

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII.—SEPT. 22, 1912.

The Feeding of the Five Thousand.

—Mark 6: 30-44.

Commentary.—I. Multitudes Seeking Jesus (vs. 30-34). 30. Apostles gathered.—Following the mission upon which Jesus had sent his disciples, they came together, told him all things—Their report is not recorded as in the case of the seventy sent out later. We can imagine that the twelve told Jesus where they went, the truths they taught, the cases of healing under their ministry and the treatment received from those among whom they labored. It is natural that they should desire to give Jesus an account of their mission. 31. Come ye yourselves apart.—After the mission with its responsibilities and labors was finished, and the news of the death of John the Baptist had come to the disciples, it seemed best to Jesus to spend a little season alone with his disciples. The only reason here given for this desired retirement is expressed in the words, "And rest a while," but in Matthew 14:13 there is an intimation that the death of John prompted Jesus to withdraw for a time from his public labors, lest Herod might attempt to take his life also. A desert place—An uninhabited region, not necessarily a barren district, many coming and going.—The Passover was now high at hand (John 6:4) and the pilgrim companies would be on the move toward the holy city.—Cam. Bib. no leisure.—The door should always open, as in Eastern homes generally, for all who chose to come in or leave at their pleasure.—Gaike. The people were anxious to see him, the report of whose works was spread abroad.

32. Departed.—privately.—They went in northeasterly direction across the Sea of Galilee to Bethsaida, a place just outside the jurisdiction of Herod Antipas in the tetrarchy of Herod Philip. By crossing the lake Jesus would be alone with his disciples for a short time at least, and it would seem as if the desired retirement might be secured. 33. Saw them.—knew him.—Many had never seen Jesus, while others had heard his teachings and had seen his works, and therefore knew him, ran about—As the direction it was taking, they ran around the head of the lake, perhaps keeping the boat in sight all the way, come together unto him.—The eager multitudes from "all cities" were ready to meet Jesus and his disciples as they disembarked, moved with compassion.—The spiritual needs of the people would appeal to his mercy, and his eagerness to approach him would intensify that appeal. 34. Came out.—From the initial needs of the people would appeal to his mercy, and his eagerness to approach him would intensify that appeal. 35. Expressed figure when we consider how helpless and exposed to danger was a shepherdless flock in that country. The people had no spiritual help from the priests. Their religious leaders were characterized by Lord as "blind leaders," began to teach the people many things. Luke adds, "Of the kingdom" (9, 14), and Matthew says he "healed their sick" (14:14). The sought-for rest was not realized, but many needy and afflicted persons were relieved.

II. Multitudes hungry (vs. 33-38). 33. The day was now far spent. This was the first of the two evenings, then recognized, beginning at 3 o'clock. The second evening began at sunset. His disciples said, "Only a part of the conversation between Christ and his disciples is recorded by Mark. We may suppose that the full account is to be gathered by combining the records of the four evangelists. 34. Send them away.—The disciples saw the needs of the people, pointed them to Jesus, his disciples recognized his authority and his ability to command the multitudes. 37. Give ye them to eat.—Jesus realized the fact that the people were hungry. Their earnestness had prompted them to neglect their physical needs. He was determined to relieve them and also to teach his disciples, and multitudes and to teach a lesson. The disciples were commanded to give what they did not have, but Jesus was about to show them that he could make it possible for them to fulfill his commands. Shall we go and buy.—They had not yet seen Jesus feed the multitudes by means of an insignificant store of provisions, and no one would have provided the amount necessary to feed them. Two hundred pennyworth—a penny was the Greek "denarius," equivalent to about sixteen cents of our money, and would then buy as much as a dollar or more with us. 38. How many loaves have ye.—Jesus was answering their question. They must have been astonished at the suggestion that there was food enough on hand to meet the demands of the hungry multitudes. Five and two fishes.—The loaves were circular, flat and about an inch thick. Three loaves would make a meal for one person. These were barley loaves (John 6:9) the food of the poorest classes. Two hundred loaves would buy about five thousand loaves. Andrew brought to Jesus the answer to his question and asked, "But what are they among so many?" (John 6:9).

THE WORKMEN

Case Before Courts Adjourned for Two Weeks.

Toronto despatch: The struggle in the courts over the proposed readjustment of the rates in the A. O. U. W. was adjourned for two weeks by Mr. Justice Middleton at Osgoode Hall this morning. In the interim affidavits will be presented in reply to those already on hand from dissatisfied members of the order. His Lordship did not grant any interim injunction restraining the order from putting the new rates into effect on October 1st, and the solicitor for the order would not say that they would not be enforced. The present action is launched by members of the order in Guelph, who have made affidavit to the effect that the decision to increase the rates was not legally passed by the Grand Lodge and that a ballot of the members present was asked for and refused by the Grand Master Workman.

