

## LESSON SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII. September 29, 1918.  
What it means to be a Christian—Review.—1 John 3: 1-24.

**Summary.**—Lesson 1. Topic: The Christian life and how to begin it. Places: Bethabara; Galilee; Philippi. To show how to be converted we study the call Jesus made to men to become his followers, and the response to that call. They left all to follow Him. Lydia, at Philippi, feared God and received the gospel message as spoken by Paul. The Philippian jailer was brought under conviction and asked how he might be saved.

**II. Topic:** The Bible: What it is and how to make it our own. Places: Gena; Jerusalem. The Ethiopian, who was reading the words of the prophet Isaiah as he was returning to his home from Jerusalem, was affected by what he read; and when the words were explained to him by Philip, he believed the gospel and was saved and baptized.

**III. Topic:** Why and how to pray, and the results. Places: Perea; Jerusalem. Jesus taught the necessity and value of prayer in several ways. He taught by example, for he spent much time in prayer. He exhorted His disciples to pray. He spoke a parable which teaches importunity in prayer. In answer to His disciples' request to be taught to pray, He gave them a model prayer, called the Lord's Prayer.

**IV.—Topic:** Obedience: to whom? why? how? Places: Galilee; Jerusalem. The duty of obedience is clearly shown in the scriptures selected for the lesson on this subject. The disciples received the Master's recognition and approval by obeying Him when He called them to become His followers. Jesus told them obedience was an accompaniment of love.

**V. Topic:** The kinds of strength we need; getting it; using it. Places: Jerusalem; Nazareth. The childhood of Jesus presents to us an example of growth, physical and spiritual. The Christian is to become stronger and stronger by adding the graces of the Spirit.

**VI. Topic:** Who needs our help, and how can we best give it? Place: Perea. It is the Christian's duty and privilege to be helpful to others. Divine love leads him out in the direction of helping those in need.

**VII. Topic:** The church: its claim and how we may meet them. Place: Jerusalem. The task of spreading the gospel among all nations was committed to the apostles and their successors. At Pentecost the work was begun and through organized effort it spread rapidly under the direction and power of the Holy Spirit.

**VIII. Topic:** Confessing Christ, and other Christian uses of speech. Places: Perea; Mount of Olives. An important duty and a great privilege of Christians is that of witnessing for Christ. They who confess him here will be acknowledged before the angels of God, and they who deny him here will be denied before the angels of God.

**IX. Topic:** Our gifts for the kingdom: what shall they be? Places: Galilee; Jerusalem. Giving to God's cause and to the poor is one part of Christian service. It is love in the heart that will enable one to do this without grudging. They who give freely from love will be rewarded. The measure of giving was taught by our Lord.

**X. Topic:** Temptations resisted and evil overthrown in Christ's strength. Places: Samaria; Rome. Ahab was tempted by his desire for Naboth's property, and through the wickedness of Jezebel Naboth was slain and Ahab was given the vineyard. Elijah met him at the Lord's command and foretold the punishment due him.

**XI. Topic:** How Christians can better their community, nation and the world. Places: Galilee; Jerusalem; Tross; Philippi; Shushan. God's children are designed to be a saving power in the world. They are the salt of the earth and the light of the world. Jesus told his disciples to go into all the world with the gospel message and he promised them his presence.

**XII. Topic:** How Christ blesses his followers on earth and in heaven. Places: Jerusalem; Galilee. The duty of faithfulness is shown by the parable of the talents. The two servants who wisely used what was entrusted to them were successful, and were commended and rewarded.

### PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic: What it means to be a Christian.

I. Personal Christianity.

II. Its means.

III. Its manifestations.

1. Personal Christianity. A correct standard is of supreme importance in either material or moral measurements. Sincerity will not correct conclusions if the standard is defective. A clear comprehension of what personal Christianity provides and proposes is essential to experience and life. A wrong standard will impair the whole structure, and render it unsymmetrical and unstable. The apostle reproves the unwisdom of those who are "measuring themselves by themselves and comparing themselves among themselves," and prays that men "may know what is the hope of his calling." To be a Christian, is to be Christlike in character and conduct.

II. Its means. To deepen Christian experience and develop Christian character is as important as its commitment. Too many make shipwreck of faith. Presumption expects to secure ends while neglecting the

## WHAT FARMERS HAVE DISCOVERED

### THAT TERRIBLE WEED, "SWEET CLOVER."

I bought a farm about three years ago and started in to farm among strangers. The back part of the farm borders on a lake, and there is a field of about ten acres under cultivation along the lake of very poor land about like blow sand, a long distance from the buildings and the rest of the cultivated land.

