

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

May 14, 1916. Lesson VII.  
"Lo, We Turn to the Gentiles."  
Acts 13: 13-52.

Commentary.—I. The Apostles in Antioch of Pisidia (vs. 13-15). 13. Paul and his company—Paul now becomes the central figure in this group. We note that when the church at Antioch sent forth the two apostles on this journey, they were spoken of as "Barnabas and Saul," but after the judgment that came upon Elymas and the conversion of Sergius Paulus through Paul's ministry, Paul became the leader and is henceforward recognized as such. The apostles sailed in northwesterly direction to Perga, capital of the province of Pamphylia. Perga was situated on the southern coast of Asia Minor, about midway between the east and west extremities of the coast-line. Pamphylia contained a great variety of inhabitants, as it was the dividing region between the East and the West. The record does not state whether the apostles preached in Perga at this time or not, but they did on their return visit (14: 25). John departing from them returned to Jerusalem—This was John Mark, the writer of the second Gospel. No reason is assigned for his departure, and Paul was not pleased at his course (15: 38). It has been conjectured that his mother in Jerusalem needed him or that he was afraid of the unhealthy climate or that he shrank from the hardships incident to missionary work in Pamphylia and Pisidia. These, however, are mere conjectures, and we learn that later John Mark was ready for missionary work (15: 37-40). Paul speaks of him with tender affection in Col. 4: 10 and 2 Tim. 4: 11.

14. Antioch in Pisidia—Antioch lay about one hundred miles nearly north of Perga. It is thought that it may have been on this journey that Paul was in peril of robbers (2 Cor. 11: 26). It was a mountainous region and was infested by brigands. Antioch in Pisidia was built by Seleucus and was one of the sixteen Antiochs which he founded, and named after his father, Syngogue—Though he is the apostle of the Gentiles, it is ever to the synagogue that Saint Paul first finds his way. For the law of Moses ought to be a better schoolmaster to bring men to Christ than the law of nature—Cam. Bib. There was but one synagogue here and both Jews and Gentiles attended its services, though the early history of the Jewish race and declared that Jesus, who sprang from the lineage of David, was the Messiah. He told of the preaching of John the Baptist and of the hatred of the Jews toward Jesus, who had been unjustly put to death. God raised him from the dead and salvation was proclaimed in His name to all the world. Paul warned the congregation of the consequences of rejecting Jesus.

15. The effect of Paul's preaching (vs. 42-52). 42. As they went out, they besought (R. V.). The best manuscripts do not include the words Jews and Gentiles. The meaning seems to be that when the apostles were leaving the synagogue, there were those who requested them to give them another discourse on the subject that had just been presented to them. They were eager to hear the gospel. 43. Jews and religious proselytes followed—Their hearts were touched by Paul's message, and Paul and Barnabas encouraged them to give heed to the convictions they had received. The grace of God had been extended so far to them that they were hungering after righteousness. If they continued to seek the Lord, they would find Him in His saving power. 44. Came almost the whole city—The preaching of the gospel had aroused great interest and an excellent opportunity came for the further declaration of the truth. 45. The Jews spoke against those things—The Jews were envious when they saw that the multitudes were interested in the apostles' preaching, and undertook to turn the people against the new doctrine. They could not bear to hear the declaration that Gentiles were included in the plan of salvation.

46. Waxed bold—Paul and Barnabas were not intimidated by the rage of their opposer, but were inspired by the Holy Spirit to speak forth the word with greater plainness and boldness. First, spoken to you—As the Jews were God's special people, the gospel was to be offered first to them. Ye put it from you—The language shows that the Jews of Antioch rudely and violently thrust from them the offers of mercy. Judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life—While they thought that they alone, of all nations, were worthy of eternal life, by their conduct they declared that they were unworthy since they had rejected Christ, the only Saviour. Everlasting life belongs to both worlds; it has a place in those who are saved here, and it reaches out into eternity. We turn to the Gentiles—The apostles considered that their duty to the Jews was done and the way was fully opened to proclaim the gospel directly to the Gentiles. 47. The Lord commanded us—The command to which the apostles referred is found in Isa. 49: 6. The Messiah, Unto the ends of the earth—Jesus came as a Saviour to all nations. 48. The Gentiles were glad—The gospel came as good news to them. They appreciated the great blessing that had come to them and rejoiced. Glorified the word of the Lord—They readily accepted the word and rejoiced in it.

