

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. Sept. 15, 1918.
Winning the World to Christ.—Matt. 5: 13-16; 28: 18-20; Acts 16: 6-16; Neh. 1: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Saving influence of Christians (Matt. 5: 13-16). The salt of the earth—Christians are the saving element in society. As salt preserves the food to which it is applied, so the apostles and the followers of Christ in all ages were to preserve the world from corruption and to purify it. Lost his savor—The salt in the East had a tendency to lose its savor. A warning is here given, lest we lose our spiritual excellence. Trodden under foot—Thrown into the street. The salt must not be thrown into the field, for it would destroy the fertility of the soil. Light of the world—God lets his light shine into the hearts of his children, and they are to reflect and scatter that light among men. Light reveals and cheers. Christians show the world the abhorrent nature of sin and the excellence of holiness. On an hill—Perhaps Jesus pointed to some nearby hill crowned with a city. Such a city is always in sight. 15. Candle—Lamp. Bushel—The ordinary household measure, holding about a peck. Candlestick—Lampstand. All in the house—The houses ordinarily consisted of one room. 15. Light—We cover our light by pride and worldliness; we let it shine by keeping filled with the love of God.

II. Promise of Christ's presence (Matt. 28: 18-20). 18. All power—Not only all power, but all authority. It includes power over matter and over spirit, power on earth and in heaven. 19. Go ye—Even though there seem to be no doors open, doors will open before those who "go" at Christ's word. Make disciples of all the nations (R. V.).—The work is great and the field wide. The apostle is to put forth every effort, in harmony with the word and the Spirit, to teach the truths of the gospel and to induce the people to embrace salvation. Not only the Jews, but all nations are to receive the offer of the gospel. Baptizing—By this act the convert declares his allegiance to Christ and his separation from the world and sin. In the name—One name, one Godhead, but three persons. 20. Teaching—instructing, guiding. I am with you always—Christ's presence is promised "all the days," until the end of the dispensation.

III. A call to service (Acts 16: 6-15). 6-8. Paul and Silas were on a missionary tour through Asia Minor. They had visited the places where Paul had preached on his first missionary journey and were pressing on toward the western part of Asia Minor, being divinely led to Troas. 9. A vision—A clear and definite impression was made upon Paul's mind. The word means something seen and does not necessarily imply that the beholder was asleep, yet the fact that it occurred in the night might indicate that the apostle was asleep at the time. A man of Macedonia—Macedonia was a Greek province across the Aegean Sea from Troas. Whoever this personage was, whether a representative of Macedonia or 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 of the soul, and application was made for the gospel of Jesus Christ. 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 labor. His duty was clear to carry the gospel into Europe.

11.—Looming from Troas—Sailing from Troas, with a strange course—the wind was favorable and in one day the company sailed sixty miles in a northwesterly direction to Samothracia and the next day reached Neapolis, the seaport of Philippi, having sailed seventy-five miles. At another time it took Paul five days to travel the same distance. Samothracia—A rocky island in the Aegean Sea. 12. To Philippi—Ten miles from Neapolis. The journey could be made by land or by the 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 a short distance north of Philippi. 13. On the sabbath—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 understood that there was a place of prayer by the river outside of the city, they went to meet those who would worship the Lord there. Spoke 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 may have been given to her from the town in Lydia, Thyastra, from which she came. This town had long been noted for its manufacture of purple. Whose heart the Lord opened—The Lord moved her by his Spirit to accept the

gospel and she was obedient to the divine impression. Attended unto the things which were spoken—Her hungry heart received with gladness the message which the Lord's servants brought, and she believed the gospel. 15. Was baptized, and her household—Baptism was administered as a sign of the inward washing of the heart and as a testimony to the world of discipleship with Christ.

IV.—The Ministry of Prayer (Neh. 1-11). A striking example of a deep interest in the work of the Lord is found in the experience of Nehemiah. He was a trusted servant of the king of Persia, but a Jewish captive. He heard through certain men who had returned from Judea that the walls of Jerusalem were down and that the gates of the city had been burned, and the Jews there were in great distress. When Nehemiah heard this report, he was much afflicted, for he had a strong desire that his people and land should be prosperous. In view of the conditions that prevailed in Judea, he gave himself up to fasting and prayer for his people. In his prayer he made most humble confession of the sins of his people, having addressed the Lord in terms of lofty adoration. He took a very humble position in behalf of the Jews in this confession. He then referred to the words which the Lord had spoken regarding his people. If they would not keep his commandments, he would scatter them; but if they returned to the Lord and obeyed him, he would have mercy upon them and return them to their own land.