What to do with this field became a live question. It was in pasture at time of purchase, but about all the stock was getting was exercise and water. In glancing through a farm journal one day I came across an article on sweet clover—this much discussed plant with a shady past—and resolved that this field, bordered on the north and east by water, and on the south and west by wood lot and pasture, would be just the place to try out an experiment with this terrible "weed." If it got unruly, I could corner it up here without back and plowed an acre and sowed fall wheat. A neighbor informed me that he had seen my predecessors plow and sow back there on many occasions, but seldom did he see them reap.

The next spring I sowed sweet clover on this acre of fall wheat and plowed three acres alongside and sowed the sweet clover alone. This outcrop had not got out very much at this time. About the middle of August the three acre piece was a handsome sight, about one and one-half feet in height. An observer would exclaim at first sight, "What a perfect stand of alfalfa!" On the acre piece I had neither fall wheat nor a stand of clover.

I turned the cows in and for the first night or two we found them on the balance of field not plowed, but after that we always found them feeding on the sweet clover. Three acres of this barren desert, through the help of the awful weed, was instrumental in swelling Ontario's cheese export. Mistake No. 1 that the whole field was not in sweet clover.

### PREPARATION OF STUBBLE LAND WITHOUT PLOWING.

As to the advisability of discing stubble land for fall wheat, I may say that I am not in favor of planting wheat on stubble land. I have never had very good results from stubble land for fall wheat, unless it was barley, and it was clean from thistles or grass. I would not hesitate to disc the ground as soon as the crop was off, and would give it a good deep disking twice in one place, then roll, harrow and leave it until I have put on at least six loads of well rotted manure per acre, and would then

means. The lessons of the quarter suggest: 1. The study of God's word. Here are found the truths which enrich the soul, unfold privilege, and instruct in Christian living. Jesus said, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." "How precious also are thy thoughts unto me." "Thy law do I love." Every Christian loves the word of God; and a closed Bible is the open door to backsliding. 2. Prayer. "Prayer is the Christian's vital breath." Some one has said, "Our prayers and God's mercies are like two buckets in a well; as one ascends, the other descends." No means of grace is so vital, and none so liable to neglect. It is the source of Christian strength, the secret of Christian victory, and inseparable from Christian living. 3. Obedience. God makes no arbitrary requirements, and issues no unnecessary commands. Love inspires and expresses all that the law requires. Obedience is the final test of piety. Friendship for the king is best expressed by obedience to his commands. Disobedience cuts connection with the sources of blessing, prevents effectual prayer, and clips the wings of faith. "Why call ye me Lord, and do not the things which I say?" 4. Confession of Christ. Open acknowledgment is the requirement of the Master himself (Luke 12: 8, 9). It inspires confidence and begets carefulness. Secret discipleship may loan a tomb, and expend itself in spices, but keeps aloof from the cross. Peter's following "afar off," culminated in absolute denial. 5. Christian benevolence. Grace in the heart releases the gold in the pocket.

III. Its manifestations. "Christianity is the text, the life, the illustration." 1. Christian activity. Physical or spiritual sloth invites degeneration. In the church there are wide and varied fields, inviting earnest effort, and outside lies a world in need. Calls come from every direction, to which a Christian heart cannot be insensible. Christians render the service of sons. 2. Personal victory and conquest of evil. A triumphant Christian life is the best advocate of Christianity. Personal conquest strengthens the whole battle line. No defeats are necessary, and the kingdom must conquer through its adherents. The church can meet and overthrow every system of evil in civil or social life.

### PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

A new birth. To be a Christian

double disc it crossways, roll and harrow as before, from then on till seeding time, cultivate and harrow. Just before seeding, broadcast not less than 100 pounds of some good standard fertilizer per acre, working well into the mellow soil, then start seeding as near as possible to the 5th of September.

### HYDRO-ELECTRIC ON THE FARM.

The shortage of labor on the farm is making power of some kind almost necessary on the farm. If we are fortunate enough to be within reach of a Hydro Electric line enough farmers could have it installed to bring the cost down to as cheap a power for the farmer as could be secured. Otherwise gasoline is getting to such a high price that it will be expensive to use for everything about the farm.

At present we are using a good grade of coal oil for our engine for the power work about the farm, and find it brings the cost down about one-third less than gasoline. Hydro power would be still more simple, handier and quicker, and with the press of a button your machinery would be running.

Electric lights would be one of the first improvements to come from the live wire, not only because electric light is brighter and cleaner than coal oil lamps, but because we could have it at less expense.

Then we have the power to apply to labor-saving machinery in the house and barn. For the house, there is the churn, washing machine, and the electric iron, one of the best of all, for ironing on a hot summer day in July without a fire should be somewhat of a treat for the women, we must consider also the energy saved even in the trips from and to the stove.

