



Lesson VI., Aug 10th, 1919. WINNING OTHERS TO CHRIST. Acts 16: 9-15; James 5: 19, 29.

Commentary.—I. Paul's call to Macedonia (vs. 9-12). 9. a vision—A clear and definite impression means something seen and does not necessarily imply the beholder was asleen, yet the fact that it occurred in the night might indicate that the apostle night might indicate that the apostle was asleep at the time. a man of Macedonia—Macedonia was a Greek province across the Egean Sea from Troag. Whatever this personage was, whether a representative of Macedonia of an angel, Paul recognized him as "a man of Macedonia" with a message for him. Come over ...and help us—This was a call of

pagan need for spiritual light. Paganism failed to satisfy the longings the soul and application was made for the gospel of Jesus Christ. The mission of the angel was great, but the mission of Paul was not less impor-tant. 10. we—This indicates that Luke joined the company at Troas. assuredly gathering, etc.—The apostle had no doubt as to the particular place where the Lord would have him place where the Lord would have him labor. His duty was clear to carry the gospel into Europe. A clear con-viction of duty goes a long way to-ward assuring success in the work of the Lord. The apostle could not possibly have any misgivings with regard to his field of labor, and he could move forward with the utmost confidence that his work would be blessed. A new continent was open ed to the apostle to the Gentiles. loosing from Troas-Sailing from

Troas. wit a straight course-The wind was favorable and in one day the company sailed sixty miles in a northwesterly direction to Samothra cia and the next day reached Nea-polis, the seaport of Philippi, having sailed seventy-five miles. At anothe time it took Paul five days to travel the same distance. Samothracia—A rocky island in the Egean Sea. 12. in Phillipi—Ten miles from Neapolis The journey could be made by land or by river. chief city—The first city of that region. a colony—A Roman colony was composed of citizens transferred from Rome. They had the organization and customs of

the city of Rome, and their city was a miniature of Rome itself. Those who composed the colony were still enrolled as citizens of Rome. There were rich gold mines north of Phil-

II Conversion of Lydia and her family (vs. 13-15). 13. On the Sab-bath—Probably the first Sabbath after Paul's arrival at Philippi. Where prayer was wont to be made—It seems that there was no synagogue in the city, and when Paul and his companions and the city and when Paul and his companions are the properties. panions understood that there was a place of prayer by the river outside the city, they went to meet those who would worship the Lord there. Spake unto the women—Those who were interested in the worship of the Lord were women, "and of those women, one was a foreigner and a proselyte, faithful, perhaps, when the birthright Jews were faithless, and to her the gospel is to be an exceeding great reward." 14. Named Lydia—The name was here been given to her from the may have been given to her from the town in Lydia, Thyatira, from which she came. This town had long been noted for its manufacture of purple.
Worshipped God—From this statement it is evident that Lydia was a worshiper of the true God. She had evidently become a proselyte to the Jewish faith. It is considered re-markable that this should be the case, because repeated passages occur in Greek literature which affirm the wickedness of the women of Lydia, in wickedness of the women of Lydia, in Thyatira. Lydia may have been in-fluenced by the corruptness of her surroundings in her native city to remove to Philippi. It was highly favorable for her that she was in Philippi at the time of Paul's labors there. Whose heart the Lord opened The Lord moved her by His Spirit to accept the gospel and she was obe-dient to the divine impression. Attended unto the things which were spoken—Her hungry heart received with gladness the message which the Lord's servant brought, and she be-lieved the gospel. . . 15, was bap-

tised, and her household—Baptism was administered as a sign of the inward washing of the heart and as a testimony to the world of dicipleship with Christ. Lydia's household must have included children or servants or both, and all were baptized. If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord—As Lydia had received light from the Lord previously to the conting of the apostles and had walked in that light, so now she had accepted the gospel through their ministry and had become a Christian. If the apostles had confidence in her plety and atédiastness in the grace of God she would be glad to entertain them, and they might prosecute their work of preaching the gospel among the people of Philippi.