Questions.—What terms does Jesus apply to his followers? Explain the force of the figure Jesus uses of a city set on a hill. What use is made of a candle? What commission did Jesus give the disciples? What vision did Paul have? What course did Paul take? What success did he have at Philippi? What did Nehemiah do when he heard of the condition of Jerusalem?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic.—Hoy Christians can better their community, nation and the world.

I. The field.
II. The agents.
III. The order.

1. The field. "The field is the world." Christianity is a universal religion, and contemplates a world-wide evangelism. Necessity and provision are commensurate, and both are universal. "Invitations are race-wide, and as varied as the longings of human hearts." Christ's last commission excepts no man. "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations." Christ was "the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh unto the world," and the fore-ordained provisions of the "everlasting covenant" are universally available. The world must be won. "He that winneth souls is wise," both in aim and method. No task so enlists the energies or demands keenness of perception, and readiness of adaptation, as does efficient evangelism. Repellant severity and undue sympathy are equally fatal. Coercion is both knowing and worthless. "Knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, we persuade men." As "ambassadors for Christ," we beseech men to be "reconciled to God."

II. The agents. "The good seed are the children of the kingdom." Christianity is the basis of true brotherhood, and obliterating distinctions of nation or condition, makes men "one in Christ Jesus." Christian love, like that of its author, embraces the world. A heart in fellowship with Christ can not be indifferent. The responsibilities are immense. Jesus said to his disciples, "Ye are the salt," the preserving element, "of the earth." The world owes more to the presence and prayers of Christians than it realizes. Ten righteous men would have turned aside judgment from the cities of the plain. "Holding forth the word of life," declares the apostle, "Christianity embraces all, and the only effective element of human uplift." Paul declared himself to be "debtor both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians; both to the wise and to the unwise."

III. The order. Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth, was the appropriate and prescribed order of Pentecostal evangelism. Translated into the terms of modern life, it reads, the home, the neighborhood, the nation, the world. It was eminently fitting that the first triumphs of the gospel should be won in the doomed city of repeated rejections. Judea shared the benedictions of its civic and religious centre. Samaria was the scene of Philip's evangelism, and Paul's burning missionary zeal carried the message and the messenger to distant lands. The home is the basis of neighborhood and national life. Neither can rise above its level. Whatever impairs the integrity of the home, strikes a deadly blow at the virtue and virility of the nation. A hundred influences are doing constructive work in that direction. Latency in home training and discipline means looseness in public morals; and when average morality sinks below a given level, free institutions perish. Whatever elevates the home, uplifts the community, uplifts the nation. Whatever elevates the nation, uplifts the world. The echoes of every "Hallelujah" reverberate round the world. W. H. C.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.



WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE. This shows the proportionate contribution of the Empire to the British army on the Western front: (1) Great Britain; (2) Canada; (3) Australia and New Zealand; (4) India; (5) South Africa—United Empire.



COVER CROPS
Unless there is an ample supply of organic matter and nitrogen in the soil, the yield will not be prolific. Production of these requisites in a cheap way, it is estimated, is a good cover crop plowed under will give as much, if not more, organic matter in the roots and tops, per acre, than will eight tons of manure. Furthermore, a good legume cover crop is able to secure from the air and place into the soil as much nitrogen, to the amount of eight tons of manure, or 500 pounds of nitrate of soda. While it will not be as quick in action as will nitrate, nearly all the nitrogen in a cover crop will usually become available. Successful farmers use cover crops for the reason that both stable manure and high-grade fertilizers are becoming more scarce every day and increasing in price.

