



Lesson IX. March 4, 1914. Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand.—John 6: 1-21.

Commentary.—I. Many to be fed (vs. 1-4). 1. After these things—What John now records took place about a year after what is given in the preceding chapter. He does not write with close regard to chronological sequence, but with the main purpose of establishing the doctrine of Christ's deity. Went over the Sea of Galilee—From the west side of the plain near Bethsaida, Julius on the northeast shore.

IV.—miracle on the sea (vs. 16-21). The disciples doubtless shared the belief of the people who saw the miracle of feeding the five thousand, that Christ should be crowned king, and they desired to remain with him. For this reason he "constrained" them (Mark 6: 45) to enter the ship and cross the Sea of Galilee to the other side, toward Capernaum. They were reluctant to go away, for if honors were coming to their Master, they wished to receive those that would naturally come to them as his intimate followers. It has also been suggested that the disciples did not wish to leave him alone, since it would appear like desertion. The disciples were in great distress during the night, for one of the sudden storms which sweep the Sea of Galilee from time to time had arisen, and threatened to wreck their boat. They lolled in rowing had not been effective in bringing the boat far toward the desired landing place. Jesus was spending the night in prayer while they were in danger of finding watery graves; but he was not unmindful of their distress, and toward morning he came to them, walking on the sea. When they were afraid at his approach, he assured them that it was he and they received him into the boat. The waters became calm and immediately the ship was at the land whither they went.

Practical Survey. Topic.—Food in the Desert. I. Christ's gift to his hearers. II. Christ's lesson to his disciples. III. An occasion of human error. I. Christ's gift to his hearers. John's gospel presents chiefly the discourses of Jesus. This narrative is given by way of introducing his great discourse on a critical scene in Christ's work in Galilee which followed a great miracle in Jerusalem, where he revealed himself as the giver of life in the healing of the cripple at the pool of Bethesda. In this record he is revealed as the Support and Guide of life. At Jerusalem the central teaching was upon the relation of the Son to the Father. In this case it is the relation of Christ to the believer. The place where the multitude gathered was a thoroughly secluded district, well fitted to prepare them for the lessons they were to receive. Jesus sought retirement from the fury of Herod and the chief rulers. The disciples after their first missionary tour, they needed training in philanthropic work, as well as in spiritual things. The people were eager to hear Jesus' teaching. They evinced a confidence in him which he did not disappoint. He honored their imperfect zeal. We are here made to see Christ's ready discernment of all forms of human necessity, and his power to relieve them. What he would not do for himself, he instantly did for those who forgot their own comforts to learn of him. The compassion of Jesus was without respect of persons. He did not raise the question of race or religion. He did not wait until the people cried out from hunger. He provided food for them before they asked it.

11. Christ's lesson to his disciples. It was more to the disciples than to the multitude that the events of the day were significant. They had been taught by degrees what was involved in "leaving all" to follow Jesus. He now taught them what was their mission to the world they had left, and that they had left it that they might serve it more effectually, and were now to love it with a new love. Discipleship involved practical, laborious services. Jesus put questions to his disciples which they could not answer, and laid on them duties which they themselves could not perform. His object was to prove them, and to reveal their ignorance and weakness, that they might appeal to him for help. The prophet of Jesus' own wisdom and power was the answer to his own question. In the reckoning of the disciples there was a large deficit. With Christ there was a great surplus. With the child's gift, blessed and multiplied, Jesus fed the hungry and refreshed the weary with no diminishing of his supply. Having by the miracle taught a lesson of beneficence, Jesus inculcated a lesson in economy. A solemn warning was implied in the command to "gather," and in its reason, "that nothing be lost." III. An occasion of human error. The human and the divine idea of

# SAVING MONEY IN THE FEED BILL

How to Figure Out Which Are the Cheapest Feeds to Use—Bran at \$32 Per Ton is Too Expensive to Feed Economically—Cut Up Some Hay or Straw and Mix It With the Heavier Meals Instead.

Even though prices for finished cattle are about \$2.50 per hundredweight better this winter than they were last winter, with the high price of feed we must feed as economically as possible so as to make a reasonable profit. Early in the winter many farmers, despite the plentiful amount of roughage in the form of hay they had got—to use a vulgar phrase—"sold feed," and sold, with the result that at present (time of writing, Jan. 25) choice steers are bringing on the Toronto market almost as much as Christmas cattle.

For some time now we have been publishing on our market pages tables and figures showing the relative value of the different feeding stuffs, and in the present article I want to show how, by studying the information that is given from week to week a

Table with columns: Feed, Price per unit, Value of Nutrients. Lists Oats (2 lbs. at 1.73), Bran (8 lbs. at 6.96), and other feeds.

