



June 4, 1916. Lesson X.
The Call of the West.—Acts 15: 26-16: 15.

Commentary.—I. Paul's second missionary journey begun (vs. 26-41). Paul and Barnabas had been companions in the first missionary journey, and when the time seemed to be at hand when the second journey should be undertaken, Paul suggested to Barnabas that they visit again the places where they preached on their former journey. Paul appears to have come into the position of leader, as might well be expected from his zeal and devotion in the work of the Lord. Barnabas was ready to go, but he desired to take with them on this journey his nephew John Mark. Paul was not willing that Mark should accompany them, for he had turned back at Perga on their former journey. Barnabas had faith in Mark and was determined that he should go as their helper, and Paul was as determined that it was not best to take him. When Paul and Barnabas could not come to an agreement in this matter, it was decided that Barnabas and Mark should go together to Cyprus, and that Paul should take Silas as his companion in labor and go to Asia Minor. "The result to the church was that two missionary journeys were undertaken instead of one. Though the apostles might differ in their estimate of Mark, they were at one with reference to the work of the gospel. Barnabas is mentioned no more in the Acts after this chapter. His name occurs in Paul's Epistles (1. Cor. 9:6; Gal. 2:1, 9, 13; Col. 4:10), in which last passage, written no doubt after the events here related, we can see that Mark had been again received as a fellow-worker by Paul. We learn, too, from 2 Tim. 4:11 and Philemon 24 that Paul became warmly attached to him afterward."—Lumbly. These workers went northward from Antioch in Syria and turned westward into Cilicia, visiting the churches and giving them instruction and encouragement.

II. Churches revisited (vs. 1-5). In their journey Paul and Silas naturally came first to Derbe and then to Lystra. That there were disciples at Lystra is evident from Acts 14:20, and it is probable that Timothy (the Latin form of Timothy) was among those who stood about Paul after he had been stoned. His mother was a devout Jewess, and his father was a Greek. The apostle saw in him an efficient helper and took him with him on this journey. Because his father was a Greek and there were many Jews in that region who knew that Timothy had not been circumcised, Paul had him conform to the Jewish law in this regard, so that there might be no prejudice against him. This band of workers went from church to church announcing the decision of the Jerusalem Council, and confirming the Christians in the faith. Their labors resulted in many additions to the Church. That there was a rapid increase in the number of converts to Christianity is evident from the expression used in v. 5, that the churches were "established in the faith, and increased in number daily." From this record we would conclude that an extensive revival was in progress, considerably like the work of grace at Jerusalem that followed Pentecost.

III. Paul's vision at Troas (vs. 6-16). Phrygia—This region lay north of Pisidia and northwest of Lycaonia. Galatia—Galatia was north-east of Phrygia. This region is here mentioned for the first time. Paul's letter to "the churches of Galatia" (Gal. 1:2) shows that Christianity was established there, and it is not improbable that on this journey he declared the gospel so effectively that permanent bodies of Christians were organized. Forbidden of the Holy Ghost—The Holy Spirit is directing the missionaries in their movements and was leading them onward to their field of labor in Europe. They must not at this time enter into Asia—We now apply this name to the entire continent, but at the time when this missionary journey was made Asia was a Roman province, including only the extreme western part of what we now call Asia Minor. 7. Mysia—A region lying in the northwestern part of Asia Minor. Assayed to go into Bithynia—Paul and his company attempted to go northeastward into the province of Bithynia. The Spirit suffered them not.—R. V. The Lord did not allow them to go into Bithynia, for their labors were needed in another region. 8. Passing by Mysia—Mysia was a part of the province of Asia and Paul had been forbidden to tarry there. Troas—O port in Mysia, on the Aegean Sea.

