

# LESSON

Lesson V. AUG. 4, 1918.  
Growing Stronger.—Luke 2: 45-52;  
1 Peter 1: 5-8.

Commentary.—1. The boy Jesus at Jerusalem (vs. 42-50). 42. When he was twelve years old—At the age of twelve years the Jewish boy became a "son of the law" and was under requirement to obey the law fully, and was under obligation to attend the principal feasts at Jerusalem. We have no record that Jesus had previously attended a Passover feast. After the custom of the feast—Jewish males of twelve years of age and upward were expected to attend the Passover feast and others, and were to bring an offering to the Lord. 43. Had fulfilled the days—The Passover feast lasted seven days (Exod. 12: 15; Deut. 16: 3). As they returned—it was customary for those attending the feasts at Jerusalem to travel in large companies, or caravans, for safety from robbers and for companionship. The children and younger persons walked in groups, while the older ones rode upon beasts of burden. Knew not of it—it does not prove that the parents were lacking in care for Jesus, that he was left behind without their knowledge. From the customs of the times, and from the wisdom and trustworthiness of Jesus it is not strange that Joseph and Mary passed on with the company, supposing that Jesus was among the youths of the caravan. 44. A day's journey—A day's journey was ordinarily about twenty or twenty-five miles, but it is probable that the first day's journey out of Jerusalem was six or eight miles, since travellers often encamped the first night within sight of the starting point, when setting out on a long journey. The traditional place of this encampment is Beeroth, a few miles north of Jerusalem. They sought him—Families would naturally come together at the close of the day's journey and at this time the absence of Jesus was discovered. Kinfolk—Relatives. 45. Found him not—There was a divine purpose in this incident. There grew out of it an unfolding to Joseph and Mary of the nature of Jesus.

46. After three days—An idiom for "on the third day"; one day for their departure, one for their return and one for the search. They found him—Jerusalem was crowded with people packed into a small area, and they had none of the means to which we would at once look for assistance in searching for a lost child in a great city. In the temple—Joseph and Mary evidently knew where they would be most likely to find him. Jesus was probably in one of the porches of the court of the women, where the schools of the rabbis were held. In the midst of the doctors—Teachers of law, Jewish rabbis. Some of the greatest doctors in Jewish history lived at about this time. Hearing—... asking—Jesus was there as an inquirer in the sense that he was asking questions, and his questions and answers were of a kind that indicated his superiority in intelligence.

47. Astonished—"Amazed"—R. V. A strong word having in it the thought of being "struck with admiration." The doctors of the law had never known of one so young being so deeply versed in the law as was Jesus. His knowledge of the law and the prophets was such as to impress deeply even the Jewish rabbis. We can not conceive of Jesus being other than humble and modest in all this discussion in the temple. 48. Amazed—Joseph and Mary looked on with a half glad astonishment, as they saw the boy Jesus thus engaged. The words of the angel, of the shepherds and of Simeon were already being verified in part before their eyes. Why hast thou thus dealt with us—From Mary's point of view a mild reproach seemed necessary. Some, however, see in this question an expression of joy at the sight that met her eyes. If Mary had understood the whole situation she would have seen no occasion for reproach. Sought thee sorrowing—As any parents would anxiously seek their own lost child. 49. How is it that ye sought me—This is no reproach question. It is asked in all the simplicity and boldness of holy childhood.—Alford. Wist we not—Did you know? About my Father's business—"In my Father's house."—V. The latter rendering does not particularly express the idea. Jesus would convey the thought that he was attending to affairs that pertained to his Father's kingdom. 50. Understood not—He did not yet understand his mission. His first recorded utterance is too deep for them.

