

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II. JULY 14, 1918.

Reading God's Word—Acts 8: 26-39; Psalm 119: 7-11, 35-39; Psalm 119: 7-11.

COMMENTARY—I. Reading and explaining God's Word (Acts 8: 26-39).

26. angel... spake unto Philip—Philip had been laboring in Samaria successfully, but his work was finished there, and a messenger from the Lord appeared to him and gave him explicit directions as to his future work. He was to go southward on a particular road which led through an uninhabited region. His call was definite as to where to go, but it was not told him what he was to do. He would know if he would obey the call. 27. he arose and went—From the record here given we conclude that his response to the call was immediate. The call was accurately timed that Philip might meet the man to whom he was sent, a man of Ethiopia—Ethiopia is a country of Africa lying south of Egypt, an encephalitic authority. A high official. Candace—An official title rather than a personal name. It was the name given to a succession of queens of Meroe, a region a thousand miles up the Nile from the Mediterranean, who had the charge of all her treasure. He was a trusted officer, came to Jerusalem for worship. The Ethiopian had embraced the Jewish religion and, although a proselyte from paganism, he went to Jerusalem to attend one of the great religious feasts. 28. read Esaias the prophet—Esaias is the Greek form of the name Isaiah. Traveling was necessarily slow and tedious and no more agreeable and profitable manner of passing the time could be suggested than reading the scriptures. 29. the Spirit said unto Philip—God's messenger had directed Philip to go southward from Samaria to the desert road leading from Jerusalem to Gaza and he had obeyed; now the Holy Spirit gave him an explicit command when he approached the man for whom he had made this journey. 30. Heard him read—Orientals are accustomed to read aloud even when reading for their own benefit alone. Understandest thou what thou readest—The Spirit must have prompted Philip to begin his mission to the Ethiopian in this way. Philip wished to preach Christ to him and this was a most favorable opportunity, for he was reading a prophecy about Christ. 31. How can I—the scribbles and other teachers of the law made it their business to explain the scriptures, putting upon them their own interpretation of the words of the prophets. He expressed his need of instruction. He desired Philip. As Philip co-operated with God, the divine plan worked perfectly. Here were the preacher, the listener and the text. 32-34. The portion of the word which the traveler was reading was in Isa. 53, which sets forth with wonderful force the nature and mission of the Messiah. His attention was fixed upon the word, even though he did not understand it. The question he asked Philip indicates how dark his mind really was, and how much he longed to know the truth before him. 35. Then Philip opened his mouth—The form of expression indicates that Philip realized the importance of the occasion and would speak impressively the message that God gave him. 36. Came unto a certain water—On the road toward Gaza is a fine stream of water. What doth hinder me to be baptized—Philip had preached to the Ethiopian that Jesus was the fulfillment of the prophecy and he had also declared to him the conditions of entrance into the body of believers, and the listener was desirous of becoming identified with the followers of Christ. 37. Believest with all thine heart—Intellectual faith is not sufficient to constitute one a true believer; there must also be heart faith. He believed that Jesus Christ is the Son of God—For the Ethiopian to believe with all his heart that Jesus Christ was the Son of God was to accept Him as his personal Saviour, as well as the Saviour of the world. This verse is not found in the best ancient manuscripts and is omitted from the Revised Version. 38. Went down both into the water—The Ethiopian had professed his faith in Christ and was a proper candidate for Christian baptism. He baptized him—By being baptized the Ethiopian declared that he was a follower of Jesus Christ. The Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip—His work was done there and he was transferred to another field of labor.

