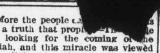


Lesson IX March 4, 1914. Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand .-John 6: 1-21.

Sommentary.—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 pre-ceding chapter. He does not write with close regard to chronological se-quence, 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 From the west side of the plain near Bethsaida Julias on the northeast shore. Tiberlas.—This name was ap-plied to this sea later than the name Gaffiee, having been given to it by the Romans. Two other names, Gennesa-ret and Chinnercth, are applied to the Sea of Galilee. 2. a great multitude followed him—They followed Jesus, either going across the sea or on foot around the northern end. It is proha-ble that the multitude are not around. ble that the multitude was made up in part of residents of Galilee and in part of those who were on their way from other districts to attend the Passover at Jerusalem. They had seen his mir-actes of healing and were interested to see more of his work and hear his teachings. 3. Went up into a moun-tain—The other evangelists speak of the retirement of Jesus and his disci-ples into a "desert place" for a period of rest, but they were followed by the crowds. He sat with his disciples—It is natural to suppose that he was giving them instruction. 4. The passoverwas nigh-This verse gives us in formation regarding the time of year. The Passover was observed early in April.

IT. A small supply (vs. 5-9.) 5. Jesus If. A small supply (us. 9-5.) of occurs then lifted up his eyes—It was "when the day begau to speak of feeding the multitude. A great company—Their interest in the mission and power of interest in the mission and power of Josus was great. There were five thou-sand men in the company besides wo-men and children. He "was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep not having a shep-herd" (Mark 6: 34.) He saith unto Philip—Philip was apparently a mat-ter-of-fact man (John 14: 8), a quick prekoner and a good man of business. reckoner and a good man of business and, therefore, perhaps more ready to rely on his own shrewd calculations than on unseen resources.-Dods. This is suggested as the reason why Jesus jut this question to Philip, for it was intended as a test. Whence shall we buy bread—It was a "desert place" at a distance from villages where food could be purchased. 6. To prove him —This need not mean more than to try whether he could suggest any way out of the difficulty, but the more proba of the difficulty; but the more proba-blo meaning is to test his faith, to try what impression Christ's words and works have made upon him.--Plum-mer. Knew what he would do--The miracle which he was about to per-form was different from the miracles of heating and others already wrought, in that it involved a creative each all was wrought not only for the act. It was wrought not only for the relief of the multitude, but for the further instruction of the disciples and to confirm them more fully in their faith contribution more fully in their faith in his Messiahship, 7. Two hundred pennyworth is not sufficient— Philip must have cast his eye over the assembly and quickly made his estimate. The sum mentioned was equiv alent to about thirty two dollars, but it would buy much more then than the same amount would now. This would not buy enough to satisfy the thou-sands of hungry people. 8. Andrew— One of the first two disciples when Jesus called. He was less calculating and more believing than Philip. 9. Five varies loaves—The loaves were round, flat cakes, about an inch thick. One loaf would not be sufficient for a supply was too small, for one who rea-soned from a merely human stand-point, to consider for such a multitude,



therefore the people c.a. (19) is of a truth that proph. (11) (19) were looking for the coming of the Messiah, and this miracle was viewed in the light of a sign that Γ , who wrought it was the Christ, Jesus had exercased divine power in the multipli-cation of the loaves and fishes, and He had done this for the relief of the hungry multitude. 15. Jesus not only saw the outward acts of the people as they wondered at the miracle He wrought and admired Him as a bene-factor, but He knew their thoughts and their purpose. They believed He was their comin- Ki.g, and in spite of His élifidence they would make Him the Kin- of Israel; for it was their view that the Measiah should be a powerful temporal ruler. They pro-bably expected to take Him up to Jer-usalem and crown Him at the ap-proaching feast of the Papenger To usalem and crown Him at the approaching feast of the Passover. To avoid any open conflict Jesus with-drew into a mountain by Himself to pray