51. Jesus at Nazareth (vs. 51, 52). 51. Went down with them—Jesus was about his "Father's business" while he in the temple at Jerusalem, and he was also pleasing the Father in going back to Nazareth with Joseph and Mary, and being obedient to them. To Nazareth—Here he remained eighteen years longer. These were years of growth and preparation for his great life-work. Was subject unto them—There is something wonderful beyond measure in the thought of him unto whom all things are subject submitting to earthly parents. No such honor was ever done to angels as was done to Joseph and Mary—Hom. Com. "Great men have learned first to obey." That general could not command an army if by most severe discipline he had not learned to obey. That college president could not fill his position if he had not learned this lesson. It is a sign, not of abjectness,

but of greatness, to be subject to law," in her heart—Expecting that hereafter they would be explained to her and she would understand them fully.—Henry. 52. Increased—The words of this verse give us all we know of the life of Christ from the age of twelve to the age of thirty.

III. Increasing in grace (3 Peter 1: 5-8). 5. And beside this—"Yes, and for this very cause."—R. V. Because of the "exceeding great and precious promises" which are given unto us, we are exhorted to press forward to the attainment of the graces enumerated in the passage that follows. Giving all diligence—Bring your attention and efforts to bear upon the work in hand. Add to your faith—Those to whom Peter wrote had faith as is seen from the first verse of this chapter. Virtue—Courage to do and excellence. This grace was to be possessed in an increasing measure by those to whom the apostle wrote. To virtue knowledge—Let knowledge be added to virtue to guide it and make it effective. 6. Temperance—Self-control is of great importance in Christian experience. Temperance means a proper use of that which is wholesome and abstinence from that which is injurious. Patience—Patient endurance. There are trials incident to the Christian life and patience is of prime importance. By enduring trials in faith patience will be increased. Godliness—Godliness, piety. This supposes a firmer trust in God and a closer fellowship with him. 7. Brotherly kindness—Christian experience does not centre in self. While the growing Christian pays close attention to his personal experience, he is interested in being helpful to others. He has tended regard for his brethren in the Lord. Charity—This regard for others does not stop with his fellow Christians, but his charity, or love, goes out toward all. 8. These things—The graces which have been mentioned.

Questions.—How old was Jesus when he attended the feast mentioned in this lesson? Where was his home? How long did the feast continue? When did Joseph and Mary miss Jesus on their homeward journey? Where did they find him? What was he doing? Why were the teachers of the law astonished? How did he show his obedience to his parents? What is recorded of him after his entrance to Nazareth? In what graces are Christians to increase? What will be the result of this increase?

## PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Kinds of Strength We Need; Getting It; Using It.

I. The kinds of strength we need.

II. Getting it.

I. The kinds of strength we need. Strength, both in kind and degree, must always be determined by the end to be attained. It manifests itself on three planes, the material, intellectual and spiritual. The higher energies may control the lower, but the order can not be reversed. The kingdom of Christ is essentially and distinctively a spiritual kingdom. It "is within you," and "cometh not with observation." While the provisions and the whole being of grace embrace the whole being, its vital experiences lie within the spiritual realm of man's nature. Enthroned here, it controls and conserves the intellectual and physical energies. Spiritual strength, then, is first in consideration and importance. All agencies are valueless except as they contribute to the deepening of the spiritual life, and contribute to spiritual ends. Jesus included both the men and their mission in the command to "tarry" until the needed and promised endowment was given. The kingdom hastened while the disciples waited, and under Pentecostal unction made immense strides. This is the normal state of personal and associated Christianity; and the provision is as permanent as the need.

II. Getting it. By meeting its conditions and supplying its resources. Strength is both a result and a cause. It is dependent upon conditions, and can neither be secured nor exercised apart from them. It must be self-maintained. Purity of purpose and practise is primarily necessary. "He that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger." Thy God hath commanded thy strength. The first great source is the word of God. Truth assimilated is the true nourishment of the soul. "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." It is also the great means of spiritual defense (Matt. 4: 4, 7, 10). Grow strong by personal communion with God. The strong Christian life is always a prayerful life. Eminent holiness is attainable by no other means. Closet victories are the surest forerunners of open triumphs.

