



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON VII. Christian Missions. Acts 1:8; 13 and 14:28 Print. 1:8; 14:8-20.

Commentary.—I. Power to witness to the world (Acts 1:8). But ye shall receive power. It was just before the ascension of our Lord that he spoke these words. The minds of the disciples were taken up with the question of the restoration of the kingdom to Israel, but Jesus led them to think of the world of the power of the gospel. The task was great, but power would be given to them for its accomplishment. After that the Holy Ghost is come upon you. "When the Holy Spirit is come upon you."—R. V. The Holy Spirit was to bring to the apostles holiness of heart and ability to live and speak as Jesus would live and speak. The power of the Spirit was to be the permanent power in the church of Jesus Christ. Witnesses unto me. The gift of power was not to be merely for the comfort of the disciples, but it was to be for service. They were to be empowered to bear witness effectively to the power of Jesus to save from sin. In Jerusalem. The centre of the Jewish system and the seat of prejudices and hatred against Jesus and his followers. At Antioch. The regions where the Jewish religion was at home. Samaria. The seat of a mixed religion, partly heathen and partly Jewish. Unto the uttermost part of the earth. The field of the church is world-wide.

II. Missionaries sent forth and their work (Acts 13:1-14:7). Saul of Tarsus, later called Paul, had been converted and had been preaching effectively for probably ten years when the church at Antioch in Syria was divinely impressed to set apart Barnabas and Paul to go forth as missionaries. These two men with John Mark as a companion set out on their mission and accomplished their first missionary journey. They went southwestward to Seleucia, and sailed thence to Cyprus, where they labored effectively. They went from this island to Asia Minor and labored in Antioch of Pisidia, Iconium and Lystra.

III. Honored and persecuted (Acts 14:8-20). 8. Lystra. This city was eighteen miles southwest of Iconium in a wild region, where there were few, if any, Jews, impotent in his feet. This man probably sat in a public place in the city and was well known in Lystra. He was afflicted with lameness in his feet and had never walked. We are reminded of the lame man that the apostles spoke in the streets of Lystra, as no mention is made of a synagogue, and the cripple heard the gospel story from Paul's lips. Steadfastly beholding him. Paul's attention was drawn to him by his earnest, wistful look. Seeing that he had faith to be made whole (R. V.). The man earnestly desired to be healed, and he believed that the Lord was able and willing to make him whole. 10. Said with a loud voice. Paul's earnestness in this matter and his importance brought forth in a loud and clear voice the command which followed. The people who were about Paul could hear the words and could be witnesses to this marvelous cure. Stand upright on thy feet. The preaching of the apostle in Lystra had set forth the power of Jesus and it would be understood that through his power, and not Paul's, the cure would be wrought.

11. When the people saw.—The miracle was so unmistakable that the people at once recognized the fact that supernatural agencies had accomplished it. Speech of Lycaonia.—Paul had been speaking to the people in Greek and they understood that language, but they expressed their astonishment in their native language, which the apostles did not understand. 12.—Jupiter.—The pagans regarded Jupiter as the father of the other gods. Barnabas was probably more venerable in appearance than Paul, and hence would compare better with their conception of Jupiter. Mercurius.—The god Mercury was regarded as swift of move-

ment and eloquent in speech. 13. Priest of Jupiter.—Since it was thought that Jupiter was in the city, the priests believed that the priest who had charge of the temple of Jupiter should sacrifice to him. Ozen.—For sacrifices.

14. When the apostles heard.—They had no knowledge before of the intentions of the people. Rent their clothes.—To express their grief and displeasure at the course the people were taking. 15. Why do ye these things.—The apostles were putting forth strenuous efforts to prevent the sacrifice in their honor. 16. In times past suffered all nations, etc.—Israel had been chosen as God's people and only to them had he given a direct revelation of himself. Other nations had only nature as their revelation of God. 17. Left not himself without witness.—God showed himself to the world as wise, loving, mighty and benevolent, by his works in nature. 18. Scarce restrained they the people.—The apostles took a bold stand in opposing the intended sacrifice, in calling the gods of the Lycaonians vanities and in declaring to them the living God; but they could not be consistent and do less. 19. Jews from Antioch and Iconium.—They were increased at the apostles and were not satisfied with driving them out of their own cities but were determined to stir up other cities against them. Stoned Paul.—Their rage carried them to such a length that they became themselves the active agents in taking vengeance on the "chief speaker" of the two missionaries.—Cam. Bib. 20. Disciples stood about him. The preaching of the apostles had not been in vain, for converts had been gained, and they were standing in sorrow around their fallen leader, planning for a fitting burial. He rose up.—Not a few writers are of the opinion that Paul was really dead and that his rising up was a resurrection. Luke does not say that he was dead, but that the persecutors supposed that he was dead.