IM. Importance, of the v⁵prk of the search of the sear

people of Philippi.

IM. Importance, of the work of winning souls (vs. 19, 20). James, the writer of the epistle that bears his name, was called "the Lord's brother" (Gal. 1:19; Matt. 13;55). He exhorts "the twelve tribes which are scattered abroad" to patience under trials, and shows the uselessness of faith without works, yet he does not minify faith. One cannot be justified by the law for one who breaks one by the law, for one who breaks one point of the law is condemned for breaking the entire law, but one is justified by faith. The apostle sends forth a warning with regard to the wrong use of the tongue and exhorts the prayer, citing the praying of Elish to show its efficiency. 19. brethjah to show its efficiency. 19. breth-ren—The apostle addresses his fel-low Jews in terms of endearment. If any of you do err from the truth—
A warning is sounded of a liability
to depart from the ways of the Lord,
yet an honest, earnest, prayerful soul
will not be allowed to make shipwreck of faith. One who keeps close to the word of God and is diligent in his service will not go far astray one convert him —The figure of the preceding clause is continued. The figure is that of a traveller who gets off the road and loses his way, and another comes to him and leads him back or directs him to the place where he left the right road. Again we are reminded that human agency is employed to help men into the way to heaven. The term convert, as here employed, involves what one can do in behalf of another, and does not in behalf of another, and does not involve the change of heart, which can be accomplished by divine power alone. 20. let him know—Let this that follows be for his encouragement. converteth the sinner—The sinner, according to the Greek, is one who has missed the mark. He has fallen short of his possibilities and what God planned for him. He has missed his way, and the Christian has reached him by personal effort and helped him to turn from his evil way to the Lord. save a soul from death—No human mind can compre-hend all that is involved in the loss of the soul. The soul is of priceless value. For a soul to be lost is for it to be separated eternally from God and from all that is good. The soul saved from death is to dwell forever with God in his glory and serve him throughout unending ages. No other work can compare in importance with that of winning souls, shall hide a multitude of sins—The sins of him who is converted from the error of his way are pletted out.

his way are blotted out. . Questions—What is the greatest mission of the church? How did the Lord show Paul that he was to go in-Lord show Paul that he was to go in-to Macedonia? Where was Macedonia from the place where Paul was? In what city did he preach? Who was, Lydia? What was her native city? Where did the apostles go to attend service? What were the results of their labors? Who was James? What does he say about a winner of souls?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Personal evangelism th luty and privilege of all Christians.

I. Personal evangelism. II. A universal duty and privilege I. Personal evangelism. Evangelism is the active form of evangel, which means good news, a gospel. Personal evangelism is individual effort to bring individuals to a knowledge and experience of the blessings of the gospel of Jesus Christ. It may be gospel of Jesus Christ. It may be termed the private ministry of the gospel. A first essential is a personal knowledge and experience of its truth and power. Andrew and Philip de-clared, "We have found him," and each and power. Andrew and the clared, "We have found him," and each brought his brother. Individual relation to the great truths of redemption is the secret and measure of efficiency. The gospel is a living message and must be inwardly vitalized to address itself to the deepest life of those who listen. The homage of the to address itself to the deepes file of those who listen. The homage of the heart, as well as the assent of the understanding, is essential. He who speaks effectively must feel, as well as know, the message he delivers. strong ministry requires not only high intellectual, but high emotional power. The heart fires the thought. Knowl-The heart fires the thought. Knowiedge may impart formal instruction,
but only the quickening of the Spirit
can vitalize the utterance. It was
said of Jesus, "Never man spake like
this man." He said, "I am
the truth." hence he spake with authority." Moral responsibilities, howthe truth. Hence the spatial truth. Hence thority." Moral responsibilities, however 'wide!y shared, are always individual. The gospel is universal because it is individual. It invites all inviting each man. At Penmen by inviting each man. At Pentecost, its first complete fulfilment, "they were all filled." The Spirit in his work of awakening, regenerating and sanctifying is always personal. Men enter the kingdom in single file: hence no opportunity is too small.
Jesus proclaimed his message of love
and forgiveness to Nicodemus and the
woman of Sychar with the same fulwoman of sychar with the same tan-ness as to the thronging multitudes, and 'he halted the throng that he might call Zaccheus from hiding to salvation and hope. Philip "preached Jesus" to a solitary auditor and bap-tized his convert' before he left him. It was the personal message of the prophet, "Thou art the man," which brought the king from the throne to