II. Effects of God's word (Psa. 119: 7-11). 7. The law of the Lord—This includes more than the Ten Commandments or all the law as contained in the Pentateuch. It embraces "the doctrine of God, the world run and the rule of sacred writ." The expression would not be improperly applied to the Bible as we now have it. It is perfect—The word of God as we have it now is complete. Nothing must be added to it and nothing should be taken away (Rev. 22: 18, 19). God's word is perfect in that it fully expresses God's will; and it is perfect in that it has the effects God designed it should have. Converting the soul—When God's word is believed and followed by any one, that person becomes changed in heart and in life by the operation of the Holy Spirit. Testimony of the Lord—Another phrase to indicate God's word. Making wise the simple—it gives accurate information regarding spiritual things. Those who reject the word or would modify it are darkening counsel. 8. Rejoicing the heart—With conversion comes understanding and with it comes joy also. For there is the effect of driving away darkness and bringing a clearness of spiritual vision. 9. The fear of the Lord—The fear of the Lord is an expression applied to the law of God, or his word, for that word inspires the fear of God in the heart which it affects. Enduring forever—The word of God is truth and truth abides. It is like God himself. Judgment—This is still another term for God's word. His ordinances are characterized by absolute righteousness. 10. More to be desired, than gold—After striving some of the soul-

lences of God's word the sacred writer gives a view of its comparative value. Gold is a standard of values, and was then as now highly prized, but God's word is more desirable than "much fine gold." Sweeter also than honey Changing the comparison, David declares it to be more pleasing to the spiritual appetite than honey to the physical. 11. By thine is thy servant warned—The word of God warns us of our duty and of the dangers that beset our pathway, and it shows the way of salvation.

QUESTIONS—Who was Philip? What Commission came to him? Where was Gaza? What position did the Ethiopian fill? Where had he been? What was he doing? What order did the Spirit give to Philip? What question did Philip ask the Ethiopian? What request did the Ethiopian make? What effect did the explanation of God's word have upon the eunuch? Why did he rejoice? What tribute does David pay to the word of the Lord?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—The Bible: what it is and how to make it our own.

I. The Bible.

II. What it is.

III. How to make it our own.

I. The Bible—The word Bible in its original significance means book, with reference to character or contents. Its use has, however, become limited to the one volume claiming divine origin, and about which human hearts and hopes centre as about no other ever written. II. What it is. The Bible presents its credentials as the word of God. It claims a supernatural origin. All scripture is given by inspiration of God. Its contents support its assertions. It is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness. Its unity is evidence of a single authorship, though its preparation covered generations, and its numerous writers were as widely separated in time as they were diverse in temperament and training. Apart from its intrinsic moral significance, its unrivalled superiority as literature attests its divine origin. No human production approaches it. The account of the origin and destiny of the race is altogether the most scientific and satisfactory of any yet proposed. Its poetry is the most sublime, and its philosophy the most profound. It has yet to be convicted of scientific incorrectness, and archaeological research is proving its much-disputed history to be authentic. The Bible contains a complete code of morals for every relation in life, and proves itself true in individual experience. It has a world-wide message, for it meets a universal need, and Christ's last commission embraces every individual. The Bible is the text book of Christianity. Apart from its revelation there is no foundation for Christian faith. The material universe bears witness to the "eternal power and Godhead" of its Creator, but wisdom and power are all it can disclose. The full acceptance of the gospel assures human liberties and enlarges human happiness.

III. How to make it our own. Become acquainted with it. No book is so necessary and none so neglected. Its place is that of close and constant companionship. "Give attendance to reading." "Meditate upon those things." The Bible invites inspection. It welcomes the most profound and searching inquiries the human heart can frame, and answers unhesitatingly. Jesus challenged a comparison of his claims with the declarations of this word. "Search the scriptures... they are they which testify of me." Much criticism originates in ignorance. Increased acquaintance begets respect, and awakens love. "O how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day." See also Deut. 6: 6-9. Accept its message. The Bible discloses truths which the human heart is reluctant to accept. The inclusiveness and depth of human depravity are unwelcome but fundamental truths. Its message of grace is to the despairing. Jesus "came not to call the righteous, but sinners." "They that are whole have no need of the physician." It condemns that it may justify; and begets despair that it may awaken a "sure hope." Obey its precepts. The Bible challenges the proving of its pledges. God appeals to the reason, and asks a trial of his promises (Isa. 1: 18).