IV. The missionaries' reports (Acts 14:21-28). The labors of the apostles were not stopped by the persecutions which they underwent. Having preached at Derbe, a city thirty-five miles southeast of Lystra, they revisited Lystra, Iconium and Antioch, encouraging the converts and appointing leaders in each church. They went through Pisidia and Pamphylia and preached in Perga. They sailed from Attalia to Antioch in Syria, where they gave a report of their labors to the church that sent them out. Questions.—Give an account of the sending out of the first missionaries. Describe their course from Antioch in Syria to Antioch in Pisidia. Where did the apostles go from Antioch? Where was Lystra? Whom did Paul heal? Describe the healing. What was the effect on the people? Why did they stone Paul? What report did the missionaries make?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Christian Missions; Aims, Methods and Results. I. Christian missions. II. Aims, methods and results. I. Christian missions. The missionary impulse grows out of the very heart of the gospel. Its fundamental principles and experiences can find no other appropriate or adequate expression. It dates from the beginning. It finds authoritative expression in the world-embracing commission of Jesus and in the assurance of the Pentecostal promise (Acts 1:8). The Christian church in the agency and its missionary activities are the means of accomplishing the world's evangelization. The gospel has a message straight to the heart of the world and must be preached everywhere "for a witness." It includes the "stranger that is within thy gates," and them "that are afar off." Early missionary pioneers had visions of a world campaign and conquest. Contingents were to be conquered for Christ. Paul, the earliest and greatest pioneer of Christianity, acknowledged a universal obligation (Rom. 1:13-16). The world-crisis, existing and impending, is unique in opportunity, danger, responsibility and duty. This with the decadence of long-established systems of religious faith creates unparalleled possibilities in all fields, which will not linger. The underlying principles of missions enterprize were never as relevant or imperative as to-day.

II. Aims, methods and results. The aim of Christian missions is first to evangelize to spread the knowledge of the great transforming truths of Christianity. This is a means, not the end. The great design of gospel preaching is unchanged and unchanging. It remains the "power of God unto salvation." Social and civilizing agencies and intellectual development have their place, but must never be suffered to eclipse the great design of bringing men into loving subjection to God and believing union with him. Evangelization is to precede, not to supersede regeneration. "Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth" (1 Tim. 2:4). Toward this God has been working through all history. Methods are always

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determined by design. The first in the best missionary methods is always prayer. It is not a last extremity, but a first necessity. "Preaching reaches the heart of man, but prayer the heart of God." Paul regarded it as a great avenue of effectual service (Eph. 6:18, 19). The second agency is the direct preaching of the gospel to men. The gospel presents a living Christ, and he alone can fill the world's appalling emptiness. "It is the unshared ministry of the church to present a Savior." Institutional agencies, schools, hospitals and industrial training are the outrunners of the gospel, which alone "is the power of God unto salvation." They prepare the "way of the Lord," and are the messengers which go "before his face." The results of Christian missions justify the past and presage the future. Christianity is international. It alone points the path of peace and provides the basis of racial fraternity. Jesus Christ belongs to all people. He is a world Savior. Commerce, peace and international law have all proved failures. Christianity has the stupendous world task. Christ is the source and centre of world unity.—W. H. C.

