

LESSON XI. September 12, 1915.

Elijah's Flight and Return.—1 Kings 19: 3-18.

COMMENTARY.—1. Elijah fleeing from Jezreel (vs. 1-3). Jezreel had remained away from Carmel and had kept the priests of Ashterah away also.

II. Miraculously fed (vs. 4-8). 4-7. Elijah wished to be alone; he therefore left his servant, who had been with him at Carmel and had accompanied him thus far on his journey.

III. At Horeb (vs. 8-18). 9. Unto a cave.—A ruined chapel covers the rock on which the prophet is supposed to have rested. The granite rocks enclose it on every side, as though it were a natural sanctuary.—Stanley. What does this mean?—The Lord by this question brought a tender reprove to Elijah.

17. Hazael, Jehu.—Elisha.—The sins of Ahab and Jezreel were to be avenged and a Gentile king, an Israelite king and a prophet of the Lord were to have part in the punishment to be inflicted. 18. yet will I leave me seven thousand (R.V.)—Elijah was the only representative of Jehovah on Mount Carmel and he thought he was the only one in Israel.

IV. Calls Elisha (vs. 19-21). Elijah's northward journey must have been a joyous one compared with that to Horeb. His mission to Elisha was entirely successful and that young man at once prepared to follow him after Elijah's mantle had been thrown upon him.

QUESTIONS.—Describe the scene of Elijah at prayer for rain. Describe the journey to Jezreel. What was Jezreel's feeling toward Elijah as she learned what had been done at Carmel? Where did the prophet go at Jezreel? For what did Elijah wish? How was he fed in the wilderness? Describe Elijah's experience at Horeb. Upon what mission was he sent from Horeb? What did Elisha do after Elijah had cast his mantle upon him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic.—God's gifts to Elijah. I. Restoration. II. Revelation. III. Reconciliation.

I. Restoration. Elijah had no time to magnify himself after his triumph on Mount Carmel. Jezreel's message to him displayed only determined and increased hostility. It was harder to bear than all his previous hardships.

II. Revelation. God's further method of relief included a manifestation of himself. Elijah needed special communication from God. He needed to be corrected in his judgment as to his own labors and the cause of truth.

III. Reconciliation. God addressed Elijah by name. He still had confidence in him. He was not cast aside, condemned. God had more work for him to do. He was to be strengthened and cheered by companionship.

MONTREAL WOMAN HONORED. Montreal Report.—Madame Rosario Thibadeau, for many years president of the Notre Dame Hospital, and connected with many of the city's charities, has been awarded the decoration of Lady of Grace by the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

FARM GARDEN

ORCHARD EXPERIMENTS.

An extensive series of orchard experiments was started by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College, in various sections of the State, in 1907-1908.

These experiments, as a whole, cover nearly all the important phases of apple production, but the present discussion is confined largely to the results obtained in young orchards during their first seven years.

The first of these experiments has shown after 11 years' growth in the orchard, that there is practically no difference in efficiency between the various methods of propagation now generally used in nurseries.

Another experiment shows that Pargason and Tolman are among the best stocks in use for top-grafting such varieties as Grimes and Tomkins King, to secure better trunks and longer-lived trees.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, wooden rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

Among the annual cover-crops, buckwheat, hairy vetch and millet rank high. Some financial returns can also be secured from the first, by high cutting or heading, and probably without materially reducing its favorable influence on the adjacent trees.

A combined mulch-and-intercrop system is also possible on suitable soils, by the use of alfalfa while the trees are young. This plan is not only capable of furnishing an abundant supply of mulching material for the young trees, but under favorable conditions it may also afford a considerable surplus for hay.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. In the evidence of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture, England, there appear figures on cold storage temperatures which should be of interest to many.

Eggs, 40-45 degrees. Potatoes, 35 degrees. In answer to a question, a member of the committee stated that clover which has been allowed to reach a temperature of 75 to 80 degrees for a few days while it is maturing develops certain fermentations, which give rise to bad flavors, and the cheese must be placed in a low temperature afterward to prevent these bad flavors developing.

The most common error in feeding horses is to give too much hay. Not more than one pound per day for every 100 pounds weight of the horse should be fed. The best hay for horses is clean bright timothy hay. Prairie hay is good, also. Hay should be given in two feeds, with the largest feed at night, when the horse has time to eat and digest it.

Young pigs need dry, clean quarters. The farrowing sows should have dry, clean pens, preferably with board floors, and very little bedding. Many more young pigs are overlaid and smothered by their mothers through getting tangled up in the bedding than are injured by lack of bedding.

The brood mare will do almost as much work in twelve months as the gelding. She will pay for herself several times over in colts in a few years. A mare is not half so much better to care for as a dairy cow. The colt is worth more than a litter of pigs. Keep brood mares on the farm; it means dollars.

