

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII. August 18, 1918. Working in the Church.—Acts 2: 41-47; 4: 32-35; 6: 2-4.

COMMENTARY.—I. Christian Worship (vs. 41-47). 41. received his word—Peter preached to the people who were drawn together by the outpouring of the Spirit on the believers in Jesus at Pentecost, and they not only heard the word, but believed and obeyed it. They were baptized—They were baptized in token of the fact that their sins were washed away through faith in Christ and as a testimony of their faith in Christ. They were added unto them—To the one hundred twenty believers in Jesus who had been waiting for ten days expecting the coming of the Holy Spirit there were added in one day three thousand more, as a result of the gift of the Holy Ghost in his fulness to the world. 42. continued steadfastly—The faith of the converts was active and they came at once into fellowship with the apostles in doctrine and worship. In breaking of bread—The breaking of bread was probably the love-feast which the early Christians celebrated, and it may have been connected with the Lord's Supper. 43. fear came upon every soul—The Lord's presence was so manifest and there were such miracles wrought through the apostles that the mockers were silenced. They were awed even if they were not converted. 44. had all things common—There were large numbers of pilgrims in Jerusalem who were remaining because of the outpouring of the Spirit, and as there was need that they should be provided for, those who had provisions shared with the rest, and thus all were supplied. 45. sold their possessions... and parted them—The spirit of liberality led those who had property to sell it and use the proceeds to provide for those who were in need. 46. in the temple—Religious services were held in the temple, but were not confined to that place. The Christians met in private houses also for worship, singleness of heart—The followers of Jesus were united in their purpose to spread abroad the knowledge of Jesus Christ. 47. praising God—There was gladness in their hearts and there were praises to God on their lips for what they were receiving from him. The Lord added to the church—though the Christians labored to spread the gospel, the Lord gave the increase, such as should be saved—The Revised Version, "Those that were saved," is a better rendering.

II. Christian Liberty (vs. 32-35). 32. The multitude of them that believed—The number of believers had become several thousand and more were constantly being saved, and that in spite of the opposition that was directed against the new sect by the Jewish leaders. of one heart, of one soul—This is a Hebrew form of expression and means complete accord. "It is the outpouring of the Spirit, melting every heart in Christian love, which produces oneness. And that same melting of heart causes the stream of benevolence to flow," was his own—These Christians had in the possession more or less property, but they considered that they were stewards rather than owners of it. all things common—This is the only instance in scripture of a community of goods, and this arose from the exigencies of the occasion. A gracious revival was in progress, and all were earnestly co-operating to carry forward the work of spreading the gospel. There must also have been many strangers in Jerusalem whose prolonged stay left them without sufficient means to provide for themselves. A common treasury seemed necessary that all might be cared for. 33. with great power—It was the anointing of the Holy Ghost that gave this power. gave the apostles witness—The apostles were doing the work which had been assigned them (Acts 1: 8). They were bearing witness in Jerusalem to the fact of Christ's resurrection, great grace was upon them all—The divine favor was upon all the believers and not merely upon the apostles. Not only so, but the Lord gave the Christian community favor with the people. 34. neither... that lacked—Being "of one heart and of one soul," the needs of all were met. This was not a time for withholding and accumulating temporal goods, but for distributing as need required. sold them—This indicates how lightly in comparison with spiritual good these early Christians held their earthly possessions. 35. laid them down at the apostles' feet—Owners of property sold it and placed the proceeds at the disposal of the apostles to be used for the support of the needy. Those who had means supported themselves, and those who were destitute were supported by the surplus of those who had more than they needed. distribution was made—Not that an equal amount was given to all, but the needs of all were supplied.

