BEREAN NOTES.

[Oct 24. LESSON IV. [John 15, 1-8. THE VINE AND THE BRANCHES. HOME READINGS.

Monday-John 15, 1-8 TUESDAY-Matt. 3, 7-12. WEDNESDAY-1 John 2, 1-8. THURSDAY-Hosea 14. FRIDAY-Eph. 1, 15-23 SATURDAY-John 17. SUNDAY-Col. 1. 9-27. TOPIC: Immanuel the Vine

know them. Matt. 7. 20.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

After Jesus had spoken about The Many Mansions, he added some other kind words, and then said, "Arise, let us go fruit," are we assured by Christ as his dishence," John 14, 31. It does not seem, ciples. however, that they went at once, for after the words recorded in chapter 15, 16, and 17. we read of their actual going forth. See John 18, 1. Under the figure of The Vine and the Branches, our TOPIC presents " Immanuel the Vine." The OUTLINE views the branches more prominently, setting forth, 1. BRANCHES BEARING NO PRUIT: 2. BRANCHES BEARING MUCH FRUIT. To which of these classes do we less. 8. The true disciple omnipotent in severaly belong? The Golden Text prayer. 9. Man may glorify God. 10. furnishes an infallible test: "By their Fruitfulness and assurance go hand in fruits ye shall know them." The DOCTRINE hand. SUGGESTED by this necessity for Christlike fruit is "Personal Holiness." A perfect union with Christ, so that his full. precious life-currents course our veins as the sap of the vine fills the branches, is essential to this holy living. See LESSON COMPEND. FREEMAN:

Vineyards, 690. FOSTER: 5930, 5863, 5869, 2418, 2419, 4408 Where does this lesson show us-1. How to become Christians? 2. How to succeed in prayer?

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AN LIME

3. How to bear much fruit? 4. How to GLORIFY GOD? OUTLINES, NOTES, AND LESSONS.

1. OUTLINES.

1. The Vine; 2. The Husbandman; 3 The Branches; 4. The Fruit. Character-Christ; 2. Cared for by the Father; 3. Purged; 4. Fruitful only in union with Christ: 5 Fruitful in proportion as that union is abiding; 6. Receive whatsoever they ask; 7. Glorify the Father by fruitfulness; 8. Prove discipleship by the same

2. Notes.

Whether any visible object sugges this figure to Jesus may be questioned. The cup with the fruit of the vine was there; vines themselves may have been at hand; or the familiarity of the disciples with the vines may have sufficed, as Palestine is a vine growing country.

I AM THE TRUE VINE, verse 1. In Psa. 80. 8. Israel is presented as "a vine," brought out of Egypt for God's glory. The failure of this vine is also bewailed in this psalm. The hope of the world lay in this vine. 'Salvation is of the Jews," said Jesus. But now that this vine had failed, showing itself false, Jesus presents another and a true vine in himself. Henceforth the spiritual fruitage must be sought

..... "He puts himself in the place of all to which they had been attached. and belonged here below; and he puts his father in lieu of ... The Jehovah

VERSES 2-4 are of the nature of parenthesis, touching the all-important matter of fruitfulness, and the husbandman's treatment to that end. HE TAKETH AWAY As viewed in this world, many are attached to Christ. Some have no vital union, however, and consequently they bear no fruit. Such are taken away, as was Judas. See 1, John 2, 19, HE PURGETH IT. The fruitful ever must be improved as every vine-grower knew. See Heb. 12, 6-11. Of this true sort were the eleven then with him, hence his statement in ver. 3, and his counsel in verse 4.

.....Vine dressers never permit their vines to put forth leaves, or ever to form clusters, without control. better result is obtained by pruning off some leaves and the poorer fruit. So God purges the branches of his

I AM THE VINE, YE ARE THE BRANCHES. verse 5. He here resumes the thought of ver. 1, and particularizes whom he means by the branches alluded to in vers. 2, 4. Men are joined to Christ, not as branches which shoot from the vine, but as those which are grafted into it. Grafts must be so joined to the stock as to make a vital union. Mere mechanical union is insufficient. In nature good scions are grafted into poorer stocks. In grace the poor, sinful scions are grafted into Christ, the true and good stock. This is that which is "contrary to nature" in Rom. 11, 24. If we be in vital union with Christ, we bear the fruits named by Jesus in this lesson, namely: "bringeth forth much fruit;" escape the peril named in verse 6; "ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you;" glorify the father; prove your discipleship.

