

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. March 18, 1917. Jesus Saves from Sin—Temperance Lesson.—John 8: 12, 28-37, 56-59.

Commentary.—I. The Light of the World (v. 12). Then spake Jesus again unto them—He was speaking to the Pharisees (v. 13). He was resuming his discourse after several interruptions. The connection is natural between what he says here and v. 52 of the preceding chapter. ... II. The Son lifted up (vs. 28-30). Then said Jesus—Jesus had just spoken of his relation to the Father. He had told the people that unless they believed in him, they would die in their sins. They did not comprehend the message he brought to them, for their hearts were set against him, hence he spoke the words that follow. When he had lifted up the Son of man—These words refer to Christ's death by crucifixion. He would be lifted up on the cross and the Jews would accomplish his death. He thus prophesied his own death and who his murderers would be. Ye shall know that I am he—Even on his cross the shuddering Jews, amidst the signs from heaven, felt a guilty consciousness that they were crucifying the Holy One; but the words from this extend into a broader meaning. It is the crucifixion by which the world knows the power of Christ, the Redeemer and Judge. ... III. Slavery and Freedom (vs. 31-37). Jesus which believed on him—They were not in the majority, but they were a choice and honorable company. They had courage to take their position in the face of unpopularity and persecution. My disciples indeed—For believers to continue in Christ's work involved much. They were not only to believe that Jesus was the Messiah, but they were to obey His word, accept His instruction and follow His example. A disciple indeed is a true Christian. ... IV. The Son of man (vs. 38-41). I am the light of the world—None but the Lord and Saviour of mankind could justly claim to be the light of the world. His bearing record of himself was a necessity. He was his own great theme. Peerless as the sun in the firmament above, shone the character of Jesus Christ, unspeakably great and glorious in himself. He shed full light upon every subject which pertains to the highest well-being of the human race. It was the chief mission of Christ to explain and establish the spiritual relationship between man and God on the basis of faith, obedience and love. His knowledge of the Father was absolute and most intimate. His advent dispersed darkness and brought new truths into view. He asserted himself to be the only source of illumination for the whole world, and that following him brought sure deliverance from error and sin, and brought light which is life. Darkness is the name for the whole condition of the soul averted from God. Referring to his death, his words revealed his sublime heroism. They expressed his unshaken faith in the triumph of his cause. They indicated a consciousness of his peculiar relation to the eternal Father. His death was to establish the absolute unity of purpose and action that exists between himself and his Father. ... V. The Jews interrupted the discourse which Jesus was giving to those who believed on him, by their vain boast of a relationship which was disproved by their spirit, language and entire conduct. They claimed political freedom, while in reality they were subjects of Rome. They claimed religious freedom, while in reality they were slaves to the letter of the law. They claimed moral freedom, while in reality they were bondsmen of sin. The whole history of their nation was the record of one bondage following another. The evidence of foreign rule met their eyes everywhere. They bought and sold with Roman money. They paid tribute to a Roman emperor. A Roman governor sat in their judgment hall. A Roman garrison occupied the fortress of their city. With all that they treated Jesus' promise of freedom as an insult. They seemed unable to recognize the inner bondage of the soul. From the declaration of superiority to Abraham Jesus passed to the declaration of his equality with God. Abraham had seen the day of Messiah by the light of the prophecy and accordingly the statement of Jesus was a claim to be the true Messiah. The title "I am" proclaimed the self-existence of Christ, his unchangeableness, His all-sufficiency. The Jews understood this as a divine claim and took up stones against him as a blasphemer. ... VI. From the curse and slavery of sin. The weak and imperfect faith of the believing Jews called forth the discourse on freedom. The greatest of Christ's aim was to make all men free. He sought to show that sin is not natural to man, as God meant him to be, and that there is no such relation between a sinner and his sin as makes deliverance impossible. Perfect freedom is only to be enjoyed in perfect harmony with the divine will,

MURAD CIGARETTES Everywhere Why? The blending is exceptional. An advertisement for Murad Cigarettes featuring a central illustration of a man in a suit and a woman in a dress, with the brand name 'Murad' in a stylized font.