III. Lay helpers (vs. 2-4). 2. Then—When information was received. The twelve—the twelve apostles were the basis of the incomplete organization and took the lead in making the necessary arrangements for the care of the needy. Called the multitude of the disciples—All the converts were in consultation over the steps to be taken. It is not reason—The apostles had been commissioned and empowered to preach the gospel, and that was their first business. Under the arrangement then existing they would be obliged to spend some of their time

in looking after the temporal affairs of the community. Leave the word of God—Neglect preaching of the word. Serve tables—This may mean either a money table or a table where food was dispensed. The apostles had to receive the money brought them by the benevolent and must dispense it for the benefit of the poor. It was not reasonable that all this should fall upon the apostles. 3.—Look ye out among you seven men—Although we do not read here that the Lord directly commanded this course to be taken, yet it is evident that he was leading the church to adopt such a measure. There were in this Christian community those who were fitted for the work in hand. Seven men would be enough for this service. Those who were to be thus employed must have some special important qualifications. Of honest report—They must have a good reputation to command the confidence of the church, both those who contributed funds and those who received aid. Full of the Holy Ghost, and wisdom—The high qualifications of the deacons implied that even they were not to be limited to a mere manual service. To feed the poor and tend the sick in a Christian way require service to the soul as well as to the body. In point of fact we find that of two of the seven preachings was largely the providential duty—When. Whom we may appoint—The multitudes of the disciples were to make the selection and the apostles were to set them apart for their work. 4. To prayer and the ministry of the word—The apostles would not only have all their time for this spiritual service, but without these taxing temporal affairs their minds and hearts would be better fitted to do effective work in preaching the word. The demands made upon them by the spiritual needs and desires of the inhabitants of Jerusalem and the throngs that were there from distant places, would tax their time and strength, but it was a satisfaction to them to preach to those who were eager to hear about the Christ whose resurrection they were proclaiming and who was willing to save.

Questions—Whose preaching had moved the people so that many were converted? Why was this preaching especially effective? How was the Christian fellowship of the converts manifested? Who were added to the church? How did the Christians show their liberality? What was the substance of the apostles' preaching? Why were the seven helpers appointed? What were to be their qualifications?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The church; its claims and how we may meet them.

- I. The church.
- II. Its claims.
- III. How we may meet them.

I. The church. The Christian church is of divine origin, and continues by divine authority. It is a world-embracing institution, and has a message and mission to "all people." In its true sense it is a spiritual organism; a body of Christ's adherents brought together for fellowship, testimony, and labor for his cause. It has a visible organization for the expression of its faith, and the accomplishment of its purposes. It represents God's kingdom in the world, and is the chosen agency for its advancement. It is the legitimate successor and consummation of the ceremonial dispensation, fulfilling its types and transforming its "shadows" into substance. Unto it as unto Israel of old are "committed the oracles of God." It is the custodian of revealed truth. It is the witness of the truth, through which it is to gather men of all nations into the kingdom which achieves its final and universal conquest by Christ's return in glory. Its experience has been, and will be, a mingling of suffering and success.

II. Its claims. The force of these must depend upon two things: authority and excellence. As a divine institution the claims of the church have authority. The excellence of its principles and purposes render it worthy of support. Its claims are inclusive, embracing possessions, character and service. The world mission and varied activities of the church create great demands, and impose obligations on every Christian for a material response. The ceremonial dispensation demanded the tithing of field and fold, and failure brought barrenness in both (Mal. 3: 8-12). The enlarged privileges and enriched experiences of a spiritual dispensation cannot require less. The great need is a spirit of Christian consecration. The millions squandered for ornament and appetite would fill the missionary coffers, and forward every enterprise of the Master's kingdom. 1. The end of all gospel agencies and efforts is character. The character of the individual determines the character of the church. The average experience fixes the moral tone of the body. Christ is the example, and to "be like him" is the fruition of gospel hope. The church rightfully demands the best type of Christian experience and life of every member. 2. Service. The varied activities of the church afford place and scope for every grade of responsible endeavor.

III. How we may meet them. 1. By maintaining a spirit of consecration and benevolence. Consecration means, literally, "to fill the hands." In the act we are not making bestowments, but returning to the owner that which is originally and always his. At best we are but "stewards of the manifold grace of God" (1 Peter 4: 10). An account for every trust may be rendered at the final settlement. 2. By maintaining the highest type of experience and character. The church is an aggregation of individuals. The personal tone fixes the general state.