## DOCTOR URGED - AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have a day in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

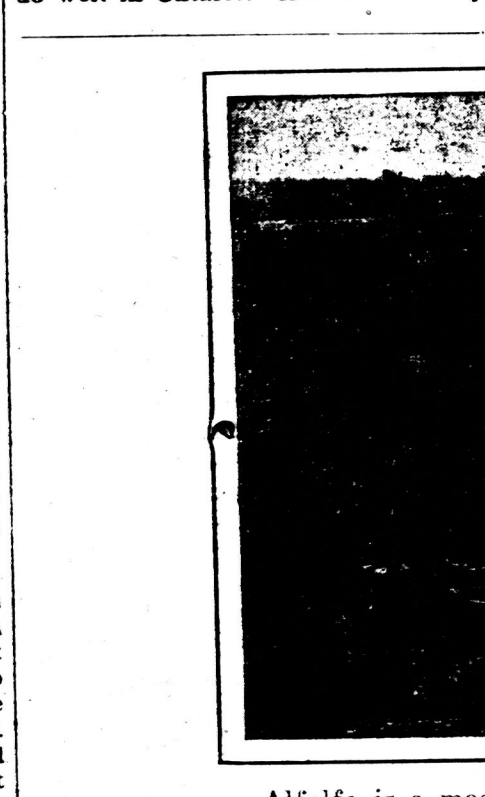
SMOKE-TUCKETT'S CRINOCO

CRINOCO CIGARETTES

## LEGUME HAY ----- ITS VALUE ON THE FARM

To Preserve Its Value, Cut at Proper Time, and Cure Thoroughly in the Field Before Storing.

The seeding is all done and the crops are growing vigorously. The hay and clover crops are thickening up wonderfully, and before we know it, the haying season will be in full swing again. Early this spring some of the clover and hay fields looked rather brown and gave rather poor prospects of a good crop. Many farmers feared that their hay crop would be a matter of very little consequence by the darkest hour is just before the dawn. The recent rains and cool weather have been ideal for growth, and as a result the crops are looking fine. Fields that at first promised only a light crop are thickening up wonderfully, and as a result we will have many bumper crops of hay.



Alfalfa is a most valuable hay crop, and its popularity is increasing.

Many people do not appreciate the value of our annual hay crop. They have been counting wheat as the great consideration, and yet the hay crop is one of our most important products. In 1917 it reached the amount of fourteen per cent. of the grand total for field crops. With the scarcity of labor on the farms all over the Dominion, we can expect still more this year, as many farmers are seeding more down. Perhaps nowhere do we find better clover fields than in Ontario. There are other provinces, such as the marsh lands of Nova Scotia, noted for their hay, but clovers and other legumes, such as alfalfa, do well in Ontario. Alfalfa as a hay

and serves, like alfalfa or alsike, to reduce the grain requirement in the ration, which is of no small importance at the present time. Henry says that cattle wintered on a ration of clover hay and silage will more than maintain their bodily weight. Thus an animal will come out of the stable in spring and will be in good shape to keep on gaining when turned out on the grass. At the present time the value of the nutrients bought for one dollar are higher for clover than for the concentrates. As a pasture it makes excellent forage for all animals. Cows will increase their milk now wonderfully if turned on a clover field in early fall, and at the same time it forms an excellent food for lambs being weaned early in September. Care, however, must be exercised in turning them into it for the first time. If turned on when clover is wet, and the lambs are very hungry, they will gorge themselves and suffer from bloat. Perhaps nothing can replace clover, especially red clover, as a hay pasture. It will produce more pork per acre than rape. The time of cutting red clover regulates, to a certain extent, the composition and digestibility of the resulting hay. The largest yield per acre is found to be obtained when cut at full bloom. At this time the plant yields most crude protein for making muscle, most carbohydrates for pro-