They honored it by conforming their lives to it. As many as were ordained to eternal life believed—This expression is in contrast to the one in verse 46, applying to the Jews who had judged themselves unworthy of eternal life by rejecting Jesus. Those who were disposed to receive eternal life through Jesus Christ believed and were converted. 49. Published throughout all the region—The apostles proclaimed the gospel and those who were converted aided greatly in making it known.

50. Devout and honorable women—It is noted in the history of these times that many pagan women of the higher ranks were predisposed toward Judaism—Whedon. The Jews enlisted their efforts against the apostles. Expelled them out of their borders—"Cast them out of their borders." R. V.—In casting out the apostles the people of Antioch were rejecting Jesus and the salvation which he offered them. 51. Shook off the dust of their feet—This was in accordance with the command that Jesus gave to His disciples when He sent them forth on their mission (Matt. 10: 14). Iconium—A city in Pisidia, east of Antioch. 52. Filled with joy—They were entering upon the blessedness promised by the Master (Matt. 5: 10-12). They were persecuted and blessed.

QUESTIONS.—Where did the apostles go from Paphos. Who left them at that point? To what city did they next go? Where did they go on the Sabbath? What invitation was extended to them? Give an outline on Paul's sermon. What occurred on the next Sabbath? How did the preaching affect the Jews? What effect had it upon the Gentiles? Why did the apostles turn to the Gentiles? To what place did the apostles go from Antioch? What were their feelings?

## PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Christ, the world's Savior.

I. Foretold in Jewish history.

II. Rejected by Jewish leaders.

I. Foretold in Jewish history. Paul and Barnabas exhibited the most unflinching conviction that the gospel was fully adequate to grapple with every form of opposition that the heathen world might offer. They were a small force numerically to advance upon the entrenched idolatrous host of Asia Minor. The lesson before us presents one of those synagogues, scenes, which are of so much interest in connection with the early progress of Christianity. By the courtesy of his countrymen Paul was permitted to speak. That was an event in his history, the beginning of a battle which concluded with his words, "I have fought a good fight." Paul's address resembled that of Stephen, delivered before the Sanhedrin. It was a brief, historical survey of Israel, a true picture of that highly favored nation, the history of the kingdom of God. The main purpose of Paul's sermon was to prove the Messiahship of Jesus and thereby proclaim the gates of life open to all men. In portraying the providential course of Israel's history, Paul outlined briefly those distinctive features which revealed the fact that from the beginning God's eye was fixed upon the uppermost parts of the earth, as well as upon the land of his chosen people. In his review Paul noted the divine selection of a people, their wonderful deliverance, their desert discipline, the expulsion of the Canaanites, the foundation of a settled system of government, the election of kings. This recital was pleasing to the listening Jews. Paul further declared that in Jesus the line of Israel's greatness was continued; that without the crowning fact of his resurrection the rest would have been incomplete.