all the people were satisfied. 42. Were filled.—There was no stinting in the amount given out. There is no scarcity in the kingdom of grace. God gives abundantly. 43. Twelve baskets full of the fragments.—These were the small wicker baskets used by the Jews to carry their food, and were here used by the apostles to carry a supply of provisions for themselves. Although there was an abundant multiplication of the food supply, there must be no waste. 44. About five thousand men.—Beside women and children" (Matt. 14:21), who would sit apart from the men. It is reasonable to suppose there were ten thousand persons in all.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

I. When the poor and needy seek Christ.

II. When Christ displays his mighty power.

I. When the poor and needy seek Christ. "Come... and rest." There were given those mourning at the death of John the Baptist, and the apostles who had just returned from a difficult mission and desired to work full report of their teaching and work to Christ himself was deeply affected by John's death. He had been a faithful herald, giving his life to magnify Christ. Rest for man. It is intended to exercise a wholesome influence on the character. It is needed for the nurture of mind and spirit, as well as body. The mind must at times look away from things, as well as at them if it is to discern clearly and soundly. The rest to which Jesus led them was to prepare them for further work. They were needed to come into closer converse with the Master. Retirement is essential to the growth of true piety, and yet not alone by solitary meditations or raptures of silent communion with Christ can spiritual life be strong and deep, but by earnest work for him in the world. As the Master and His disciples were interrupted by the multitude to the development of the necessities of the world. Christ's mourning for the dead was changed into compassion for the living. He always took the broad and inclusive view, and steadily held to his work, so that individual hinder him. The multitude saw Jesus, knew him and ran to reach him, saw them and pitied them. His compassion was real, deep and operative. Christ honored the imperfect zeal and confused notions which the people held concerning him. They were seeking him in preference to earthly comfort, and evidence of confidence in him which he did not disappoint. When the people were in trouble or in need, Jesus never raised the question as to race or religion. His compassion never spent itself on good advice.

II. When Christ displays his mighty power. Jesus "was moved with compassion toward them... and he began to teach them many things." The people had intruded, yet Jesus was not disappointed or annoyed. He endured the world pressure of surrounding humanity in all its phases. In the people we see a striking representation of the moral condition of the human family. In the exhibition of their hunger we see an anticipation of the blessings of the gospel. In the distribution of food we see the nature of the office of the Christian ministry. In the abundance of remaining fragments we see the boundlessness of gospel supplies. The miracle as a whole is a type of gospel provision for the souls of men, an emblem of the work of the church in this world. All races, all ages, from the gray-haired to innocent of childhood may find in Christ food for their souls. Nor shall the supply fail until all nations have been refreshed. The power held in the hands of Jesus. The food though supernaturally provided, was carried to the hungry by ordinary means. The disciples had to learn the absolute disproportion between the means at their command and the need of the crowd. It is when the power of man is confessedly inadequate that to Christ the result of his efforts, the five loaves and two fishes, from his hands they multiplied exceedingly. Jesus here manifested himself as the sustainer of life, but he employed men to minister to men, thereby teaching our dependence upon another. He taught respect for his ministers as they act on his behalf. The miracle as to time and place encourages confidence in Christ in the most trying and destitute situations.

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Eczema Always Burning and Itching



Use of Cuticura Ointment and It Completely Disappeared.

"I have suffered from eczema for two years. The trouble began on one arm where there appeared a red spot of about an inch in diameter, and it always widened, all the time itching and burning. The first days I didn't sleep, but soon that was passed in me, I tried Cuticura Ointment, but it didn't help. I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and used it as directed. The Cuticura Ointment was kept in every home." (Signed) W. O'Leary, Marville, Que., Jan. 14, 1911.

A Generation of Success

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded the speediest and most successful treatment for itching, burning, scaly and bleeding skin, scalp, dandruff, and all other skin troubles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Sold by Cuticura Soap and Ointment, post-free. Potter Drug Chem. Corp., sole props., 66 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH AUTUMN SOWN CROPS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO.

Three hundred and twenty-eight farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from thirty-one of the counties of the Province. The average results of the carefully conducted experiments with autumn sown crops are here presented in a very concise form.

Winter wheat—Five varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to some farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average yields per acre of straw and of grain are as follows: Imperial Amber, 1.5 tons, 24.3 bushels; American Wonder, 1.5 tons, 21.8 bushels; Crimereed Red, 1.9 tons, 21.5 bushels; Banatka, 1.4 tons, 21.2 bushels; and Tasmania Red, 1.8 tons, 21 bushels.

It will be seen that the Imperial Amber has again given good results throughout Ontario, as well as at the Ontario Agricultural College. The American Wonder, which gave an average of 2 1/2 bushels per acre less than the Imperial Amber, is a white grained variety of Banatka type, and is very similar to some of the leading varieties of the Golden Chaff. The Crimereed Red wheat has been grown at the College for ten years, and is one which yields very well, indeed. It possesses wheat of excellent quality, but the straw is somewhat weak. The Banatka produces grain of excellent quality for bread production.

