

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND RETURN. I Kings 19. GOLDEN TEXT. "Be still and know that I am God." Ps. 46:10.

Verses 1-4. "And Ahab told Jezebel all that Elijah had done." His motive for so doing is not given. It is possible that he told her because the impression of the prophet had been so strong upon him that he gave an account of his splendid daring and wonderful miracle in order to bring Jezebel too under Elijah's influence, and thus heal the unhappy condition of Israel by restoring Jehovah-worship everywhere.

Verses 5-8. Jezebel was roused to furious anger by Ahab's report. Whether she realized the full measure of Elijah's power as exhibited at Mount Carmel or not, his slaughter of her own servants, the prophets of Baal, was in her eyes a crime summarily dealt with. The miracle of the fire from heaven and the message of the prophet present at the time, but it could scarcely affect her mind. Miracles are of little value except to those who witness them at first hand; and even upon these they have always produced more or less superficial impressions.

Verses 9-14. Jezebel's threat did not fall unheeded by Elijah. It is not surprising that he should have sought safety in flight. It was his duty to stand before Ahab and say what he did to the face of the king. It was his duty to challenge the prophets of Baal and later face the immediate consequences, whatever they might be, in the open air with all of Nature to replenish his wasted nervous energy.

Verses 15-18. Elijah was now ready to complete his own personal work by providing for its perpetuation after his departure from earth. No great work is finished at a stroke, nor even in the lifetime of one man. Blessed is the leader who realizes this and can make adequate provision for the continuation of what he has begun by others after he is obliged to lay down his tools and weapons.

Verses 19-21. But Elijah must have a successor as a religious leader, and such a one he was to have in Elisha, the son of Shaphat. Him therefore also Elijah must anoint with due impressiveness. But the successful Elijah must live with him and learn of him all that was necessary for the proper continuation of his work. Hence Elijah must become Elisha's companion and disciple, and for the continuing as well as penetrate into his secret plans and purposes.

Verses 22-24. Elisha was now ready to complete his own personal work by providing for its perpetuation after his departure from earth. No great work is finished at a stroke, nor even in the lifetime of one man. Blessed is the leader who realizes this and can make adequate provision for the continuation of what he has begun by others after he is obliged to lay down his tools and weapons.

Verses 25-27. Elisha was now ready to complete his own personal work by providing for its perpetuation after his departure from earth. No great work is finished at a stroke, nor even in the lifetime of one man. Blessed is the leader who realizes this and can make adequate provision for the continuation of what he has begun by others after he is obliged to lay down his tools and weapons.

Verses 28-30. Elisha was now ready to complete his own personal work by providing for its perpetuation after his departure from earth. No great work is finished at a stroke, nor even in the lifetime of one man. Blessed is the leader who realizes this and can make adequate provision for the continuation of what he has begun by others after he is obliged to lay down his tools and weapons.

Verses 31-33. Elisha was now ready to complete his own personal work by providing for its perpetuation after his departure from earth. No great work is finished at a stroke, nor even in the lifetime of one man. Blessed is the leader who realizes this and can make adequate provision for the continuation of what he has begun by others after he is obliged to lay down his tools and weapons.

AMONG THE HORSES

(Continued from page nine.)

later at Richmond on 2.09, a new world's record for five-year-olds. Budd Doble has always contended that had not the pacemaker fallen down at the head of the stretch, Nancy would have trotted close to 2.08 that day. He expected her to trot in 2.06 1/2 or 2.07 the next year. This was before the pneumatic sulky was heard of.

Nancy Hanks was shipped to Lexington to meet Allerton in a match, but she took cold and Messrs Doble and Haswell declined the issue. Short-ly afterwards the mare was sold to J. Malcolm Forbes. Nancy Hanks' miles to high wheels have been tabulated as follows: 44 in 2.30, 15 in 2.15, 14 in 2.14, 11 in 2.13, 8 in 2.12 and 2 in 2.10 or better.