Having determined the composition of the ration, the next thing to do is to see if it is economical. By turning to the market pages of The Countryman we find the following table which shows us at a glance the relative values of the different feeding stuffs.

Table with columns: Feed, Price per unit, Value of Nutrients. Lists Silage (30 lbs. at 5.40), Clover hay (15 lbs. at 12.50), and other feeds.

We have not got sufficient of either dry matter, protein or starch equivalent. From the table showing the relative value of nutrients we see that after clover hay, cotton seed meal at \$50 per ton is the cheapest feed. By feeding 1-2 pounds of this with the hay and silage we would have as much protein in the former ration, but we would not have sufficient starch equivalent. This means that we will have to feed some other feed that has a wider nutritive ratio. The nutritive ratios of the different feeding stuffs are given in the last column of the table. After cotton seed meal dried brewers' grains are the next cheapest feed. Here again the nutritive ratio is too narrow, and to give the required amount of starch equivalent we would have to feed too much protein. Feed wheat, the next cheapest feed, has a wider nutritive ratio, and if we feed seven pounds in conjunction with the clover and silage we will have a ration that has approximately the same composition as the first ration.

## COMPOSITION OF FEEDS

Large table titled 'COMPOSITION OF FEEDS' with columns: Kind of Feed, Dry Matter, Digestible Protein, Starch Equivalent, Cellulose, Fat, and Nutritive Ratio. Lists various feeds like Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Cake, Brewers' Grains, etc.

man may save a lot of money in his feeding operations. Suppose we are feeding our cattle: clover hay 5 lbs.; oat straw, 10 lbs.; silage, 30 lbs.; barley 2 lbs.; oats, 2 lbs.; and bran 8 lbs. per animal per day; and we want to know if this is an economical ration, and if it is not, what we should feed. The first thing to do is to figure out the composition of the ration we are feeding. When changing rations it is important to have the composition of the new rations as nearly the same as the old as possible. It is not, digestive troubles are likely to occur, and indeed the animal may get a setback. In the composition of a ration only three things have to be considered, the amount of dry matter of protein and of starch equivalent. The table shows the composition of some common feeding stuffs. The figures represent per cent, or parts per hundred, so that it is a simple matter to figure out the composition of the ration. Five pounds of clover hay is being fed. From the table we see that 100 parts of red clover hay has 84 parts of dry matter. By dividing this figure by 100 and multiplying by five we get the amount of dry matter in five pounds of the hay. Similarly by dividing the figure given for protein by 100 and multiplying by five we get the amount of protein in the five pounds of hay. The following table shows the composition of the ration figured out in this way:

Table showing feed composition: Oil cake, ton (56.00, 1.05); Malt sprouts, ton (26.00, 1.03); Brewers' grains, fresh (8.40, 1.02); M middlings, ton (39.00, 1.03); Timothy hay, ton (15.00, .99); Corn, feed, bush (1.12, .98); Oat straw, ton (9.00, .86); Barley (feed) ton (1.00, .84); Shorts, ton (36.00, .84); Oats, bush (.64, .83); Bran, ton (32.00, .82); Wheat straw (9.00, .48); Molasses, ton (40.00, .48); Turnips, ton (16.00, .21).

Let us now compare the cost of the two rations. Valuing the various feeds at the prices given in the table, that is, clover hay at \$12 per ton, silage at \$4 per ton, straw at \$9 per ton, oats at 64 cents per bushel, barley at \$1 per bushel, feed wheat at \$1.07 per bushel, and bran at \$32 per ton, we find that the cost of the first ration is about 24 cents as compared with 27 cents for the second ration. That is, the second ration means a saving of seven cents per animal per day. This may seem like a small matter, but if thirty head of cattle are being fed it means a saving of \$2.10 a day and for a month a saving of \$63. Studying the composition of feeds and basing their worth on the value of the nutrients that can be bought for one dollar is a paying proposition. In feeding wheat alone without any lighter meal it will be necessary to cut some of the hay up very finely and mix it with it. This will prevent the wheat from lying heavily on the animal's stomach and prevent danger from digestive troubles. The great value of bran is that it is food proof. When bran is fed in the ration it is not necessary to cut up any of the hay and mix it with the meal ration, as the bran contains a large amount of fibre which stimulates the digestive juices and helps in the digestion of the other feeds. In the United States a popular feed with cattle feeders is corn and cob meal. It is found that when this is fed the animals never go off their feed. The reason of this is simply, that like bran, the meal, on account of the large amount of fibre in the cob, does not lie heavily on the stomach, and not only that, but it actually aids in the digestion of the heavier meals. By mixing cut hay with the heavier meals the same results are obtained as if bran or corn and cob meal were fed, but at considerably less cost.



