

Jan. 10, 1918. Lesson III. Jusus at Work .-- Mark 1: 21-45.

1

ortineatary .-- 1. Jesus in the syna EUS-6 (va. 2128). 21. Capernaum-stores inclusionwald made Capernaum. a clay on the northwest side of the a c.y ch die northwest s.de of the Sca of calinee, his home. From its location and importance it was an expecially fitting centre for his labors. Substand day-the Jewish Sabbath. The synagogue—A place of worship for the sews. This one was built by the centurion whose servant Jesus healed a little later. Synagogues were built in the various cities where Jews dwoit. Taught—Jesus was careful to observe the Sabbath. It was the cus-tom for the rule of the synagogue to observe the Sabbath. It was the cus-tom for the ruler of the synagogue to invite visitors of ability to speak at the services, and thus Jesus was ac-corded the privilege of opening the scriptures to the people. 22. Doctrine of the word of the synagogue to services, and thus Jesus was ac-corded the privilege of opening the scriptures to the people. 22. Doctrine of the word of the synagogue to the services, and thus Jesus was ac-corded the privilege of opening the scriptures to the people. 22. Doctrine of the word of the synagogue to the services of the synagogue to services of the synagogue to services of the services of the

spired in the one thus possessed are unboy and impure. He cried out-The spired if the one thus possessed are unboy and impure. He cried out-the spired in the one thus possessed are unboy and impure. He cried out-the spired in the the the cried out-the spired in the one thus possessed are unboy and impure. He cried out-the spired in the the cried out-the spired in the one thus possessed are unboy and impure. He cried out-the spired in the the cried out-the spired in the the cried out-the spired in the the cried out-the spired in the cried out-the spired in the cried out-the spired in the cried out-the spired in the the cried out-the spired in the the cried out-the spired in the cried out-the spired in the cried out-the spired in the the cried out-the spired in the the cried out-the spired in the cried out-the spired in the cried out-cried spired in the cried out-the spired in the cried out-cried spired in the cried out-cried spired in the cried out-cried spired in the cried spired spi cf speech of the man whom he con-troiled. 24 Let us alone-The evil spirit at once, recognized Christ's power. Art thou come to destroy us -There is stimity between Christ and evil spirits. Jesus came to "destroy the weeks of the devil" (1 John 3:8). until sweet of the devised to be and the spin-ter of the destroy is the spin-ter of the destroy is and the spin-ter of the devised to be a spin-ter of the destroy is and the spin-ter of the devised to be a spin-ter of the destroy is and the spin-ter of the devised to be a spin-ter of the demonia in the spin-ter of the demonia of the spinter Mich generally had not recognized Christ's divinity, "but heaven, and hell alike bear witness unto him." 25. Hold thy peace-Jesus would not con-sent to have witness borne to his divinity by unclean spirits, lest the trath attered by Lars should be looked upon with suspicion. 26. He came out --The evil spirit did not loose his noid without a structle The mall way

authority-The authority with

11. Jesus in a home (vs. 29-34). 29. Forthwith-Immediately after the casting out of the demon, Jesus, with the four disciples whom he had recent

solitary place," for the Sea of Galilee is surrounded by clevated table-lands, cut through here and there by ravines. Jesus more than once retired for pray-er in the region about this sea. Peter. Andrew, James and John followed Jesus to his place of communion with the Father, and when ther found him Jesus to his place of communion with the Father, and when they found him, reported to him that all men were looking for him. They had seen the cures he had accomplished and they desired to receive or see other displays of his never. of his power. He was the centre

to go far from Capernaum to find "a

sectintures to the people. 22. Doctrine — Traching."—R. V. His unfolding of the word of God was so clear, con-vincing and _ublime that his hearers were filled with astonishment. Au-thor ty-Chylst's authority did not Como from his having heen trained inther ty-Chelst's authority did not come from his having been trained in the occurs of the rabbis, but from his inherent wisdom, power and love, and from the solution with the manifest ed. His divinity clothed him with potterile. Not as the scribes-They work. Contact with a leper was deed. H's divinity clothed him with antker'iy. Not as the scribes—They were senatimes called doctors. Their duty was to copy and explain the law and the truditions of the clders. They simply repeated what the rabbis be-fore them had said. 23. A man with an unctean spirit— The man was under the power of a dencen, so that he had no proper con-trel of himself. Luke says he "had a spirit of an unclean devil" (4: 33). It is celled unclean because the acts in-parently was unable to keep it to

the works of the devil' (1 John ord), and the unclean spirit thought the time to destroy him and his fellows have upon the people of the commun-have upon the people of the commun-ity? Where did 'Jesus retire for and the thereast in and his fellows time to destroy him and his fellows had come. The Holy One of God-Mrn generally had not recognized Mrn generally had not recognized rosy? In what respect is it an an emblem of sin? How did the leper har faith in Jesus?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic .- Jesus meeting human needs. I. His method proved his divinity. 11. His design was man's restoration.