his knees, a convicted, contrite, confessing penitent. Personal evangelism invites to a personal demonstration. "Come and see," is the effective reply "Come and see," is the effective reply to criticism.

II. A universal duty and privilege. There are no moral neutralitie. Duty and privilege are synonymous both as to character and service. Every man is obligated to be his best, live his highest and do his utmost. Moral ex-



ce is a condition of cle and effectual service. An isolated life is impossible. "None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." The intricate, inseparable and responsible associations of human life attend us to the end. Every man beattend us to the end. Every man becomes his "brother's keeper." "Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him," was the law of ceremonial obligation. The silent outgoings of character, the force of right example, kindly admonstron and earnest entreaty are included in the apostolic injunction (2 Fim. 4: 2). No privilege is so exalted, no delight so pure, and no work so abiding as that of leading men to Christ. To "save a soul from death" is the highest achievement of life.

W. H. C. W. H. C.

> "Jocko" (By May Hendrie Wharton).

"One more mouth to feed," grumbled old Grandfather Warren.
"You mustn't grudge the mere mouthfuls this little creature will consume," said Bertha Warren.
"Look, look! Isn't the little pet

"Look, look! Isn't the little pet cute and clever?"
She held on an arm a bright-eyed agile monkey. The old man, despite his fancied miseries, had to smile. The little animal doffed the ragged military cap it wore, made a birdlike flight to the ceiling whence a lamp hook suspended, and. swinging thence from its tail, gave to its body a whirling motion.
"I found it in the basement, and it must have got in through a broken window there," narrated Bertha. "Belongs to some organ grinder, I opine," Grandpa Warren remarked. "Probably escaped and got into the house as a refuge. Sore of vicious, those critters, I reckon."

house as a refuge. Sore of victous, those critters, I reckon."

"Oh grandpa, not Jocko — I've called him that. Soon as I fed him and caoxed and cuddled him he climbed into my arms like a contented little babe."

"Well, I suppose his owner will be searching for him," observed Mr. Warren.

be searching for him, observed warren.

"I shall make him a comfortable bed in the basement," planned Bertha. "Come, Jocko," and at the gentle call Jocko described another flight and landed on her shoulder.

"I was mistaken."

Grandpa Warren was mistaken. A week went by and no one appeared to claim the refugee. Meantime the well-trained little pet became as interesting to the old man as to Bertha. He went down to his own special quarters when directed. Every morning when Bertha started to special quarters when directed. Livery morning when Bertha started to get breakfast, Jocko would tap on the door with a glass in it, at the top of the basement stairs, and peer mischlevously through the pane at his kind-hearted young mistress. He amused them with his varied tricks

amused them with his varied tricks and appealed to them because of his appreciation of the care and attention they bestowed on him.

The Warrens had some difficulty in making ends meet. Bertha had been an orphan from childhood, and since her grandmother had died had been housekeeper for her remaining aged relative. At times Grandpa Warren was not easy to get along with. He had a sore grievance-fate had played him a scurry trick, and he had never gotten over it.

"If your grandmother had only spoken before she died," was his constant complaint. "You see, for

spoken before she died," was his constant complaint. "You see, for years every cent I could put aside I gave to her to keep against a rainy day. We had often talked it over how, if one of us died, the other would buy a life membership in the old people's home. Your grandmonths old people's home. Your grandmo-ther died so sudden she didn't tell me where she kept our savings. I've searched everywhere, and no-where a trace. Oh. dear! Oh, dear! And then the old man would mourn

over the lack of a part of the savings to be given Bertha to support her while she studied for a music teacher or learned to become a milliner. And Bertha would declare it was the rarest happiness to work for his comfort. She had become acquainted with an estimable young man named Wade Bartley. They were engaged, but with the understanding that Bertha would

not have to marry until her gand-father died or was provided for. Bart-ley suggested saving a fund to carry out the cherished plan of the old peo ple's home, and Bertha, by doing sewing, had managed to put aside quite a little store of money.

nt. The little

father.

