

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IX. March 4, 1914.
Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand.
John 6: 1-21.

Commentary.—I. Many to be fed (vs. 1-4). After these things—What John now records took place about a year after what is given in the preceding chapter. He does not write with close regard to chronological sequence, but with the main purpose of establishing the doctrine of Christ's deity. From the sea of the plain near Bethsaida Julius on the northern shore. Tiberias—This name was applied to this sea later than the name Galilee, having been given to it by the Romans. Two other names, Genesareth and Chinnereth, are applied to the sea of Galilee. A great multitude followed him—They followed Jesus, either going across the sea, or on foot around the northern end. It is probable that the multitude was made up in part of residents of Galilee and in part of those who were on their way from other districts to attend the Passover at Jerusalem. They had seen his miracles of healing and were interested to see more of his work and hear his teachings. 3. What now?—The other evangelists speak of the retirement of Jesus and his disciples into a "desert place" for a period of rest, but they were followed by the crowds. He sat with his disciples—it is natural to suppose that he was giving them instruction. 4. The Passover was nigh—This verse gives us information regarding the time of year. The Passover was observed early in April.

II. A small supply (vs. 5-8). Jesus then lifted up his eyes—It was "when the day began to speak of feeding the multitude. A great company—Their interests in the nation and power of Jesus was great. There were five thousand men in the company, besides women and children. He was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep not having a shepherd (Mark 6: 34). He saith unto Philip—Philip was apparently a matter-of-fact man (John 14: 22), a quick reckoner and a good man of business, and, therefore, perhaps more ready to rely on his own shrewd calculations than on the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. This is suggested as the reason why Jesus put this question to Philip, for it was intended as a test. Whence shall we buy bread—It was a "desert place" at a distance from villages where food could be purchased. 6. To prove him—This need not mean more than to try whether he could suggest any way out of the difficulty, but the more probable meaning is to test his faith, to try what impression Christ's words and works have made upon him. Philip—He knew what he would do—The miracle which he was about to perform was different from the miracles of healing and others already wrought, in that it involved a creative act. It was wrought not only for the relief of the multitude, but for the further instruction of the disciples and to confirm them more fully in their faith in his Messiahship. 7. Two hundred pennyworth—This is not sufficient—Philip must have cast his eye over the assembly and quickly made his estimate. About thirty dollars, but it would buy much more than the same amount. This would not buy enough to satisfy the thousands of hungry people. 8. Andrew—one of the first two disciples when Jesus called. He was less calculating and more believing than Philip. 9. Five barley loaves—The loaves were round, flat cakes, about an inch thick. One loaf would not be sufficient for a meal for one person. They were barley loaves, the food of the poorest classes. Jesus had asked, "How many loaves have ye?" and Andrew answered, "What are they among so many?" Two small fishes—They were probably dried or pickled fishes to be eaten as a relish with the bread. The supply was too small, for one who reasoned from a merely human standpoint, to consider for such a multitude, but the Master accepted and multiplied it.

III. A miraculous increase (vs. 10-15). 10. Make the men sit down—Mark tells us that they sat down by companies and in ranks, "by hundreds and by fifties," so that an orderly arrangement was maintained. 11. Bread—This indicates that at the time was early spring. The men and children would sit by themselves. 1. Had given thanks—Jesus blessed the food and gave thanks in recognition that the Father was the giver of the temporal good about to be dispensed to the multitude. Distributed to the disciples—They were to act with Jesus in this miracle, and were to be in a position to receive the full benefit of the lesson on distributing the bread and the fishes until there was no more demand. As much as they would—As much as the people desired. 12. Filled—There was an eagerness in the amount given out. There is no scarcity in the kingdom of grace. God gives abundantly. 13. Went up the fragments—Although there was an abundant multiplication of the food supply, there must be no waste. 13. Filled twelve baskets with the fragments—These were the small wicker baskets used by the Jews to carry food that was ceremonially clean and were here used by the disciples to carry a surplus of provisions for themselves. 14. Things the Saviour set us an example of frugality, though he had an infinite supply at his disposal, and was himself economical though He was Lord of all.—Barnes, 14. Then those men, when they had seen—When