Winter rye—Two varieties of winter rye were distributed in the autumn of 1911. The results show that the Mammoth White Variety came at the head of the list in yield of grain, with an average of 23.9 bushels per acre. In experiments throughout Ontario for the last six years, the Mammoth White surpassed the common rye by an average of fully four bushels per acre. Fertilizers with winter wheat.—In the co-operative experiments with different fertilizers applied in the autumn to winter wheat, the average yields of grain per acre for eight years are as follows: Mixed Fertilizer, 23.5 bushels; Nitrate of Soda, 22.5 bushels; and Superphosphate of Soda, 21.5 bushels. On similar land, cow manure, 21.2 bushels. On similar land, cow manure, at the rate of twenty tons per acre, gave an average yield of 25.8 bushels per acre, and the land which received neither fertilizer nor manure gave an average of 16.1 bushels per acre. The superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 lbs. and the nitrate of soda each 160 lbs. per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers, as used in this experiment, is between four and five dollars per acre.

In another experiment it was found that nitrate of soda applied in the spring gave 1.3 bushels per acre more than when applied in the autumn. Nitrate of soda increased the yield of wheat more than common salt when applied either in the autumn or in the spring.

Winter emmer and winter barley.—A comparative test of winter emmer and winter barley was made throughout Ontario in each of the past three years. The average results for the three years show that the winter emmer gave 1,830 and the winter barley 1,812 pounds of grain per acre. Satisfactory results from only four farms in 1912, and according to each of those reports, the winter emmer surpassed the winter barley in yield of grain per acre. Hairy vetches and winter rye for fodder.—Three good reports have been received from farmers who tested hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. In each instance, the hairy vetches gave a considerably larger yield of green crop per acre than the winter rye, the average for the hairy vetches being about 25 tons of green crop. This large yield is due principally to the comparatively wet, cool summer.

Distribution of material for experiments in 1912.—As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge, in the order in which the applications are received, from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of winter wheat; 2, two varieties of winter rye; 3, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5, winter em-

mer and winter rye; 6, hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each peck is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express and that for the others by mail.

C. A. Zavit, O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.

STOP! READ! AND CONSIDER!!

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

383 Broadway, Winnipeg, Man., June 26th, 1912. Messrs. The Sano! Manufacturing Co. I suffered with my kidneys. About eight months ago I had acute inflammation of these organs, when I was ordered to bed by the medical man attending me. I received considerable relief, but after a few days the trouble started again. It was then that I decided to try Sano! which I had both read and heard much better, and my condition rapidly improved. When I had taken the contents of eight bottles I felt better than I had done for some years, for my kidney trouble had entirely left me.

IN POULTRY WORLD

We, poultry folks, need a lot of courage to meet the misfortunes that come to us every year. My place on the Advocate brings me daily letters of woes, says Dr. Sanborn in Poultry Advocate. If a man is getting along nicely with his hens and chicks, he never pines out his good luck to me. On the contrary, let his birds fall ill, let the fertility run low, let the chicks die before three weeks old, and he at once sits down and writes me a four-page letter. Judging by the mail that comes to me it's sure failure is becoming widespread. As a physician sees the dark side of common life so the poultry expert hears the hard side of raising chicks and handling hens.

TALKS ABOUT BABY

Booklet Issued by Provincial Health Board.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Chief Officer of Health, has appointed himself godfather to every little baby in the Province. His latest venture on behalf of the infant population is a booklet of "Little Talks About the Baby," written by Dr. Helen MacMurphy, and what it does not lack in looking after the wee ones is not worth the telling. The booklet has been published in large numbers, and they will be furnished free to all proud parents who ask for them.

SALMON CANNERS

Fear Operation of Proposed French Law.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—British Columbia salmon canners are confronted with the possible embarrassment of their operations in France as the result of a bill now pending before the French Parliament. Some years ago the sardine industry in France suffered severely from imitation, such fish as pilchards, sprats and small herrings being tinned in the same manner. In 1906 a law was passed directing that in the case of sardines, tinned vegetables and tinned plums, the name of the country or origin should be stamped on the bottom of the receptacle in letters at least four millimetres (about one-sixth of an inch) high.

TEXAS HORSE DISEASE

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 16.—Nearly a hundred Nebraska veterinarians, with a few from the neighboring States, met here yesterday and discussed the epidemic which is killing hundreds of horses in this State and Kansas.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; steady. Veals—Receipts, 75 head; active and 25c higher, \$4 to \$11.25.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal despatch: East end market—Cattle receipts about 800; milch cows and springers 60; calves 600; sheep and lambs 1,400; hogs, 1,700.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various agricultural products such as dressed hogs, butter, eggs, chickens, etc.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Table listing sugar prices for different grades like extra granulated, No. 1, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: The city cattle market seems to be holding its own with the competition of the Union Stock Yards at West Toronto, where the biggest buyers have transferred their business.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Table listing grain prices in Winnipeg for wheat, barley, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain prices in Minneapolis for wheat, etc.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain prices in Duluth for wheat, etc.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts 55,000. Market slow. Steady to shade lower.

Table listing live stock prices in Chicago for various types of cattle, hogs, etc.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Steady; No. 2 Manitoba, 8s 6d; No. 3 Manitoba, 8s 2 1/2d; futures firm; Oct. 7s 8 1/4d; Dec. 7s 5d.

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