lief of the sea (vs. 16-21). The disciples doubtless shared the be-lief 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 inti-mate followers. It has also been sug-geated that the disciples did not wish to leave him a'one, since it would appray. IV. gested that the disciples did not wish to leave him a'one, since it would ap-pear 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 threat-ened to wreck their boat. Their toil-ing 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 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." Questions.—To what place did Jesus and his disciples go? For what pur-pose? By what conveyance? What time of year was it? Who besides the disciples were about Jesus? What question did Jesus ask Philip? What question did Jesus ask Philip? Why did he ask the question? What was Philip's answer? What suggestion did Andrew make? What course did Jesus pursue? How many were fed? How largo an amount of food was left? How did the people regard Jesus after the miracle? Describe the mira-cle that followed?

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 the bread of life. It is the record of a critical scene in Christ's work in G. lilee, which followed a great miracle in Jerusalem, where he revealed him-self as the giver of life in the healing of the cripple at the pool of Bethesda. of the cripple at the pool of Bernesoa. In this record he is revealed as the Support and Guide of life. At Jeru-salem 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 secunded district well fitted to prepara multitude gathered was a thoroughly secluded district, well fitted to prepare them for the lessons they were to re-ceive. Jesus sought rotirement from the fury of Herod and the chief rulers. The disciples required rest and retire-ment after their first missionary tour. One loaf would not be sufficient for a meal for one person. They were bar-ley loaves, the lood of the poorest classes. Jesus had asked, "How many loaves have ye? go and see" (Mark 6: 38), and Andrew brought the answer; but asked, "What are they among so many?" Two small fishes—They were probably dried or pickled fishes to be cafen as a relish with the bread. The supply was too small, for one who rea-soned from a merely human stand-weit as to small, for one who rea-soned from a merely human stand-supply was too small, for one who rea-soned from a merely human stand-supply was too small, for one who rea-soned from a merely human stand-supply was too small, for one who rea-soned from a merely human stand-supply was too small, for one who rea-soned from a merely human stand-supply was too small, for one who rea-soned from a merely human stand-supply was too small, for one who rea-soned from a merely human stand-supply was too small, for one who rea-soned from a merely human stand-soned from a merely human stand-soned from a merely human standse f, he instantly did for those who forgot their own comforts to learn of

REPORTER, FEBRUARY 28 1917 (TH D

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 cat-le are about \$2.50 per hundredweight Bran, 8 lbs. 6.96 .728 3.40 tle 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 phrasehad, got-to use a vulgar phrase-"cold feet," 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 For some time now we have teen 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 stufying the information Clover hay, ton \$12.00 Cotton seed meal, ton 50.00 Brewers' grains, dry, ton 35.00 that is given from week to week a Wheat (feed) bush ...

La transport La tr 28.57 1.527 11.83 Having determined the composition 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.

18.00 .845 7.38 We have not got sufficient of either dry matter, protein or starch equiva lent. From the table showing the re lent. From the table showing the re-lative value of nutrients we see that after clover hay cotton seed meal at \$50 per ton is the cheapest feed. By feeding 1 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 feede of ents t for Value Nutriei bought \$1.52 1.37 1.15 1.05 that has a wider nutritive ratio. The nutritive ratios of the different feed-ing gluffs are given in the last column of the table. After cotton seed meal dried brewers' grains are the next cheapest feed. Here again the nu-tritive 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 nu-tritive ratio, and if we feed seven pounds in conjunction with the clover and silage we will have a ration that has approximately the same composi-tion as the first ration.

