

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

## LESSON IX.

May 27, 1917.

The Holy Spirit and His Work.

John 15:26-16:14.

Commentary.—I. The Holy Spirit witnesses to Christ (vs. 26, 27). 26. when the Comforter is come—This expression indicates that the Comforter was certainly coming. The Holy Spirit is called the Comforter, a name which is full of significance. The original word means to strengthen and has in it also the idea of companionship. The Holy Spirit comes to us, stands by us and gives us strength, whom I will send unto you from the Father—in this brief clause the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, the three persons of the Godhead, are named. The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and is sent by the Son, the Spirit of truth. He who declares the truth and guides into the truth. He brings truth home to the hearts of men. He shall testify of me—The world would hate and reject Christ, but the Holy Spirit would bear witness to the Messiahship of Jesus. He bore witness with the apostles by the truths he enabled them to declare, and by the miracles that were wrought by them in the name of Jesus. He bore witness also by the Scriptures he inspired them to write, and this witness is continuing now and will ever continue. 27. ye also shall bear witness—The mission of the apostles, after receiving the power of the Holy Spirit, was to witness to Jesus to all the world, commencing at Jerusalem because ye have been with me. The apostles had been under the instruction of Jesus for three years. They were, therefore, prepared to be witnesses for the Master, from the beginning—From the commencement of Christ's public ministry.

II. Comforts in trial (vs. 1-6.) Jesus explains his purpose in telling his purpose in telling his disciples the things mentioned in this farewell discourse, especially about the hatred of the world toward him and them. He wished to forewarn them and prepare them for the difficulties they would have to face. They were to be on their guard so that they would not be "offended," or made to stumble, when persecution should arise. They would be put out of the synagogue, or excommunicated, by the Jews. This means that they would become social and ecclesiastical outcasts, having no right in common with the Jews. They would suffer greater persecution than this, for the zealous and fanatical hatred of the Jews toward the new religion would lead them to put the followers of Jesus to death. Jesus had told the disciples previously that they would be persecuted, but he had spoken so particularly regarding it, because he was with them to advise and comfort them. He was about to leave them and they would experience sorrow of heart, but they would not be left untrained and unprepared, for the Holy Spirit would be sent to them to remain with them always. His coming would meet all their spiritual needs.

III. Judges the world (vs. 7-11). 7. Nevertheless I tell you the truth—The solemnity of the affirmation arises from the fact that in their present state of mind the information was difficult to believe. Our Lord solemnly assures them that there is no contingency or mistake in the idea that his departure, however sorrowful, was necessary in itself, and best even for them. Whosoever, Jesus placed particular emphasis upon the great truth he was declaring. It is expedient for you that I go away—The best interests of the disciples, as well as the spread of Christ's kingdom on the earth, demanded that he should go to the Father. His wisdom perceived that truth, although they did not. His redemptive work would soon be completed, and the Holy Spirit would be given to carry into execution the plan of salvation. For if I go not away, etc.—Jesus gives the reason why it is expedient that he go away. His presence during his earthly ministry was local. He was in only one place at a time, but the Comforter would be everywhere present to minister to the needs of all who longed after God. 8. When he is come—The Holy Spirit. Will remove the world—He will bring illumination and conviction. He will let men know their moral and spiritual condition, and will show them what is required of them. The Holy Spirit brings deeper conviction to the heart than can be brought in any other way. 9. Of sin, because they believe not on me—Men must be convicted of sin in order that they must apply to God for salvation; for only as they see their sinful hearts and lives will they long for deliverance. The great sin of the world is the rejection of Jesus Christ. Unbelief effectually closes the door of salvation. "This is the sentence of sin—unbelief; formerly unbelief in God, now unbelief in his Ambassador. Not that the sin is limited to unbelief, but that is the beginning of it. 'Because' does not explain 'sin,' but 'will convict.' The Spirit, by bringing the fact of unbelief home to the hearts of men, shows what the nature of sin is." (Cam. Bib. 10. Of righteousness.—Righteousness means keeping the law, but it means more than the keeping of the law outwardly. It means the conformity of the nature and life to the will of God. The spirit first convicts of sin and then points out the divine requirements which are laid upon man. Because I go to my Father—Jesus had been the pattern of righteousness and his teachings showed what it was to be righteous. He was about to go away to the Father, and the Spirit would continue the work that he had begun. He would write on the hearts of men what sort of character and life they must have. Ye see me no more—Very naturally this would be an occasion of sadness to the disciples, but they were to be comforted and sustained by the Holy Spirit. Jesus would not be to them an object of sight, but of faith. 11. Of judgment—The world would be convicted with respect to judgment by the Spirit. The world's standards of sin and righteousness were wrong, as was

also its standard of right and wrong. of this world is judged. prince of this world. convicts the world of its sin. point also. The world that think that the power of darkness conquered at Gethsemane and Calvary, but the resurrection and ascension proved that what looked like victory was most signal defeat; instead of conquering he was judged. This result is so certain that from the view of the Spirit's coming it is spoken of as already accomplished."—Cam. Bib.

