

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

June 11, 1916. Lesson XI. Sowing and Reaping. Temperance Lesson. Galatians 6: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. Charity and helpfulness (vs. 1, 2). 1. Brethren—Paul addressed the Christians in Galatia with true affection. This love grew out of the fact that they were the children of God, and out of the fact that he had been associated with them in Christian work. Be overtaken in a fault.—The language implies that one may be taken by surprise and be overcome by temptation. It does not necessarily mean that he has deliberately gone into sin. The Christian can earth does not get beyond the possibility of falling into sin, even though the love of God fills his soul. He is still subject to the assaults of Satan and liable to yield to temptation, yet he can withstand, and be kept by the power of God through faith. Ye which are spiritual—Those who walk in the Spirit and live in the Spirit (Gal. 5: 16, 18, 25); those to whom the Father has given the Holy Spirit (Luke 11: 13); those who are born of the Spirit (John 3: 5, 8). Restore such an one—One that is "spiritual" can revive and encourage those who have fallen into temptation and have been overcome. They can lead them to Jesus, who alone has power to pardon transgression. In the spirit of meekness—Effectiveness in restoring those who have been overtaken in faults depends upon the manner in which the effort is made. A harsh, driving spirit is out of place. There is need of loving counsel and meekness in such cases. Considering thyself—Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall" (I. Cor. 10: 12). Lead not also be tempted.—The apostle exhorts the brethren to put themselves in the place of him who were overtaken in a fault, and judge how they would choose to be dealt with under such circumstances. The sin is not in being tempted, but in yielding to the temptation. 2. Bear ye one another's burdens—There are none of us who are exempt from burdens, and the apostle points out a way of relief. This spirit of mutual helpfulness makes the machinery of life run smoothly. There is great blessing for him who charitably and earnestly undertakes to help another. Our burdens are at once made lighter when a brother becomes helpful to us in the sense set forth here. Fulfill the law of Christ—This is the law of love (James 2: 8). The Christian should reach out a helping hand to those who have fallen a prey to temptation. Here is an opportunity to exercise patience and charity.

II. Duty to one's self (vs. 3-5). 3. To be something. One's duty to himself requires that he be humble. The gospel everywhere commends humility, and condemns self-exaltation and pride. There is danger of relying upon one's strength of will and favorable surroundings to escape falling into error. Satan is ever ready to encourage one in his good opinion of himself and thus prepare the way for a fall. When he is nothing.—The apostle leaves no room for boasting on the part of any one. He who thinks himself to be "something," in that very imagination declares himself to be "nothing." He is without strength to resist the attacks of Satan and the hard things of life. Deceiveth himself.—The Greek word is expressive and means to cheat one's brain. The one in this condition can never resist to the degree he thinks he can, and he makes himself contemptible in the sight of others. 4. Prove his own work.—The test which we are to apply is the word of God. Through humility, earnestness and faith we may bring the truths of the scripture to bear upon us as a test. In doing this a man will not think more highly of himself than he ought to think (Rom. 12: 3). Rejoicing in himself—He who has a consciousness that he conforms to the word of God, and who, in his efforts to restore those overtaken in faults, manifests a spirit of meekness, is blessed with a joy divinely implanted in his soul. Not in another.—The genuine Christian has received from God deliverance from sin. He possesses the kingdom of God, which is "righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost" (Rom. 14: 17). He is not dependent upon others for his joy, although he rejoices with those who rejoice. 5. Shall bear his own burden.—This is not a contradiction in which one can assist another to bear his burdens. However, there are burdens that can be shifted from one to another. He who tries to escape the burden that belongs to him is disobeying the Lord's command, and is losing the divine approval.

III. The harvest expected (vs. 6-10). 6. Is taught in the word.—The apostle refers to those who have a knowledge of the truths of the gospel. Communicate—Impart the knowledge that he has. The treasures of the word are beyond price. Those who know them are in duty bound to make them known to others. That teacheth—There are those who are particularly called to teach others, and all who are able should assist them. Good things.—The truths of the kingdom. It is thought by some that this refers to temporal support. The idea of personal responsibility runs all through this lesson. 7. Be not deceived.—This is a timely warning in view of the fact that Satan, the great deceiver, is constantly trying to deceive mankind. He would make the sinner believe that he has plenty of time to follow the bent of his sinful nature. God is not mocked—God is infinite in wisdom and in justice. What he says is true. Satan disputed the word in Eden, but that word was true, and the race has felt the force of the divine sentence during the ages since. Soweth... reap.—This applies to every choice and act. Evil habits bring dire results. Alcohol is a poison, and even in small quantities shows injurious effects. 8. Soweth to his flesh—Yields to the temptations of Satan. Reap corrup-