2. 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. "It was the voice of the sick inquiring for a physician, of the ignorant seeking for wisdom, the voice which ever since has been calling on the church to extend the gospel to heathendom."—"Come over . . . and help us."—Howson. 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. A clear conviction of duty goes a long way toward assuring success in the work of the Lord. The apostle could not pos-

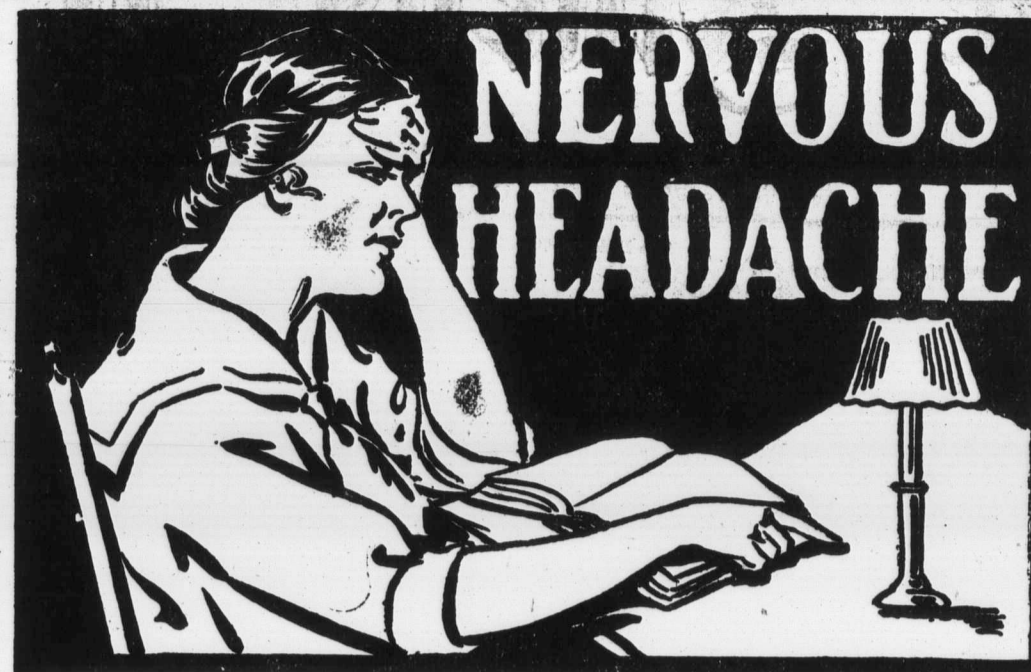
sibly have any misgivings with regard to his field of labor, and he could move forward with the utmost confidence that his work would be blessed. A new continent was opened to the apostle to the Gentiles.

Iv. Work begun in Europe (vs. 11-14). 11. Loosing from Troas—Sailing from Troas. With a straight 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, Crieus 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 a place of prayer by the river outside of 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 reward." 14. Named Lydia—The name 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. Those 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. Lydia's household must have included children or servants or both, and all were baptized. Abide there—Thus a home was open to the apostles in Philippi.