HELP WANTED

WANTED WOOLEN MILL HELP. We have several vacancies for experienced and inexperienced hands in various Departments in our Mill. Will be pleased to furnish full information. Write us for particulars. Several positions open with opportunity of advancement. The Silsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

Pentecost was universal, but it was individual. 3. By rendering ready and joyful service in whatever sphere we are placed. There are no mental callings in the kingdom. W. H. C.

Possession, Minus Knowledge.

"I left Eugene a political slave; I shall return to it a free woman," remarked Mrs. Panthurst recently at a meeting of Russia suffragists. "But," she continued gravely, "it is not the possession of the vote that counts. It is knowing how to use it." And in order to illustrate her contention she pedestrian who had nearly been run over by a taxicab. "You don't know how to drive!" cried the angry man, as he brushed the mud from his clothes. "Don't!" cried the no less infuriated driver. "Here's my driver's certificate." "I don't believe it's your," was the retort. "Not mine!" gasped the indignant driver. "Why I bought it from a pal who's gone into the army, and paid for it."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The Pill That Leads Them All— Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take are the most acceptable of preparations. But they must attest their power to be popular. As Parma's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must fully meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no surer medicine to be had anywhere.



LABOR SHORT CUTS FOR THE FARMER.

Cultivation of crops occasions the first great call for farm labor. Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station has made careful study of the capacity of various sized farm machines on a number of New York farms.

Cornell investigations reveal the following facts:

Corn Cultivation.

A one-horse corn cultivator covered 4.4 acres per day.

The same man labor was required for both. In a week a hired man would cover 26 acres of corn with a one-horse machine and almost 40 acres with a two-horse machine.

The cultivation of potatoes, mangels, etc., is approximately the same as that of corn, hence the same figures should apply closely to the potato crop.

Mowing follows close on the heels of crop cultivation and the handling of the hay crop bids fair to present a large problem this year. Cornell found that:

A mower with 4 ft. knife cut 8.3 acres per day.

A mower with 5 ft. knife cut 9 acres per day.

A mower with 6 ft. knife cut 10.2 acres per day.

In each case the machine was drawn with two horses. The importance of the difference is seen when estimating a week's work. The 4 ft. cut covers a little over 49 acres. The 6 ft. cut covers 61 acres.

Wheat, barley and early oat harvest, come crowding along and the matter of cutting the crop just at the right time is of great importance. In this connection the capacity of the binder is a point of interest.

2 horses drawing 5 ft. binder cut 7.6 acres per day.

2 horses drawing 6 ft. binder cut 9.3 acres per day.

3 horses drawing 6 ft. binder cut 10.4 acres per day.

The extra horse is greatly to be desired, since if the crop is medium heavy it is impossible to keep up the speed with the average team.

—Henry G. Bell, B.S.A.

CUCUMBER MOSAIC.

The attention of cucumber growers is directed to a disease that seriously affects the field of this plant, by the pathological service of the Dominion Experimental Farms. This maintains field stations in several districts so chosen as to afford facilities for the observation of particular crops, and for experimental work in combating their special diseases.

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Please Mention This Paper.

The Mosaic disease of cucumbers is not well-known in Ontario gardens, but of late it has begun to appear more frequently, and growers should be on the watch for it. Recent investigations indicate that there are three types of kinds of Mosaic to be met with on cucumber, of which one is very damaging. This is the White Pickle Mosaic, which greatly dwarfs, the plants, and causes the fruit to grow in a lumpy misshapen condition. The distortion in the fruit is due to irregular growth. Certain areas become sickly, assume a light yellow or nearly white colour, and grow very poorly. The remainder of the surface is normal, retains its dark green colour, and grows much faster, thus producing distorted leaves or lumpy fruit.

In the other two types the leaves are the parts most affected. In one of these types the leaves are mottled with lighter, yellowish green areas, thus reducing the yield. The Mottled Leaf Mosaic is not so damaging as the White Pickle type. The third type is known as the Speckled Leaf Mosaic, and while the leaves become spotted with sickly areas, as the name indicates, this form of the disease is not considered to be very damaging.