tion. without a strong convuisions, but Luke says of the evil spirit, "He came cut of kim, and hurt him not" (4:25). 27. Amazed—The people were so thor. 27. Amazed—The people were so thor. oughly astonished at what they saw a gillingse of one of he Sabuath days that they at crice sought an explana- of this carly Gaulean period. At the that they at cree sought an explana-tion of the marvellous transaction. of this main stry Jesus appeared as one having authority. With auwhich be taught found its guaranty with the authority backed by power with the authority backed by power with the forced the devila themselves to ronder obedience.—Godet. 28. Imwhich he forced the devils themselves to render obedience.—Godet. 28. Im-radiately his fame spread abroad— The report of this astounding miracle at once was carried far and wide. The people were led to believe that the Nackene was more than a mere man and was."a teacher come from God." The way was open for a fayorable he was seen to visit 11. Lesus in a home (wa 20.21) and the second of the second to visit

THE 1914 STAR AND RIBAND-FIRST PHOTOGRAPH.

This star will be issued to officers This star will be issued to only and men of the British and Indian forces, doctors, nurses and others who served under Field Marshal Sir John French during the first phase of the war up to midnight, Nov. 22, 53, 1914. The kiband is red, white and blue, shaded and material The shaded and watered.



A SONG OF CHEER. A singer sang a cong of tears,

and the great world neard and wep For the song of the sorrows of ficer-ing years,

And the hopes which the dead past kept; And sours in anguish their burdens

bore. And the world were sadder than ever

before. A singer cang a song of cheer, And the great world listened and

smiled. For he sang of the love of a father

dear And the trust of a little child; and souls that before had forgotten to pray. Looked up and went singing along the

way

-Emma C. Dowd.

A TENDER FATHER.

of his covenant.

ber. Behold, he that keepeth israel shall neither siumber nor sleep.-As

Jesus went forth, and saw a great multitude, and was moved with com-passion toward them, and he healed their sick. The very hairs of your head are al



Cattle Weights On Chicago Market Steadily Decreasing-Hogs Lighter Also-Alarming Shortage of Beef Animals-Cattle Will Go Above \$20 Probably-Immediate Need for Wool Increase.

for live stock has been broken. In 1916 every record which had stood until that time went by the boards. In 1915 records were upset. And the lesson that runs along through all this is that those who have raised

ing business for years, believed that their fondest dreams had been realiz-ed, and immediately rushed off all available young stock to the shambles. When prices mounted to \$15 a hundred pounds, herds were gone over again and marketed even closer. At last, when \$20-a price not dreamed of a few years ago-was reached, it found farms throughout the Uffited States and Canada stripping themselves of valuable (very, very valu-able in view of subsequent events) brood sows.

MANY UNFINISHED CATTLE SOLD. Live stock raisers absolutely refus-ed to believe that it was possible for prices to remain on these high levels, and in their anxiety to take home some of the run of gold, which had been discovered at the marketing places for live stock, they shut off

of being able to pick up hogs of pos-sible breeding quality; hogs far below the quality of those which they sold

kets in numbers all unwarranted by a more or less close study of world conditions. Producers generally have formed the habit of selling anything approaching killing condition. The large runs, as the receipts are called in live stock marketing circles, are all too deceiving of true conditions in the country. During October, 1917, the Like an a father pitieth his children, -The Lord as grachous and that de the country. During October, 1917, the average weight of cattle at the Chic's ago market was the lowest for seven years, and stood at \$33 pounds. In 1915 producers fed their-cattle to an average of 1,024 pounds, and from 1914 the that keepeth thee will not slum-be. Behold, he that keepeth israel hall neither siumoer nor sleep.-As hat while the receasing, the actual norde the seven as the mar-kets have been increasing, the actual number of pounds of meat have been kets have been number of pounds of mean and consumption decreasing. Hogs also have been lighter in weight than in former years, due to the fact that producers refused to take chances with markets and wanted profits while they saw them wanted profits while they saw them these been however, having reduced the consump-however, having reduced the consump-

taught by 1917 prices for livestock is that economic feeding systems must piay an even bigger part in war-time production. Substitutes for the high-er priced feeds must be used in in-