crop, if so desired, may be kept for seed as it blooms profusely. Although stock in some cases does not take as readily to it at first, yet they will eat it will when once accustomed to it, and experiments both in the chemical laboratory and in the feed lot have shown it to compare very favorably with alfalfa and the other clovers. The great point is getting it cut at the proper time before the fibre develops too much, and curing it to preserve the leafy foliage. If it is damp or rather green when stored, it will add it in keeping, and prevent the development of fungi. It used for pasture it must have sufficient stock to keep it eaten rather close because if it becomes too coarse and fibrous it is not relished by stock, and in such a case it would be best to clip back with the mower, keeping the cutting bar raised at least six inches. The value of clovers and alfalfas at the present time is of special importance. There is no other roughage that yields so much nutritious fodder per acre, and yet leaves the land better than before their growth. Years ago early chemists did not understand how a clover could take nitrogen out of a soil and still leave a greater residue than was present before its growth. Now we know that all legumes have the unique power of assimilating the free nitrogen of the

air and putting it into the soil. When the hay is fed to mature animals, the major portion is excreted in the urine, and if this is soaked up with plenty of bedding, returns again to the land. In other cases they plow down the grown growth as a manure to add humus and nitrogen to the soil. When we remember that proteins rich in foods, which are nitrogenous, and nitrogenous manures are the dearest of all concentrates and fertilizers, then we can realize the value of our clover and alfalfa crops. In a crop of 2 1/2 tons of alfalfa per acre, we get as much pure nitrogen in the hay alone as we would in 800 pounds of sodium nitrate, which, at the present prices, would cost \$44. Besides this, we have the nitrogen deposits left in the soil with the roots which equal the amount in the stem. Will it not pay any farmer, then, to look well to his clover hay every and give it the best possible care? Any farmer who neglects it is rubbing himself in a great many ways.

Now is the time to see that all alfalfa and machinery are in good order. See if the mower knife needs any new sections; see that the pitman-belt is tight, so that there will be no lost motion in the stroke; it makes a great difference in the ease with which the team will handle the mower. Perhaps the hayrack needs a new board, or the hay fork needs some repairs. These and numerous other items can be attended to in slack times, and when the busy season comes the farmer does not have to stop for repairs at the last minute when he is anxious to make time.

nourishing food and plenty of sleep and fresh air. They will be able to resist the liability to nervous disorders in proportion as their bodies are nourished and healthy, and their interests strongly centred on something outside themselves. All emotional experiences make greater demands on them than those of a more placid and phlegmatic nature. But even quite normally constituted people may become morbid at some time or other. Acute and prolonged anxiety, loss of sleep, ill-humors, may weaken the strongest nervous system. Such cases will nearly always be relieved by complete change of environment and occupation.

TORNICOLLIS.

There are several conditions which pass by the name of Torticollis, or "wry-neck." The name of Torticollis, or "wry-neck," is a common one in all these conditions. The commonest form is that usually known as "stiff-neck," in which sudden exposure to cold or possibly sleeping in an awkward position, the head is found bent over to one side, and can only be straightened with considerable pain. Usually this form of single stiff neck or so-called "wry-neck," gets all right by itself in the course of a few days. It is of the same nature as lumbago, and those other forms of so-called muscular rheumatism, which are presumably due to the presence of excessive toxins or waste products within the muscle sheath. Probably the most satisfactory treatment

NETTLE-RASH. Nettle-rash or urticaria is a common skin eruption consisting of red, raised elevations of the skin which appear very suddenly, scattered irregularly over the parts affected. These raised spots come white in the middle, and generally are accompanied with considerable itching. As a result of the scratching which thus induces the local inflammation is increased, and with it the constant irritation. The causes of nettle-rash are many. First, it may be brought about by contact with certain external irritants of which its name implies, the common stinging nettle is a type. Apart from external irritants, various foods give rise to it. These foods should be in a state of digestion, and are individuals with peculiar idiosyncrasies in whom a nettle-like eruption is produced. Such foods are mushrooms, rhubarb, pork and shellfish, which to most people are perfectly innocuous. Urticaria is not a serious disorder, and usually disappears spontaneously in the course of a day or two. Scratching and rubbing should be avoided. Food of the simplest sort should be taken, and it is usually as well to take a dose of epsom salts, or of Epsom salts. Needless to say, particular care should be taken of the attack is attributed should, for the future, be avoided.