	Dry Matter	Digestible Protein	Stareh
Silage, 30 lbs	5.40	.120	
Clover hay, 15 lbs	12.60	825	4.8
Wheat, 7 lbs	6.06	.630	4.9
The new ration has than the old one bu matter, as the diges animal readily adapt tions of 10 or 15 per of feed given. Let us now compar	t this tive t s itse cent.	is a ract of if to in vo	smal smal of an varia

two rations. Valuing the various 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, and bran at \$32 per ton we find the the table to the table table to the table to the table to the table to table to table table to table the table to table to table to table to table table to table to table to table to table to table to table table table to table to table to table to table to table to table table table to table tabl at \$1.07 per bushel, and bran at \$32 per ton, we find that the cost of the first ration is about 34 cents as com-pared 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 .98 .86 .84 .84 .83 Ince 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 com-position of feeds and basing their worth on the value of the nutrients that can be bought for one dollar is a naving proposition

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 pre-vent 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 raproof. When bran is fed in the ra-tion 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 stimu-lator the direction during the stimu-

a large amount of fibre which stimu-lates th 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 stom-ach, and not only that but it extend.



TOPONTO

	TORONTO	MARKET	rs.
	FARMERS	MARKET.	
112240 120	Dairy Produce- Butter, choice dairy, Egge, new-laid, doz. Cheese, lb. Dressed, Poultry- Turkeys, lb. Geese, Spring Bpring cnickens, lb. Live Poultry- Fowl, lb. Spring cnickens, lb. Strutts- Annies Baldwing bul	e0 40	
	EREE, new-laid, doz.	\$0 42 0 55	\$0 45 U 60
	Dressed Poultry-	0 00	0 35
-	Turkeys, 1b	0 53	0 35
	Geese, Spring	0 53 0 22 0 22 0 20 0 25	0 35 0 25 0 22 0 27 0 27
9	Ducklings, lb.	0.25	0 27
2	Live Poultry_	0 25	0 27
3	Fowl, lb.	0 20	0 22
-	Chicaens, 1b. Fruits- Apples, Baldwins, bbl Do., Spies, bbl. Do., Greenings, bbl. Do., d-qt. bkt. Rhubarb, bch. Granges, doz. Graspe fruit, doz. Vegetables-	0 21	
-	Apples, Baldwins, bbl		4 50 7 00 5 00
-	Do., Greenings, bbl.	3 00	5 00
	Do., 6-qt. bkt Do., 11-at bkt	6 20	0 40
	Rhubarb, bch	0 10	0 124
·	Rhubarb, bch. Oranges, doz. Grape fruit, doz. Vegetables-	0 15	7 00 5 00 0 40 0 75 0 12 1 0 30 1 00
	Vegetables-	0 00	2 00
1	Carrots, per bag	1 50	1 75
	Cabbages, each		0 30
	Do., red, each	0 10	0 25 0 30
	Leeks, bunch	0 00	0 15
	Lettuce, doz. bchs.,	small 0 25	0 30
1	Onlons, bundle	e 0 40	0 10
	Do., 11-qt. bkt	0 00 small. 0 25 5 0 40 5 0 60 0 00 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 30 0 15 0 25 0 30 0 50 0 10 1 25 0 75
	Parsnips, per bag	0 00	2 00 3 75
1	Do., bkt	3 40	0 75
1	Sage, bunch		0 04
1	Turnips, bag	0 00	0 04 0 90
1	Grape fruit, doz Vegetables- Beets, per bag Do., 6-qt. bkt. Carrots, per bag Do., red, each Horseradish. 1b, Leetks, bunch Do., doz. behs, lar. Omions, bundle Do., 14-qt. bkt. Parsnips, per bag Do., bt. Sage, bunch Sage, bunch Say, bunch Do., 11-qt. bkt Do., 11-qt. bkt Do., 11-qt. bkt Do., 11-qt. bkt Do., 11-qt. bkt	0 20	0 25
1	Beef forecuarters ou	IOLESALE.	e15 00
1	Do., hindquarters	16 00	18 50
1	Do., common	11 50	17 00
1	Do., common	11 50	13 50
1	Do., medium	9 50	11 50
1	Do., prime	18 50	20 00
1	Shop hogs	18 50	19 50
1	Mutton, heavy		19 50 12 00
	Do., light	15 00	17 00
	Do., Spring	11 00	14 00
J	Turnips, bag Do, 11-qt bkt MEATS-WH Beef, forequarters. cw Do., bindquarters. Carcases, choice Do., common Do., common Veals, common Veals, common Ueals, common Do., prime Heavy hogs Shop hogs Abattoir hogs Mutton, heavy Do, light Lambs, b. Do., Spring SUCAR M Local wholesale quot	ARKET.	
1	SUCAR M Local wholesale quot refined sugar. Toron foct after February 14 St. Lawrence granula St. Lawrence Beaver. Lantic granulated . Blue Star granulated Redpath's granulated Royal Acadia granula Royal Acadia granula No. 1 yellow Dominion crystal, gran Dark yellow Dominion crystal, gran Dob. bags, 15 cents ov 20-lb. bags, 15 cents ov 20-lb. bags, 10 cents ov	ations on Cana	dian
	fect after February 14	i denvery, m	
1	St. Lawrence Beaver.	ted 100 lbs.	\$7.53
	Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	7.58
Ľ	Redpath's granulated.	100 lbs.	7.53
	No. 1 vellow, all refir	ited 100 lbs.	7.43
L	Dark yellow	100 lbs.	6.93
1	10-lb. bags, 15 cents over	er granulated b	7.43
1	20-1b. bags, 10 cents over	er granulated b	ags.
	lated 100-lb. bags.	cents over gra	anu-
	Trade was a little slo	ow, but prices .	held
1	Export cattle, choice	10 50	10 75
	Butcher cattle, choice	9 50	10 75 10 25 8 00 7 00
Ι.	do. do. common	6 50	7 00
	Trade was a little slo teacy. Export cattle, choice Butcher cattle, choice do. do. medium do. do. common Butcher cows, choice do. do. medium dwo. do. canners dwo. bulls		8 50
	dwo. do. canners	······ 4 59 ····· 5 00 ····· 6 00	5 00
)	Feeding steers		9 00 7 25 6 75
	stockers, choice	6 00	6 75 5 75
1	Ailkers, choice, each	50 00 10	00 00
1.10	Sheep, ewcs		00 00
1	Bucks and culls	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 50
ĵ	dwo. do. canners do. bulls reeding steers tockers .choice do. light dilkers, choice, each bringers sheep, ewcs aunbs fogs, fcd and water. "alves	d 14 75	4 75
(Calves	6 00 1	14 25