Stay in the game. This sentence, contracted to the one word which means "don't give up," take the fat and the lean," cnd "tight it out on the same ground," this word STICK, car-rices the greatest lesson taught in the unprecedented floodime of prosperity for North American agriculture. In 1917 every record for high prices for live stock has been broken. In 1916 every record which had stood

In the United States recently the Government gave its pledge that so far as it is able it will not allow the minimum average price of hogs to fall below \$15.50 per hundred pounds. This frank statement of the purposes of the food administrator has done more to set the country at rest and assured increased production of pork than any other thing during the war. this is that those who many live stock during the past three years when their neighbors sold off their stock in the fear that the extreme prices could not last, have been the ones who profited by the steady in-ones who profited by the steady in-

increasing their herds in the fear that the government would set a price for hogs which they did not believe would allow them to emerge from a feeding season with a profit. To win this war we need more and

more meat and to increase meat pro duction quickly, hog breeding must be increased materially. The United States Department of Agriculture has recommended that the various states increase their hogs from 15 to 40 per cent.

As a matter of fact the American hog has assumed a place of more im-portance than wheat and almost as important as American soldiers. The

government of the United States has asked that the hog population be in-creased 20,000,000 in the shortest possible time. The reason for this is obvious. Pork is the most easily ship-ped of all foods. Its quality is improv-ed by curing, and bacon and ham are more relished in soldiers' rations than fresh pork. It furnishes more fat than

any other meat. It is for the lack of animal fats that Germans are starving, and this is due to the mistake of slaughtering, hogs by wholesale in Germany during the first years of the war. This mistake is considered in Germany as having dealt that country one of the great-est blows that it has suffered.

HOME CONSUMPTION ICNREASED The shipping problem is so serious that cargoes have been limited to materials having the greatest concentrated value in the smallest bulk Pork, having the greatest specific gravity of any meat, therefore is best for shipment and, being cured, does not require refrigeration or special

Since the war began there has been a decrease of 32,450,000 hogs in the herds of European countries. In the United States, in the year 1916-17, the hog population was 67,450,000, a slight increase over the three-year average, but \$6.1 per cent were slaughtered during the year, as against an average of 86.3 for three years.

At the same time exports of pork

"Heard the ne glancing aroun promising then "What news?"

"Yoar news?" "Yoar new gi "What do ye Sam, scowling. "Wafted. Ve Beat it for the "Who are you "Beattie's wit "Mise Mackal

"Miss Mackal "Went back

asked Jack, v He tarned to h

here's a serious regular lovers' have broke it i

"I don't b "But if it is tr go when she li

He made a mo "Hold on!"

another piece "Spit it out

ful and uncon "Your old

This affects

first item. In surged up fro

ed angrily at self before ti

risively.

"I suppose stiffly. "The

I guess. She's other."

('Opened a below the co

out of his and terrif when he

e old tr

gone away "She wa

Mra. Be to bid yo This w

in a well

Dear Boy

I cann

can'i exi hold a p

go witho

Oh.

At the

like, he he he he he he

with wo state of

Return he had they ha

was risi disquiet thinking heard i the sha sight as sight w

"What

asked l master,

thing if she would Ridict

the off Ther the da princh the se

morning.' Sam's face w redulity. "Didn't you

cre

These "singeing" hogs are a long. pounds. Buyers are rather insistent that the hogs weigh right around 200 pounds. These hogs, because of their length, are solely bacon hogs. Ther are shipped to Canada after they have been singed and their heads and feet cut off.

A quarter of a century ago there was considerable trade in hogs of this type, but the centand gradually slump-on off until ten years ago it was very small. The larger packing plants of the United States made a specialty of preparing bacon sides for shipment abroad. With the advent of the war. Canadian buyers revived this demand, and now are taking enormous numbers of hogs of this type. The price paid for them is generally near the top of the market, because of the bacon value

of the animal. During the last three months in the United States, the price of hogs has een, on an average, more than twic as much as the average price for the five years from 1911 to 1915. Figur-ing or this basis there would not seem to be a cloud on the horizon for the hog producer.

Showing the condition of the cattle industry in the United States, Can-adian steers established a record top

price of \$16 a hundred pounds on the Chicago market. These steers were no better than thousands and teas of thousands of steels which have come from Canada in former years and sold for half the money and even fess. There is no secret made in live stock

circles of an alarming shortage of beef animals. Stock has been comin-to the market which by all mean should have been kept back for mor poundage in some cases, and to breeding in others.