Questions.—Why did Paul and Barnabas separate? Where did Barnabas go? Where did Paul go? Whom did Paul take with him? Who joined him at Lystra? Where did Luke join the company? How did the Lord show Paul that they were to go to Macedonia? Where was Macedonia? In what city did they preach? Who was Lydia? What was her native city? Where did the missionaries go to preach to the people?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic—Progress in missions.
I. Enlarged forces.
II. Extended territory.
1. Enlarged forces. Paul felt he was not called to spend a peaceful though laborious life at Antioch. He felt a tender solicitude for the converts he had won on his missionary tour and an earnest longing to see them again. They were out weak churches in the midst of sinful communities, from which they had lately been taken. They needed careful supervision. There was perfect agreement between Paul and Barnabas as to the visitation of the churches as they had established, until there arose a question as to companionship. Each from his own point of view aimed at the good work of Mark and the furtherance of Christ's kingdom. The difference of opinion proceeded from as much excellence of one kind in Barnabas as of another in Paul. They could not agree, and accordingly they wisely decided to divide the field, and provide sufficient workers for both. Paul and Barnabas as to the visitation of the churches as they had established, until there arose a question as to companionship. Each from his own point of view aimed at the good work of Mark and the furtherance of Christ's kingdom. The difference of opinion proceeded from as much excellence of one kind in Barnabas as of another in Paul. They could not agree, and accordingly they wisely decided to divide the field, and provide sufficient workers for both. Barnabas and Paul had been in most trying circumstances together, contending with bigoted Jews and idolatrous Gentiles. They stood together in the council at Jerusalem in behalf of missions to the Gentiles. They owed much to each other. When Paul first went to Jerusalem after his conversion, Barnabas was the first to trust and welcome him as a disciple. That same trustful spirit was exhibited in behalf of Mark. His encouragement combined with the sharp tone administered by Paul proved helpful to the young man. There were mitigating circumstances in the controversy. God did not allow honest differences among his servants to hinder the progress of the gospel. We may see a wise providence in their separation, if not in the means by which it was brought about. The Holy Spirit was manifestly present to assist the apostles in their work. God praised them by their essential, abiding spirit of love and devotion. On Paul's return to Lystra the ordination of Timothy to the gospel ministry took place. As a fellow laborer with Paul he might have been considered as a recompense for the cruel stoning which the apostle had received there. His thorough knowledge of the scriptures, gained through the pious care of his mother and grandmother, gave strength to his own faith, and made him capable of dealing with the Jews. His inheritance, both being Jewish and Gentile, gave him influence with both classes. It was not breach of Paul's stern policy, that under circumstances so peculiar he should respect a temporary prejudice in circumcising Timothy. When it was a question of maintaining principle Paul would not consider Jewish prejudice; when a question of reconciling and preparing the way for the gospel, he put his own views in the background.

II.—Extended territory. In planning his journey Paul depended upon his



Headache is not a disease in itself, but comes as a warning to tell you that there is something wrong with the system. Consequently when you stop a headache by the use of powerful narcotic drugs, you merely stifle the "danger signal" by which Nature tells you that there is trouble ahead.

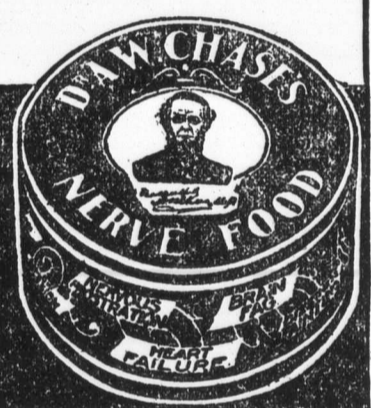
Why not select a treatment that aims to remove the cause of trouble by enriching the blood and building up the starved and exhausted nerves. Such is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and the effectiveness of this food cure is so well known that we scarcely need tell you about it.

A starved condition of the nervous system is by far the most frequent cause of headache. You may be going too fast a pace and burning the candle at both ends. The nervous system has no opportunity to renew its vigor, and the result is nervous headache, sleeplessness, indigestion and irritability.

In almost every newspaper you will find some cure reported as a result of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The mention of it among your friends will reveal the fact that nearly everybody knows it as the standard medicine for diseases of the nerves and other ailments arising from a watery condition of the blood.

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knowledge of the churches and their needs. He was turned from his course by direct supernatural interposition and called from Asia to Europe. While Paul was urging his way to the East, the Holy Spirit was constraining him to go westward. Twice Paul and his company were held in check. It needed quite a series of unusual providential indications to turn them toward Europe. Supernatural guidance was granted. The decisive command was given by vision to Paul. He recognized the divine summons. He had sufficient reason to believe that God's will was made plain. It seemed an unequal contest into which the apostle and his little band entered, led by the vision which he interpreted as the divine nomination. The introduction of Christianity into Europe began in an open-air service by the riverside. The day, the place, the persons there assembled, the visit of Paul and his company, made up the opportunity which appeared so humble. The conquest of Europe for Christ was heralded in the salvation of one woman. The church which was raised up at Philippi and which afforded Paul such joy, began with the conversion of Lydia. She exhibited humility, teachableness, thankfulness to God, buoy love and kindness and a good example. She unhesitatingly made public acknowledgment of her faith. Hospitality was her choice of immediate usefulness. No sooner had she received Christ into her heart than she welcomed his servants into her home. Thus the gospel entered Europe.