OTHER MARKETS.

MINNEAPOI	LIS GI	AIN M	IARK.	ET.
Wheat- May	x1 7814	1 7814	1 7614	1 765
July Oct Oct				
May July Flax-	0 60 ¹ /2 0 60	0 60 ¹ / ₃ 0 60	0 59% 0 59%	0 60¼ 0 59%
May	2 69 sold.	2 60	2 59	2 59
MINNEAPOI				
Minneapolis.— \$1.74 7-8. Cash- No. 1 Northern	-No. 1	hard, \$	1.90 to	\$1.94; No.
Northern, \$1.78	to \$1.	87. C	orn, 1	No. 3
yellow, \$1.00 1-2 white, 56 1-2 to	10 \$1.0	2. O	ats, N	0. 3
patents, \$9.45; f	first el ed. B	ears, §	8.25 change	other
DULUTH	GRAIN	MAR	KET.	
Duluth-Wheat 1 Northern, \$1.82 5-8 to \$2.82; to a 1-2 asked; Juty,	5-8; No). 2 No	rthern.	\$1.87

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 5,500. Market steady.	
ative beef cattle 7 85	11 90
tockers and feeders 625	9 00
lows and heiters 5 15	10 20
Calves 900	13 00
Hogs, receipts 27,000.	
Market lower.	
ight 11 90	12 65
dixed 12 35	12 80
ieavy 12 35	12 85
ough 12 35	12 45
1gs 959	11 00
Bulk of sales 12 50	12 75
Sheep, receipts 11.00.	