"Oh see!" she cried, "the room is filling with smoke, and—grandfather! the kitchen is ablaze!"

They had been aroused just in time by the shrewd-witted Jocko, and managed to extinguish the blazing wainscoting near the overheated kitchen stove. That settled the value and efficiency of their humble guest with Grandfather Warren. And a week later there came a climax that caused the old man to bless the day when the little refugee made his home among them.

"Why, Jocko!" exclaimed Bertha why, Jocko!" exclaimed Bertha as her pet came up from the basement, made his customary nod and placed a grimy gold coin in her hand. Then he began rubbing off a smear of smut on one of his paws. A sudden enlightenment came to Bertha that thrilled her. She proceeded to investigate.

that thrilled her. She proceeded to investigate.

There was an old useless stove in the basement, set aside years ago, ready for the junk man who never feame. Bertha discovered that, poking into this, Jocko had fished out the coin. The trained instinct of the animal for money in his old days had not been at fault in the present instance. Bertha unearthed over a thousand dollars in coin and bank notes from dead Grandma Warren's queer saving bank.

saving bank.
Grandpa Warren did not go to the old people's home. Instead, he 'n-fluenced Bartley to start a little bus-iness with the unearthed capital and was content to settle down for life with the happy husband and wife—

HOLY GEE, MY HEAD FEELS GOOD TO-DAY

Pain Over Eyes is Gone, Headache Cured, Catarrh Relieved!

This is the Common Experience of Those Who Breathe the Vapor of Catarrhozone

Remember this, Catarrh can never be cured or even relieved by a cough syrup, a spray, or tablet treatment. Trouble is those remedies slip quick-ly over the sore irritated membranes. irop into the stomach and do little else but harm digestion. It's different with "Catarrhozone"—you inhale it. Every breath sends healing bal-sams to the inflamed tissues. Tight-ness, soreness and inflammation are cured by healing pine essences. The cought dies away, throat is strengthened, huskiness is cured Nothing is so simple, so convenient so certain to cure as Catarrhozone. The dollar outfit includes the fa-haler, costs \$1.00; and is guaranteed to cure. Small size 50c, trial size to cure. Small size 50c, tria 25c, all dealers, or The Catarrh

Two Odd Bits Of Knowledge

There is a clothes dealer in London who for a long time has made it his specialty to purchase showy costumes and discarded uniforms for disposal in the Orient and Africa.

It is said that even the retiring Lord Mayors of London have become this dealers customers, and that the cocked hat, gold laced coat and knee breeches that have formed an inspiring feature of the Lord Mayor's pro-cessions are, as like as not, the next year to delight the eyes of darkest Africa upon the proud person of some

native. Amusing comments have been made by this dealer with reference to the eagerness with which the native in eagerness with which the native in the interior of Africa takes over this discarded finery. He says that at the bazaars where his goods are pur-chased he has seen blacks solemnly walking around with walstopats but-toned behind instead of before, and men even wearing women's cos ng, had managed to put aside quite little store of money.

Big fellows have been seen in clothes so small that one could not imagine been morning when breakfast was how they got into them nor how they trying, to help another fellow out.

could get out unless the stitching gave

It is related that the Prince de Join ville, when off the Column

It is related that the Prince de Joinville, when off the Galsoon coast, once received on his ship an official visit, from two chiefs, father and son, who must have been customers of the London dealer. Each owned for ceremonial purposes a military uniform. That of the father was an English general's, while that of the son was a hussar's. The intricate cut of the son's uniform, with its numerous buttons, straps and buckles, together with the painfully small size, proved tod much for him. He sent the prince a despairing message imploring help and a relief party of delighted midshipmen was sent to dress him and to bring him aboard.