Playing Duckboard. Do you know that duckboard is a kind of a game first played in a primitive and wild sort of fashion by Rocky mountain goats and since modernized and made difficult by the American army. The apparatus on which one plays duckboard is a mixed breed contrivance, by Washboard-out of Corduroy Road, to use the racing vernacular. It is made up of narrow, slippery strips of rounded wood laid crosswise about two inches apart, and is supposed to keep one's feet out of the mud. It is called duckboard, I suppose, because of some silly belief that a duck could walk it without falling. Even airplanes flying at a height of less than 5,000 feet have been seen to wiggle and dip drunkenly while passing above trench lines floored with duckboards. And when it is laid on the surface of the earth and there is no handy trench walls to help out—well, it's lucky for Charley Chaplin that the world wide didn't see me operate. Nothing could ever again be funny to a man who saw me play duckboard out there in the comparative open of that wood!—William Stevens McNutt in Collier's Weekly.

SHILOH 30 DAYS COUGHS. FARM GARDEN. HAVE ACRE ORCHARD ON EVERY FARM.

No matter what branch of farming the farmer specializes in, he should have an orchard, even if it should be only a small one. An acre orchard would give all the fruit a family could consume. By having all the fruit one can utilize, the cost of living can be kept down considerably. As a rule, the location of the orchard is limited. It is planted in choice of location, but where there is choice of location, the soil should have first consideration. There is no definite soil that will fit all fruit equally well. For best in heavy clay loams or clays; apples in clay loams or gravelly loam; cherries, in gravelly loam, raspberries in loam of a variety of soils. The largest variety of fruit however, do best on clay or gravelly loams. The kind of soil is next important, unless the surface soil is five or six feet deep. A surface soil that will not let water through is not suitable, as it prevents deep rooting and brings the water table very close to the surface. On the other hand, a sandy or coarse gravelly soil will let the moisture pass through too quickly and will be unfavorable to the trees in dry seasons. A porous limestone subsoil is best, as it allows the roots to work deep, and it is also believed that the limestone aids in the production of highly-colored fruit. The orchard should never be planted on a low piece of ground. When the late spring frosts arrive they injure the trees on the low land, while those higher up escape unharmed. Cold air has a tendency to sink and warm air to rise because of difference in weight. This causes the frosts on the low ground. The exposure, or the general direction of the slope of the site is another important consideration. On land that is rolling it is impossible for all the land to slope in the same direction, but if the orchard is located near a lake or other body of water, the exposure should be toward the water. In case of a region of high winds the orchard should be away from the prevailing winds. A northern exposure retards the growth in the spring, resulting in less injury to the blossoms from late spring frosts. Large bodies of water, warming slowly, retard the growth.

AGE OF TREES TO PLANT. There is a difference of opinion in respect to the proper age and size of trees for planting, but it has been proved that a tree which is 1 year old at planting will, as a rule, come into bearing at about the same time older trees do. But, for different reasons, many orchardists prefer larger and older trees. Younger trees cost less originally, and, on account of the smaller root system, there is less labor in planting. Besides, they transplant much better. A young tree is more likely to make a good tree, because the older trees are headed up too high in the nursery, while the younger trees may be headed lower, and, in general, shaped to suit the ideas of the grower. Trees which produce heavy lateral growth in the nursery should be planted at one year of age. Trees which make but a weak lateral growth are best planted at two years of age. If trees are two years old, it is best to select them in the nursery because the branches which the tree possesses determine the character and shape of the tree.

HOW TO ORDER TREES. Where a number of trees are to be purchased it is good economy to visit the nursery and make a personal selection. When this cannot be done, it should be specified with the order that only first-class stock be sent, with the privilege of rejecting any poor stock. By purchasing directly from the nursery, the agent's commission is saved, and better stock obtained, and there is less trouble in settling any differences. Early orders secure the pick of the stock. The kind of stock desired, the number of branches, height of head, etc., should be stated definitely. It should also be stated in the order that substitutes will be accepted. When this is not mentioned, the nurseryman feels at liberty to substitute if short of anything ordered. A copy of the order should be kept, with which to check over the stock; in that way there can be no dispute about the stock ordered. Pay a good price, but insist on and accept only good stock.