III. Using it. The development, and even the continued possession of any faculty is dependent upon its exercise. Preservation is conditioned upon progress. Demand and supply go hand in hand. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be." Use strength in resistance. The foes of the Christian life are both numerous and strong (Eph. 6: 12). No Christian life escapes the assaults of the wicked one. The life of the Master was an example both of conflict and conquest; and his followers are included in both. Strength is needed and should be used in making progress. The figure of a race represents the Christian life as directing its energies to secure its own advancement. The possibilities are limitless. The scriptural ideals are exalted, and the examples inspiring. Strength is needed in overcoming the difficulties. To be "like him" is the summit of Christian hope. Strength is to be used in advancing

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the kingdom. Opportunities are everywhere, and afford scope for every grade of talent. W.H.C.

## Worth Knowing.

Grated coconut or chopped nuts are good sprinkled on the tops of little cakes.

Left-over lemon will brighten the kitchen faucet quicker and easier than polish.

Cottage cheese, pimento and green pepper rings on lettuce makes an excellent salad.

Never bang an oven door if you don't wish your bread or cake to fall. Close it gently instead.

When you lay away summer clothes be sure to write what they are, outside on the packages.

Onion soup is delicious with toast on top of it which has been sprinkled with cheese.

If you wish to save a lemon that has been cut turn it upside down on a butter dish.

In estimating the cheapness of meals it is safer to do it by the week than by the day.

Resole baby's shoes and save expense of new pair. Take patterns from shoe and cut a sole from an old leather bag or pocketbook and glue onto shoe. When this wears out, renew. The tiny shoes will last longer than a new pair.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children, and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.



## PLANT DISEASES.

In a recent article the various bugs and caterpillars likely to attack the garden vegetables were discussed with the best methods of controlling them. Many garden beginners make the mistake of thinking that the poisons or sprays which are used against bugs and caterpillars are so effective against aphids, mealybugs and other diseases which may put in appearance from time to time.

The very first thing which the beginner should learn to realize in connection with the various diseases he is likely to encounter in his garden is that they are entirely distinct and different from insect troubles and usually more serious.

Most of the diseases cannot be distinguished when they first attack the plant. It is only after they have become so firmly established that it is next to impossible to check the attack until they become noticeable. Moreover, while most of them attack the outer surface and gain a strong foothold in the plant tissues as soon as they attack on the healthy surfaces then it will be possible to protect them from attacks. Both experiment and experience have proved that several chemicals known as fungicides have the power of killing plant disease germs when the latter come in contact with them. Applied to healthy plants, therefore, they act as preventatives, and the fact that they must be used as preventatives is not a recommendation of the first thing that the beginner must learn.

## SPRAY EARLY, OFTEN AND THOROUGHLY.

It is very apparent that to be successful in warding off plant diseases by spraying the work must be begun early enough to get ahead of the diseases. It must be done so thoroughly that every portion of the plant, stems, leaves, roots, flowers or fruits must be entirely covered and the spray must be repeated often enough to keep the new growth covered and protected as it develops. Otherwise there will be some spot like the heel of Achilles which is not protected and will finally prove vulnerable, making much of the rest of the world done in vain.

The frequency with which the spraying will have to be repeated to afford complete protection depends on how long the spray that is being used will last or stick to the foliage, and upon how rapidly new growth is being made. For vegetables making rapid growth the spray should be applied every week or ten days to keep the new growth thoroughly covered.

The various plant diseases belong to two quite distinct classes. Most of them such as the various blights, mildews and rust begin locally at some part of the plant which is infected by bacteria from the outside. There are some diseases, however, which seem to attack the whole system of the plant, from root to tip. These are called "constitutional" diseases, and in the majority of cases little or nothing can be done against them. Fortunately these are in the minority.

WHAT TO SPRAY FOR AND WITH. While, scientifically, every little plant has a trouble of its own—and some times two or three—most of the plant diseases may be grouped in a few general classes, the treatment for which is the same.

The most common of these are "blight," "mildew," "rust," of various kinds, and "rust." There are, for instance, blights which attack potatoes and melons, fruit-rot and stem-rot of tomatoes, and rust (or anthracnose) on beans—to mention but a few of the

many. The same treatment for prevention may, however, be used for all, but is much more successful with some than with others. In general, blight may be looked for on potatoes, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers and onions. Rust, or "leaf-spot," on beans, tomatoes and celery; and mildew or blight, on peas, melons, cucumbers, and lettuce.