tion—He reaps moral pollution, bodily disease, mental weakness and eternal death. Soweth to the Spirit—The flesh and the Spirit are contrasted. The flesh stands for all that is evil and degrading, and the Spirit for all that is pure and uplifting. Through the grace every one who will meet the conditions of salvation can be enabled to sow "to the Spirit." Reap life everlasting.—In striking contrast to the harvest of those who sow "to the flesh." 9. Let us not be weary.—The thought in v. 1 is continued here. As we have commenced to help others, let us continue. If we faint not—The efforts of the consecrated, persevering worker will bear fruit. 10. Do good.—We shall not lack opportunities to do good to others, and the exhortation will be obeyed if we have the right disposition. Household of faith—Those who are the children of God.

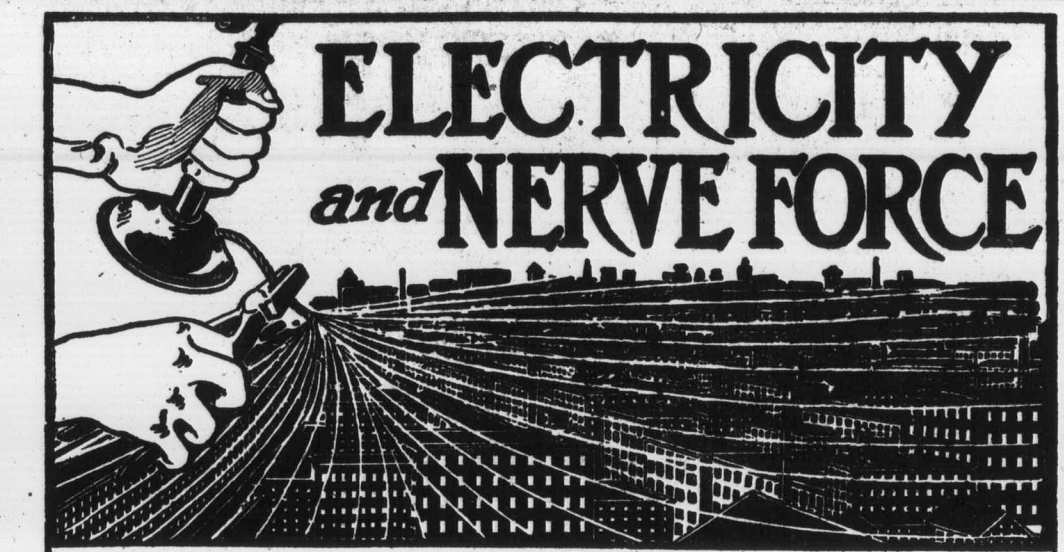
IV. Glorifying in the cross (vs. 11-18). The apostle expresses his determination to glory only in the cross of Christ. There were those who laid great stress upon the keeping of the law of Moses, and insisted that Gentile converts should conform to that law; but Paul maintained that the great essential to salvation was faith in the crucified and risen Christ, resulting in a new creation. He had suffered much for the sake of the gospel, and it is probable that the marks of which he spoke (v. 17) were the scars of wounds received by him from his persecutors. The cross of Christ had brought to Paul all that he had that he esteemed of real value. He could overlook the reproaches that had been flung at him. He could pass over lightly the physical suffering his persecutors had inflicted upon him. He could look with pity upon those who would cause him distress of mind. He set all those things down as accompaniments of bearing the cross of Christ. He could class them as "light afflictions." He could well afford to class them as incidents in his Christian life. The great things were the revelation of Jesus Christ that came to him, the transformation of his moral nature and life, the fellowship which he had with the Father through his Son and the hope of glorious immortality. The work to which he was divinely called was a delight to him. He took pleasure in the hard things he met with in Christian service, for he was blessed with the consciousness of the divine favor and presence.

Questions.—From whose writings is the lesson taken? Where was Galatia? What object had the writer in sending this epistle to them? What duty do we owe to an erring brother? What is said about mutual helpfulness? How may one have true rejoicing? What parts of the lesson teach temperance? How are the terms "flesh" and "Spirit" used? To whom do we owe special duties? What rewards are promised? To whom are we exhorted to do good? Who constitute the household of faith?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The Gospel Standard. I. A life of active philanthropy. II. A life of fellowship in Christ.