II. Rejected by Jewish leaders. Paul's tact was most remarkable. He desired to impress the fact that the Hebrew scriptures which were the basis of their faith as a people, contained the promise of a Messiah; that the Messiah predicted in their scriptures had actually appeared upon earth, and that he was the Messiah through whom the world was to be saved. Paul's mode of preaching was, first of all, to appeal to the understanding with a clear exposition of truth, and then to impress that truth with earnest exhortation. Paul's power as a speaker lay in the intensity of his convictions and in his strong sympathy with his audience, which made him quick to adapt himself to them and to press home his thought. He offered proofs of his statements which were within the comprehension of his audience. The gospel message which Paul presented put his hearers to the test. He warned them of the fatal consequences of rejecting the offer of salvation. The results of Paul's appeal were seen in a general spirit of religious inquiry, the conversion of many, great excitement among the classes, the stirring up of bitter persecution, the increased power of the apostles in their work. The Jews were made jealous of their new leaders and of the hold they and their doctrine were getting. They refused to admit that the redemption of the Gentiles was a part of God's plan of salvation. They said, in effect, if the Gentiles were to receive the gospel, they would not. Paul made plain their own responsibility for their attitude toward the gospel. They had learned its central truths and formed their own decision. They decreed their own sentence of condemnation. They put from themselves the word of God and thus judged themselves. To the Gentiles it was the early dawn of the promised day. They needed comfort. They greeted the good news and were blessed by it. The mixed audience of Jews, proselytes and Gentiles had the golden opportunity of listening to Paul, the profound interpreter of scripture, the large-hearted apostle to the Gentiles, the truly evangelical preacher of the Christian faith, the undaunted witness to the truth. The Jews had a great opportunity. In every possible place grace was held out to them, nevertheless they spurned it all, and forced the apostles to leave their city under the ban of the law, but with no revenge in their hearts. They grew greater in the presence of difficulties and braver as perils thickened around them. The Jews disgraced themselves, but they could not arrest the victorious course of the truth. For all their hardships the apostles had an abundant joy.

T. R. A.



Everything is good in its place. The bile, which, under certain conditions, causes so much distress, is of the greatest value as an antiseptic and cathartic when it is properly handled by the liver.

The chief function of the liver seems to be the filtering of bile from the blood, where it acts as a poison, and pouring it into the intestines, where it hastens the course of the food mass through the alimentary canal, and by its antiseptic influence prevents fermentation of the food.

When you suffer from biliousness and indigestion and have a coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, headaches and loss of appetite, you will do well to look to the condition of the liver. Other symptoms are wind on the stomach, which causes belching, and the formation of gas, which gives rise to dizziness and pains about the heart.

Because the liver has failed, the food in the alimentary canal is fermenting instead of being digested, looseness and constipation of the bowels alternate, the whole digestive system is thrown out of order and the blood is poisoned.

By immediately awakening the action of the liver and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills afford relief for this condition most promptly. On this account they are generally recognized as the most effective cure for biliousness, liver complaint, indigestion, constipation, and the pains and aches which arise from poisons in the blood. The benefits are lasting because this medicine removes the cause of trouble.

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# Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.



## THE CALVES TO KEEP.

From time to time, says one farm paper some exponent of more livestock rises to remark against the slaughter of the calves and not always in this without reason. We must agree that very often calves which should be kept in the herd for breeding purposes are turned away or veal and their owner gets very little profit from them, and they are not permitted to do the good in the herd which they would have done if kept for breeding purposes. However, there are large numbers of calves raised each year which should go to the veal route, and many of those which are killed while very young would be of no use if kept in the herd as breeders.

The good dairyman has a basis upon which he works in selling or keeping his calves as the case may be. He selects first of all a pure-bred sire with milking propensities well marked in the blood of his ancestors. He keeps in his herd nothing but the best individual animals and the heaviest milkers and he weighs the milk from each cow or heifer regularly and systematically. And, if necessary, has the milk tested for fat so he knows exactly what each of his cows is doing and whether or not the calves from that cow are likely to go on and make valuable animals to place in his herd. If the cow, mother of the calf, cannot, through milk production, justify her existence in the herd there is little reason why the calf from such a mother should be kept past veal age, and it is far better than such a calf should go to the butcher early in life than to prove a bill of expense, in fact, a robber, in the dairy herd.

There is little use of keeping an inferior dairy calf to the age of two or three years, because it will generally cost more especially when grain is high in price, as it is now, to put meat on this wedge-shaped dairy carcass than it is worth. It would be folly then to keep all calves without discrimination. Only the best should survive for breeding purposes, and the only man who knows which are the best is the man who is using a proper sire of a heavy milking strain, and is weighing the milk regularly from the cows to which the sire is bred, and keeping the calves from those cows which lead in milk production and give enough to pay for all feed and labor and leave a handsome profit besides.