At the close of 1891 it was freely predicted that Nancy would reduce Sunol's record—2.08 1/4—and become world's champion in the next season. As it happened, the bicycle sulky came into use in the interim to make her honors doubly sure. At Grand Rapids in 1892 she trotted in 2.09. At Northwestern Breeders' meeting at Chicago, Aug. 17, she gained the lead by trotting in 2.07 1/4. The quarter time was 0.31 1/2, 0.13 1/2, 1.36 1/2, last quarter in 30 1/2 seconds.

Over the kite-shaped track at Independence, Iowa, Aug. 31, Nancy and 31 1/2, while on Sept. 28, at Fort, she trotted in 2.05 1/4, quarters in 30, 31, 35. Two weeks later she trotted in 2.04, quarters in 31, 31 1/2, 29 1/2 and 31 1/2. This was considered an especially fast mile on account of the peculiar formation of the Terre Haute track, which was known as a "four-cornered" course. The only fast quarter was the third, which was almost straight away and down hill. The other quarters were either up grade or made slow by turns more abrupt than those of an ordinary half-mile track.

During 1892 Nancy Hanks trotted 13 miles from 2.04 to 2.11 1/2 (the slowest mile to high wheels), that averaged 2.07 1/2. In 1893 Nancy trotted 6 miles in 2.04 1/2 to 2.08 1/2, and was then retired to the brood mare ranks. The sulky which Nancy Hanks drove when she trotted in 2.04 was very crude and clumsy looking, as compared to our trim low-seated vehicles of the present day. It had ball-bearing axles, but it weighed 62 pounds, or about twice that pulled by Ulian when he trotted in 1.58.

Nancy Hanks was a brown mare, foaled 1886, and was sired by Happy Medium 400, 2.32 1/2, son of Hambletonian 10 and Princess 2.30, a famous old-time race mare by Andrus Hamblintonian.

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THE FARM

PAINSTAKING EFFORT TO ERADICATE LICE FROM HERD OF FIGS.

When lice once become well established in a herd, it requires a good deal of painstaking effort to eradicate them. Almost any of the better known dips will prove effective if used according to directions. A two per cent solution of creoline (2 parts creoline to 100 parts water) makes a good dip for lice. Coal oil is effective, but is apt to blister and should be applied lightly. Crude petroleum is also recommended by some; it is inexpensive, does not blister, and is more lasting in its effects than some patent preparations.

In applying a dip, care must be taken to wet thoroughly all parts of the animal's body. Lice are commonly found on the inside of the legs, about the ears, or in the folds of the skin on any part of the body, and unless the application of dip is thoroughly made, many of them will escape. Dipping is one of the most effective methods, and, when large numbers are to be treated, it is necessary to have a special dipping vat through which the hogs are compelled to swim. The dip may also be applied by means of a good spray pump, which forces the dip through the hair and into all crevices. It may also be applied by means of a broom, using a pall to hold the dip. By brushing the dip into the hair the job can be done thoroughly.

When the lice have been in a building for some time, it will be necessary to treat the building in practically the same way as recommended for disinfection, the disinfectants being also good insecticides. In treating lice, one application of insecticide is seldom sufficient, because the lice will be many eggs to hatch out to give a new brood. The second treatment, about a week after the first, should always be given, and a third treatment would not be out of place.

COTTONSEED MEAL Five times as many farmers as at present should be using cottonseed meal, according to specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. It has a slightly greater feeding value than linseed meal and the farmer is therefore recommended to secure pure cottonseed meal. The one which happens to be the cheaper at the time. During the past winter cottonseed sold for \$24 to \$28 a ton, while linseed oil meal cost about \$38 a ton. Under such conditions the feeder using cottonseed meal had a great advantage over the farmer using linseed oil meal.

There is, however, a distinct limit to the quantity of the meal that animals can use economically. In the South it was formerly the custom to feed steers very heavily on the by-product of the cottonseed oil mills, 12 to 15 pounds of meal a day being not an infrequent ration. Such heavy feeding frequently caused blindness and death, while in other cases the steers after gaining fast in weight for a period of ninety days or more, lost flesh with equal rapidity and could be with difficulty got back into good condition.