IV. Reveals the truth (vs. 12-14). 12. I have yet many things—Jesus had given much instruction to his disciples during the years of their association with him. He had explained the nature of his kingdom and the conditions upon which men might enter it. He had told them to some extent the relation of the gospel to the Messianic system of religion. He had not as yet told them in full about his sufferings, death, resurrection and ascension. He had told them all that it was then necessary for them to know. What he had yet to tell them they were not prepared to comprehend, cannot bear them now. Truth is imparted as we are able to receive it. Jesus knew the capacity of his disciples to comprehend and bear the truths of the gospel, and he would not confuse or burden them with those that were too deep for them. What they could not bear at that time, they could not profitably receive when the Holy Spirit was given in his fullness. 13. The Spirit of Truth—One of the offices of the Holy Spirit is to impart the truth. He would declare to the disciples the truths which Jesus saw they were not prepared to receive from him. shall not speak for himself (R. V.)—The Spirit does not speak for himself apart from the Father, who is the source of all truth, he will show you things to come—The Spirit would bring to the remembrance of the disciples the things that Jesus had said to them, would declare truth regarding their duty and privilege and would disclose truths pertaining to the future of the church and pertaining to the general judgment, the punishment of the wicked, and the glorification of the saints. 14. He shall glorify me—The Holy Spirit would dwell upon the nature and mission of Jesus, and would apply the benefits of the atonement to all who earnestly desired to be saved. Jesus is glorified in every one who accepts salvation through the atonement he made. He is glorified by a holy life and a positive testimony.

Questions.—Upon what grounds would the world hate the followers of Jesus? What is the significance of the name Comforter as applied to the Holy Spirit? Who were to be witnesses of Jesus to the world? What did Jesus tell his disciples about persecution? Why was it expedient that Jesus should go away? What are the several offices of the Spirit? How would the Holy Spirit glorify Jesus?

## PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Christian perfection.

1. Subsequent to Christ's atoning work.

II. Spiritual qualification for service.

1. Subsequent to Christ's atoning work.

It was a mark of Christ's wisdom and tenderness to adapt his lessons to the growing capacity of his disciples. He had been speaking to a world hostile to himself and to his followers. Having spoken of the guilt of the persecutors, Jesus referred to the sufferings of his disciples. He mentioned two ways in which his apostles should experience the hostility of an unbelieving world, by ecclesiastical censure and by excommunication. They were given the assurance that however great their approaching trials might be and though Jesus himself was about to depart from them, one should come from his father, who would be all sufficient for their help. A witness commissioned by Christ to testify of him. They could not comprehend his sayings, either in their relation to him or to themselves. His departure was felt to be a most grievous trial. There was but one thing that could enable the disciples to bear the prospect of separation, and that was the descent of the Comforter, through whom should come the unfolding of Christianity in its spiritual power. The mission of the Holy Spirit was essential to the great plan of redemption, to present all the facts in a clearer light, illuminating the soul, mind, intellect, heart and conscience. How essential the Holy Spirit was to them and to the interests of the kingdom, all their subsequent history shows. By his cross and passion, by his sufferings and death, was Christ's kingdom to be set up and his throne established. As soon as the hour had struck when he would be accepted, as the great substitute, it would surely have availed nothing to defer the hour of his triumphant return to God. It was expedient that Christ should go away, for his death was his work. His departure was to aid in the apprehension of his true character and nature. The hope his disciples had been entertaining of earthly honor for their Lord and the restoration of an earthly kingdom to his chosen people, must henceforth give place to a wider and better hope.

II. Spiritual qualification for service.

With simplicity and decisiveness Jesus defined the functions of the Holy Spirit.