The point is to be able to pick out calves which should remain in the herd something must be known about the producing ability of their dams, and this cannot be estimated by the

ordinary guess-work method. The scales and the tester should be made just as important in determining the future individuals which shall comprise the herd as in determining which cow now milking shall remain in the herd.

It is important also that no faulty individuals as to conformation and type be kept in the herd. It is not enough that the sire be from good milking ancestry and the cow be a heavy milker herself. They must have such conformation and propensity that the calves show the desirable type of the milking breeds.

Faulty calves should be discarded, even though their ancestry be right. This close selection will send thousands of calves to the block as veal which would otherwise be kept in the herd at a loss. It may be, after all, that there are not too many calves slaughtered young, but that there is not enough system followed in determining which shall go and which shall be kept. Undoubtedly, many are kept which should go, and equally true is it that many go which should be kept. The matter lies in the hands of the dairyman, and the sooner he makes all his selections on conformation and type backed by production will be righted.—Prairie Farm and Home.

## PRUNING TREES.

Prune annually but never heavily. Do not cut out large limbs. Frost bitten wounds are slow to heal.

Never leave stubs in cutting off limbs. Wounds heal most rapidly in spring. Keep the trees free from suckers. Torn wounds are generally fatal. Summer pruning induces fruitfulness.

Heavy pruning is always followed by a heavy growth of suckers.

Winter pruning, when the tree is wholly dormant, increases the vigor of the tree.

In transplanting cut back, top and root. Burn all the wood to prevent spread of insects and disease.

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## NOTES.

Corn, alfalfa, clover and grass—these four plants furnish 96 per cent. of the coarse food used by animals.

Lining is assisting farmers to secure good catches of clover.

Oats and barley, or oats, peas and barley, are excellent combinations for dairy forage.

There are many cows in this country capable of producing 400 pounds of butter in a year, but not one of them, so far as we have knowledge, came from a scrub sire.

Rev. V. B. Mayer, of Casanova, Va., has wintered a flock of milk goats in timber without bought feeds, getting three or four quarts of milk per day.

He claims to have saved several babies with goats' milk, and has demonstrated the freedom of goats from tuberculosis and other diseases.

Sore or chapped teats are due to exposure or cold, wet weather and rough handling. Treat with lard or vaseline. When a bull is stall fed he should have a plentiful supply of nitrogenous roughage, such as good, clean clover or peavine hay.

Spray pumps of many different sizes and types will give good results on the farm. Bucket pumps, knapsack sprayers and automatic sprayers will be useful in the garden and orchard, as well as in the hen house, although a larger hose or extension rod will be needed in the orchard. A barrel pump or power sprayer may be used with good results if it is already on hand, but is more expensive than the average farm needs for hen house work.

## ECHO OF THE FLOODS.

Elephants' Pitiful Struggle Against Wabash's Rising Tide.

"Did you ever hear the terrorized trumpeting of a herd of drowning elephants?" asked W. J. Williams, of Peru, Ind., at the Willard. "If you never heard the pitiful cries of dying beasts, you have escaped one of the most heart-rending experiences that ever comes to a civilized man. I was in Peru during the flood of 1913 when the Wabash River rose to unknown heights, causing tremendous destruction of property. Peru is the water quarters of the many weasels and flag-back circus, and when it was found that the water was coming nearer than had ever been known before, the fourteen elephants in the circus were chained and let go to take care of themselves. Three of them managed to reach a small mound where they stood in the water with their trunks elevated till the end of the flood, but the other eleven were drowned.