therefore the people saw—E. V. This is of a truth that prophesied—The people were looking for the coming of the Messiah, and this miracle was viewed in the light of a sign that Jesus who wrought it was the Christ, Jesus had exercised divine power in the multiplication of the loaves and fishes, and He had done this for the relief of the hungry multitude. 15. Jesus not only saw the outward acts of the people as they wondered at the miracle He wrought, and admired Him as a benefactor, but He knew their thoughts and their purpose. They believed He was their comin—King, and in spite of His diffidence they would make Him the King of Israel; for it was their view that the Messiah should be a powerful temporal ruler. They probably expected to take Him up to Jerusalem and crown Him at the approaching feast of the Passover. To avoid any open conflict Jesus withdrew into a mountain by Himself to pray.

IV. A miracle on the sea (vs. 16-21). The disciples doubted—The belief of the people who saw the miracle of feeding the five thousand, that Christ should be crowned king, and they desired to remain with Him. For this reason he "constrained" them (Mark 6: 45) to enter the ship and cross the Sea of Galilee to the other side, toward Capernaum. They were reluctant to go away for the honors were coming to their Master, who wished to receive those that would naturally come to them as his intimate followers. It has also been suggested that the disciples did not wish to leave him alone, since it would appear like desertion. The disciples were in great distress during the night, for one of the sudden storms which sweep the Sea of Galilee from time to time had arisen, and threatened to wreck their boat. Their tolling in rowing had not been effective in bringing the boat far toward the desired landing place. Jesus was spending the night in prayer while they were in danger of finding watery graves; but he was not unmindful of their distress, and toward morning he came to them, walking on the sea. When they were afraid at this approach, he assured them that it was he, and they received him into the boat. The waters became calm and "immediately the ship was at the land whither they went."

Questions.—To what place did Jesus and his disciples go? For what purpose? By what conveyance? What time of year was it? Who besides the disciples were about Jesus? What question did Jesus ask Philip? Why did he ask the question? What was Philip's answer? What suggestion did Andrew make? What course did Jesus pursue? How many were fed? How large an amount of food was left? How did the people regard Jesus after the miracle? Describe the miracle that followed?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Food in the Desert.
I. Christ's gift to his hearers.
II. Christ's lesson to his disciples.
III. An occasion of human error.
IV. Christ's gift to his hearers.
V. Christ's lesson to his disciples.
VI. An occasion of human error.
VII. Christ's gift to his hearers.
VIII. Christ's lesson to his disciples.
IX. An occasion of human error.
X. Christ's gift to his hearers.
XI. Christ's lesson to his disciples.
XII. An occasion of human error.

It was more to the disciples than to the multitude that the events of that day were significant. They had been taught by degrees what was involved in "leaving all" to follow Jesus. He now taught them what was his mission to the world they had left, and to serve it more effectively, and were now to love it with new love. Discipleship involved practical, laborious service. Jesus put questions to the disciples which they could not answer, and laid on them duties which they themselves could not perform. His object was to prove them, and to reveal their ignorance and weakness, that they might appeal to him for help. The proof of Jesus' own wisdom and power was the answer to his own question. In the reckoning of the disciples there was a large deficit. With Christ there was a great surplus. With the child's gift, blessed and multiplied, Jesus fed the hungry and refreshed the weary with no diminishing of his supply. Having by the miracle taught a lesson in economy, Jesus inculcated a lesson in economy. A solemn warning was implied in the command to "gather," and in its reason, "that nothing be lost."

III. An occasion of human error. The human and the divine idea of

SAVING MONEY IN THE FEED BILL

How to Figure Out Which Are the Cheapest Feeds to Use—Bran at \$32 Per Ton is Too Expensive to Feed Economically—Cut Up Some Hay or Straw and Mix It With the Heavier Meats Instead.

Even though prices for finished cattle are about \$2.50 per hundredweight better this winter than they were last winter, with the high price of feed we must feed as economically as possible so as to make a reasonable profit. Early in the winter many farmers, despite the plentiful amount of roughage in the form of hay that had, got-to use a vulgar phrase—"cold feet," and sold, with the result that at present time of writing, Jan. 25, choice steers are bringing on the Toronto market almost as much as Christmas cattle.