There are two standard sprays used to prevent all of these fungous diseases—Bordeaux Mixture and "summer" lime sulphur. There are a number of good trade preparations, sold under trademark names, which contain one or the other of these two things as their chief ingredients. While either Bordeaux Mixture or lime sulphur may be made at home, it is both more convenient and more safe for the small garden to use a ready-made preparation.

As already pointed out—the success of spraying for the prevention of plant diseases depends on thoroughness. To do a thorough job one must have a good sprayer. Whatever type of sprayer you buy, get the best to be had. Whether it is a small hand-machine or a barrel agit, it will mean economy in the long run.

The various spray preparations should be used according to the directions which accompany them, usually there is nothing to do but add cold water, stir thoroughly and apply.

In using any spray remember that the upper sides of the leaves must be covered as well as the top surfaces. To do this it is generally necessary to use a special nozzle, designed to throw upward. Beginning to spray early is essential for this season, too, because it is impossible to cover the early growth thoroughly with a mass of leaves of vines has been formed.

## NOTES.

A few years ago the Wisconsin Experiment Station undertook to demonstrate whether or not salt was necessary for cattle. It carried the investigation to such a point that the cows had their physical vigor impaired and the flow of milk decreased. Several months elapsed before the absence of salt showed any effects, either in the physical condition of the cow or the milk flow. Those in charge of the investigation were about ready to quit, with the conclusion that salt was not necessary, but they continued the experiment until the physical conditions and the decrease in milk flow showed without a doubt the necessity of salt.

Tuberculosis is caused by bacteria. These micro-organisms find their way into the system of the animal, and when conditions are right they produce tuberculosis. In other words, an animal does not develop this disease unless it comes in contact with tubercular germs.

A strawberry bed seldom gives more than three profitable crops. After that they should be more fruiting wood for next year, and a bigger crop.

The tops of new raspberry and blackberry canes should be pinched back when they have reached a height of about three feet. This makes them branch out so that they will be more fruiting wood for next year, and a bigger crop.

## THE STORY OF THE STAIRS

Every time you go up stairs you can test your state of health—the condition of your blood.

Do you arrive at the top of the stairs breathless and distressed? Does your heart palpitate violently? Do you have a pain in your side? Perhaps you even have to stop half way up, with limbs trembling and head dizzy, too exhausted to go further without resting. These are unfailing signs of anemia. As soon as your blood becomes impoverished or impure the staircase becomes an instrument of torture. When this is so you are unfit for work; your blood is watery and your nerves exhausted, you are losing the joy of an active life and paving the way for a further break down and decline. In this condition only one thing can save you. You must put new, rich, red blood into your veins without further delay and so build up your health anew. To get this new, rich blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will give you new vitality, sound health, and the power to resist and throw off disease. For more than a generation this favorite medicine has been in use throughout the world and has made many thousands of weak, despondent men and women bright, active and strong.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Enormous Land Values.

There is an amazing price set upon the land in London. In the centre of the English metropolis tiny lots have been sold for fortunes.

An acre there is the dearest in the world. Many a transaction over ground in the heart of the city has set the figure of \$16,250,000 per acre. One square mile of London is valued at \$750,000,000. The land beneath the Bank of England at low estimate is worth \$35,000,000, and there are only three acres in that tract, too.

There are places on Queen Victoria, Upper Thamps, St. Mary-at-Hill and Cannon streets where one square inch is worth \$1.25. In Lombard street and King William street prices have ranged from 200 and \$250 to \$350 per square foot.—National Real Estate Journal.

Brown-Jinks is a garrulous creature, I must say. Smith—Yes, but he always seems to know what he is talking about. Brown—I should say he did. He always talks about himself.—Life.

# MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS.

### FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice dairy	0 45
Do, creamery	0 48
Margarine, lb.	0 35
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 52
Cheese, lb.	0 30
Do, fancy, lb.	0 35
Dressed Poultry—	
Turkeys, lb.	0 30
Fowl, lb.	0 28
Spring chickens	0 50
Roosters, lb.	0 23
Ducklings, lb.	0 35
Fruits—	
Strawberries, box	0 23
Blueberries, 11 qts.	1 55
Gooseberries, black	1 75
Currants, black	1 40
Do, red	1 65
Raspberries, box	0 30
Cherries, sour, bkt.	1 00
Do, sweet, bkt.	1 75
Vegetables—	
Asparagus, Can, bunch	0 10
Beans, small measure	0 15
Beets, new half dozen	0 15
Carrots, new, half dozen	0 15
Cucumbers, each	0 10
Cabbage, each	0 15
Cauliflower, each	0 15
Celery, 4 bunches	0 05
Lettuce, 2 for	2 50
Onions, Bermuda, case	0 05
Do, green, bunch	0 10
Parsley, bunch	0 10
Potatoes, bag	2 50
Do, new, peck	0 50
Radishes, 3 bunches	0 10
Rhubarb, 3 for	0 10
Sage, bunch	0 05
Savory, bunch	0 05
Spinach, peck	0 25
Tomatoes, lb.	0 15
Watercress, 6 bunches	0 15

### MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	\$17 00	\$19 00
Do, hindquarters	25 00	27 00
Carcasses, choice	22 00	23 00
Do, common	21 00	22 50
Do, medium, cwt.	13 00	15 00
Do, one coming in	16 50	19 00
Do, prime	23 50	25 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	19 00	21 00
Shoat hogs	25 00	27 00
Altogether hogs	26 00	27 00
Mutton, cwt.	22 00	25 00
Lamb, cwt.	29 00	32 00
Do, Spring, lb.	0 35	0 37

### SUGAR MARKET.

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

Royal, Acadia, gran't'd	100 lbs.	53 26
Do, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	8 86
Do, No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	8 76
Do, No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8 66
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	8 81
Do, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	8 81
Do, No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	8 81
Do, No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8 81
St. Lawrence gran't'd	100 lbs.	8 26
Do, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	8 46
Do, No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	8 56
Do, No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8 66
Atlantic granulated	100 lbs.	9 26
Do, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	8 96
Do, No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	8 76
Do, No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8 66
Barrels—9c over bags.		
Cases—20 5-lb. cartons, 60c, and 50 2-lb. cartons, 70c over bags. Gunnies, 5-20, 40c; 10 10-lb., 50c over bags.		

### Toronto Cattle Market.

Receipts: 766 cattle, 288 calves, 1428 hogs and 537 sheep.

Export cattle, choice	\$13 50	\$14 00
Export cattle, medium	12 25	13 25
Export bulls	10 00	10 75
Butcher cattle, choice	10 75	12 00
Butcher cattle, medium	10 00	10 50
Butcher cattle, com.	7 75	8 50
Butcher cows, choice	9 00	9 75
Butcher cows, medium	8 00	8 50
Butcher cows, canners	5 50	6 00
Butcher bulls	7 75	9 00
Feeding steers	8 50	9 25
Stockers, choice	8 25	8 50
Stockers, light	8 00	8 25
Milkers, choice	65 00	110 00
Springers, choice	70 00	120 00
Sheep, ewes	14 00	17 00
Bucks and culls	6 00	11 00
Lamb, wethers	18 50	20 50
Hogs, fed and watered	18 50	18 75
Hogs, f. o. b.	17 50	17 75
Calves	16 00	17 50

### OTHER MARKETS.

#### WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Dats—Open High Low Close.	
July	0 88% 0 89% 0 88% 0 89%
Oct.	0 84% 0 81% 0 79% 0 81%
Flax—	
July	4 41
Oct.	0 80% 0 81% 0 79% 0 81%

#### MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis.—Flour unchanged. Linseed, on track. \$4.54; arrive, \$4.50; July, \$4.54; September, \$4.57 bid; October, \$4.53; November, \$4.45.

#### Pills for Nervous Troubles.

The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Paralle's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Rome was not built in one day.—Haywood.