They obeyed orders, but with the

bring him aboard.

They obeyed orders, but with the michievousness of youth, so tightened every fastening that the poor fellow was nearly bursting with pride and suffocation when he arrived. Every one agreed that he could never be got out of his unwonted finery by any method less drastic than cutting him

out.

It appears that no manner of wear a complete costume ever equal effect some of the savages' com ing a complete costume ever in effect some of the savages' binations of unrelated items. One erable African chieftain received his European guests with an antiquated evening shoulder cape of pink flow-

evening shoulder cape of pink flow-ered satin and spangles worn about his waist as an apron, while his white wool was martially crowned with a military helmet.

Still another conducted important negotiations with an exploring party clad simply and impressively in a woman's large Gainsborough hat, a pair of cavalry boots and a necklace-of glistening tin ornaments used to decorate Christmas trees. rate Christmas trees.

We are a caccustomed to thinking of We are a caccustomed to thinking of French as the language of diplomacy that it is something of a surgree to be reminded that it has not always been so accepted. As recently as 1739 a treaty (the treaty of Belgrade) was written in Latin. Since that time, written in Latin. Since that time however, nearly all international ne gotiations down to the current Peace Conference in Paris have been carried on in French. The only notable exception is that the decrees of the Pope are set forth in the more venerable

The reasons for the universal adop tion of French are generally said to have been the superior clearness and have been the superior clearness and accuracy of expression of the French writers of the seventeenth century and the triumphs of preponderating role in European politics of Louis XIV. A third factor was the general dissemination of French through the emigration of French Protestants at that historical period.

when Latin came into general dis-use among soldiers and statesmen. Italian was its first successor as the international tongue. Then Spanish disputed its favor for a time. historical period.

Eventually the triumph of French was complète, so much se that at the Prussian court business was carried on not in German, but in French, and the Prussian Minister to Paris wrote in that language to his home office as

in that language to his home office as lately as 1814.

At the Congress of Vienna in 1815 all transactions were in French and in article 120 of the final treaty it was specified as the official tongue. In 1871, with France conquered, still the peace negotiations and the teraty were in her tongue. At 1878, at the Congress of Borlin, everything was in gress of Berlin, everything was French. Bismarck himself spoke ex-cellent French. In 1880, at the con-ference in Madrid on Moroccan affairs, in 1906 in the Algectras conference, in the Hague tribunals in 1905, when the Swedes and Norwegians negotiated treaty at Karistadt, it was the same. Spanish is the language of dignity, Italian of poesy, English of liberty. But French is the language of clarity That, and not sentiment, is the reason

Paymaster for the Party.

for its use.

As an inducement to Cecil, aged As an inducement to Ceci, aged four, to attend Sunday school for the first time, she was allowed to carry the pennies to be put into the col-lection envelope. When the class mon-itor came around the teacher and the rest of the class were very much amused to hear her say in her most dignified tones, "Here, girls, I will pay the fares.'

TORONTO MARKE FARMERS' MARKET.

Sutter, choice dairy \$ 0.55	308
do., creamery 0 60	
largarine, lb	
ggs, new laid, doz 0 60	96
Butter, choice dairy \$0.55 do., creamery \$150 dargarine, ib \$150 ggs, new laid doz \$150 dresse, lb \$150 doz \$150 d	. 04
Dressed Poultry—	
urkeys, ID., obs	0.5
owl, ib	0.5
Live Poultry	
Live Poultry— Live Poultry— Aickens, ib	03
toosters, lb	03
OWI, 1b 0 28	0.8
Veretables-	
Beans, basket 0 60	
seets, dog. bchs 0 35	•••
	01
abbage, each 0 10	
ucumbers,, basket 0 75	:":
celery, head 0 10	0.1
Corn, dos 0 40	•••
ettuce, 3 bchs. for 0 10	
do., green, bunch 0 13	01
Parsley, bunch 0 10	
Potatoes, bag 1 50	
do., new, peck 0 =	01
do., new, peck 0 20 Rhubarb, 3 for 0 10	
cadishes, 3 bunches 0 10	
sage, bunchi 0 05	. 01
Spinach, peck 0 30	***
Squash, each 0 25 Savory, bunch 0 05	****
savory, bunch 0 05	0 1
romatoes, bakt 1 20	11
Vegetable marrows, each . 0 10	0 1
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters 15 50	17 8
do., hindquarters 24 00	26 (
Carcasses, choice 20 00	21 (
do., medium 16 00 do., common 14 50	19 (
do. common 14 50	16 (
Veal. common. cwt 13 00	15
do., medium	23 (
do., prime	26 (
Heavy hogs, cwt 23 00	29 (
Shop hogs, cwt 27 00	31 (