THE PLACE OF THE HORSE.
There are few ways in which Canada can be more benefited than by breeding good horses. Every horse bred that is of any value materially enriches both his own and the country. The automobile and the traction engine have not yet produced the horseless age. On the contrary, the more the country is opened up, the busier the country gets, and the greater will be the demand for the horse. In every European country and in the United States artificial power, both for pleasure and for business, had made immense strides before the war, and yet each year saw the number of horses increase. In Canada there was no slump in numbers, although there was in prices. The latter had three causes—first, the approaching financial crisis, and cessation of the real estate boom; second, the reduction in construction works consequent either upon completion or financial stringency; and third, the superabundance that had been caused by inflated prices in the boom period. Then came the war, and uncertainty increased, while finan-

cial matters went temporarily from bad to worse. Now there are plentiful signs of improvement. Orders are circulating from the West, the trade in pure bred horses has greatly developed, and the prices realized at recent sales are significant of promise. Meantime, two factions are working for the improvement of the horse himself, as well as for a decrease in numbers. In the first place, the stallion enrolment laws that have been enacted, and the suppression of scrubs, cannot but have a progressive effect on values, and, in the second place, the poor market of the last few years has checked breeding to a considerable extent. There will not be the surplus of 1912, 13 and 14. In addition, there is a spirit of great hopefulness apparent in the United States, as well as in Canada. Every horse-owner and every breeder is agreed that the outlook has materially improved in the last month or two, and that the prospects favor still further advancement. How far the export trade may extend in the near future, considering the difficulties of shipping, it is impossible to say, but of a certainty when hostilities cease there will be a rush for quality in quantity such as the world has never previously seen. And the rush will not be confined to one type. All classes will share to some extent. Under-sized ponies, being a luxury for the little children of the rich, may take some time to come to their own, but draught horses and saddle horses will be in demand. Carriage horses will be slow in returning, although they, too, and the ponies as well, will have their market for the show ring and the park. But ring and park will also take time to reach the height of that luxurious existence which characterized them in the late years of the last century and the early years of this.

Looking the situation full in the face, and having regard to the times and signs, it seems impossible not to feel optimistic regarding the future of the horse. The wastage in the war, owing to the system of trench fighting, on the one hand, and machine hauling on the other, has not perhaps been quite as great as was at first anticipated, but it increases in volume as the volcanic disturbance goes on, owing to the destruction of automobiles and the scarcity of sundry material used in the component parts. Horses, too, have the advantage in being more easily transported, and in the climbing of mountains, in the threading of forests, and in the crossing of sand, extra soft places, and streams. In open fighting and over widespread areas also they are in demand. Hence, as the war extends, the call for the horse will extend, for the draught horse perhaps more than for the saddle horse, and yet for both sufficient to promise great depletion and a huge demand before sufficient years have rolled round to see the maturity of the foals of 1916. Hence, by breeding now, horse-owners will be building up a future for themselves and their country, in other

words, helping in production, while by using judgment in their breeding, and utilizing the best they will be practising the best element in thrift.