Last winter the West experience, the most severe weather in its history, so far as live stock is concerned, and this year saw herds already depieted by winter kill, sold closer as feed be-came scarcer and searcer. Hay is selling at well above the \$20 mark, and those of the Western men who stayed in the game, sold off all surplus stock that they might go through the winter with the smallest possible number of animals to feed, because of the \$5.65 mous feed bills they were certain t encounter. Previous to this \$16 mer Last winter the West experience

encounter. Previous to this \$16 mar established for Canadian cattle, \$11 number of pounds of meat have been decreasing. Hogs also have been ighter in weight than in former years, ine to the fact that producers refused to take chancés with markets and vanted profits while they saw them aught by 1917 prices for livestock is hat economic feeding systems must lay an even bigger part in warting roduction. Substitutes for the highaccount for the increase in home con-samption in the face of ever-rising prices to levels above the \$20 mark. prices to levels above the \$20 mark. Cattle feeders of the corn beit, who in former years have depended entire ly upon the West for feeding steers found the supply shut off before the wore prepared to stock their farms last fall, and made greater purchasers proportionately, af Canadian steers, than ever before. Anything wearing a hide has been in demand for almost a year now at the markets, and this winter and next spring it would seem that the demand will be even greater. The ion price paid for nativereness The top price paid for native The top price paid for nativerness was \$16, while western lambs s \$20.60 on the open murker arrange range of prices which wise farmers have been getting for their sheep, has toreed many farmers into the game, who in former years never had a sheep on the place. Thousands of farms in the United States which never had a "golden hoof" on them, now have their f.ocks and are showing big profits on them.

There are thousands of farmers scattered over the great meat pro-ducing belt of North America who are now joining the ever-increasing pil-grimage to the markets in the hope of being able to where up hors of posat prices they now are forced to pay for breeding and feeding stock. Cattle also have come into the mar-

It the the lane the l The er. The lever left her wirthe and it was done. The curative virtue is in Christ's will, not in instrument-alities." Ministered unto them—Such fevers naturally leave the patient weak and liable to dangerous relapses. and much time and care are required to recover the usual strength. In this case strength was given immediately. 32. Even-Evening, Jesus had attended the Sabbath service in the syna-

加加町町町山山山に

the four disciples whom he had recent-ly called went from the synagogue service to Peter's home (Matt. 8:14), claims. His listeners to his discourses where Andrew also dwolt 20. Such that he based all his Sick | felt the authority of his words. There where Andrew also dwelt. 30. Sick of a fever—She was prostrated. Fevof a fever-She was prostrated. Fev-ers were prevalent about Capernaum his utteranced that impressed them ers were prevalent about Capernaum on account of the marshy region near. According to the physician Luke it was a "great" fever. Intermittent fever and dysentery the latter often fatal, are ordinary Arabian diseases.— fatal, are ondinary Arabian diseases.— fatal, are ondinary Arabian diseases.— fatal, are ordinary tablahatway." — between him and the customary teach The term and the second hand, and lifted her up.-Matthew says, "He touched her hand." Tais his divinity. The first miracle re-corded in this gospel is the dispos-cession of a denon. It was the means of diffusing an interest in Christ's The first miracle resays, "He touched her hand." This was a token of the application of powfever left her—"He willed, done. The curative virtue

II. His design was man's restoration, "Christianity is the embodiment of the wisdom of the Physician, the power of the Creator and the compassion of cod." Christ's work embraced teach-ing, the conquest of evil spirits, the heating of human infirmities. The healing of human infirmities. The names by which he is known are a monument of his compassion, the Re-deemer and Saviour of mankind. Clothing men in their right mind, enabling them to think-and act for themseives, and to resist the subtle temptations to cin formed the great object of his work. His great and high purpose was one which was far removed from the superficial and worldly hopes of the people. Wher-The sun had set and the Sab-

ed the Sabath service in the spin-gogue. The sun had set and the Sab-bath was over. They brought unto him-Since the Pharisees considered it unlawful to carry a bed on the Sab-bath, the friends of the sick refrained from bringing them before the close of the Sabath. Then also it would be cooler than in the heat of the day. Possessed with demons (R. V.)-A condition in which demons or evil spirits took control of the person to such an extent that he was unable to restrain himself from acts of violence or wickedness. 33. At the door-At-tracted by the miracles wrought by Jesus. 34. Divers diseases-Suffered not to Jesus. 34. Divers diseases — Many different diseases—Suffered not to speak, because they knew him—Jesus (attended to be disappoint) ed. Among the many miracles wrought speak, because they knew nim-Jesus was not willing to have testimony borne to his Messiabship by demons. The voice from heaven which always spoke the truth had declared him to be the Son of God, and He would not permit lips giving to lying, to testi^{ty} permit lips givi,ng to lying, to testify

III. Jesus at prayer (vs. 35-37). Early in the morning after the Sab-bath Jesus awoke and went to a re-tired place for prayer. He realized that it was important for Him to hold communion with the Father. Jesus well as a divine, and he craved the help the Father only could bestow. The burden of a lost world rested upon him and he desired strength to futfil bis earthly ministry. He pray-

upon him and he desired strength to fulfil his earthly ministry. He pray-ed, not only on his own account, but as an example for his followers in all ages of the world. He did not need

numbered. Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall creased all his net fail on the ground without your Father. Fear ye not therefore.