"With the water rushing through the streets, and the people of the city cowered in the second stories of the houses, the elephants swam around for hours, trumpeting in terror and sticking their trunks in the open windows of the houses in their efforts to find some spot of safety. They cried like children and one could almost understand their language as they pleaded for help which could not be given them, for not one of them could be taken in through a door or window out of the flood. They acted more like human beings than beasts, and it was almost as pitiful to see them go down under the many waters, one by one, as it was to see a human being washed from a roof.

"I shall never forget their dying cries as they sought the safety which could not be found in that flat country, where the whole surface of the earth was submerged.

"Back in the big circus menagerie, however, there was even a more tragic scene. When the water came up into the cages of the animals they all became frantic from fear.

"Lions and tigers roared and dashed themselves against the bars of their cages till it was feared they would escape and swim to places of human refuge, where they would destroy many lives.

"Iron bars were bent by the beasts in their fury and as the water rose higher their terror and their strength increased. When it was seen that nothing could be done and that lives of persons in the city were being endangered the manager went from cage to cage with a rifle and shot one after another of the monarchs of the jungle till all were dead. It cost the circus a fortune but many human lives were saved."—Washington Post.

# MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Apples, bbl. ....	3.00 5.00
Potatoes, bag. ....	1.50 2.00
Eggs, now-laid, doz. ....	0.25 0.28
Butter, good to choice ....	0.23 0.24
Chickens ....	0.40 0.60
Do, year-old ....	0.25 0.27
Poultry, mixed, lb. ....	0.22 0.24
Ducks, lb. ....	0.27 0.30
Turkeys, lb. ....	0.30 0.33

MEATS—WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt. ....	\$11.00 \$12.00
Do, hindquarters, cwt. ....	10.00 11.00
Do, choice, sides, cwt. ....	13.00 14.00
Do, common, cwt. ....	12.00 13.00
Veals, common, cwt. ....	8.00 9.00
Do, prime ....	14.00 15.00
Shorn hogs ....	15.00 16.00
Do, heavy ....	13.00 14.00
Spring lambs ....	20.00 22.00
Mutton, light ....	14.00 16.00

SUGAR MARKET.	
Sugars are quoted as follows:	
Royal Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs. ....	\$7.81
Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs. ....	8.08
Redpath, granulated, 100 lbs. ....	7.91
St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs. ....	7.91
Domination, granulated, 100 lbs. ....	7.81
St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbs. ....	7.81
Lantic, Blue Star, 100 lbs. ....	8.08
Lantic, brilliant yellow, 100 lbs. ....	7.81
St. Lawrence, golden yellow, 100 lbs. ....	7.81
Acadia, yellow, 100 lbs. ....	7.51
Dunk yellow, 100 lbs. ....	7.26
20-lb. bags, 100 lbs. over granulated base. ....	11.00
70-lb. bags, 150 lbs. over granulated base. ....	11.00
2 and 5-lb. packages, 30c over granulated base. ....	11.00

LIVE STOCK.	
All were cleaned up at steady prices.	
Export cattle, choice ....	4.75 9.15
Butcher cattle, choice ....	3.50 8.75
Do, do, medium ....	2.50 7.50
Do, do, common ....	1.75 6.00
Butcher cows, choice ....	3.75 7.50
Do, do, medium ....	2.25 6.50
Do, do, common ....	1.50 5.50
Do, bulls ....	5.00 7.50
Feeding steers ....	7.75 8.25
Stockers, choice ....	7.00 7.50
Do, light ....	6.75 7.00
Milkers, choice, each ....	65.00 100.00
Springers ....	65.00 100.00
Sheep, ewes ....	10.00 12.00
Bucks and culls ....	6.50 8.50
Lambs ....	10.00 13.00
Hogs, fed and watered, 100 lbs. ....	11.00 12.00
Calves ....	7.00 8.00

## OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIEPEG OPTIONS.	
Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close.	
May ....	1.17 1.18 1.17 1.18
July ....	1.18 1.19 1.17 1.18
Oct. ....	1.16 1.17 1.16 1.17

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.	
Minneapolis—Wheat—May, \$1.21 1-2 to \$1.21 3-4; July, \$1.20 3-4 to \$1.20 3-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.23; No. 1 Northern, \$1.23 to \$1.25 1-2; No. 2 do, \$1.19 1-2 to \$1.23 1-2; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77 1-2 to 78 1-2; No. 3 white, 45 1-2 to 45 3-4; Flour—Unchanged; shipments, 58,717 barrels. Bran—\$18 to \$19.50.	