.....The important point in grafting is

stock. Not in the outer bark, nor in the inner hard wood, but in this course-waylof life the union must be formed. LIGGIUS

HEREIN IS MY FATHER GLORIFIED verse 8. The husbandman who produces the best fruit, and the most of it, is honored with prizes and premiums among men: so it is honorable to God to produce in men the fruits of the Spirit, and the more the better, See Gal. 5, 22, 23; Matt 5. 16. So shall ye be my disciples Not by receiving the rites and the prayers GOLDEN TEXT: By their fruits ye shall of the Church; not by what may be learned or said nor by membership or high office even in the church; not by the loud song, the long prayer, or the joyous shout; but by the bearing of "much

3. Lessons.

1. Christ and his people are vitally united. 2. God the Father watches over every branch; see Luke 12, 6, 7. 3. Fruitless adherents to Christ will not always be tolerated. 4. Christ's word makes men clean. 5. Christ and me may abide each in the other. 6. No fruit out of Christ, all fruit in him. 7. The terrible end of the fruit-

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE CROSS-PATCH.

I know a little black-eyed boy, with tight curis all over his head. He is very sweet and pleasant when things go right; but he has days when everything seems to go wrong, and then he is called Cross-Patch. His other name is Frank. When these days come round, everybody wishes it was night.

Cross-Patch comes do in to breakfast with a red nose and a snuffle, and drags his feet along as if they were flat-irons. Papa hears him coming, and says, "Fall. ing barometer, heavy showers, and, possi-

istics of true disciples; 1. United to bly, storms." Papa says this as if he were reading the newspaper, but he is really reading Frank. As Cross-Patch comes into the room and bangs the door, Tom, his big brother. exclaims, "Indicative mood!" and Susie,

who goes to the high school, laughs and says, "Objective case, and dis-agrees with everybody in the first person singular!" "I don't care! I aint! and you shan't

"Croth-pash!" lisps little Lucy. "Come here, Frank," says mamma, very gently. "and tell mamma what is the

matter." "Phebe got soap in my eyes, and she washed my face hard in the middle, just as if I didn't have any nose at all, and the comb stuck in my hair every time, and

"And you got out at the foot of the bed! says provoking Tom.

"No, I didn't. I go[out at the side and tisn't fair!" cries Frank.

" No," says papa, with a sigh, "I see it isn't; it is very cloudy and threatening." Then they all laugh, and Cross-Patch

gets worse and worse. He sits down at the table. and takes a baked potato; it is hot, and burns his fingers; so he pushes his plate away very hard, and upsets a glass of milk, and has to be sent up stairs. He puts an apple in his pocket, and goes off to scuool without any breakfast. On the way a big boy takes the apple away from him, just as he is going to take his

At school things are no better. The hardest word in the spelling lesson is t-h-r o-u-g-h, through, and of course the teacher gives him that word to spell, and he sticks in the middle of it, and can't

Then comes the multiplication table, and the teacher asks him "nine times four," and he answers "sixty-three." The crosswise has got into his brain, and he keeps on saying "sixty-three" till he thinks it is right; and then he is very cross when he is told to learn his lesson, and stay after school to recite it.

As he goes home he wishes he could meet the man that made the spelling-book, and the other man that made the multiplication table, so that he might knock them both down, and jump on them with all his might a long time; but, as he doesn't see them anywhere, he thinks he will play

He plays that the front gate is the spelling-book man, and that the lantern-post is the man that made the multiplication. table, and he sends the ball, first at one, and then at the other, with great fury. At last, in a very wild throw, Cross-Patch hits the multiplication post-I mean the lantern-man on the head. The pieces come rattling down on the sidewalk, and this dreadful noise frightens away all the crossness. Frank runs into the house to his mamma, and tells her how sorry he is, and begs her to tell papa all about it, and gives her all the money in his little savings to secure the largest possible amount bank to pay for the broken lantern. Then of contact between the alburnum, or mamma asks him if he is sure that Crosssap wood, of the scion and of the Patch has gone away entirely, and he cries Oct. 16.—In. till ch.

a great shower of tears, and says, "Yes mamma, every inch of him!" and mamma gives Frank some supper, and puts him to bed, and tells him to pray to the good angels to drive Cross-Patch very far off. in the night, so that he can't get back for great many days .- Mrs. Emily Shaw Farman, in Wide-Awake.