He spoke of the ministry of the Spirit in relation to himself and his disciples. They, as yet, knew only the foundation truth of the unity of the Godhead. The process of the Spirit's action in regenerating the world formed Christ's own history of the silent progress of the spiritual life, the first step in the divine life being a sense of sin. The office of the Spirit is to teach mankind what sin is, to work which no earthly power can accomplish, and therefore Jesus mercifully sent the Comforter to produce such conviction in the human heart. The great end and design of the gospel required that conviction should be wrought by the Holy Spirit. The necessity of this conviction arises out of the fact that the gospel is a plan for the salvation of sinners. The work of conviction as to sin, righteousness and judgment, all goes on together. Unbelief found its climax in the rejection of Jesus Christ. It was the sin of the Jews. They withstood all the evidence of Christ's remarkable life,

## GROW CORN AND REDUCE THE FEED BILL

At Present Prices for Feed Corn Silage is Worth \$5.60 Per Ton—Help to Get a Bumper Crop by Using Tested Seed—Best Varieties to Use in Your Locality.

"Can you tell us whether it is going to be a good year?" We have had several inquiries of this nature come to the office during the winter months. No one can tell definitely whether it is going to be a good corn year, as it depends chiefly on getting rain and heat at the proper time.

Corn converts are being made all the time. When farmers see what a lot of first-class succulent feed corn provides when it is put into the silo, they cannot help being convinced of its value. Roots have a very important place, and rightly so, in the stock menu, but as silage corn can be grown so much cheaper per ton, it would be well for those who have grown nothing but roots to seriously consider whether it would not pay them to put in a few acres of corn this year.

Silage is preeminently a cattle feed but it can be profitably used for sheep and even for horses. With present prices for feed stuffs a ton of good silage is worth about \$4 for the feed nutrients it contains. On account of its succulency, however, silage makes the other food better digested, and it has been found that cows will give more milk when fed silage than if they were fed the same amount of

ed by the Ontario Agricultural College are very instructive. In the table a summary of these experiments is given. Seven terms have been used to describe the condition of the corn as regards its ripeness when harvested, as follows: water, early milk, late milk, milk dough, firm dough, and ripe. Suppose a man were growing Wisconsin No. 8 and wanted to get a variety that would yield more heavily, but would mature at the same time. From the table it is seen that Wisconsin No. 8, was in the dough stage when harvested. Salzer's North Dakota was in the same stage when harvested, but yielded 18.97 tons per acre against 13.84 by the Wisconsin variety. Salzer's North Dakota could safely be grown instead of Wisconsin No. 8.

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN STRAINS Not only is there a great difference in the yield of the different varieties but there is a difference in the yields of the same variety obtained from various sources. Thus, take for example, White Cap Yellow Dent. The strain obtained from one source (H. Smith) took 89 days until it was in full tassel and yielded 16.37 tons of green fodder per year. Another strain

poor crop will be the result. Corn that is immature can be told by the ease with which the ear may be twisted in the hands.

After the best ears have been selected, these should be laid to one side and tested for germination. In making the germination test 6 kernels should be taken from each ear, two from the tip, two from the middle and two from the butt. The kernels may be germinated in earth, sand or sawdust—any material in fact that can be kept moist and yet allow of sufficient air getting to the kernels. Make a box about 30 inches square and four inches deep. Fill it with moist, heavy soil, sand or sawdust, and level off the surface. Take a piece of cloth and rule it off into squares like a checker board, making the squares 2 1/2 inches each way. Place this cloth on top of the soil, sand or sawdust or whatever material has been used. Take six kernels from each ear and place each group in one square. Have a system of numbering the ears of corn and the squares, so that when the test has been made one can tell which kernels belonged to which ear of corn, of the kernels and moisten it with

## CORN GROWN FOR SILAGE

Varieties.	Kind of Corn.	Condition when Harvested.	Days Until in Full Tassel.	Yield per acre of Green Fodder, tons.
Eureka	Yellow Dent	Early Milk	89	20.67
Salzer's North Dakota	White Flint	Dough	89	18.97
Reid's Yellow Dent	Yellow Dent	Early Milk	94	17.84
Mammoth Southern Sweet	White Dent	Early Milk	98	17.82
Gold Nugget	Yellow Flint	Firm Dough	84	16.95
Improved Learning (Vick)	Yellow Dent	Milk	91	16.56
White Cap Yellow Dent	Yellow Dent	Late Milk	89	16.37
H. Smith	White Flint	Dough	84	15.25
Canada Yellow	Yellow Flint	Firm Dough	85	15.23
Compton's Early Duke	Yellow Flint	Firm Dough	85	15.10
Longfellow (Duke)	Yellow Flint	Firm Dough	81	15.09
Duke's Improved Sweet	Sweet	Milk	93	15.03
90-day Red Flint	Colored Flint	Firm Dough	82	15.02
Wisconsin No. 8	Yellow Dent	Dough	84	13.84
Squaw Corn	Colored Flint	Ripe	82	13.47
White Cap Yellow Dent (Dawson)	Yellow Dent	Late Milk	87	13.44
Duke's Improved Early	Yellow Dent	Cough	82	12.33
White Cap Yellow Dent	Yellow Dent	Firm Dough	81	12.12
Hammond	Yellow Dent	Firm Dough	81	12.12