Abraham's character. They would not receive the truth. "The original word conveys the notion that there was no room for this doctrine in their minds. It met with obstructions, and did not penetrate into their hearts." Barnes. IV. Abraham's faith (vs. 56-59). 56. Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day—Abraham believed God's promise that the Messiah would come and rejoice over it. His faith caught sight of the blessedness of the reign of Christ. Was glad—A stronger expression than "rejoiced." 57. Not yet thirty years old—Jesus was only thirty-three. The Jews used the number fifty as a round number to be compared with the two thousand years since Abraham's time. Hast thou seen Abraham—They offered an objection to Christ's statement, but it simply called forth a declaration of his divinity. 58. Before Abraham was, I am—I am, as used here, stands for eternal existence (Exod. 3: 14). Compare this with John 1: 1. 59. Then took they up stones to cast at him—Their hatred toward Jesus and their failure to disprove his statements regarding himself led them to resort to the argument of stones. Passed by—He either made himself invisible, or, mingling with the crowd, became hidden to his enemies.

dnasmuch as slavery to sin implies a false relationship to God. Jesus adhered to the lines of ancient history so as to mark the distinction between Jews who failed to recognize the privilege of some of those who were as soon introduced into the true spiritual freedom of Abraham's seed. His declaration was leveled against the traditional faith and old maxims which the Jews in general were holding in their birthright blessing. The freedom effected by Christ is that of sonship. He only can place the slave on a new footing in the household. He proclaims liberty to the soul. He is the Source and Medium of spiritual knowledge. He is the Revealer of the relationship between God and man. Without union with Christ there can be no discipleship. Without abiding in his word there can be no true union with him. T. R. A.

FARM GARDEN THERE'S PROFIT IN MANURE.

There is no more prosperous sign on a farm than a well-kept manure heap. It shows thrift and success. It is important to know the amount and value of manure which will be produced in a given time by animals of different kinds, and various methods of calculating these approximately have been proposed. Some authorities calculate according to the quantity of straw used as litter, figuring that for one ton of straw, used as bedding, four tons of manure will be produced. Armsby claims that horse manure is used economically each horse will need 2,500 pounds of straw per year for bedding. Taking this as a basis, he concludes that a ton of wheat straw, economically handled, may result in six tons of fresh manure, but ordinarily it will not give more than five tons. CALCULATIONS ON QUALITY. The method advocated by Heiden, and some other authorities, is probably a more accurate one. This method bases all calculations upon the amount of food consumed and litter used. The dried excrement of horses, cows and other neat cattle and sheep is almost one-half of the dry food consumed. Heiden says 100 pounds of dry matter in food consumed by a horse yields 210 pounds of manure. To this the weight of bedding must be added, which will be about six and a half pounds per day. In order to get the total product of manure. Allowing for dung and urine dropped outside the stable, Heiden calculated that a well-fed working horse will produce 50 pounds of manure per day. The New Jersey Experiment Station claims the average milk cow, weighing 1,000 pounds, will produce daily manure (dung and urine), unmixed with litter, 70 pounds per cow. Experiments tried by the Pennsylvania Station give an average of about 46 pounds of dung, 27 pounds of urine, or 73 pounds of total manure daily. It is estimated that sheep give 183 pounds of manure for each 100 pounds of dry matter in food consumed. A 60-pound sheep, consuming two pounds of dry matter and receiving three-fifths pound of bedding, would produce about four pounds of manure daily. A hog, it is estimated, produces from six to ten pounds of manure per day. The quantity of manure, as well as quality, produced by farm animals is governed considerably by the character of the food. Foods rich in protein increase the consumption of water and the excretion of urine, consequently increasing the bulk of manure produced without improving the quality. The Massachusetts Experiment Station has shown that hens produce from one-fifth to one-fourth pound of manure per head daily. THE QUALITY OF FARM MANURES Sheep manure contains a small amount of water is, weight for weight, the richest manure produced by any of the common farm animals. It is what is called a hot manure, fermenting rapidly with the development of heat. Like horse manure, it is especially likely to lose ammonia. Horse manure is very dry, and is, therefore, difficult to thoroughly mix with litter. It is a hot manure, but is generally rich, although containing a high percentage of water. It generates little heat in decomposing. The manure of neat cattle, like that of hogs and for the same reason, is variable in character, but is generally poorer than that of other farm animals on account of its large percentage of water. It decomposes slowly and develops little heat. Poultry manure is very rich in all the fertilizing elements, but especially