SPRING REPORT, BEEKEEPING IN ONTARIO.
(Arranged by Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist.)
Eight hundred beekeepers reported 27,738 colonies in the fall and 24,953 colonies in the spring, showing a winter loss of 2,785 colonies, or 10 per cent. There are probably fewer beekeepers in this province to-day than a few years ago, due largely to the winter loss, diseases, and possibly to the extra farm work and shortage of labor from war demands. The mild spell in January caused the bees to rear brood and draw heavily on their stores. This, with the high price of sugar last fall causing a start on feeding heavily, resulted in many colonies starving towards the end of the cold weather. A few warm days early in April gave the bees a splendid cleansing flight, and their condition now is reported as very good. The continued cold, wet weather has retarded building up and the gathering of fresh stores, and many colonies may perish if neglected. The closest prospects are very good throughout the province. The latter part of the season of 1915 being wet, gave the new seeding an excellent start, and the scarcity of farm labor has increased the acreage seeded down. The honey market in Canada seems to be practically bare at present, and dealers are already contracting for 1916 crops at advanced prices. The scarcity of sugar assures a good market for a large crop of honey. The following gives the report of counties near Hamilton: Halton—Good prospects; good general condition of bees. Haldimand—Good prospects; fair general condition of bees. Lincoln—Good prospects; good general condition of bees. Welland—Good prospects; good general condition of bees. Wentworth—Good prospects; good general condition of bees.

APIARY DEMONSTRATIONS, 1916.
To help you "keep better bees and to keep bees better," the Ontario Department of Agriculture is arranging to hold apiary demonstrations in all parts of the Province. The practical nature of the programme is very inviting to all interested in beekeeping, and in almost any district. A specially trained practical beekeeper is sent to take charge of the meeting and handle the bees, and he is generally assisted by local beekeepers. Several hives are opened, and the actual working of the bees explained. Often a queenless colony, or one preparing to swarm, serves as an excellent object lesson. No matter how many or how few colonies you keep, you are sure to learn something at one of these meetings. Already arrangements are well under way for over fifty of these meetings. The Department of Agriculture

attends to all the advertising and supplies the speaker, so that the beekeepers do not incur any expense whatever.

Interested beekeepers desirous of having demonstrations in their apiaries should communicate immediately with Mr. Morley Pettit, Department of Agriculture, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, so that arrangements can be made for the meetings.

NOTES.
Oats and bran make a good ration for ewes with lambs at their side. For growing tomato plants for transplanting it does not require a rich soil, as the transplanting of a tomato plant from a rich soil to the field is apt to stunt it. Use lots of well-rotted manure in the field. Acid phosphate to reinforce the manure would be a good investment. One grower has good success by applying wood ashes at the last hoeing. He uses a handful of ashes, applied on a paddle, to each plant. He also uses wood ashes in maturing the melon crop. He advocated level culture on light soil, and would hill up a bit on the heavy soil. A Scotch farmer says that sheep breeding and root cultivation are the sheet anchors of advanced agriculture. This is true of Scotland, and ought to be true of many of our farms. People like milk fat better than any other form of fat, and it is a more valuable food than the other fats. It is a queer fancy with some men that sheep can get enough drink by eating grass when the dew is on it in the early morning. Stop and think how very, very little water a sheep could get that way. Give them a good spring or a trough to drink from. First-class potatoes, says an expert, should contain no tubers that will go through a hole 1 7/8 inches square. It may be added that over-large potatoes should also be left out, if one is putting up a car of first-class potatoes. The more uniform the potatoes, the better price they will usually bring.