SAID a very small wren To a very large hen: Pray, why do you make such a clatter? I never could guess Why an egg more or less

hould be thought so important a matter. Then answered the hen

To the very small wren: If I laid such small eggs as you, madam, I would not cluck loud. Nor would I feel proud, Look at these! How you crow if you'd had

SOME QUEER ANIMALS.

The most interesting of all fabulous creatures is the Phœnix. It was exceedingly beautiful, as large as an eagle, with a plumage that shone like gold around its neck, purple body, and a tail of blue and rose-colored feathers. It had a cock's comb under its neck, and a magnificent crest. This splendid-looking bird was supposed to live five hundred years, and then burn itself, to rise from the ashes young, strong, and more beautiful than

An old writer gives a long account of this new birth of the Phoenix which always took place at Heliopolis, the City of the Sun. A priest made a fire of spices on the alter, and the pird flew into the flames and was burned with the spices. A small appeared it would be transformed into a bird, and in one day after that, or the third day after the burning, the Phoenix! would be itself again, and would go off in fine spirits, and in new clothes that were warranted to last for five hundred years.

The Centaur, or bull-killer, was half man and half horse; and pictures usually represent it shooting with a bow and arrow. They were said to be wild and savage, of a great size, covered with hair, aud living in the forests and mountains. There were real men in Thessaly, a province of Greece, who spent most of their time on horseback hunting bulls: and it is thought that the fable of the Centaurs had its origin in them.

Although a great improvement on the Harpy and some other monsters, the Centaur could not be a very agreeable companion; and no one will be sorry that there never was such a creature.

The Dolphin made a very pleasant variety in the list of unreal creatures—as it was delightful in every way. Very much larger than the common dolphin or porpoise, the Dolphin of fable was thoroughly good-natured and obliging, and always swimming about and showing its pretty colors. These colors were said to be brighter than ever when it was dying. and some poet has written of "the hues of the dying Dolphin."

The supposed home of the Dolphins was in the Grecian seas; they were said to have many human tastes, as they were fond of music, could be easily tamed, and became very fond of their masters. They would let children ride on their backs: and this must have been more exciting than riding on an elephant, or driving a pair of goats. These Dolphins were very affectionate; and a story is told of one in the reign of the Emperor Augustus. which carried a boy to school every morning. But after a while the lad died, and the faithful Dolphin watched for him on the shore day after day-until, finding that he did not come, it pined away and expired with grief .- St. Nicholas

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March 13

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1st of OCTOBER, 1875. On and after that date the rates of Postage on a letter posted within the Dominion of Canada, for transmission by Mail to any place in Canada, will continue to be 3 cents per half-ounce weight, but

the rate MUST BE PREPAID BY POSTAGE STAMP at the time of posting the letter.

Any such letter posted wholly UNPAID cannot be forwarded to its destination, but will be sent to the

Dead Letter Office. Letters aforesaid, posted in Canada, and addressed to places in Canada, when weighing more than half an ounce, and liable therefore to two or worm would then be found in the ashes on the alter, and on the second day after it appeared it would be transformed into a warded charged with DOUBLE the amount of demore than a ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. in weight, be posted, prepaid 3 cents only, it will be rated 6 cents unpaid—"more to pay," and forwarded to

On letters posted at this office to be delivered in the city, commonly known as "Drop Letters," the rate will be One Cent per half ounce, to be in all cases prepaid by Postage Stamp.

Newspapers and Periodicals. Newspapers and Periodicals, printed and published in Canada, and issued not less frequently than once a month from a known office of Publication or once a month from a known omce of Publication or News Agency, and addressed and posted by and from the same for transmission by Mail to regular subscribers or News Agents in Canada, may be post-ed by the same on prepayment of a rate of One Cent for each pound weight in bulk or fraction of a pound; and such Newspapers and Periodicals are to be put up into packages and delivered into the Post Office and the Postage rate thereon prepaid by the Publisher or News Agent, being the sender thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time make. The attention of may from time to time make. The attention of publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals who have not taken advantage of the permission to post their publications prepaid under the provisions of the Statute is particularly directed to this clause, as their publications cannot legally be forwarded to subscribers or others by Mail after the 1st October,

nless postage prepaid. On all Newspapers and Periodicals posted in Canada, others than those addressed to regular sub-scribers or News Agents, from office of publication or News Agency, under the foregoing section, and including all Newspapers and Periodicals published less frequently than once a month, the rate will be one cent per four ounces," to be invariably prepaid

y postage stamps.