Then there would be the barn with the electric lights all through it, and in the driving shed or garage. You have power enough from the Hydro to drive any piece of machinery from the grindstone to the threshing machine.

### PREPARING LAND FOR FALL WHEAT.

In these days when hired help is so scarce and the farmer is taxed to the fullest extent in harvesting his own crops and helping his neighbors with threshing he has not the time to summer fallow, which I think is the proper way to be successful in the growing of fall wheat. So we have to change our methods somewhat to suit the occasion, and I think it matters but little whether we plow, disc or cultivate as long as we leave the ground firm underneath with a good fine seed bed on top.

Our method this last few years has been to take a sod that has been cut early and give it a good plowing and not plow so much until we start the roller so as to make it firm and not let it dry out too much. Then we top dress it with well rotted manure about eight loads to the acre and work it in with the disc, and I might say here, our wheat ground, although it has

been very dry, is at time of writing nearly as fine and moist as a summer fallow.

If I could not get a sod, I would prefer a barley stubble and put on the two furrow plow, as I think time can be saved, rather than disc, as once over with the plow does the trick, whereas if you disc it takes a lot of driving before you get the ground clean and thoroughly worked fine.

While the wheat crop has been a rather discouraging one this year, it is up to us as farmers to stay with it in this most critical time in the world's history, and if we cannot get in a large acreage, do what we can, and do it well, whether it be with the plow or disc, for I believe fertilizer, thorough cultivation, and a good winter are the most important things in growing fall wheat.

### DAMAGE CAUSED BY VERMIN.

One of the most striking object lessons in the waste caused by rats and mice that ever came to me was when I was on a visit to a big farm in the South. In the granary on the place I saw simply bushels and bushels of what must have been beautiful corn when harvested, ruined by rats. All that was left of that fine corn was the cobs and great heaps of kernels with the hearts gnawed out.

And that kind of thing is going on all over the country. If we could have the grain that is destroyed by the rodents of this country all saved, it would feed the nation for many a day. We have seen estimates of the worth of the grain destroyed each year by these enemies, but they must be only guesswork, for there is no way of accurately knowing the amount involved. All we know is that hundreds of thousands of bushels go to waste this way, feeding no man's hunger. It is one of the most serious things connected with the farm life of the present time.

Every farmer who has not now a good vermin-proof grain crib ought to make it his business to get one or more as needed, before the next harvest comes. Even if he must run in debt for this, the money will come back in a little while.

I never have been more satisfied over any building I have put up than with a granary we built some years ago. This is a frame structure, with four foot posts under it to raise it well off the ground. About the tops of these "prick posts" I nailed wide strips of tin to prevent rats or mice climbing up to the building proper. The inside is ceiled with hard pine matched. One end is occupied with the corn, while bins on either side of an alley receive the grain. One mouse got into the granary. He was carried in with a crate of corn, but we had no peace until he had been hunted up and killed. I am satisfied that the corn and grain saved have far more than paid for the cost of putting up that building. It is painted and a credit to the farm.

—The Canadian Countryman.

speaking, I will hear." She said to her husband that she believed the Lord was going to answer before her friends received the letters. So it proved, for the son was converted before even one of the letters reached its destination. Are you a Christian? G. W. G.

### The Lesser Evil.

"If you were compelled to engage in conversation with one or the other for an hour, which would you choose, a woman with a mission or one who thinks she is misunderstood?" "Why?" "She would do most of the talking. A woman who thinks she is misunderstood usually wants a little confidential advice." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

**The Pill That Brings Relief.**—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fullness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmentier's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

### Ancient Marine Homes.

The most interesting of the earlier habitations of man are the curious lake dwellings of the age of bronze. These were usually built on piles sunk into the bottom of lakes, some distance from the shore. Large trees were felled, the trunks of which were sharpened on one end and driven into the mud by mallets used in the hands of the builders, who worked from a raft.

### Save Some Money.

Everyone should try to live within his income and also to put away a little of his salary for use on a stormy day. Don't watch the other fellow and learn how much he is spending; watch yourself and ascertain where you can benefit. It is time enough to increase your living expenses when your salary is advanced, when it is also time to add to your bank account.

No man ever wetted clay and then left it, as if there would be bricks by chance and fortune.—Plutarch.