I. A life of active philanthropy. We have here presented the Christian's vocation. The measure of opportunity fixes the measure of responsibility. The work of the Christian resolves itself into the work of restoring the erring. It is the most delicate form of philanthropy to deal with a brother's sin. It requires an absence of self-exaltation. It calls for self-humiliation and gentle dealing. The law of Christ is the law of universal love. It requires every man to be interested in other man and his difficulties. It is a law of compassion, universal, continuous, adequate, vital, active. It changes stern necessity into sacred duty. It requires a sympathy which overcomes evil and strengthens good. It is the law of co-operation, of mutual duty. Relationships to one another, with the possession of advantages and talents, involve manifold responsibilities. This law forbids all moral indifference to others, all severity and unnecessary censure. No one can fulfill the spirit of the law of Christ who does not dwell in the spirit of love. It must be a living principle and persistent habit, divinely begotten and sustained. The apostle was cautioning the Galatians against a vainglorious disposition utterly inconsistent with the possession of genuine Christianity. He was bringing before them the true standard of character, urging them to be seriously concerned about ascertaining their real condition before God, and to avoid the habit of measuring their own goodness by the lack of goodness in others. He urged that conceit was fatal to the duty of burden-bearing, that the greatest of all delusions was that which men voluntarily practised upon themselves. He urged that the man who labored most for the good of others was most effectually employed in training his own soul; and further, that the training of the entire being under the master impulse of love brought appropriate results in the proper time.

II. A life of fellowship in Christ. The apostle recapitulated in a few words the contents of the epistle, exhibiting the falseness of his Judaistic adversaries in a clear light, showing their dogmatic attitude their urgent zeal and the true motive of their conduct. The carnal, self-interested way in which they got over the offense of the cross was to insist on the circumcision of the Gentile converts. They hoped that by making them all Jewish proselytes they would secure Christianity from persecution. It was a policy of compromise, under the guise of philanthropy. Paul trusted in the cross of Christ for his salvation. He gloried in it as a marvellous exhibition of divine love, righteousness, power and wisdom. To him it was of no importance that men should be outwardly marked. He had received sufficient scars to place his relationship as a servant and apostle of Christ beyond all doubt. It produced strong emotion in Paul to know that the Galatians, among whom he had planted the standard of the cross, were trying to conceal its odium, if not to abandon it altogether. In the cross Paul saw the character and glory of God fully displayed. It had taught him his own wretchedness, and led him to abandon the way of righteousness by the law, and to trust in the atoning death of Christ for salvation, and to



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the ears, are some of the symptoms of a starved nervous system.

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see that the new creation was the whole of religion, that the foundation fact in Christian life was regeneration, and that spiritual renewal sprang from union with Christ. Paul appreciated the efficacy of the cross. He recognized its claims. He was completely a new creature, with affections detached from the unholy and fixed on eternal prospects. He considered the change a sufficient vindication of his resolution that he would glory only in the cross. Its glory eclipsed every other object. The current of his affections was changed. His apostolic benediction was an outburst of a heart filled to overflowing with the spirit of impassioned consecration. It sealed all that preceded it. It was a wish that they might constantly and richly experience all the truths of the gospel and be led from external things to things spiritual. T. R. A.



PRODUCTION TO CAPACITY.

Is the farmer justified in believing that the firm tone of the horse market and the present high prices for live stock rest upon a secure foundation? May he look forward with any confidence to the next season's or next year's market? Should he prepare, as against an advertised shortage and high prices for all classes of farm animals, by breeding a larger number of mares or of cows, sheep, hogs and poultry? We are confident that the farmer has never been in a more secure position than the present, as regards the extension of his breeding operations, but, to enable him to form more easily his own conclusions, the following facts are submitted:

Since the outbreak of the war, the British Remount Commission has purchased in Canada 15,000 horses; 3,000 have been bought by French contractors and 25,000 by the Canadian Department of Militia. The Department of Militia is now engaged in buying an additional thousand head. The British Remount Commission has purchased over 700 since March and is buying daily in Montreal. French contractors are anxious to obtain supplies and are arranging to buy all that are available both in the east and in the west. It is understood that, as a result of the purchases already made, army buyers are finding it increasingly difficult, both in United States and in Canada, to readily secure the number of horses which they require, particularly of the type suitable for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery. In addition to the purchases for army account, commercial activity from two distinct quarters has exerted a very evident influence upon the Canadian horse market during the past three or four months. Since the

beginning of the year, 6,000 horses reached the Winnipeg Stock Yards from Eastern Canada, and 5,917 were shipped from the same yards westward, mostly to Saskatchewan. During the months of January, February and March, 1,805 horses were exported to the United States. A few hundred more went forward to the same market in April. The horses exported were good farm chunks weighing 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. As high as \$500 a pair was paid for animals possessing extra quality and conformation. This new movement in the horse market is having its effect upon prices all over Canada.