For some time now we have been publishing on our market pages tables and figures showing the relative value of the different feeding stuffs, and in the present article I want to show how by studying the information that is given from week to week a

Oats, 2 lbs.	1.73	144	120
Bran, 8 lbs.	6.96	728	340
		28.57	1527
		1.37	1.83

Having determined the composition of the ration, the next thing to do is to see if it is economical. By turning to the market pages of The Countryman we find the following table which shows us at a glance the relative values of the different feeding stuffs.

Feed	Dry Matter per cent.	Digestible Protein per cent.	Starch Equivalent in 100 lbs.	Crude Fibre per cent.	Nutritive Ratio.
Cotton Seed Meal	92.0	40.0	72.0	9.5	1:1.8
Oil Cake	90.0	30.0	72.0	9.0	1:2.4
Brewers' Grains (fresh)	24.0	3.5	12.7	5.1	1:3.6
Brewers' Grains (dry)	91.0	18.8	53.7	12.7	1:2.8
Malt Sprouts	88.0	11.4	38.7	12.3	1:3.4
Corn	87.0	6.6	31.5	2.2	1:12.2
Wheat (feed)	86.6	9.0	71.3	1.9	1:3.0
Oats	86.7	7.2	60.9	10.3	1:8.3
Barley (feed)	85.7	8.9	67.9	5.9	1:8.5
Bran	84.0	9.1	42.5	10.2	1:4.6
Shorts	83.0	14.1	48.1	8.2	1:4.3
Middlings	82.0	11.0	72.9	8.6	1:6.7
Timothy Hay	85.7	3.8	29.1	23.5	1:9.9
Red Clover Hay	84.0	5.5	32.9	24.0	1:5.8
Alfalfa Hay	84.0	7.0	24.0	23.0	1:3.4
Oat Straw	85.7	1.0	17.0	23.7	1:17.0
Wheat Straw	85.7	0.9	10.0	40.8	
Corn Silage	18.0	0.4	8.6	5.7	1:21.5
Sweet Turnips	12.0	0.3	7.5	1.3	1:26.0
Mangels (medium)	12.0	0.0	5.3	0.9	1:63.0
Molasses	78.0	0.0	43.9	0.0	

man may save a lot of money in his feeding operations.

Suppose we are feeding our cattle: clover hay, 5 lbs.; oat straw, 10 lbs.; silage, 30 lbs.; barley 2 lbs.; oats, 2 lbs.; and bran 8 lbs. per animal per day, and we want to know if this is an economical ration, and if it is not, what we should feed.

The first thing to do is to figure out the composition of the ration we are feeding. When changing rations it is important to have the composition of the new rations as nearly the same as the old as possible. It not, digestive troubles are likely to occur, and indeed the animal may get a setback. In the composition of a ration only three things have to be considered, the amount of dry matter of protein and of starch equivalent. The table shows the composition of some common feeding stuffs. The figures represent per cent. or parts per hundred, so that it is a simple matter to figure out the composition of the ration. Five pounds of clover hay, being fed, from the table we see that 100 parts of red clover hay has 84 parts of dry matter. By dividing this figure by 100 and multiplying by five we get the amount of dry matter in five pounds of the hay. Similarly by dividing the figure given for protein by 100 and multiplying by five we get the amount of protein in the five pounds of hay. The following table shows the composition of the ration figured out in this way:

Feed	Dry Matter	Digestible Protein	Starch	Equivalent
Clover hay, 5 lbs.	420	275	160	1.60
Oat straw, 10 lbs.	857	109	170	1.70
Silage, 30 lbs.	540	129	253	2.53
Barley, 2 lbs.	171	169	135	1.35

kingship came into strong contrast as a sequel to the miracle. The multitude imagined that Jesus was the destined deliverer of Israel from the Roman yoke, and were prepared to support his claims as a temporal monarch. Though those Galileans were not representative men, they were great for the national idea, and they attempted to carry out the national wish with regard to the Messiah. Time and place were in their estimation, favorable for raising the standard of rebellion toward the ruler of the world. Instead of surrendering themselves to Jesus and his teachings as the Messiah, the multitude wished him to surrender himself to serve their purposes, and to accept their hosannas. Their proposal to make him king was sinister and enhancer of his sin. To frustrate their purpose, and thus to indicate the nature of the glory he sought, He had much to plead on behalf of his disciples, who had been greatly affected by the zeal of the multitude. He retired to the mountain, away from the political designs of men, to watch over his disciples as they toiled in their voyage across the lake.