In growing corn for silage it is necessary to select a variety that will yield heavily, but at the same time will mature early enough to ensure quality. The above table gives the results of five years' experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, and will help our readers to decide which varieties are best under their conditions.

obtained from J. Hammond took only 81 days until it was in full tassel, but only yielded 12.12 tons of green fodder per acre. For best results, therefore, not only must one know the variety of the seed, but something about its source.

It is useless growing an early maturing variety or strain of corn which will give a light yield of fodder when a later maturing one that will give a heavy yield can be grown equally well. South of the 43rd parallel of latitude, which runs almost through Sarnia, London and Welland, practically all the Dent varieties of corn will mature the later types in Essex and Kent the earlier varieties as we approach the northern limit. Between the 43rd and 44th parallels of latitude the earlier types of Dent corn are mostly grown. Between the 44th and 45th parallels of latitude only the very early varieties of Dent corn are grown, and these are grown chiefly for silage. In this zone such varieties of Flint corn as Longfellow, Salzer's North Dakota and Compton's Early are grown very largely for grain, while the Dents are grown for fodder. In the zone which lies between the 45th and 46th parallels of latitude only the very earliest varieties of Flint corn can be relied on to produce mature corn. For silage, however, the later maturing, heavier yielding varieties of corn may be grown.

Seed corn should never be bought shelled, but on the cob. Only in this way can one be sure of sowing seed of strong vitality with good germinating qualities. The type of ear selected for seed should be true to type. It should be almost cylindrical but slope slightly towards the tip. Both tips and butts should be well covered. The kernels should be deep and full. The deeper the kernel the heavier the corn is in reaching maturity, so that care must be taken if the kernels are especially deep that the corn is of a variety or strain that will mature in the locality where it is to be grown. This is more important where it is grown for the grain than if the crop is to be put into the silo. The kernels should be close together, even and in straight rows. Beware of corn that was harvested when immature. It will germinate all right, but the plants will be weak and a Now place a piece of cloth on top

some water. Place on top of the cloth that is considerably larger than the box and fill in on top with some moist soil, sand or sawdust to a depth of about two inches. Now turn the ends of the cloth over the top of the box and put the box away. The temperature of the room where the box is kept should be about that of the living room. In six or eight days the grain should have sprouted. Discard all ears whose kernels have not germinated well. So as to be even planting, it is good practice to remove the kernels from the tips and butts from the ears that are to be used for seed, and plant only the kernels from the middle of the ear.

There is little use planting corn until the soil has become thoroughly warmed up, but on the other hand it should not be planted too late. From the middle to the end of May is about the right time to plant it in most sections of Ontario, although in some sections on account of weather, corn may be planted in rows as late as the plants eight inches apart in the row. If the field is weedy it is better to plant the corn in hills, dropping three to five kernels to the hill, when the corn should be 3 feet 6 inches apart, but if it is planted in hills 3 feet apart each "way is enough." For planting in rows there are special corn planting machines, but the ordinary grain drill may be used by stopping up some of the holes. For planting the corn in hills special machinery may be used, but it will be necessary to mark the land into three foot squares. A marker may be constructed to mark four rows at a time, which is very planted at the corners where the rows cross.

Whenever possible the corn should be planted on a level sod. The sod should be plowed up the fall previous. The following spring the land should be plowed up the fall previous. The following spring the land should be thoroughly disced and harrowed and worked up into a nice, fine, firm seed bed. Corn responds well to barnyard manure and 15 tons per acre is not too much to apply. This should be applied preferably in the fall or winter. Land should be rolled and harrowed. A second harrowing may be given before the plants come up—The Canadian Countryman.

## STUCK IN THE MUD.

Then He Discovered the Magic Power of the Water Jet.

The water jet has been used for so many years in putting down and pulling piling that its discovery has long since been lost sight of. It was used during the civil war and for many years previous by government engineers.