Like other Mosaic diseases, these cucumber troubles are transmissible from one plant to another, though they are apparently not due to any fungus or bacterial parasite. If the juice of a diseased plant be injected into a healthy plant, the disease will be produced, and in the field, transfer of this kind is thought to be brought about by means of sucking insects.

It has been found that the common wild cucumber (Echinocystis) also suffers from this trouble, and that insects will carry it from these wild plants to the cultivated crop in spring. It is not thought to be carried to any considerable extent in the seed.

In view of the transmissible nature of the disease, it is advisable to destroy affected plants and to burn up the dead vines in the fall.

NOTES.

The principal diseases of the grape are powdery mildew and black rot, both of which can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

The development of a cow, so far as the milking qualities are concerned, depends largely upon the person who has charge of her during the time she is being turned from a heifer to a cow. Some milkers will not only develop all there is in a cow, but will ruin the heifer for all time afterward. While another will give such treatment as will readily develop all there is in her.

To spoil a good cow quickly, neglect milking her at regular hours and avoid stripping her clean at each milking.

Select the sow that is deep through the side with large heart girth, finely and properly developed hind quarters that parturition may be accomplished without injury to the mother. No aged sow that has proved herself a good breeder and suckler should be disposed of to make room for young and untried sows so long as she raises large litters of good pigs.

One of the benefits of raising good stock is that it makes a man hustle to raise more feed to keep more stock. Pure bred livestock develop the farmer and his farm at the same time. Anything that disturbs or excites a cow just before milking time will have a bad effect on the quantity and quality of the milk. The cow's temper and that of her milker should be serene.

Reduced by Asthma.—The constant strain of asthma brings the patient to a dreadful state of hopeless exhaustion. Early use should by all means be made of the famous Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which more than any other acts quickly and surely on the air passages and brings blessed help and comfort. No home where asthma is present in the least degree should be without this great remedy.

THE NEW HATS.

Latest Modes From Fashion's Centres.

Perhaps the most distinctive of the new hats is the wide-brimmed sun hat, a style that is particularly becoming to the young girl. Wider in front, the brim of white linen is bound with linen of cherry red.

The crown, also of white shirred linen, has upon it flat cherries en applique, cut from linen of the same bright hue; round the bottom of the crown is a narrow band of silk ribbon held in a knot at the side.

The whole effect is one of simplicity, with good lines and distinctive coloring. The color scheme might, of course, be changed to suit any summer frock, if one does not care for this cherry and white combination.

Another hat has a glorious patch of color on a high green straw crown. This patch is made of the quantity of crude fruit before mentioned. Scarlet, orange, vivid green, and bright purple are the colors suggested for this model, while round the crown lay down is a narrow band of velvet ribbon the same shade of green as the hat. The brim is of the mushroom type, also bound with velvet, and lined underneath with green tulle.

Satin, again, is the material that is used to make a chapeau of a distinctly military type, and it is not unlike that worn by the French gendarme who used to greet the English boat when it arrived at Calais. To the average woman, it is very becoming, the brim inclining as it does softly over the face, and the lines that are formed when viewed from the side quite common.

"Oh, woman is a plaything, just a toy." "I know some sob writers say so, but I should think the number we see humped over a sewing machine or a washbowl would dispose of that theory."—Kansas City Journal.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET

Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice dairy	\$0.43
Do, creamery	0.42
Margarine, lb.	0.37
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0.34
Cheese, lb.	0.30
Do, fancy, lb.	0.30
Dressed poultry—	
Turkeys, 12.	0.30
Fowl, lb.	0.43
Spring chickens	0.40
Loose, lb.	0.30
Ducklings, lb.	0.25
Fruits—	
Apples, basket	0.75
Strawberries, basket	1.50
Do, box	0.25
Gooseberries, basket	2.00
Do, box	0.30
Currants, black, basket	1.50
Do, box	0.30
Do, red, basket	1.50
Do, box	0.30
Raspberries, box	0.25
Cherries, sour, basket	1.50
Vegetables—	
Beans, small measure	0.15
Beets, new, 1/2 doz.	0.10
Carrots, new, 1/2 doz.	0.10
Cucumbers, each	0.05
Cabbage, each	0.15
Cauliflower, each	0.15
Celery, head	0.05
Lettuce, head, bunch	0.05
Onions, Bermuda, bag	0.05
Do, green, bunch	0.05
Parsley, bunch	0.05
Pears, basket	0.75
Potatoes, bag	0.05
Do, new, bag	0.05
Radishes, 3 bunches	0.10
Shrub, 3 for	0.10
Sage, bunch	0.05
Savory, bunch	0.05
Spinach, peck	0.25
Tomatoes, basket	1.00
Do, 2 lbs.	0.25

MEATS—WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters	\$17.00	\$19.00
Do, hindquarters	24.00	26.00
Carcases, choice	22.00	24.00
Do, common	21.00	22.50
Veal, common, cwt.	13.00	15.00
Do, medium	15.00	17.00
Do, prime	25.00	27.00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	25.00	27.00
Shop hogs	25.00	27.00
Abattoir hogs	25.00	27.00
Mutton, cwt.	25.00	27.00
Lamb, cwt.	25.00	27.00
Do, Spring, lb.	0.21	0.23

SUGAR MARKET

Toronto wholesalers quote on refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	\$0.28
Do, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	0.26
Do, No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	0.24
Do, No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	0.22
Do, No. 4 yellow	100 lbs.	0.20
Do, No. 5 yellow	100 lbs.	0.18
Do, No. 6 yellow	100 lbs.	0.16
Do, No. 7 yellow	100 lbs.	0.14
Do, No. 8 yellow	100 lbs.	0.12
Do, No. 9 yellow	100 lbs.	0.10
Do, No. 10 yellow	100 lbs.	0.08
Do, No. 11 yellow	100 lbs.	0.06
Do, No. 12 yellow	100 lbs.	0.04
Do, No. 13 yellow	100 lbs.	0.02
Do, No. 14 yellow	100 lbs.	0.01
Do, No. 15 yellow	100 lbs.	0.00

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts: 777 cattle; 162 calves; 1644 hogs and 1,163 sheep.	
Export cattle, choice	\$14.25
Do, medium	13.25
Do, small	12.25
Butcher bulls	10.25
Butcher cattle, choice	10.50
Butcher cattle, medium	9.00
Butcher cattle, small	7.00
Butcher cows, choice	9.00
Butcher cows, medium	8.00
Butcher cows, small	6.50
Butcher bulls	7.75
Feeding steers	8.50
Stockers, choice	8.25
Stockers, light	7.50
Milkers, choice	7.50
Springers, choice	8.00
Sheep, ewes	13.00
Bucks and culls	6.00
Lambs	18.00
Hogs, fed and watered	20.00
Hogs, f. o. b.	19.00
Calves	10.00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Oct.	26.54	0.54	0.52	0.53
Dec.	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.78
Flax—				
Oct.	4.21	4.21	4.14	4.14
X-To 54¢ sold.				

DULUTH LINED

Duluth—Lined, on track and at wharves: September, \$4.32; October, \$4.25; November, \$4.27 asked; December, \$4.25 asked.

FIGHTING FOR HAPPINESS

When you get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome duty after another, with no pleasure in it; when ill-health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that are really not worth worrying about, then your nervous system is becoming exhausted, and you are on the way to a general breakdown in health. In this condition your health and happiness is worth fighting for and good, rich, red blood is what your system needs. It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient either in quantity or quality. And remember that no medicine can be of any use to you that does not build up your weak watery blood.

To build up the blood and strengthen the nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for more than a generation—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the actual mission of these pills to make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens the nerves and tones the entire system. They give you a new appetite, make sleep refreshing, put color in the lips and cheeks, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling that oppresses so many people. If you want to experience new health and happiness give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.