Experiments have shown, however, that when the ration is kept below 7 pounds a day, steers can be fed from 100 to 120 days upon it without showing ill effects. If silage is given at the same time, as is recommended, the feeding of cottonseed meal can be prolonged beyond this time with safety. Silage is a better roughage to use with meal than cottonseed hulls, as experiments in several States have shown better results.

For wintering stocker cattle a ration of corn silage and cottonseed meal has proven very economical. Two pounds of the meal combined with as much corn silage as the cattle will eat will give a small gain in weight. Straw and other roughages which cannot otherwise be used advantageously may be fed with the silage and cottonseed meal.

When the cattle are put on pasture, cottonseed cake, which is the same as the meal in substance, can be used profitably as a supplementary feed. The cake has several advantages over the meal for this purpose. In the one, others the fact that it is not so readily spoiled by rain.

Cottonseed meal is also recommended as a winter ration for the breeding herd. About 2 pounds of the meal should be given to the breeding cows per day, together with some silage, stover and other roughage. This will prove an economical ration and one

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that it gives larger daily gains and which will leave the cows in good condition in the spring. The but also may be planted from 2 to 3 pounds of cottonseed meal combined with some other concentrated feed, but some authorities hold that it is not well to continue this feed too long, as it is believed to have injurious effects upon the breeding powers.

LIME AS A FERTILIZER Many farmers look upon lime as a soil stimulant. To a certain extent it is, but it is also one of the ten elements that are absolutely necessary for plant growth. Some people look upon lime with suspicion. There is no reason to do this. Lime used in its proper place is a sine qua non of successful farming. Leguminous crops, such as clover and alfalfa, are the backbone of Canadian agriculture, and to grow these successfully it is necessary to have an abundance of lime in the soil.

Bacteriology, a science that has been developed within the last thirty years, has demonstrated that lime is absolutely necessary for the growth of Azotofactor and other organisms that enrich the soil. If we want these little creatures to help us we must make conditions right for them to live. This can only be done by providing an abundance of time and organic matter. Experiments have shown that lime is lost at the rate of 500 pounds per acre per year. That means that if we want to make up for this loss we have to apply ground limestone at the rate of two tons per acre every five or six years.—Canadian Countryman.

The spots in the corn field that need under drainage show up in the corn when it comes rainy. All those "rubbery" places need some lime. Yes, and the ground where the water "runs off" needs the lime. We want the water to go down through the soil rather than flow over the top. The drainage is just in its infancy. Of course it was proper to tile the slough first, but now some of the needs to be worked back into the higher ground.

If your land isn't inoculated with alfalfa, sow a few ounces of alfalfa seed with every crop of clover. The inoculation will thus be introduced gradually.

LUX advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman washing clothes and text: 'LUX is a unique washing preparation that actually adds to the softness of garments and prevents all loosely woven fabrics from shrinking and hardening in the wash. It's the essence of pure soap in flakes—Adds a new note of refinement to wash-day. LUX—10c. everywhere—Won't Shrink Woollens'

and before you know it your land will be ready for alfalfa or sweet clover. The keeping of poultry will prove a profitable side line for the dairy farm as skim-milk is a valuable egg food. A community can safely be judged by the kind of highways it maintains. With the hay and grain now in the barns and thunder showers frequent make sure that the insurance policies are ample to cover the buildings and the stores they contain.

AYRSHIRE RECORDS. A handy booklet containing the official Canadian records of Ayrshires (revised up to May 1st, 1915), has just been received. Good pictures of record-holding cows and heifers as well as a scale of points, showing excellence in Ayrshire cattle grown after attractiveness of this booklet, which can be obtained free together with further information regarding this splendid breed, from Mr. W. F. Stephen, at Huntingdon, Que.