T. R. A.

Open the Eyes Under Water.

Practise opening the eyes under water in swimming, for while favorable conditions there is much to be seen and enjoyed in the queer, ghostly light below. The ability to see when below the surface may some time prove of priceless value. It is one of the attributes of swimmers, and it may be readily mastered. But do not open the eyes until well below. The closed lid is an ample protection when one is plunging from any height, and it should remain closed until the first swift downward rush is ended. All Outdoors.

COMPOSITION OF FEEDS

KIND OF FEED.	Dry Matter per cent.	Digestible Protein per cent.	Starch Equivalent in 100 lbs.	Crude Fibre per cent.	Nutritive Ratio.
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Mangels (medium)	12.0	0.0	5.3	0.9	1:63.0
Molasses	78.0	0.0	43.9	0.0	

OH cake, ton 56.99 1.66
Malt sprouts, ton 26.00 1.02
Brewers' grains, fresh, 8 lbs. 102
Middlings, ton 39.00 1.02
Timothy hay, ton 15.00 .89
Corn, feed, bushel 1.12 .88
Barley (feed), ton 9.00 .86
Shorts, ton 3.00 .84
Oats, bushel 3.00 .84
Bran, ton 32.00 .82
Wheat straw, ton 9.00 .82
Molasses, ton 48.00 .48
Turnips, ton 15.00 .21

We see that clover hay at \$12 per ton is the cheapest feed we have. For every dollar spent in clover hay at this price we get \$1.32 worth of nutrients as compared with only 88 cents worth in oat straw at \$9 per ton. This at once indicates that it will pay to sell our straw and buy clover hay with the money, if we have got sufficient on hand. Barley, oats and with some of the other feeds as compared for every dollar spent in bran at \$32 per ton, we only get 82 cents worth of nutrients, as compared with \$1.02 worth in feed wheat at \$1.07 per bushel and \$1.15 worth in dried brewers' grains at \$5 per ton. This shows us that at the prices given, oats, barley and bran are not economical feeds.

In making up our new ration we need not reduce the amount of feed given. Silage as a substitute of feed is a valuable feed in giving palatability to the ration. If silage costs to produce as much as \$4 per ton, it is a cheap feed. Clover hay, as has been seen, is a very cheap feed, so that it will be well to eliminate the straw from the ration altogether and feed clover hay. Suppose we feed 15 lbs. per animal per day. Let us see what kind of a ration we have now with the silage and clover hay. By using the tables as described above we get the following:

Feed	Dry Matter	Digestible Protein	Starch	Equivalent
Clover hay, 5 lbs.	420	275	160	1.60
Oat straw, 10 lbs.	857	109	170	1.70
Silage, 30 lbs.	540	129	253	2.53
Barley, 2 lbs.	171	169	135	1.35

Let us now compare the cost of the two rations. Valuing the various feeds at the prices given in the table, that is, clover hay at \$12 per ton, silage at \$4 per ton, straw at \$9 per ton, oats at 64 cents per bushel, barley at \$1 per bushel, feed wheat at \$1.07 per bushel, and bran at \$32 per ton, we find that the cost of the first ration is about 24 cents as compared with 27 cents for the second. That is, the second ration means a saving of seven cents per animal per day. This may seem like a small matter, but if thirty head of cattle are being fed it means a saving of \$2.10 a day and for a month a saving of \$62. Studying the composition of feeds and basing their worth on the value of the nutrients that can be bought for one dollar is a paying proposition.

In feeding wheat alone without any lighter meal it will be necessary to cut some of the hay up very finely and mix it with it. This will prevent the wheat from lying heavy on the animal's stomach and causing danger from digestive troubles. The great value of bran is that it is food for the animal. When bran is fed in the ration it is not necessary to cut up any of the hay and mix it with the large amount of fibre which stimulates the digestive juices and helps in the digestion of the other feeds.

In the United States a popular feed with cattle feeders is corn and cob meal. It is found that when this is fed the animals never go off their feed. The reason of this is simply, that like bran, the meal, on account of the large amount of fibre in the cob, does not lie heavily on the stomach, and not only that, but it actually aids in the digestion of the heavier meals. By mixing cut hay with the heavier meals the same results are obtained as if bran or corn and cob meal were fed, but at a considerably less cost.

CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

Silage, 20 lbs.	5.40	120	258
Clover hay, 15 lbs.	12.50	825	480
		18.90	845
		1.37	1.83

We have not got sufficient of either dry matter, protein or starch equivalent. From the table showing the relative value of nutrients we see that after clover hay cotton seed meal at \$50 per ton is the cheapest feed. By feeding 1-1/2 pounds of this with the hay and silage we would have as much protein in the former ration, but we would not have sufficient starch equivalent. This means that we will have to feed some other feed that has a wider nutritive ratio. The nutritive ratios of the different feeding stuffs are given in the last column of the table. After cotton seed meal dried brewers' grains are the next cheapest feed. Here again the nutritive ratio is too narrow, and to give the required amount of starch equivalent we would have to feed too much protein. Feed wheat, the next cheapest feed, has a wider nutritive ratio, and if we feed seven pounds in conjunction with the clover and silage we will have a ration that has approximately the same composition as the first ration.

Feed	Dry Matter	Digestible Protein	Starch	Equivalent
Silage, 20 lbs.	5.40	120	258	
Clover hay, 15 lbs.	12.50	825	480	
Wheat, 7 lbs.	6.06	630	439	
		22.06	1575	
		1.37	1.83	

The new ration has less dry matter than the old one, but this is a small matter, as the digestive tract of an animal readily adapts itself to variations of 10 or 15 per cent. in volume of feed given.

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CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

Better Than the Echo.
A certain gentleman in Scotland had the reputation of having a splendid voice. An English gentleman visited the place and asked the guide about the echo.
"Just sit here. Two bottles of liquor," said the guide.
The Englishman sat down, and after waiting for several minutes he turned to the Scot and said:
"I do not hear any echo."
"That's not the Scot," said the guide, "but the Scotchman who sits with the Scotchman."

Codfish Balls.
Take a cupful of cod.
It is washed and shredded.
Add two cups of quartered potatoes. The potatoes, of course, have been peeled.
Cover with boiling water and cook for 25 minutes.
The potatoes, however, must be cooked till they are done.
But they must not be overcooked to the point of softness.
Now drain thoroughly, mash and beat with a fork until light.
Add the butter, mix and partly cool.
Add a beaten egg and two tablespoonfuls of cream.
Make into balls, cover with egg and bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!
Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. It is constitutional. The child cannot help it. I will send to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your child troubles you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My advice is highly recommended. My adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address:
Mrs. M. Summers,
WINDSOR, Ontario.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Dairy Produce:	
Butter, choice dairy	80.42
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0.55
Cheese, lb.	0.08
Dressed Poultry:	
Turkey, lb.	0.12
Geese, Spring	0.20
Spring chickens, lb.	0.25
LIVE POULTRY:	
Fowls, lb.	0.20
Chickens, lb.	0.21
Spring chickens, bbl.	3.50
Do. Spring, bbl.	3.50
Do. Greenhous, bbl.	3.50
Do. 6-qt. bkt.	0.20
Do. 4-qt. bkt.	0.20
Philly, bbl.	0.50
Oranges, doz.	0.15
Grape fruit, doz.	0.08
Vegetables:	
Beets, per bag	0.00
Carrots, per bag	0.25
Cabbages, each	0.10
Do. Spring	0.10
Horseradish, lb.	0.00
Leeks, bunch	0.10
Lettuce, doz. bchs. small	0.10
Do. doz. bchs. large	0.40
Onions, bunch	0.05
Do. 1-lb. doz.	0.10
Do. 6-qt. bkt.	0.00
Parsnips, per bag	0.30
Potatoes, per bag	0.30
Do. bkt.	0.00
No. 1 yellow, all purposes	0.10
Savory, bunch	0.09
Turnips, bunch	0.05
Do. 1-lb. doz.	0.10

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	33.00	356.00
Do. hindquarters, cwt.	16.00	156.00
Do. corned beef, cwt.	11.50	109.00
Do. common, cwt.	11.50	109.00
Do. medium, cwt.	13.00	123.00
Do. heavy, cwt.	15.00	141.00
Shops, cwt.	18.50	175.50