Nevertheless Newspapers and Periodicals weighing less than one ounce each may be posted singly, if prepaid by postage stamp, one half cent each.

Newspapers or Periodicals passing by mail between Canada and the United Kingdom, the United States, Newfoundland and places beyond sea, will continue to be subject to the special regulations in respect to postage charges now, or from time to time hereafter in force, with regard to such transmissions. Such as may be posted in Canada for the United States or Newfoundland are to be prepaid the same rates as if addressed to places within the

On Miscellaneous mail matter, such as books, pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, &c, when posted in Canada for any place in of postage will be one cent per four ounces in weight, to be prepaid by postage stamps, or by the use of stamped Post Bands when suitable or the purpose. No letter or other communication intended to serve the purpose of a letter must be sent or inclosed in any articles of miscellaneous mail matter; and all transmissions authorized by this regulation must be put up in covers, open at the ends or sides or in such ends or sides, or in such manner as to admit of inspection to ensure compliance with this condition.

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pence half-penny sterling, equal to five cents Canada currency, per half ounce, by whatever route sent or received, whether by Canada Packet direct, or by the closed mails via the United States. A five cent postage stamp for the convenience of the public in preparing the five cent rate on letters addressed to the United Kingdom after the 1st October, is being prepared and will be issued as soon

s ready.

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-A breeder of poultry " Every spring I procure a quan cedar boughs, and scatter them fully in and around the hen This is all that is necessary, as the of the cedar keeps away lice. medy is cheap, simple, and ef and is well worthy trying by have hens to care for."

A Good Way of Cooking On It is a good plan to boil onions and water; it diminishes the taste of that vegetable. It is as lent way of serving up onions, them after they are boiled, them in a stew-pan with a litt butter, salt, and pepper, and l stew about fifteen minutes. Th them a fine flavor, and they can ved up very hot.

To Pickle Meat in One Day. tub nearly full of rain or river and put two pieces of this across it, and set the beef on about the distance of an inch fr water. Heap as much salt as wil on the beef, and let it remain four hours; then take the meat boil it, and you will find it as salt had been in pickle for weeks-th having drawn the salt com through the beef.

Boiled Indian Pudding .- Ta pint of sour milk, half a tea-cup asses, two table-spoonfuls of bu lard, one tea-spoonful of soda, o cup of chopped raisins, or any fruit; stir in corn meal as thick be stirred. Boil two hours in pudding-dish, with a lid to shut leaving room to rise. Serve with and cream, flavored with lemon illa, or sweet sauce or syrup.

Sleep and How to Procure It .no hesitation in saying that the thing to do is to go to sleep imm ly-or at least very soon-aft meal of the day. All animals sleep, if they are not disturbed eating. This is especially notice dogs: and the great John Hunter ed by an experiment that di went on during sleep more than the animal was awake and going This is his experiment: He to dogs and gave them both the quantity of food. One of them lowed to go to sleep; the other taken out hunting. At the three or four hours he killed these dogs. The food in the stor the dog which had been aslee quite digested; in that of the which had been hunting the fo not digested at all.

Kind . Treatment Pays. - Mr. V in his new "Butter Book," spe the strongest terms in favor treatment of cows kept for the "It is really astonishing," he what a large difference in the milk it makes by attending prop a number of small things in the agement of stock-things which seem to many quite too insignific be worth observing. The dai should have a genuine, hearty le the animals under his control, ing to every detail for their co providing wholesome, nutritious pure water and pure air-every of this kind in abundance-keepi animals properly sheltered from s feeding always with great regul paying the most marked attent the manner and time of milkin withal, preserving a uniform ki and gentleness of treatment throu every operation, a gentleness ex even to the tones of the voice.

"Generally speaking, that of do her best that is loved the be petted the most by those who ha in charge. If you wish a cow to best, you must cultivate her ac tance intimately, and be unspar little acts of kindness. You ma and torture a cow into submission she wil lstrike the balance against the milk pail. One of the greatest among dairy farmers to-day is of kindness and consideration mestic animals. Cows should