SHEEP SHEEP DIPPING. Whatever work on the farm goes in default this operation must be carried out, and every sheep and lamb has to be dipped at least once a year. It is usually done in July or August, as at this season the wool is sufficiently grown to be sheared, and to retain a certain portion of the dip, rendering it more effective. In case of necessity it may be done at other times, unless the weather is very severe. Its object is to destroy parasites, encourage the growth of the wool, promote a healthy skin, and prevent the flies tormenting the animals. Many farmers have their own prescription for making the dip; but this is a doubtful advantage, as there are many reliable compositions sold by well known makers. These are given, and these should be carried out minutely. In most country towns the agents who sell the "dip" possess a vat which they lend to the purchaser. This is provided with a drainer, which is a chute filled with strips of wood placed crosswise, but not touching the bottom. After the bath the sheep are lifted on this rack and passed to and fro over it to extract as much wash as possible. The latter flows beneath the grill and runs back into the vat, and the animal is gently dropped on a sack covered with straw to lighten the fall. The vat and the legs of the chute should be made secure with stakes driven in the ground. The minimum number of men required is three. One takes charge of the head of the animal, so that the mouth is kept open and not grasping them below the knees and hocks. If the flock is numerous three more men (one to catch the sheep and lead them to the tub, and two who attend to rubbing the animal when it is lifted upon the rack, whilst the other is being soaked) may be advantageously employed. A stout leather strap buckled round the neck of a shorn sheep will be found a convenience, as they are slippery when wet. It is an operation which should be carried out under the observation of the owner or a trustworthy representative. In some cases swimming baths are constructed, which save much labor, but are hardly likely to be adopted generally. Nevertheless, if one of these existed in every parish and could be available to every sheep owner, it would be a great advantage, particularly in times when labor is scarce.—J. M. Dormer, in English Ecologist.

FREELING SHEEP FROM MAGGOTS. Whenever a sheep has a filthy spot on any part of its body or when it continually twists about and bites the wool in a certain place, it should be examined for maggots. The wool should be clipped to the skin if found infested and the spot treated with the solution of a coal tar dip. If maggots have already lodged in the muscles use a solution quite strong. Pour the medicine over the infested part and work it into holes made by the maggots. They will soon come wriggling out. Turpentine, which is sometimes used for this purpose, is not recommended as it is not recommended on humane grounds.

ENEMY ALIENS. Sir John Simon (Home Secretary) in the House of Commons July 29, made a statement concerning the work of the committee appointed to inquire into the internment and repatriation of aliens. The Internment Committee he said, had received more than 14,000 applications for exemptions from internment, each of which had been dealt with on its merits. The largest class of exempted persons consisted of those who were by race Poles, Czechs, Italians, Alsatians or the like. British subjects had been treated with so much more leniency in Austria and Hungary than in Germany that exceptional consideration had been given to applications for exemption on the part of Austrians and Hungarians. The figures were as follows: Out of the 14,117 applications for exemption 7,325 have been refused and 6,692 had been granted. There remained 700 cases which had been considered, but their final decision awaited the result of inquiries.

As for the work of the Repatriation Committee, since the present policy was announced alien enemies, including children, had been repatriated to the number of 6,302. The additional number interned was now 9,325. The internment was proceeding at the rate of about 1,000 a week. About 6,000 remained to be interned, and this process was expected to be completed before the end of next month.

Removing Hot Dish Marks To remove these marks from furniture take equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine, rub on the wooden top. This removes the white stains. Where the surface is highly polished try a thin solution of olive oil and salt, spreading it over the mark left. Leave it there for one hour before polishing with a dry cloth.

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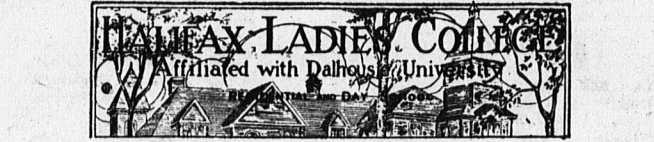
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