## MARKET REPORTS

### TORONTO MARKETS.

Apples, basket	0.25	0.50
Bushberries, basket	2.90	2.50
Box, box	0.25	0.25
Lawson berries	0.25	0.30
Mushrooms, lb.	0.40	0.40
Peas, sq. bkt.	1.00	0.15
Do, 11-qt. bkt.	1.00	1.25
Peaches, 8-qt. bkt.	1.10	1.25
Do, 11-qt. bkt.	1.00	1.25
Melons, basket	0.75	1.00
Do, 11-qt. bkt.	1.00	1.50
Do, each	0.05	0.20
Vegetables—		
Beans, small measure	0.20	
Beets, new, dozen	0.25	
Carrots, new doz.	0.25	
Corn, doz.	0.15	0.20
Cucumbers, basket	0.40	0.20
Cucumbers, doz.	0.10	0.10
Cabbage, each	0.05	0.10
Caiflower, each	0.10	0.25
Celery, head	0.05	0.10
Egg plant, each	0.05	0.10
Gherkins, basket	1.00	1.50
Lettuce, head, bunch	0.05	0.10
Onions, 75-lb. sacks	2.00	2.25
Do, pickling	1.00	1.10
Do, green, bunch	0.10	0.15
Parley, bunch	0.10	0.15
Pumpkins, each	0.10	0.25
Potatoes, new, bag	2.00	2.25
Radishes, 3 bunches	0.10	0.15
Rhubarb, 3 for	0.10	0.15
Sage, bunch	0.05	0.10
Savory, bunch	0.05	0.10
Squash, each	0.15	0.25
Tomatoes, basket	0.35	0.60
Veg. marrow, each	0.05	0.10

### MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	18.00	17.00
Do, hindquarters	24.00	22.00
Carcasses, choice	20.00	22.00
Do, common	18.00	20.00
Vul, common, cwt.	12.00	13.00
Do, medium	16.50	19.00
Do, prime	22.50	25.00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	19.00	21.00
Shop hogs	26.50	28.00
Abattoir hogs	26.00	27.00
Mutton, cwt.	20.00	25.00
Lamb, cwt.	27.00	28.00
Do, Spring, lb.	0.27	0.28

### SUGAR—MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined, Toronto delivery: Acacia granulated, nominal 100 lbs. \$7.75; St. Lawrence granulated, 100 lbs. \$7.75; St. Lawrence granulated, 100 lbs. \$7.75; Redpath granulated, 100 lbs. \$9.04; Lantic granulated, 100 lbs. \$9.04; St. Lawrence yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential from granulated, 30c; No. 2 yellow, 40c, and No. 3 yellow, 50c; Atlantic yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 30c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 3 yellow, 50c; Acacia yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c; Redpath yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.

### OTHER MARKETS.

#### WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Oct.	0.83%	0.84	0.83%	0.84
Nov.	0.84%	0.84	0.84%	0.84
Flax—				
Oct.	3.96	4.11	3.95%	4.11
Nov.	3.84	3.94		3.94
Dec.	3.75%	3.90	3.74%	3.90

#### MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Flour exchanged, Bran \$28.75; Cash wheat, No. 1 Northern, old \$2.22; Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$1.15 to \$1.16; Oats, No. 3 white, 60 to 70c; Flax, \$1.37.

#### DULUTH LINED.

Duluth—Lined, \$4.37 to \$4.40; to arrive, \$4.37; September, \$4.37 bid; October, \$4.25 bid; November, \$4.25 bid; December, \$4.25 bid.

#### CHEESE MARKET.

St. Paschal, Que.—At to-day's meeting of the Dairy Board 687 boxes of cheese were offered, and all sold to Ayer of Montreal at 22.5c. Seventy packages of butter were offered, and sold to Alexander at 41.5c.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it has a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

### To Face the Music.

According to James Fenimore Cooper, who said that he looked the matter up, the phrase "To face the music" originated among actors, who when they went on to play their parts had really to face the music. Another suggestion, which Cooper did not approve was that it originated in the old time training days, when the militiamen were bound to appear armed and equipped facing the music.

### Wood in Coal Furnaces.

Where wood is to be burned in a furnace intended for coal it will be found desirable to partly cover the grate with iron or firebrick, in order to reduce the draft. If this is not done the wood is wasted by being consumed too fast and makes a very hot fire which, in a furnace, may damage the firebox.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

### Remarkable Memory.

In England Samuel Wesley reproduced from memory after a lapse of 25 years an oratorio covering upward of 300 closely written pages which he had composed early in life. He said that he saw the score in his mind's eye as accurately as if it lay before him.

### "Coon-Cats" of Maine.

The so-called "coon-cat," which is common all over Maine, is held by natives to be a cross between the cat and the raccoon. Biologists ridicule this belief; nevertheless many half wild cats in Maine have the typical raccoon tail with short forelegs pointed snout and long hair.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Expeller to drive out the parasites.