so in nitrogen, owing to the fact that the urinary secretions, which contain large amounts of nitrogen as well as potash in readily available form, are voided with the solid excrement. It quickly loses nitrogen, however, by fermentation, if not properly mixed with absorbents or preservatives. In no case should alkaline substances like lime, wood ashes, etc., be mixed with poultry manure. FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Corn is planted thicker when grown for silage than for grain, and a larger proportion of nutrients are as a result obtained in the stalks in the former case. The closeness of planting varies somewhat in different sections according to soil and climate. The common practice of growing corn for grain is to plant in hills three and one-half feet apart both ways; when intended for silage it is generally planted in drills three and one-half feet apart, with stalks eight to ten inches apart in the row. This will secure a fair proportion of ears and a maximum yield of feed materials in the crop taken off the land. Root crops and rape help out the sheep ration. The best medicine for the young lambs is sunshine. Let them out into the open air on sunny days. If you cannot provide a high, well-drained yard and shelter for your sheep, better sell your flock to some one whose sheep barn and enclosure are on dry ground. Profit is what we keep sheep for. Begin to seek and expect a profit now by stocking up heavy with sheep, but by getting a few good ones and keeping them right. The least amount of nitrogen will be lost from stored manure if animals are kept on it or it is kept in a moist, well-packed condition. A few strands of loose wire lying around has proved the undoing of many a valuable horse. The farmer who did not build that silo may wish he had done so before the winter is over. Fish meal, made from the waste at fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, is being used quite extensively as a feed for poultry, sheep and cattle. The use of this waste as feed was suggested many years ago, but the development of the industry is quite recent. Good results are reported from the use of the meal. Salt has been tried in Pennsylvania this year as a substitute for potash as a fertilizer for potatoes. The vine attained a healthy growth, but the development of the tubers was disappointing.

AN INVITATION TO SICKNESS

Impure Blood Means a Breakdown in Your Health. Impure blood is an invitation to sickness. The blood is at work day and night to maintain the health, and any lack of strength or purity in the blood is a weakness in the defense against disease. Anaemia is the doctor's name for lack of blood. There may be an actual loss in the quantity of the blood, or one or more of its constituents may be lacking. Its surest symptom is pallor. Anaemia is particularly common in young girls. It is not, however, confined to them alone, for it is this same lack of blood that prevents full recovery after a gripe, fever, malaria and operations. It is also present in old age and in persons who have been under unusual mental or physical strain. If you are suffering from this trouble take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They make pure, new blood with every dose and this new blood means health and strength. Thousands have proved the truth of these statements, among them Mrs. John Hyatt, Metiskow, Ala., who says: "About a year ago I was in a badly run-down condition, my blood was watery, I was very nervous, slept badly at night; suffered from frequent headaches and found my housework an almost intolerable burden, my appetite was poor, and I did not seem to assimilate the food I took, although my condition seemed serious. As there was no doctor in our neighborhood I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and I have much cause to be thankful that I did so, as in a few weeks I could feel a great change for the better. I continued the use of the pills for some time longer, and found a complete cure. I feel better than I have for years and can therefore cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are weak and run-down." You can get these pills from 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. Stopping Himself. When the train stopped at an inland Virginia station the Northern tourist sauntered out on the platform. Beneath a tall pine stood a lean and gaunt man interested. "What do you call that?" he quirked of a lanky "cracker." "Razorbuck hawg." "Well, what is he doing rubbing against that tree?" "He's stopping himself, mister; stopping himself,"—Harper's Magazine. Trade Briefs. There is a market in Liberia for many kinds of American goods, including liquors, tools, flour, meat, agricultural implements canned goods and clothing. American phonographs are popular in Aden, Arabia. A firm in France West Africa wishes to find a market in America for okoume cedar, which is used in the manufacture of cigar boxes. Norwegian merchants are in the market for sugar, coffee, cocoa, wheat, rummy and rye and other foodstuffs. In 1916 the zinc and lead fields of north Arkansas produced 36,648,500 pounds of ore, which was a record. Twenty-one new concentrating plants were opened during the year. Fish landed at the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me., in January aggregated 12,482,073 pounds, valued at \$506,033. Lithographic stone is now quarried at Brandenburg, Ky., and sells at prices ranging from 2 1/2 to 27 cents a pound. Such stone was formerly imported from Bavaria.