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.	
Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 3-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.21 3-4 to \$1.22 3-4; No. 2 do, \$1.18 3-4 to \$1.19 3-4; Linseed—Cash, \$2.04 1-2; May, \$2.02 3-4; July, \$2.05 1-2.	

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.	
East Buffalo, Report—Cattle, receipts 50; steady.	
Veals, receipts 150; active and steady; \$4.50 to \$10.	
Hogs, receipts 2,500; active to \$10.25; mixed \$10.15 to \$10.25; yorkers \$9.40 to \$10.15; pigs \$9 to \$9.25; roughs \$9 to \$9.15; stags \$9.50 to \$10.25.	
Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,400; slow and steady, prices unchanged.	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.	
Cattle, receipts 4,000.	
Native beef steers ....	7.50 9.00
Stockers and feeders ....	6.00 6.50
Cows and heifers ....	4.25 5.00
Calves ....	6.25 9.25
Hogs, receipts 19,000.	
Market strong.	
Light ....	9.30 9.95
Mixed ....	9.50 9.90
Heavy ....	9.50 9.90
Rough ....	9.35 9.50
Pigs ....	7.25 9.00
Butch of sales ....	9.70 9.85
Sheep, receipts 11,000.	
Market weak.	
Wethers, native ....	6.00 9.30
Lambs, native ....	11.70

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.	
Wheat, spot steady.	
No. 1 Manitoba—12s, 11s.	
No. 1 Northern spring—12s, 5d.	
No. 2 red western, winter—11s, 6d.	
Corn, spot quiet.	
American, mixed, winter—10s, 11d.	
Flour, winter patents—47s.	
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4s, 15s; to 5s, 15s.	
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—90s.	
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—8s, 6d.	
Clean bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—82s.	
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—87s.	
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—88s.	
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—84s.	
Shoulders, square, 1 to 13 lbs.—72s.	
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—77 1/2d; old—76 1/2d.	
American, refined—54s, 3d.	
Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—81s, 6d.	
Cheese, Canadian, finest, white new—108s.	
Colored—108s.	
Australian in London—50s.	
Turnip oil, spirits—46s.	
Resin, common—20s.	
Petroleum, refined—11 1-4d.	
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—47s, 6d.	

Dark Stars.	
It is reasonable to assume that the number of stars in space having a temperature so low that their radiations do not affect our eyes or photographic plates is extremely large. That these invisible stars are far more numerous than the luminous stars is suggested by F. A. Lindemann, who attempts in the Monthly notices a rough calculation of their relative number based on the assumption that new stars (novae) are due to collisions. He includes that there are about 4,000 times as many dark stars as bright ones.	

Man's Will is All His Own.	
True education lies in learning to wish things to be as they actually are. It lies in learning to distinguish what is our own from what does not belong to us. But there is only one thing which is fully our own—that is our will or purpose. God, acting as a good king and a true father, has given us a will which cannot be restrained, compelled or thwarted. He has put it wholly in our power. * * * Nothing can ever force us to act against our will. If we are conquered it is because we have willed to be conquered.	

THE FUTILITY OF KNOWLEDGE.	
(Judge)	
"You can't make me believe a college education gets you anything," says the young man who had won two medals for fox-trotting.	
"Still I always thought college fellows was awful swell," replied the girl.	
"Nothing! don't! We got one of them in our office that always says 'what' and 'notwithstanding,' and says I heard the boss 'callin' him down to-day the worst I ever seen. What's the use knowin' them kind of words if you can't talk back?"	

Many a man who thinks he is a big gun can only prove it by being a tremendous bore.	