OUTLINE FOR COVER CROPS
On soils that are light, cover crops, even non-legumes, will prevent the loss through leaching, blowing and washing of valuable soluble food. The greatest production can be obtained through manure and with fertilizers containing phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen. Therefore (less expensive) if legume cover crops are systematically grown. In spring, August, early cabbage, early string beans, early tomatoes, potatoes and field corn should be followed with a clover or a mixture of clovers, with timothy, or 10 to 15 pounds of seed per acre. In fall, mammoth or sweet clover, or alfalfa, 10 to 15 pounds of seed per acre. For alfalfa use five to eight pounds, and for crimson clover 15 to 18 pounds.

Sweet clover and alfalfa are excellent cover crops and start to grow early in the spring, but should not be sown until the soil is well warmed. If the land is too sour for red clovers, alfalfa or crimson clover. Kye is a favorite cover crop on lighter soils. The Farmer's magazine of Agriculture says in wet years cultivation should cease earlier in the season in order to give the trees plenty of time to mature. In these cover crops, when plowed under the following spring, add manure to the soil, improve the soil conditions and increase its capacity to hold soil moisture. They also protect the ground over winter from alternate freezing and thawing and from frost.

In addition to the crops mentioned above, oats, Canada field peas and oats, buckwheat, cowpeas, turnips, etc., have been found very satisfactory cover crops for orchards. When red mammoth or crimson clover is sown, 15 to 20 pounds per acre should be sown; alfalfa, 25 pounds; navy vetch, 40 to 50 pounds; rye, one to one and a half bushels; oats, two or two and a half bushels; buckwheat, one-half to three-quarter bushel.

SUGGESTIONS WORTH REMEMBERING
The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station says the best method of sowing the better will be the stand; but good live seed, timely sowing, a moist soil and the covering give good stands with moderate amounts of seed. Legume seedlings keep down the expense and leave seed for the other fellow. Unless corn blows down it is never too late to cultivate the middles lightly to cover seed in the season as dry and the corn heavy, it may be better to cut the corn early and sow rye and vetch than to seed in the corn in August. Legume seeds should be sown as early as possible to secure maximum fall growth and consequent resistance to winter killing, but it is better to wait until after a good rain than to sow on very dry soil.

Liberal broadcast fertilization and side dressings return good profits in the crop to which applied, and help materially to insure the success of the cover crop; a soil must be well fed to produce a money crop and a cover crop the same season. It can be allowed for spring growth of the cover crop, preference should be given to the legumes. Crimson clover, sweet clover and alfalfa make the best start. Too large a spring growth, especially of rye, will cut out the soil excessively, and turn too thick a mat when plowed under. By making thoroughly before plowing a heavy growth can be turned under to better advantage, and an injurious layer of green material on the bottom of the furrow will be avoided. Use nitrogen in fertilizers as a stimulant to crops, depending on legume and stable manure, if available, for the main nitrogen supply. Acid phosphate is still comparatively cheap and abundant. Use it freely.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS
The biggest cows are not necessarily the best. Poor milkers often produce large, handsome calves. Investigate quantity and quality of milk before anything else. If a cow is fed only enough food to sustain life it cannot be expected that she

will give a profitable yield of milk. Feed is the only material the cow has for making milk.

The time to stop churning has much to do with making good butter. To keep on until the butter is in big lumps makes it waxy and greasy. The time to stop churning when the grains of butter are about as large as wheat kernels.

Fresh air, wholesome food and clean water will go a long way toward saving a dairyman from dairies. At the Pennsylvania station tests made with beef-breeding cattle kept in open sheds in winter and in pasture in summer during two years failed to reveal any tuberculosis. These essential heat the tuberculosis test 10 to 1 as effective agents in the control of bovine tuberculosis.

Thorough milking tends to develop a cow's udder and increase her milk capacity.

Sod lands should be broken up at least one year before planting the straw berry bed, and if there is any witch grass or other perennial weeds great care should be taken to destroy them.

Plenty of cold water and better still, ice, together with clean stables and a sanitary milk room means sweet cream and no complaints. Carelessness causes cream troubles.

Feeding of the ensilage may take place any time after filling, but if it is not to be used for some time it is well to cover it with straw and some weighty close material to exclude air; this, of course, provided straw is more plentiful than ensilage, which is not always the case.

No cheap keeper can expect to succeed with antiquated methods of handling his wool clip. Careless, slipshod packing of wool means a loss to the grower and dissatisfaction all along the line from the farm to the woolen mill.