KIND OF FEED.	Dry Matter per cent.	Digestible Protein per cent.	Starch Equivalent in 100 lbs.	Crude Fibre per cent.	Nutritive ratio.
Cotton Seed Meal	92.0	40.0	72.0	9.5	1:1.8
Oil Cake	90.2	30.0	72.0	9.0	1:2.4
Brewers' Grains (fresh)	24.0	3.5	12.7	5.1	1:3.6
Brewers' Grains (dry)	91.0	18.8	53.7	12.7	1:2.8
Malt Sprouts	88.0	11.4	38.7	12.3	1:3.4
Corn (feed)	87.0	6.6	81.5	2.2	1:12.3
Wheat (feed)	\$6.6	9.0	71.3	1.9	1:8.0
Oats	\$6.7	7.2	60.0	10.3	1:8.3
Barley (feed)	85.7	8.0	67.9	5.0	1:8.5
Bran	87.0	9.1	42.6	10.2	1:4.6
Shorts	88.0	11.1	48.1	8.0	1:4.3
Middlings	88.0	11.0	73.0	4.3	1:6.6
Timothy Hay	85.7	3.2	29.1	28.5	1:9.0
Red Clover Hay	84.0	5.5	32.0	24.0	1:5.8
Alfalfa Hay	84.0	7.0	24.0	28.0	1:3.4
Oat Straw	85.7	1.0	17.0	28.7	1:17.0
Wheat Straw	\$5.7	0.0	10.9	40.8	
Corn Silage	18.0	0.4	8.6	5.7	1:21.5
Swede Turnips	12.2	03	7.5	1.3	1:25.0
Mangels (medium)	12.0	0.1	6.3	0.9	1:63.0
Molasses	78.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	

COMPOSITION OF FEEDS

feeding operations. Suppose we are feeding our entile: 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

are feeding. When changing rations it is important to have the composi-tion of the new rations as nearly the same as the old as possible. It not, digestive troubles are likely to oc-cur, and indeed the animal may got 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 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 mathandled, so that is a supple material for the ration. Five pounds of clover hay is being fed. From the table ve see that 100 parts of red clover hay has 84 parts of dry matter. By dividing this figure by 100 and multiplying hy five we get the amount of ing 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

man may save a lot of money in his | Oil cake, ton 56.00 1.05 Malt sprouts, ton Brewers' grains, fresh, 26.00 1.03 8.40 1.02 Middlings, ton 39.00 Timothy hay, ton 15.00 1.03 .99 Corn, feed, bush Oat Straw, ton Barley (feed) ton $1.12 \\ 9.00$ 1.00 36.00 32.00 .82 9 00

worth in oat straw at \$9 per ton. This at once indicates that it will pay us to sell our straw and buy clover hay with the money, it we have got suf-ficient on hand. Barley, bats and bran are all very dear as compared with some of the other feeds. Thus for every dollar spent in bran at \$32 per ton, we only get \$2 cents worth of nutrients, as compared with \$1.05 worth in feed wheat at \$1.07 per busin-el and \$1.15 worth in dried brewers' el and \$1.15 worth in dried brewers' grains at \$35 per ton. This shows us

that at the prices given, oats, barley and bran are not economical feeds. In making up our new ration we

but the Master accepted and multiplied it.