Pills of Attested Value—Purmalin's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success of these pills has been proved by the fact that they have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

## MARKET REPORTS

### TORONTO MARKETS.

#### FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce.	
Butter, choice dairy	\$4.45
Do., creamery	4.35
Margarine, lb.	0.35
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0.90
Chickens, lb.	0.15
Do., fancy, lb.	0.20
Maple syrup, half gallon	0.25
Do., gallon	0.50
Drumsticks, lb.	0.20
Turkeys, lb.	0.20
Spring chickens, lb.	0.20
Roosters, lb.	0.20
Ducklings, lb.	0.20
Eggs, lb.	0.20
Strawberries, box	0.25
Pineapples, each	0.25
Vegetables.	
Apples, Can. bunch	0.10
Beans, waxed, small mrs.	0.10
Beans, new, bunch	0.10
Carrots, new, bunch	0.10
Cucumbers, each	0.10
Onions, Bermuda, case	0.10
Do., Egyptian, bunch	0.10
Parley, bunch	0.10
Potatoes, bag	0.10
Do., new, each	0.10
Radishes, 2 bunches	0.10
Rhubarb, 2 for	0.10
Sage, bunch	0.10
Savory, bunch	0.10
Spinach, peck	0.10
Tomatoes, lb.	0.10
Watercress, 5 bunches	0.10

#### SUGAR MARKET.

Toronto wholesalers quote on refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:	
Royal, granulated	100 lbs. \$3.00
Atlantic, granulated	100 lbs. 2.95
Domest. granulated	100 lbs. 2.90
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs. 2.85
No. 1 yellow, Acadia	100 lbs. 2.80
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs. 2.75
No. 1 yellow, St. Lawrence	100 lbs. 2.70
No. 2 yellow, Redpath	100 lbs. 2.65
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs. 2.60
Atlantic, bright yellow	100 lbs. 2.55
Do., brilliant yellow	100 lbs. 2.50
Do., dark yellow	100 lbs. 2.45
Barrels—over bags	
Cases—30 lb. cartons, 60 and 90 lb. cartons, the over bags	Gunnies, 50, 60, 100-lb., the over bags.

#### MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	\$2.00
Do., hindquarters	1.90
Carcasses, choice	2.50
Do., common	2.40
Veal, common, cwt.	1.30
Do., medium	1.25
Do., prime	1.20
Heavy hogs, cwt.	1.10
Shop hogs	1.05
Abattoir hogs	1.00
Mutton, cwt.	1.00
Lamb, cwt.	1.00
Do., Spring, lb.	0.10

#### TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts: 71 cars; 60 cattle, 43 calves.	
2,144 hogs, and 24 sheep.	
Export cattle, choice	12.00
Export cattle, medium	11.50
Export cattle, common	11.00
Butcher cattle, choice	11.00
Butcher cattle, medium	10.50
Butcher cattle, common	10.00
Butcher cows, choice	10.00
Butcher cows, medium	9.50
Butcher cows, common	9.00
Butcher bulls	9.00
Feeding steers	8.50
Stockers, choice	8.00
Springers, choice	7.50
Sheep, ewes	4.00
Bucks and culs	3.50
Lambs	2.50
Hogs, fed and watered	1.00
Hogs, f. c. b. watered	0.90
Calves	0.80

#### OTHER MARKETS.

##### WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:	
Oats—	Open, High, Low, Close.
July	0.55, 0.58, 0.52, 0.54
Oct.	0.75, 0.78, 0.72, 0.74
Flax—	
July	3.75, 3.81, 3.74, 3.76
Oct.	3.65, 3.68, 3.62, 3.64

##### MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Flour unchanged.	
Wheat—No. 2 white, 72¢ to 74¢.	
Oats—No. 2 white, 72¢ to 74¢.	

##### DULUTH LINED.

Duluth—Lined, 84¢ to 85¢.	
Star, 84¢; July, 84¢ to 85¢.	
Oct., 84¢ to 85¢.	
No. 4, 83¢ bid.	

Geology gives us a key to the patience of God.—J. G. Holland.

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