MARKET REPORTS
TORONTO MARKETS
FARMERS' MARKET.
Apples, bbl. 3.00 4.50
Potatoes, bag 1.70 1.90
Eggs, ew-laid, doz. 0.28 0.28
Butter, good to choice, lb. 0.22 0.22
Chickens 0.25 0.28
Poultry, dressed, lb. 0.22 0.25
Ducks, lb. 0.15 0.20
Turkeys, lb. 0.28 0.37
MEATS—WHOLESALE.
Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$11.00 \$12.00
Do, hindquarters, cwt. 16.50 17.50
Do, choice sides, cwt. 12.50 13.50
Do, common, cwt. 12.00 13.00
Veals, common, cwt. 7.50 8.50
Do, prime 7.50 8.50
Sops hogs 15.00 15.50
Do, heavy 13.00 14.00
Spring lambs 20.00 21.00
Mutton, light 14.00 16.00
SUGAR MARKET.
Sugars are quoted as follows:
Royal Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs. \$8.16
Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs. 8.28
Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs. 8.38
St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs. 8.26
St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbs. 8.21
Lantic, Blue Star, 100 lbs. 7.90
Lantic, brilliant yellow, 100 lbs. 7.86
Acadia, yellow, 100 lbs. 7.88
Dark yellow, 100 lbs. 7.66
20-lb. bags, 100 over granulated bags.
10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated.
2 and 5-lb. packages, 50c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK.
Export cattle, choice 8.75 9.25
Butcher cattle, choice 8.15 8.75
do, do, medium 7.50 8.15
do, do, common 7.00 7.50
Euthier cows, choice 7.50 8.50
do, do, medium 7.00 8.00
do, do, canners 4.00 5.00
do, bulls 6.00 6.50
Feeding steers 6.00 6.50
Stockers, choice 7.50 8.00
do, light 7.00 7.50
Milkers, choice, each 7.00 10.00
Springers 10.00 10.50
Sheep, ewes 9.00 12.00
Bucks and culls 7.00 8.50
Swine, heavy, 100 lbs. 12.50 13.50
Hogs, fed and watered 10.85 11.50
Calves 7.00 11.50

OTHER MARKETS
MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.
Minneapolis—Wheat—May, \$1.17 1/8-5/8;
July, \$1.14 1/4 to \$1.14 3/8-8; No. 1 hard, \$1.20 7/8-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.14 7/8-8 to \$1.17 3/8-8;
No. 2 Northern, \$1.11 3/8-8 to \$1.15 3/8-8; Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$1.18 1/2-1.20; Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.30 to \$1.35; Flour unchanged. Shipments, 41,000 barrels. Bran, \$12.00 to \$19.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.
Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.16 3/8-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.16 3/8-8 to \$1.16 3/8-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09 7/8-8 to \$1.15 7/8-8; Lined, cash, \$1.15; May, \$1.18; July, \$1.18.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
Cattle, receipts 4,000.
Market steady.
Native beef cattle 8.40 10.75
Steers and feeders 8.25 9.15
Cows and heifers 9.75 9.85
Calves 8.50 11.75
Hogs, receipts 16,000.
Market dull.
Light 9.20 9.55
Mixed 9.55 10.00
Heavy 8.25 8.85
Rugs 9.45 9.60
Pigs 7.40 9.30
Bulk of sales 9.70 9.90
Steers, receipts 2,000.
Market veak.
Wethers 7.40 9.40
Springers 10.00 12.50
Lamb, native 8.50 12.40

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.
50st Buffalo, May 27.—Cattle, receipts 50; active and steady.
Veals, receipts 50; active, \$4.50 to \$12.50.
Hogs, receipts 2,500; active, \$7.25 to \$10.00.
Spring steers, mixed, \$10.25 to \$10.50.
Yorkers \$9.30 to \$10.20; pigs \$9.50 to \$9.75; rugs \$9.00 to \$10.10; stags \$6.50 to \$7.50.
Steep and lambs, receipts 3,000; sheep \$1.00 to \$1.25.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.
Wheat, spot weak.
No. 1 Manitoba—13s.
No. 2 Manitoba—11s. 8d.
No. 1 Northern spring—11s. 10d.
No. 2 red western, winter—11d. 4d.
Corn, spot steady.
American mixed, new—11s.
Flour, winter patents—4s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4s. 15s. to 4s. 15s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—8s. 6d.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs.—8s. 6d.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—5s. 4d.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—8s. 6d.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—8s. 6d.
Long clear middles, heavy 35 to 40 lbs.—8s. 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—5s. 4d.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—6s. 6d.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—7s. 6d. old—7s. 6d.
American refined—8s. 6d.
Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—7s. 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—nominal—11s.
Colored, nominal—11s.
Australian in London—6s. 3d.
Reein, common—2s.
Petroleum, refined—11 1/4d.
Spiced Oil—11 1/2d.
Cotton seed Oil, full refined, spot—6s. 3d.