III. A miraculous increase (vs. 10-HI. A miraculous increase (vs. 10-15), 10. Make the men sit down --Mark tells us that they sat down by com-panies and in ranks, "by hundreds, and by fiftles," so that an orderly ar-rangement was maint, ined. Much grace.-This indicates that the time was early spring. The men. About five thousand --The women and children would sit by themselves, 1°, flad, giv-en thanks--Jraus blessed the food and gave thanks in recognition that the Fablier was the giver of the temporal Pather was the giver of the temporal good about to be dispensed to the mulgood about to be dispensed to the mul-titude. Distributed to the disciples – They were to act with Jesus in this miracle, and were to be in a position to receive the full benefit of the les-son Jesus was giving. The disciples kept on distributing the bread and the fishes until there was to more de-mand As much as they would As mand. As much as they would Ad-much as the people desired, 12. Fre-filled-There was no scantiness in the filled—There was no scantiness in the amount given out. There is no scar-city in the kingdom of grace. God gives abundantly, Gather up the frae-ments—Although there was an abun-dant multiplication of the food sup-ply, there must be ro waste. 13, Filled twelve baskets with the fragments — These were the small wicker baskets. used by the Jews to carry food that was coremonially clean, and were here used by the absolutes to carry a suce by of provisions for themselves. "In all things the Saviour est us an example of frugality, though he had an infin-ite supply at his distosal, and was himself economical though He was Lord of all."-Barnes, 14. Then those men, when they had seen-"When

him. The compassion of Jesus was without respect of persons. He did not raise the question of race or re-ligion. 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 new taught them what was their mis-sion 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. Displeship involved practical, laborious service. Jesus put questions to his disciples which they could not answer, disciples which they could not answer, and laid on them duties which they of themselves could not perform. His ob-ject was to prove them, and to reveal their ignorance and weakness, that they might appeal to him for help. The proffer of Jesus' own wisdom and pow-er was the answer to his own ques-tion. In the reckoning of the disci-ples 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 beneflcence, Jesus incul-cated a lesson in economy. A solemn warning was implied in the command they might appeal to him for help. The warning was implied in the command to "gather." and in its reason, "that nothing be lost." An occasion of human error. 111.

The human and the divine Idea

FOR DISTEMPER PINK EVE, EPIZODIC SHIPPING FEVER, and CATARRHAL FEVER. ve preventive, no matter how I ed or "exposed." Liquid, give blood and giands; expels the orses a offlicted or "exposed." Liquid, given on the on the blood and glands; expels the poison-on the body. Cures Distemper in Dors and holorn in positivy. Largert celling live stock treat La Grippe among human beings, and is y remody. Cut this out. Keep H. Show to t who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "unses and Cures."

AL COMPANY. Geshen, Ind., U. S. A.

kingship came into strong contrast as a sequel to the miracle. The multi-tude imagined that Jesus was the des-Sciatica Vanishes Instantly tined deliverer of Israel from the Roman yoke, and were prepared to sup-port his claims as a temporal monarch. Though those Galileans were not rep-resentative men, they were fired with the national idea, and they attempted CAN YOU BEAT THIS CASE? No ordinary liniment will even re-lieve Sciatica. Nothing but the-most powerful kind of a remedy can pene-trate through the tissues and finally reach the Sciatic Nerve, You can al-ways depend on the old-time "Nérvi-line." Nothing made to-day is as good for Sciatica as Nerviline was when first produced about forty years ago. All this time the same old "Ner-viline" has been curing Scfatica, Lum-bago, Rheumatism, and is considered to carry out the national wish with re gard to the Messiah. Time and place were, in their estimation, favorable for raising the standard of rebellion Upward of five thousand resolute hearts would form a nucleus for an army, which they expected would soon include every true Jewish patriot. Instead of surrendering themselves to Jesus and his teachings as the Mes-siah, the multitude wished him to sur-render himself to serve their purposes. bago, Rheumatism, and is considered to be without an equal in relieving pain or soreness anywhere. pain or soreness anywhere. "'Nervi-line' couldn't be made stronger or better," writes James E. Edwards. "The way it cures Sciatica is to me simply a miracle. For years I suffer-ed frightfully. I ruined my stomach with internal dosing. I rubbed in gal-lons of oils and liniments—none were strong enough. One good rubbing with Nerviline relieved. I kept on rubbing and shortly was cured Mar and to accept their hosannas. Their proposal to make him king was sincere and enthusiastic. Jesus withdrew to frustrate their purpose, and thus to indicate the nature of the glory he sought. He had much to plead on be-half of the multitude on whom the miracle had been lost, and much to plead in behalf of his disciples, who had been greatly affected by the zeal of the multitude. He retired to the mountain, away from the political de-signs of men, to watch over his dis-ciples as they toiled in their voyage father cured rheumatism in his right arm and shoulder with Nerviline, and my mother cured herself of chronic lumbago with Nerviline. Our family simply swears by Nerviline and we are never without it in our home. We across the lake. T. R. A. never without it in our home. We find that for external pain, for coughs.