Tradition has it that the discoverer of the advantages of the water jet was a government engineer and that his discovery was made in the following manner: It seems that along in the forties this engineer was building a wharf and was having unusual difficulty in putting down his piling. One day in wading around his boots became stuck in a tenacious mud, and he found it impossible to pull them out. Then, happened to be a hose near by, and one of the men handed it to the officer, the idea being that he would wash the mud away from his boots.

The water was turned on, and the officer applied a stream to his feet.

To his surprise he sank deeper. He tried it again and went down still farther in the mud. By this time he was up to his waist and still going down. Astonished by his discovery, he continued to apply the stream to his feet, but he might be going down yet had pulled him out by means of a small hand derrick.

Once on shore he began "to think the matter out." If a stream of water applied to a man's feet would cause him to sink deeper in the mud, why wouldn't it have the same effect if applied to the base of a pile? He tried it, and the pile which had obstinately refused to go down before sunk easily to place, and in that way, so runs the story, was discovered the use of the water jet for putting down piling.

"Wonderful time that aviator made!" "Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "But think of the advantage he had. Not a traffic policeman on the entire route."—Washington Star.

## MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS.

## FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Products		
Butter, choice dairy	\$0.42	\$0.45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0.42	0.45
Cheese, lb.	0.25	0.28
Do, fancy, lb.	0.30	0.35
Dressed Poultry		
Turkey, lb.	0.32	0.35
Fowl, lb.	0.28	0.32
Ducks, lb.	0.28	0.32
Chickens, lb.	0.28	0.32
Fruits		
Apples, bbl.	4.00	4.50
Do, 4-qu. bbl.	4.00	4.50
Do, 1-qu. bbl.	4.00	4.50
Rhubarb, bunch	0.40	0.45
Vegetables		
Asparagus, bunch	0.40	0.45
Beans, new, small measure	0.40	0.45
Beets, per bag	2.50	2.75
Do, per box	0.40	0.45
Cucumbers, each	0.05	0.06
Carrots, per bag	2.00	2.25
Do, new, bunch	0.08	0.10
Celery, per bunch	0.08	0.10
Cauliflower, each	0.25	0.30
Cabbage, each	0.10	0.12
Horseradish, lb.	0.10	0.12
Leeks, bunch	0.10	0.12
Lettuce, doz., small	0.25	0.30
Do, doz., large	0.40	0.45
Onions, bunch	0.10	0.12
Do, flat, bbl.	1.25	1.50
Do, Bermuda, bbl.	0.40	0.45
Potatoes, per bag	0.40	0.45
Do, per sack	0.40	0.45
Radishes, per bunch	0.05	0.06
Spinach, new, pick	0.05	0.06
Sage, bunch	0.05	0.06
Savory, bunch	0.05	0.06
Turnips, bag	0.05	0.06
Do, per peck	0.05	0.06
Do, new, bbl.	0.05	0.06

## MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	\$15.00	\$16.00
Do, hindquarters, cwt.	14.00	15.00
Carcasses, choice	17.00	18.00
Do, common	15.00	16.00
Veal, common, cwt.	13.00	14.00
Do, medium	12.50	13.50
Do, prime	13.50	14.50
Heavy hogs	13.50	14.50
Shops hogs	21.00	22.00
Butcher hogs	21.50	22.50
Mutton, heavy	21.50	22.50
Do, light	20.00	21.00
Lamb, lb.	0.25	0.28
Do, Spring, each	0.25	0.28

## TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	10.50	11.50
Butcher cattle, choice	10.50	11.50
Do, medium	9.75	10.75
Do, common	8.50	9.50
Butcher cows, choice	10.50	11.50
Do, medium	9.75	10.75
Do, common	8.50	9.50
Do, bulls	8.50	9.50
Feeding steers	9.50	10.50
Shoppers choice	7.50	8.50
Calves, choice	10.50	11.50
Milkers, choice	5.00	6.00
Springers	5.00	6.00
Sheep, ewes	5.00	6.00
Bucks and culs	8.50	9.50
Hogs, fed and watered	10.50	11.50
Calves	9.00	10.00

## OTHER MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	2.50	2.55	2.45	2.50
Nov.	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.80
Dec.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Jan.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Feb.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Mar.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Apr.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
May	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
June	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
July	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Aug.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Sept.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Oct.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Nov.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Dec.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Jan.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Feb.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Mar.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Apr.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
May	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
June	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
July	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Aug.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Sept.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Oct.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Nov.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Dec.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Jan.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Feb.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Mar.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Apr.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
May	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
June	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
July	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Aug.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Sept.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Oct.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Nov.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Dec.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Jan.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Feb.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Mar.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
Apr.	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
May	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78
June	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78