NOTES. A trough of corn-cob charcoal should be in every pasture. The sound, well-bred draft mares are farm money earners. It has been proved by every generation of farmers that there is very little if anything to be gained by cross-breeding. A good sheep is one that will pay its own expense with wool; will pay the money it costs if shipped to market, and will pay a profit if kept for increase. While one class of stock may pay better than another, the fact must not be lost sight of that the average farm needs a few head of every sort in order to make the best and closest use of all the products. A horse trainer says the training of colts cannot be commenced too early. Accustom them to being handled, teach them to lead, to stand tied, to have their feet and head handled, to be tractable. A mixture prepared as follows will keep the agriculturist's implements from rusting: Melt together lard and powdered resin, one part of the latter to three parts of the former, and if it is desired, add a little lampblack. Paint the iron or steel with a brush. The heifer calves from the better cows should be saved. To assist in a good heifer, the calf should be kept in a good economic frame. While feed is required to rear a calf well, such expenditure is justified if the selection is based on records. One calf in five should be reared to maintain the size of the herd.

Life like Art. Margerson—Did Miss Kutts admire your paintings? Artist—I don't know. Margerson—What did she say about them? Artist—That she could feel I put a great deal of myself into my work. Margerson—Well, that's praise, Artist—Is it? The picture I showed her was "Calves in a Meadow."

Little Things Cause Sunshine. The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time. To give up something, when giving up will prevent unhappiness; to yield, when persisting will chafe and fret others; to go a little round rather than come against another; to take an ill look or a cross word quietly rather than resent or return it—these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off, and a pleasant and steady sunshine secured.—Aikin.

Fully Explained. Jennie was asked why she did not go next door any more to play with her little chum. She replied: "Our dispositions didn't match, so we disbanded our acquaintance." Be Kind Always. One great trouble with unkind thoughts is that it is so very difficult to keep them only thoughts; sooner or later they find utterance. We may fancy that we are keeping our unkind charitable opinions to ourselves, but they are almost certain to express themselves in look or tone, if not in word. The only way to be really kind is to be kind clear through.—Exchange.

SUMMER SANDWICHES. Delicious and Dainty, From Your Garden. The most delicious of all the summer sandwiches can be made right from the garden. Nothing makes a more acceptable lunch for a summer day than a vegetable sandwich, with a crisp, cool filling and a bit of mayonnaise and a glass of iced tea. Cut smaller in fancy shapes this is an ideal menu for the porch tea also. Lettuce sandwiches have for a long time been favorites. To make them, pick the lettuce the night before, wash thoroughly and put in a cheese-cloth bag on the ice. When ready to use it will be very crisp. Vegetable sandwiches are always better made just before using, as the dressing softens them. If this be out of the question, they may be opened and the mayonnaise or cooked dressing spread on them. Another good sandwich is made from ripe tomatoes simply sprinkled with a bit of salt. The tomatoes are cut very thin, and either brown or white bread is used. A particularly dainty and delicious sandwich for a refreshment sandwich is made from cucumbers. Try to pick them all about the same size. Peel and crisp on the ice. Cut small circles of bread, a little larger than the slices and put one slice between, covered with a bit of mayonnaise. If a more substantial sandwich is desired, a supper sandwich for example, make a potato salad with chopped chives, cut large slices of brown bread, spread with butter, put lettuce leaf on each slice and fill with the salad. Another sandwich that is popular with the masculine side of the family is an onion sandwich. Cut the onions into very thin slices and let them stand for some time in cold salted water to extract some of their strength. Spread thin slices of brown bread with butter and a thin coating of mustard. Season with paprika and salt. A vegetable club sandwich makes a splendid emergency luncheon. Toast two slices of bread for each person and spread one slice of bacon. Have ready lettuce, tomatoes, and cucumbers sliced. Put on half the slices a large leaf of lettuce, tomatoes, then bacon and cover with cucumbers and more lettuce. Add a spoonful of mayonnaise and the second slice of toast and serve at once. A very good sweet sandwich is made by mashing berries, gooseberries and currants should be cooked a bit, sweetening them and spreading between slices of white bread when cool. Unusual sandwiches for a garden party can be made by picking nasturtium, clover or rose blossoms and packing them above both the bread and butter to be used in an air tight tin box the night before. Wrap the sandwiches in a cloth. When the sandwiches are made they will have the flavor and odor of the flowers used. Serve on sandwich plates garnished with the flowers.

