a pretence than she is at present. There was a potential promise of a supply of grain from conquered Roumania and from the great wheat stores of southern Russia. through the occupation of Ukraine. Besides, the Government was buoyed up by the belief that the army would secure a quick decision by its well designed plans of the western offensive. Both Berlin and Vienna have been forced to explain to the people that neither Roumania nor Ukraine could relieve the urgency of the food situation. And Berlin has been endeavoromist widely quoted in Germany, werns the people through the Bayer-ische Zeitung, Munich, that "the coming weeks will be harder than any that have passed and declares that he sees a "general paralysis of the wheat supply." He adds:

"As for our German corn, considered in the best light and counting upon the most favorable atmospheric conditions not more than half the necessary flour will be found for the needs of the German people. That is the truth. I consider that it would be detrimental to hide this from the public, v hich, deceived so many times, will end by doubting everything. It would be better to tell it than to let the people live in confidence until the fatal moment of surprise.

The Zeit, of Vienna, published the statement of a member of the Food Bureau as follows:

"Unfortunately Vienna must give up hope of better food conditions during the summer. The Ukraine is our only

hope for June." The conditions at home are shown in the letters that have been taken from prisoners or have otherwise fallen into the hands of the Allies.

One of those from Berlin says. "For the poor there is so little food that they can hardly live, while the rich people have stores laid up for years. Poor people are only fit to be shot. The men in the field suffer for the rich and we have to go hungry." Another from southern Germany

"If the rich had nothing to eat, as we poor people have, the war would soon come to an end. And another one:

"It is not only on the battlefield that death reigns supreme. Here, too, he claims many viotims. Young and old die euddenly. Their lives flicker out almost without reason."

But in addition to this suffering at home there comes, in spite of all the efforts of the German authorities to conceal them, evidences of the frightful loss of lives on the battlefield. German commanders have never been too saving of their men, and in this offensive, upon which they have staked so heavily, the number of deaths exceeds that of any other advance. Death on the battlefield by battalions, death from hunger and suffering at home by thousands! The faithful Herr Rosner gives us the only bright picture, "The Kaiser is in radiant health, bronzed and bright eyed."

For the first time during the war we have a thorough understanding of conditions ir Germany and of the real problem with which the German peopie are struggling.



TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS MARKET.	
Dairy Produce-	
Butter, choice cairy \$ 0 43	
Do., creamery 0 48	+ 0 -
	0.3.
Legs, new laid, doz 0 42	0.52
	0 4
Cheese, lb. Do., fancy, lb. Maple syrup, half gallon Do., gallon 25)	0 30
Manie syrup hale wallow	0 35
Do gullon	1 45
Dressed Poultry-	2 75
Turkeys, 1b	
Fowl 1h 0 30	0 33
Soring chickens	0 34
Spring chickens	0 50
Roosters, lb	0 28
Ducks, lb	0 30
Strawherries how	
Strawberries, box 0 25	c3 5
Pineapples, each 29 Vegetables	0 35
Asparague Com book	
Asparagus, Can., bunch 0 1	0 10
Beans, waxed, small mrs 0 20	0 25
	0 10
	0 10
	0 20
	0 25
Opione The	0 10
Lettuce, 3 for	2 35
Do. green, bunch 0 05	0 10
Parsey, bunch 006 Potabes, bag 199 Do new peek	0 20
Do 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 90
Do., new. peck 0 60	0 70
	0.10
	0 10
Sage, bunch	0 05
savory, bunch	0 05
	0 25
Tomatees, lb 0 29	0 25

Watercross, 6 bunches

MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
To the trade wholesalers are the following quotations:—	
Deer, forequarters e on	\$22 00
OU. MINOGUATIERS "12 00	111 00
CHOICE " CHOICE	110 /15
i oo. comman	***
1 veals, common cut	
t integration is so	341 00
20., opting, 15, 335	0 40
TOPONTO CAMPE -	

TURONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts: 33 cars; 411 cattle; 421	
	caives;
Export eattle	***
Export cattle, medium 14 99	\$15 50
	15 00
Butcher cattle, choice 13 25	12 50
Butcher cattle, medium 11 25	14 2
Butcher cattle, medium 11 25	12 (0)
Butcher cattle, common 850	9 00
Butcher cows, choice 11 00	12 (4)
Butcher cows, medium 9 (6)	19 25
Butcher cows, canners 8 00	5 50
Butcher bulls 9 59	19 15
	. 10 00
	14 59
	5 50
and the children	140 00
	15 00
THE AIR CHIE	13 00
	21 60
	-1 00
Calves	12 00
19 (9	17 00
	7

DRS. SOPER & White

SPECIALISTS