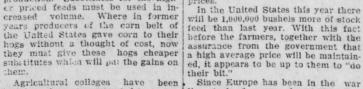
PERFUME.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.) These is the perfame of the flower, f the diessing lable, of the character he periume of the home, of the charca, of the world. The cultivated rose has no smell, its essence has been strained away; man's improvement of Oats, barley, hay and roughages to a God's work has stopped haif way. A great extent have taken a prominent great exter dod's work has stopped half way. A pri tries ner hand at home-made per place in feeding plans. time: spe got essential oil and spirits of wine, but when the perfume had done its work, its residium became

acrid and stinging. "Only the actions of the just smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

There is the perfume of character and just as in the art of the per-fumer there is a nice adjustment of parts and principles, so in the finished touches of character you get the sweet-est and most enduring savers. Some men wear the white flower of a blame-less life, some the red flower of a

our head, the first and only time we t ever had the service of-such a valet. generous life, some adorn the doctrine of benevolence by eccentricity. We We check called on a medical man, some thirty years our schior; he responded generously to our appeal, led us to the door, tarried for a while, then took the pen is dipped in gall it will proauce bitterness, and the essence of the hitterness will return to the writer. We are to speak and write the truth our hat from our hand and put it on in love, but not all the truth. A man



been triving, since corn mounted to unpre-bed stiel levels, () find effective been slaughtered in increasing num-bers. Trouble has been encountered in bringing in feed for the stock and, as a consequence, live stock producers of other years have slaughtered their herds rather than take a chance of not

having feed to "make meat." Then, men who never before ate meat at three meals per day now are having the privilege. "An army advan-ces on its stomach," and wise govern-ments know that meat should form Silage, an experimental feed of a few years ago; has come into general use and has proven one of the greatest blessings to accrue to the benefit of farmers during the last two de-cades. Corn'stalks form a big percenta big portion of the ration of fighting age of the silage, and this food former

ly went to waste. Every available particle of food must be saved for the production of AMERICAN HOGS FOR CANADA. If the war was to stop to-day there

once said if ministers and doctors told | LIVE THE CHEERFUL LIFE. all they knew they would set the town There is the perfume of the pen. If on fire!

There is the periume of repression, keeping under hatches foul portions of the cargo, which is only fit to be unloaded at the end of the voyage. There is the perlume of a studied and cultured shunce. Hearts, like ships, seil out on the waters of society under sealed orders. I look on many a woman's beautiful mouth and delight

which, co out thinking, is a greece from beaven. How many men we meet are three-cornere lop-sided, / top-heavy, out of trim, h kets full of money, nearts full of co usion; they starve in the midst of p UY, and go bank-rupt to the great account. There is the fragrant finish of small actions which add to the heavier which add to the heavier

There is the fragrant finish of small actions, which add to the beauty and charm of the giver. John Howard, the great philanthropist, had surplus milk to give to the poor. A haughty man or woman would have said: "Corre to be back-door at 8. o'cleak and there with a milk" but Howard said to his wife. "We have mere time than there of use and it to their door by one of our servants." Ohl the embro cered cleib the er-classes many a gift of little worth in the morpid's grievent. "The perfume that there is base." "The perfume that there is some in a first size of the source of little worth in the morpid's grievent. "The perfume that there is base."

-The Canadian Countryman.

Look on the Bright Side and Erjoy What you Have.

When we are in crouse we an prome to cry but about a, company

sended orders. I look on many a sended orders. I look on many a woman's beautiful mouth and delight in the things she never utters. How elequent, remedial and glorious such silent music. There is the perfume of charm, which, to our thinking, is a grace from peaven. How many men we meet are peaven

mplam. Some one may have a better dres or a handsomer car, or may entertain more claborately, or is greater is popular favor than curseives. Ther

good things of I're that are yours H. T. Miller. to enjoy .- Chicago Post.

TTO IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS WHICH IS USED AS A CEN-TRAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY STATION TO PROVIDE THE TRENCHES WITH POWER FOR THE VARIOUS PURPOSES OF MODERN WAR-GROTTO IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS WHICH IS USED AS A CEN-FARE.

A A