SUNDAY AT HOME

THE BARREN DAY. Never a cheery word voiced to-day— Never a caroling roundelay— Never a blossom set on the shrine— Where an untrimmed lamp doth dimly shine— Nothing to show at the set of the sun, Of "something attempted," of "something done," Barren and bare, the hours trooped by into the depths of eternity! —Miss J. Roberts. GOLD TRIED IN THE FIRE. There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time houses, and brethren, and sisters, and lands, with persecutions, and in the world to come eternal life. Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you.—Now for a season, it need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations; that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ. The God of all grace, who hath called us unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you.—In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world. SPRINGS. My life is a mountain side. I am refreshed by the upper and nether springs. I need both, for they complete my equipment. I go down to feed the natural spirit of mercy. I put coal in the furnace of a widespread pity, and sometimes make a large demand on the surplus stock of sympathy. Somewhat exhausted, I climb to the upper ranges to recruit, refit and lay in a stock of fresh fuel for noble fire. Only the most perfect workers can

remain in the perpetual presence of the great and good, keep in touch with their thought and witness their career. I see the clouds gather round the lights, and soon I drink delicious draughts. Good and holy ones are the appointed means used by the Most High to lift by their perpetual attraction.

O, these mediators between earth and heaven, between realities and divine possibilities, between the severities of duty and the rest of God, compelling us to own how glorious when done are the things most difficult to do. I dwell between those springs; below I hear the murmur and the dirge and the requiem; these sad tones I transfuse into hymns of thanksgiving, as I catch the inspiration and see the crown of noble deeds. Here I call into my presence the lofty and the devoted, quench my thirst as I drink from golden cups, clasp the hands of sanctity, and weep my tears of gladness, with the choicest ones whom angels study and admire. What wise woman can afford to be ignorant of Sarah Martin, of Great Yarmouth, the humble seamstress who worked from house to house for thirty cents a day, then gave one day in the week for rescue work, then two, then all? The prison visitor, the prison chaplain, who worked out the principles of criminal jurisprudence which the authorities afterwards adopted. And now a magnificent memorial window in the parish church tells of her undying fame. What man wishes to be ignorant of John Howard, who penetrated the dungeons of Europe, pleaded with crowned heads, travelled fifty thousand British miles to investigate and relieve the sufferings of humanity? "His plan," said Burke, "is original; it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity." He died at the age of 65 in Cherson, in Russia, after having visited a girl with the plague. He said to the British Consul, "Put a sun dial on my grave, and let me be forgotten." But that cannot be, for "the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance." H. T. Miller.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Produce— Butter, choice dairy, 40¢ 40¢ Eggs, new-laid, doz., 0.55 0.50 Cheese, lb., 0.03 0.03 Do., fancy lb., 0.04 0.03 Dressed Poultry— Turkeys, 0.23 0.25 Fowl, lb., 0.22 0.22 Geese, Spring, 0.28 0.22 Duckling, lb., 0.15 0.15 Spring chickens, lb., 0.25 0.27 Fruits— Apples, Baldwin's, bbl., 4.50 6.50 Do., Spica, bbl., 2.50 6.00 Do., Greenings, bbl., 5.00 6.00 Do., 6-qt. bkt., 0.40 0.40 Do., 1-qt. bkt., 0.65 0.75 Rhubarb, bunch, 0.10 0.12½ Oranges, doz., 0.25 0.40 Grape fruit, doz., 0.40 0.75 Vegetables— Beets, per bag, 1.75 2.25 Carrots, per bag, 1.00 1.25 Do., 6-qt. bkt., 0.25 0.29 Cabbages, each, 0.10 0.10 Horseradish, lb., 0.10 0.15 Leeks, bunch, 0.10 0.15 Lettuce, doz. bchs., small, 0.25 0.25 Do., doz. bchs., large, 0.40 0.50 Onions, bundle, 0.05 0.10 Do., 11-qt. bkt., 0.00 2.50 Do., 11-qt. bag, 0.00 2.50 Do., 6-qt. bkt., 0.00 2.50 Parsnips, per bag, 0.00 2.50 Sage bunch, 0.05 0.10 Savory, bunch, 0.05 0.10 Turnips, bag, 0.30 0.10 Do., 11-qt. bkt., 0.25 0.25 MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt., \$13.00 \$15.00 Do., hindquarters, 16.00 18.50 Carcases, choice, 15.50 17.00 Do., common, 11.50 12.50 Veal, common, cwt., 9.50 11.50 Do., medium, 13.00 13.50 Do., prime, 15.50 16.50 Heavy hogs, 14.50 16.50 Shop hogs, 13.50 15.50 Abattoir hogs, 13.00 15.50 Mutton, 14.00 16.00 Do., light, 15.00 17.00 Lamb, lb., 0.21 0.23 Do., Spring, 0.19 0.19