## TORONTO MARKETS

Table titled 'TORONTO MARKETS' containing various market data: Dairy Produce, Eggs, Cheese, Turkey, Poultry, Fruits, and Meats.

## TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Table titled 'TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS' showing trade volume and prices for various types of cattle.

## OTHER MARKETS

Table titled 'OTHER MARKETS' listing prices for commodities like Flour, Wheat, and various oils.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Table titled 'CHICAGO LIVE STOCK' showing market activity and prices for cattle and hogs.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Table titled 'LIVERPOOL MARKETS' showing prices for various goods like flour and oil.

## Sciatica Vanishes Instantly If Nerville is Used

CAN YOU BEAT THIS CASE? No ordinary liniment will even relieve Sciatica. Nothing but the most powerful kind of a remedy can penetrate through the tissues and finally reach the Sciatic Nerve. You can always depend on the old-time "Nerville." Nothing made to-day is as good for Sciatica as Nerville, when first produced about forty years ago. All this time the same old "Nerville" has been curing Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, and is considered to be without an equal in relieving pain or soreness anywhere. "Nerville" couldn't be made stronger or better," writes James L. Edwards. "The way it cures Sciatica is to me simply a miracle. For years I suffered frightfully. I ruined my stomach with internal dosing. I rubbed in gallons of oils and liniments—none were strong enough. One good rubbing with Nerville relieved. I kept on rubbing and shortly was cured. My father cured rheumatism in his right arm and shoulder with Nerville, and my mother cured herself of chronic lumbago with Nerville. Our family simply swears by Nerville and we are never without it in our home. We find that for external pain, for coughs, colds, earache, such minor ills it is a veritable family physician. 25 cents at all dealers.

## Better Than the Echo.

A certain glen in Scotland had the reputation of having a splendid echo. An English gentleman visited the place and asked the guide about the echo. "Just shout 'Two bottles of liquor,'" said the guide. The gentleman did as requested, and after waiting for several minutes he turned to the Scot and said: "But I do not hear any echo." "Maybe no," chuckled the Scot, "but here's the lassie comin' with the liquor." Philadelphia Inquirer.

## Codfish Balls.

Take a cupful of cod. It is washed and shredded. Add two cups of quartered potatoes. The potatoes, of course, have been peeled. Cover with boiling water and cook for 25 minutes. The potatoes, however, must be cooked till they are done. But they must not be overcooked to the point of softness. Now drain thoroughly, mash and beat with a fork until light. Add the butter, mix and partly cool. Add a beaten egg and two tablespoons of cream. Make into balls, cover with egg and bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat.

## Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child can't help it. I will send to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions, for children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended by adults troubled with urine diffusions by day or night. Address: Mrs. M. Gooden, BOX 1, WINDSOR, Ontario.

## Freiful Babies

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N. B., writes: "I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion, and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Turned Up Tucks.

They're new. They're effective. They figure on skirts. They are seen everywhere. But they show best on skirts. A blue serge shows black bindings. There are six of these turned-up tucks. The top one reaches nearly to the hips.

Our deeds are like children that are born to us, they live and eat apart from our own will,—George Eliot.



FOR DISTEMPER. Sure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are affected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the blood and glands; stops the poison from getting into the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Children in Country. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures all kinds of ailments, and is a fine Kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist who will get it for you. Free Booklet, and testimonials on request. SPOHN'S KIDNEY-URIC ACID REMEDY COMPANY, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

## Open the Eyes Under Water.

Practise opening the eyes under water in swimming, for while favorable conditions there is much to be seen and enjoyed in the queer, ghastly light below. The ability to see when below the surface may some time prove of priceless value. It is one of the attributes of swimming, and it may be readily mastered. But do not close the eyes until you are below. The closed lid is an ample protection when one is plunging from any height, and it should certainly be kept shut the first week downwards until the water is clear.

## FOR DISTEMPER

PINK EYE, EPIDEMIC SHIPBOARD FEVER, CATARRH FEVER. Sure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are affected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the blood and glands; stops the poison from getting into the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Children in Country. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures all kinds of ailments, and is a fine Kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist who will get it for you. Free Booklet, and testimonials on request. SPOHN'S KIDNEY-URIC ACID REMEDY COMPANY, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.