The Harmonious Home.
Home may be a sacred refuge, or it may be a mere place to call for breakfast and dinner, and a shelter for the sleeping hours. It may be destitute of attractions—a tolerated spot, instead of a coveted haven. If this be the case, remarks a writer on home life, the fault is with those who by their own conduct make it uninviting. Whenever parents find that their offspring are beginning to prefer any other place before home, let them ask themselves these questions and they may discover the secret of their children's unfortunate preferences. Does the father strive to make home bright and happy, or is he silent, moody and unsocial? Are his children furnished with a proper supply of books, papers, magazines and such other means of amusement and improvement as their natures require? Does the mother make friends and confidantes of her daughters, or does she mere dole out to them food and clothing? Do the parents, in short, sympathize in the joys and griefs, the hopes and fears, of their children, or do they ignore all that is most essential to the happiness and social culture of childhood?—East Suffolk "Gazette."

The Foe of Indigestion—Indigestion is a common ailment and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attendant is in most severe. The very best remedy is Parmalee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

POPULAR WEAVES.

Stockings, Ties and Sponge Cloth Are "It."

Probably the most general favorite costume is the one made of silk stockinette. Liliac (the real liliac that has no obvious red in its composition) is one shade, a costume suitable for many occasions and equally becoming to the women of 40 as to the debutante of 18.

Made in easily-flowing lines, it will readily adapt itself to figures either stout or slim, while the color suggested, beautiful in itself, is one that can safely be worn by almost any woman, and, strangely enough, it has not become common by overuse.

The collar falls gracefully on the shoulders, weighed by two thistles of silk. The belt crosses loosely in front, and the sash-like ends are swathed around the waist at the back, being then brought forward and loosely knotted. On the ends of the sash the thistles are repeated.

Tusore is used in quite a new way in a tailor-made costume. It is severe in line, the coat half belted at the waist. The collar, as the present vogue demands, is rather high at the back; the skirt, a development (if one can call a diminution of width development) of the present mode of narrow skirts.

Dull corn color is the tone of a design carried out in sponge cloth. The subtle economy of the trimming is the distinguishing mark of this costume. Just the addition of a few coarse white silk stitches that form diamond checks and collar, pockets and cuffs are the only extra material used—surely an embellishment that the most patriotic conscience could not object to.

Upon the skirt, hidden by the basque of the coat, are square pockets. These, too, are quaintly decorated in the same thrifty way.

ENGLISH SCHOOLBOY HOWLERS

The minister of war is the clergyman who preaches to the soldiers at the barracks. After twice committing suicide, Cowper lived till 1800, when he died a natural death. Much butter is imported from Denmark because the Danish cows have a greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours. The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with several wives is more willing to face death than if he had only one. To all of which we may add an American school-boy's recent statement: Patrick Henry said, "I rejoice that I have but one country to live for."—Boston Transcript.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice, dairy	\$ 0 45 \$ 0 48
Do., creamery	0 42 0 52
Margarine, lb.	0 35 0 37
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 53 0 55
Cheese, lb.	0 30
Do., fancy, lb.	0 35
Dressed Poultry—	
Turkeys, lb.	0 30 0 33
Fowl, lb.	0 36 0 40
Spring chickens	0 45 0 50
Rooster, lb.	0 23 0 25
Ducklings, lb.	0 25 0 35

Fruits—	
Apples, basket	0 25 0 50
Blueberries, basket	1 50 2 00
Do., box	0 28 0 30
Lawton berries	0 28 0 30
Pears, 6-qt. bkt.	0 75 1 00
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 50 0 75
Plums, 6-qt. bkt.	1 00 1 25
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 50 0 80
Peaches, 6-qt. bkt.	1 00 1 25
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 70 1 00
Melons, basket	0 05 0 20
Do., each	0 05 0 20