Buyers report that the better classes of drafters and farm chunks are getting scarce and hard to buy. The same holds true of good big roadsters and saddlers. The noticeable scarcity of good horses of these descriptions illustrates the fact that demand has already overtaken supply and makes it very evident that all the really good sound mares in the country should be bred this year. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that they should be mated only with strictly high class sires. The number of horses rejected by army buyers clearly indicates that there is no place for the unsound horse or for the misfit. Such animals have been, are now and always will be a drug on the market. Bred to the best if you would have the best. Unsound or malformed mares are just as bad as unsound stallions. It is easier to raise a good animal than a poor one. Manage the work this spring in order that the best mare on the farm may be regularly returned to the horse. Next year, a good crop of sound, healthy colts will be as good as a bank account. Canada is likely to enter shortly the commercial export market, and that market will require all you can produce.

PREVENTING MOTTLED BUTTER.

Mottled butter, though it may be of very good flavor, is strongly discriminated against by the purchaser. As this is a defect of workmanship, it can be overcome by the application of proper methods on the part of the buttermaker.

Mottles are caused primarily by an uneven distribution of salt in the butter. This may be produced by insufficient working of the butter or by churning, washing, or working it at a very low temperature, or by washing or working it at a temperature lower than the churning temperature.

When the quantity of butter made in one churning is much less than usual, it is necessary to work it a greater number of revolutions of the churn than usual in order to produce the same results on the butter.

Extremely low temperatures should be avoided, because they produce so firm a butter that it is only with great difficulty that the salt can be worked uniformly into it. High temperature of churning, washing and working must also be avoided to prevent an abnormal loss

of fat in the buttermilk and also the making of greasy, lumpy butter. Great variations in temperature during the manufacturing process should always be avoided. Under normal conditions the temperature of the wash water should be the same as, or within two degrees of, that of the buttermilk.

When the churn room is so cold that the butter becomes chilled before working is completed, mottled butter is frequently the result. To prevent this it is preferable to increase the amount of working rather than to raise the temperature of the wash water.

TO TELL WHEN IN CALF.

Someone was asking how, by the taste of milk, to tell where a cow was in calf? Here is a way we have used for some time, without failure.

Take a glass of clear, cold water and from the end of a straw or milking needle, drop a drop of fresh milk into the water. If not in calf, the milk will at once mingle with the water and make it milky, but if in calf, the milk will go in a string in a spiral shape to the bottom of the glass, and the farther on a cow is in calf, the heavier the string and the more noticeable it is, but it can be detected even after the first few months. For an inexperienced person it is well to take the milk of a cow known to be not in calf and compare the results.—H. L.

NOTES.

Barnyard manure is the most effective of all fertilizers. The liquid portion of the manure is the most valuable. Use sufficient litter in the stables to absorb the liquid. The amount of manure on a farm being insufficient, frequent light dressings are advisable instead of larger ones at longer intervals. It is not wise to "bury" the manure; a shallow plowing under is more advisable. Manure is worth more when first voided. Rational farming involves a rotation of crops. Investigation has proven the high manurial value of clover, alfalfa and other legumes. The lesson is: Grow a leguminous crop in the rotation, as all other crops, save the legumes, leave the soil poorer for their growth. Commercial fertilizers cannot be depended upon profitably to maintain the soil; hence their exclusive use is discontinued. By home mixing of fertilizers a saving of 25 to 35 per cent. can be effected.

To meet the fertilizer requirements of tomatoes, use a fertilizer carrying 4 per cent. of nitrogen and 8 per cent. of phosphorus. The lack of potash is not going to cause much inconvenience. Plenty of humus will help make potash in the soil available. We want to grow vigorous plant first, then plan to grow fruit. Stable manure is a good source of nitrogen for tomatoes. It should be well rotted when applied

and well incorporated with the soil, or the crop in advance of the tomatoes given a heavy manuring. Tomatoes want a good amount of nitrogen early in the season.

The Iowa Experimental Station has made investigations covering three years, to determine the effect of solutions of formaldehyde and corrosive sublimate, and also of formaldehyde gas treatment on the germination of potatoes. The station found that where whole potatoes are treated with formaldehyde at the rate of one pint to thirty gallons of water, or corrosive sublimate solution, two ounces to sixteen gallons of water, no harm will result if the tubers are soaked from two to six hours, if the tubers are left in the solution for longer periods, or are not spread to dry immediately, the germination of the tubers is considerably diminished. It is well to remember that the tubers should be soaked in the formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate solution before cutting.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Potatoes, bag, 70 1.90. Eggs, new-laid, doz., 0.38 0.28. Butter, good to choice, 0.32 0.28. Chickens, dressed, lb., 0.21 0.25. Fowl, dressed, lb., 0.22 0.25.

MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarter, cwt., \$11.00 \$12.00. Do., hindquarter, cwt., 10.50 11.50. Do., choice sides, cwt., 13.50 14.50. Do., common, cwt., 12.00 13.00. Veal, common, cwt., 7.50 8.50. Do., prime, 14.00 15.00. Shop hogs, 14.00 15.00. Do., heavy, 12.50 13.50. Spring lamb, 20.00 21.00. Mutton, light, 14.00 15.00.

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted as follows: Royal Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs., \$3.16. Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs., 3.20. Redpath, granulated, 100 lbs., 3.26. St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs., 3.25. St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbs., 3.21. Lantic, Blue Star, 100 lbs., 3.25. Lantic, brilliant yellow, 100 lbs., 3.26. St. Lawrence, golden yellow, 100 lbs., 3.26. St. Lawrence, golden yellow, 100 lbs., 3.26. Acadia, yellow, 100 lbs., 3.21. Dark yellow, 100 lbs., 3.06. 20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags. 10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags. 2 and 5-lb. packages, 30c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice, 9.25 9.75. Butcher cattle, choice, 8.50 9.00. Do. do. medium, 7.50 8.00. Do. do. common, 7.50 8.00. Butcher cows, choice, 7.75 8.25. Do. do. medium, 7.25 7.75. Do. do. common, 6.99 7.49. Do. bulls, 6.00 6.50. Feeding steers, 5.75 6.25. Stockers, choice, 10.00 10.50. Do. light, 6.50 7.00. Milkers, choice, each, 80.00 100.00. Springers, 80.00 100.00. Sheep, ewes, 12.00 14.00. Bucks and culls, 6.00 8.00. Lambs, 9.00 12.00. Hogs, fed, 10.00 12.00. Calves, 6.00 12.50.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS.

Wheat—Open High Low Close. May, 1.10 1.12 1.10 1.11. July, 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.08. Oct., 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.08.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, \$1.12 1.14. July, \$1.12 3.4 to \$1.12 7.8. No. 1 hard, \$1.13 3.4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12 3.4 to \$1.13 3.4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09 3.4 to \$1.13 3.4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72 to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38 to 40c. Flour—Francy patents, 10c lower, quoted at \$4.80; other grades unchanged; shipments, \$4.70 plus. Bran, \$3.10 to \$3.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.14 3.8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.13 3.8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.07 7.8 to \$1.10 7.8. Linned—Cash, \$1.80 1.4; May and July, \$1.90 3.4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Steers, native, 8.25 11.05. Stockers and feeders, 4.00 9.00. Cows and heifers, 4.50 9.50. Calves, 8.00 11.25. Hogs, receipts 25,000. Market firm. Light, 9.05 9.70. Mixed, 8.50 9.25. Heavy, 8.00 8.75. Pigs, 7.00 8.80. Sheep, receipts 9,000. Market strong. Wethers, 7.00 8.25. Springers, 8.00 11.85. Lambs, native, 8.00 10.60.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 50; steady. Veals, receipts 150; active, \$4.50 to \$12.00. Hogs, receipts 250; slow, heavy and mixed \$9.00; Yorkers \$9 to \$9.50; pigs \$9.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts 800; slow and steady, price unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Northern spring—14s. 3d. No. 1 Manitoba—14s. 4d. No. 2 Manitoba—14s. 3d. No. 3 Manitoba—14s. 1d. No. 2 Red western winter—14s. 4d. Corn, spot easier. American mixed, new—10s. 7 1/2d. Flour, winter patents—42s. Flourin London (Atlantic Coast)—41 1/2s; to 45 1/2s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—86s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 20 to 22 lbs.—78s. 6d. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—84s. Clear bellies, 14 to 18 lbs.—85s. Long clear middles, light, 25 to 31 lbs.—86s. Long, clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—88s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—82s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—65s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—75s; old—76s. American, refined—76s. 9d. American, refined in boxes—73s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—100. Colored—100. Australian in London—47s. 7 1/2d. Turpentine, spirits—44s. Resin, common—28s. Petroleum, refined, 1 1/2 1-16d. Linned Oil—45s. 6d. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—45s. 9d.

THE KAISER'S RESPIRE.

(Toronto Star) The Canadian Press Association meets this week and a shipload of editors will go on an excursion to Port Arthur and Port William. Owing to this vacation the Kaiser will get a rest from the Ontario press which wishes him good and hard right along. Some people spend as they go, but even the weather-man should put by a few predictions for a rainy day.