to delivery, are no Acadia granulated

SUGAR MARKET

ranulated
1 yellow
2 yellow
3 yellow
3 yellow
1 yellow
2 yellow
3 yellow
3 yellow
2 yellow
2 yellow
2 yellow
3 yellow
2 yellow
3 yellow

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN-EXCHANGE. WINNIPEG GRAIN-EXCHANG
Fluctuations on the Winnipeg (
Exchange, were as follows:

Wheat— Open. High. Low.
Oct. 2 40 2 45½ 2 40
Dec. 2 35 2 42 2 35
Oats—
July 0 94¼ 9 94¼ 9 89½
Oct. x0 89 0 90% 0 89½
Dec. 0 88% 0 88% 0 88%
Barley— July 1 40½ 1 43% 1 40½
Oct. 1 25½ 1 35½ 1 35½ 1 35½
Dec. 1 26 2 1 35½ 1 35½ 1 35½
Flax— July 6 27 6 25 6 17 Fis.—
July 6 17 6 25 6 17 6 25
Oct. 5 90 5 95 5 90 5 95
x—To 894c sold
MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis, Minn—Flour unchanced.
Barley, \$1.20 to \$1.32. Rys. \$1.81%. Bran,
\$41.00. Flax, \$6.30 to \$5.21.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth, Minn,—Linseed on track, \$6.21;
arrivs, \$6.21; July, \$6.22 bid; Sept., \$6.21
bid; Oct., \$6.10 bid; Nov., \$6.06 bid; Dec.,
\$5.94 bid.

Cook's Cotton Root Compoun



Delicious Sandwiches

A mixture made according to the following directions may be varied in many ways and will provide delicious sandwiches: Pass the yolks and whites of as many hard-boiled eggs as are required through a fine sieve and pound them in a mortar with as liber-al an addition of butter as can be spared. Season with salt, pepper and a little curry powder, add a few drops of tarragon vinegar or tomato sauce, and spread on buttered bread for egg-

ANCHOVY SANDWICHES

Mix together real quantities of the foundation paste and anchovy paste, omitting the curry powder, and using cayenne pepper in its place. Cover some moderately thin slices of butterhread with the mixture and form into triangular-shaped sandwiches.

CHICKEN AND HAM. Put the contents of a glass of potted chicken and ham into a mortar and add by degrees, pounding all the time, about half as much foundation pasts as there is potted meat; the result will be a deliciously creamy mixture

which can be uesd for brown or white bread sandwiches.

BANANA SANDWICHES. These should be made with lady fingers, but sponge cake may be substi-titled. The bananas should be sleved, sweetened and mixed with condensed milk (unsweetened) and then spread rather thickly between the cake. The sandwiches should be iced with pink and white icing.

Music the Word of Germany.

Music is the word of Germany. The German people, so much curbed as a nation, so emancipated as thinkers, sing with a somber delight. To sing, seems a deliverance from bandage. Music expresses that which cannot be said, and which cannot be suppressed. Therefore is Germany all medic in seems. Therefore is Germany all music in anticipation of the times when she sha!! be all freedom.—Victor Hugo.

Experience is the acid test that enables us to distinguish between good advice and bad.