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET. These, with the stock left over from yesterday, were cleaned up at prices from changed from yesterday, except in hogs, which caused slight irregularity. Export cattle, choice, 10.75 11.25 Butcher cattle, choice, 10.50 10.90 do., do., medium, 8.50 9.10 do., do., common, 4.50 6.00 Butcher cows, choice, 8.50 9.25 do., do., medium, 6.50 7.50 do., do., canners, 4.50 5.25 do., bulls, 6.00 10.00 Feeding steers, 3.25 3.75 Stockers, choice, 6.75 7.25 do., light, 6.00 6.50 Milkers, choice, each, 50.00 125.00 Springers, 2.75 3.00 Sheep, ewes, 10.75 11.00 Bucks and culls, 3.50 3.50 Lamb, 12.00 12.00 Hogs, fed and watered, 15.75 15.25 Calves, 7.50 14.00

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Wheat— Open, High, Low, Close. May, 188 1/2 189 1/2 187 1/2 188 1/2 July, 187 1/2 188 1/2 184 1/2 187 1/2 Oct., 186 1/2 187 1/2 184 1/2 186 1/2 Flax— May, 2.68 2.89 2.67 2.81 July, 2.75 2.75 2.70 2.71 2- to 1-29 sold, 2- to 2-29. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—May, \$1.88 4-8; July, \$1.81; cash—No. 1 hard, \$2.07 1-8 to \$2.08 1-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.94 1-8 to \$2.03 1-8; No. 2, 1-8 to \$1.94 1-8 to \$2.02 1-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.08 3-4 to \$1.05 1-4. Oats—No. 3 white, 67 to 69c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—43 to 54c. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.96 1-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.95 1-8; No. 2 do., \$1.90 1-4 to \$1.91 1-4; May, \$1.88 1-4 asked; July, \$1.81 3-4 asked. Lined—To arrive, \$2.05; May, \$2.01; July, \$2.02. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 2,000. Market strong. Native beef cattle, 8.40 12.25 Stockers and feeders, 6.00 9.50 Cows and heifers, 6.00 13.45 Calves, 5.50 11.75 Hogs, receipts 26,000. Market strong 8¢ higher. Light, 14.10 14.90 Mixed, 14.30 14.85 Heavy, 14.30 14.75 Rough, 14.30 14.45 Pigs, 11.25 14.85 Bulk of sales, 14.50 14.85 Sheep, receipts 15,000. Market firm. Wethers, 10.00 12.25 Lamb, native, 8.25 15.00 LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Flour, winter patents—42s. Hope in London (Pacific Coast)—54, 15s; to 15, 15s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—12s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs.—12s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—12s. Long clear middles, light, 25 to 30 lbs.—12s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—12s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—12s. Lard, prime western, in tins—14s. 3d. American, refined in boxes—14s. 3d. Australian in London—62s. 3d. Petroleum, spirits—54s. Testa common—28s. 6d. Petroleum, refined—1s. 2 1/4. Lined Oil—54s. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—62s. 6d.

ADANA IRRIGATION. Cilicia of Antiquity to Be Made Wonderfully Productive. A project of irrigation of the Adana Plain (the Cilicia of antiquity), at a cost of £4,000,000 (\$17,000,000), and requiring eight to ten years for completion, has been undertaken by the Ottoman Government. This project contemplates the regulation of the three rivers which water the plain—the Saliun, the Shihun and the Berdan Shah—and will open up to agriculture 200,000 hectares (494,200 acres) of land, much of which is at present arid. It is estimated that the completion of this irrigation project and the introduction of fertilizers and agricultural machinery will increase many fold the Turkish production of cotton, sugar cane, lemons, oranges and olives. A part of the irrigation works will be put in operation within the next 18 months. When these irrigation works are completed the Adana Plain will be the most favored portion of the Ottoman Empire, for it already possesses splendid transportation facilities. The plain is traversed by the Bagdad Railway, and, in addition, Adana is connected with Mersina by rail. Further, the port of Alexandretta lies at a distance of only 30 miles from the mouth of the Shihun, which river, as well as the Saliun and the Berdan Shah, will, after the completion of the contemplated regulation projects, be navigable and offer a cheap means of transporting the products of the plain to the sea. The regulation of these rivers will also render available abundant water power for industrial purposes, such as the generating of electricity.—U. S. Consul-General Raynal at Constantinople, under date of Sept. 6, in Commerce Reports.