Original "Gag Rule." "Gag rule" was a phrase applied to a resolution passed by congress in May, 1836, that three-fourths of all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery should lie on the table without being printed or referred. The rule was abolished a few years later.

Translations. Translations are like photographs, best for reproducing drawings and worst for sunsets. It is as though one who could not see the French cathedrals or the Pyramids should acquaint himself with good paintings of them. But they are not the cathedrals or the Pyramids. They are the next best thing, unless, as may be the case, the tales of travellers are better. These, too, are not the original, but a teacher's interpretation—sometimes very good and sometimes not.—Andrew F. West.

You never can tell.—The man who is wedded to his art may marry in haste and repent at leisure.

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MARKET REPORTS. TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Produce—Butter, choice dairy, 0.55; do, creamery, 0.40; Margarine, lb., 0.37; Eggs, new laid, doz., 0.40; Cheese, lb., 0.30; Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, lb., 0.50; Fowl, lb., 0.45; Chickens, ranging, 0.45; Fruits—Cherries, 12-qt., 1.75; Raspberries, each, 0.10; Blueberries, bkt., 0.20; Raspberries, box, 0.25; Vegetables—Beans, bkt., 0.60; Beets, doz. bchs., 0.25; Carrots, doz. bchs., 0.10; Cabbages, each, 0.10; Cucumbers, bkt., 0.10; Celery, head, 0.15; Lettuce, 1 bunch, 0.10; Onions, lb., 0.13; do, green, bunch, 0.10; Parsley, bunch, 0.10; Potatoes, bag, 1.50; do, new, peck, 0.75; Rhubarb, 3 bunches, 0.10; Radishes, 3 bunches, 0.10; Sage, bunch, 0.05; Spinach, peck, 0.25; Squash, each, 0.10; Savory, bunch, 0.05; Tomatoes, bkt., 1.20; Vegetable, marrow, each, 0.10.

MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, 15.00; do, hindquarters, 24.00; Carcasses, choice, 16.00; do, medium, 14.00; do, common, 12.00; Veal, common, cwt., 13.00; do, medium, 14.00; do, prime, 16.00; Heavy hogs, cwt., 23.00; Spring hogs, cwt., 23.00; Abattoir hogs, cwt., 23.00; Shipping Lamb, lb., 0.25.

SUGAR MARKET. The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:—Acadia granulated, 100-bags, \$10.15; do, No. 1 yellow, 9.75; do, No. 2 yellow, 9.50; do, No. 3 yellow, 9.25; Atlantic granulated, 10.15; do, No. 1 yellow, 9.75; do, No. 2 yellow, 9.50; do, No. 3 yellow, 9.25; Dominga granulated, 10.15; do, No. 1 yellow, 9.75; do, No. 2 yellow, 9.50; do, No. 3 yellow, 9.25; Florida granulated, 10.15; do, No. 1 yellow, 9.75; do, No. 2 yellow, 9.50; do, No. 3 yellow, 9.25; Louisiana granulated, 10.15; do, No. 1 yellow, 9.75; do, No. 2 yellow, 9.50; do, No. 3 yellow, 9.25; Barrels—5c over bags.

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, were as follows:—Oats—Open, high, Low, Close; Oct., 0.71, 0.82, 0.73, 0.80; Dec., 0.77, 0.80, 0.77, 0.74; Barley—Oct., 1.25, 1.24, 1.24, 1.26; Dec., 1.22, 1.23, 1.23, 1.24; Flax—Oct., 5.50, 5.57, 5.57, 5.57; MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS. Minneapolis—Flour unchanged. Barley, \$1.12 to \$1.31. Rye, No. 2, \$1.46 to \$1.47. Bran, \$3.70. Flax, \$5.80 to \$5.91. DULUTH LINEDSEED. Duluth—Linedseed, on track, \$5.80 to \$5.93; to arrive, \$5.82; September, \$5.89 bid; October, \$5.71 bid; November, \$5.67 asked; December, \$5.62 asked.

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