Open the Eyes Under Water.

Practise opening the eyes under water in swimming, for while faverable condi-tions there is much to be seen and en-foyed in the queer, shostly light below. The ability to see when below fas surface may some time prove of priceless value. It is one of the attributes of swimning, and it may be readily master-ed. But do not easy the seadily mastered. But do not seem the open walf well below. The closed list is an ample pre-tecting when one is plunging from any height, and it should count from any height, and it should count from any height. and it should count from the first will defend all Outform.

'Nervi-

I kept on cured. My

echo.

peeled.

BOX S

for 25 minutes.

If Nerviline is used

CAN YOU BEAT THIS CASE?

.48

Better Than the Echo.

reputation of having a splendid cebo.

An English gentleman visited the

place and asked the guids about the

"Just shout 'Two bottles of liquor,' " "Just shour two potters of inflate, said the guide. The genteman did as requested, and after waiting for several minutes he turned to the Scot and said:

"But I do not hear any echo." "But I do not hear any echo." "Maybe no," chuckled the Scot, "but here's the lassis comin' with the liquor." -Philadelphia Inquirer.

Codfish Balls.

Take a cupful of cod.

It is washed and shredded

Mrs. M. Supamers.

WINDSOR, Ontario.

A certain glen in Scotland had the

larket steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Flour, winter patents 47s. Hors in London (Pacific Coast)—f4, to is, to 55, 15s. Hams, short cut. 14 to 16 lbs.—125s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 16 to 39 ibs.—

Long clear middles, light, 25 to 34 lbs.--126s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.-

Liong crear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs.--125s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.--109s. Land, prime western, in therees-132s, 3d. American, refined in boxes-131s. Coheres, Canadian, finest white-160s. Colored-152s. Australian in London-58s, 9d. Turpentine, spirits-55s, 3d. Resin, common-28s, 3d. Resin, common-28s, 3d. Resin, common-28s, 3d. Resin, common-28s, 3d. Linsced OH-55s. Colored Sect. Oil, hull refined, spot--59s, 6d.

FREIFUL BABIES

Mrs. John M. Weaver. Blissfield, N. B., writes: "I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I Add two cups of quartered potatoes. The potatoes, of course, have been 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 cimpte Cover with boiling water and cook The potatoes, however, must be cooked till they are done. But they nust not be overcooked to the point of sogginess. 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. the point of sogginess. 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

Turned Up Tucks.

They're new They're new. They're effective. They figure on skirts. They are seen otherwise. But they show best on skirts. **A blue serge** shows black bindings. There are six of these turned-up news tucks.

The top one reaches nearly to the hips.

Our deeds are like children that are from our own will.-George Eliot.

of cream. Make into balls, cover with egg and bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot colds, carache, such minor ills it is a veritable family physician. 25 cents at all dealers. fat. Spanking Coesn't Cure! -A reformer is generally a r an who thinks everybody else is a crook. Don't think children can be sured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child can-FREE not help it. I will send to any treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me Ce-day. My treatment is highly resonanced to day or night. Address. Mrs. M. Gun beau

-At the instance of W. M. Mc-Clemont, acting for the Dominion Gil Co., an appeal is being heard to day at Oegoode Hall to annul a verdict recently metured in the case of Tura-bull vs. the Deminion Oil Co. The suit investors a merigage for a large compart smount.