Vegetables—	
Beans, small measure	0 15
Beets, new, dozen	0 25
Carrots, new, doz.	0 25
Corn, doz.	0 20 0 25
Cucumbers, bkt.	0 40 0 50
Do., pickling, bkt.	0 75 0 50
Cucumbers, doz.	0 25
Cabbage, each	0 05 0 10
Cauliflower, each	0 10 0 20
Celery, head	0 05 0 10
Egg plant, each	0 05 0 10
Gherkin, byt.	1 00 1 25
Lettuce, head, bunch	0 05 0 10
Onions, 75-lb. sacks	2 50 3 00
Do., green, bunch	0 04 0 05
Parley, bunch	0 15 0 25
Pumpkins, each	2 00 2 25
Potatoes, new, bag	0 10 0 15
Rhubarb, 3 bunches	0 10
Sage, bunch	0 05
Savory, bunch	0 05
Squash, each	0 10 0 25
Tomatoes, basket	0 30 0 50
Veg. marrow, each	0 05 0 10

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	\$17 00 \$19 00
Do., hindquarters	26 00 28 00
Carcase, choice	22 00 24 00
Do., common	19 00 21 00
Veal, common, ewt.	13 00 15 00
Do., medium	16 50 19 00
Do., prime	23 50 25 00
Heavy hogs, ewt.	19 00 21 00
Shop hogs	25 00 27 00
Abattoir hogs	26 00 27 00
Lamb, cwt	20 00 25 00
Mutton, cwt	27 00 30 00
Do., ewing, lb.	0 28 0 30

Toronto Cattle Markets.

Receipts 7 cars: 753 cattle, 137 calves, 750 hogs and 51 sheep.	
Export cattle, choice	14 00 15 50
Export cattle, medium	12 75 14 00
Export cattle, low	9 25 10 50
Export bulls	10 50 11 50
Butcher cattle, choice	9 50 10 50
Butcher cattle, medium	7 25 8 50
Butcher cattle, common	6 50 7 50
Butcher cows, choice	9 50 10 50
Butcher cows, medium	8 50 9 50
Butcher cattle, canners	6 00 6 50
Butcher bulls	7 50 8 50
Feeding steers	9 00 10 25
Stockers, choice	8 50 9 50
Stockers, light	6 50 7 50
Milkers, choice	7 50 8 50
Springers, choice	8 50 10 00
Sheep ewes	13 00 14 00
Bucks and culls	6 00 7 00
Lamb, ewe	18 00 17 00
Hogs, fed and watered	19 50
Hogs, f. o. b.	18 50
Calves	13 00 17 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:
Oats—Open. High. Low. Close.
Oct. . . 0 83 0 83 1/2 0 82 1/2 0 83 1/2
Dec. . . 0 79 1/2 0 80 1/2 0 79 1/2 0 80 1/2
Flax—
Oct. . . 4 05 4 11 4 05 4 11
Nov. . . 3 98 4 02 3 98 4 01
Dec. . . 3 89 3 95 3 89 3 95

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.
Minneapolis—Flour unchanged.
Bran, \$29.51. Wheat, cash, No. 1 Northern, old, \$2.22. Cash, No. 2 yellow, \$1.60 to \$1.65. Oats, No. 3 white, 65 1/2 to 67 1/2 c. Flax \$4.23 to \$4.33.

DULUTH LINED. Duluth—Lined, \$4.33; September, \$4.33; October, \$4.22; November, \$4.19 asked. December, \$4.16 asked.

CHEESE MARKETS.
Perth—At the regular meeting of the cheese board 1,000 boxes were offered. All sold at 22 1/2 c.
St. Paul, Que.—Seven hundred and seventy-two cheese sold at 22 1/2 c. Seventy-two packages of butter sold at 42 1/2 c.

Like a Grip at the Throat. For a disease that is not classed as fatal there is probably none which causes more terrible suffering than asthma. Slowly impossible, the sufferer becomes exhausted and finally, though the attack passes, is left in unceasing dread of its return. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful curative agent. It immediately relieves the restricted air passages as thousands can testify. It is sold by dealers everywhere.

Greatest Thing in the World.

Love has been called the greatest thing in the world, but the greatest thing in the world is not a thing at all; the greatest thing is a person. Personality is the greatest thing in the world. The greatest thing in personality is not strength of body nor strength of mind. It is strength of heart. "Clever people are as common as blackberries, the rare thing is to find a good one." It is not David Webster's brain, but Lincoln's heart, that wins a nation's love.