Professor Alva Agee, chief of the extension department of the New Jersey Experimental Station, declares that the productiveness of much land is limited by the lack of lime. The day will come when all land must be given some lime, for it is the tendency of lime to get out of the soil.

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An old asparagus bed can be renewed in vigor by covering it freely with stable manure in late fall or early winter, removing the coarse weeds in the spring, such as would impede the cultivator. When spring comes the cultivator, but not too deep, with the horse cultivator and clear out the weeds and grass with a hoe, being careful not to cut off the new growth which springs up very early in the spring. Perhaps it would be better to weed the patch out by hand rather than to endanger cutting off the young shoots. A slight scattering of salt along the row would do no harm.

GERMAN TAFFY FOR U. S. HEAD

Berlin National Zeitung Eulogies President Wilson

For His Course in the Late Submarine Crisis.

Berlin Cable, via London.—The National Zeitung publishes to-day a leading article under the heading "Wilson, Bryan and Roosevelt," which is noteworthy for its friendly tone, and for the ungrudging admiration expressed for President Wilson.

The article begins by saying that discussions of the submarine have been in a quieter tone since Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, presented his request to the American government to delay action until Germany had had the opportunity of presenting its side of the case.

The personality of President Wilson has been illuminated more strongly than ever before, the National Zeitung says, during the exciting days through which America has just passed. The President will appear to many in a new light. Never was his position more difficult than during the Arabie crisis, when Mr. Bryan was calling on Americans for peace at any price, and Col. Roosevelt was summoning them to war against Germany.

The article is concluded with the statement that Germany has always desired to maintain the traditional friendly relations with the United States, and that it may be hoped the Arabie case will serve to clear up misunderstandings on both sides. It must be possible to reach an understanding, inasmuch as the points in dispute are matters of principle and not of conquest, victories or defeats.

THE POULTRY WORLD

WORMS AND POULTRY.

The crop, stomach and intestines of a fowl often become infested with worms, which either cause serious disease or affect the nutrition so that the birds become weak, bloodless and unproductive. A farmers' bulletin, issued to the department of agriculture, Washington, discusses the subject of worms in fowls at length. The nature of the condition is determined by examining the birds that die, or by killing one that is very thin and weak.

The remedies which are used to destroy these parasites should be given when the birds are fasting. They should have a light feed at night, and should be given the medicine the following morning. Two or three hours after giving the medicine, they should have a purgative which may be Epsom salts, forty grains for each adult bird, thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of moist mash, and so distributed that each bird will get its share, or they may be given two or three teaspoonfuls of castor oil. An hour later a light ration may be given.

One of the best remedies is oil of turpentine, which may be mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil, and twenty to thirty drops of the mixture given at a dose. This is followed in two hours with two or three teaspoonfuls of castor oil.

Thymol is especially active in the case of round-worms, and one grain of it may be made into a pill with a little bread and butter and given to each fowl. It should be followed by a purge, as in the case of other remedies.

The remedies which are particularly efficacious for tapeworms are powdered areca nut, thirty to forty-five grains; powdered male fern, thirty to sixty grains; kamala, thirty to forty grains for each fowl. These are followed by Epsom salts, castor oil, or calomel (one-third grain). Areca nut, male fern and kamala may produce bad effects in turkeys and geese, and must be given to these birds in comparatively small doses.

Preventive treatment must be carried out at the same time as the medical treatment, or the birds will be immediately reinfested by eggs or embryos or worms taken with the food or drink. Ponds or puddles of stagnant water should be drained or filled with earth; houses and runs (if small) should be cleaned and disinfested with a five per cent. cresol solution; feeding troughs and drinking vessels should be cleaned daily and disinfested with the same cresol solution or with boiling water; the manure should be collected daily, mixed with an equal quantity of freshly slaked lime, and put where the fowls will not have access to it.

It is considered preferable by some poultrymen in the case of a badly infested flock, to kill off all the birds and begin a new flock on fresh ground with chickens hatched in incubators or with fowls from a flock known to be healthy.

FOR GROWING STOCK.

Feed plenty of grain along with this man and your chicks should grow: wheat bran 100 lbs. Ground oats or oatmeal feed . . . 50 lbs. Cornmeal 50 lbs. Middlings 50 lbs. Beef scraps 20 lbs.

This same mash can be moistened and fed once a day in troughs. The feeding of the mash moistened instead of dry will induce quicker growth. Moistened mash, however, must be fed very carefully. Never feed too much. Just give the chicks what they will pick up clean shortly after being fed.

If sour milk is available the quantity of beef scraps in the mash can be reduced. Sour skim milk makes an excellent drink for poultry, and may be kept before them all of the time. If sour milk is not available then the birds must be supplied with clean water always. The method of feeding should be such as to induce the chicks to take plenty of exercise and it should also promote good growth.

THE GEESSE STOCK.

Geese do not attain to full maturity till they are two years old, and both the geese and the gander should not be under this age. A year-old bird should be mated with two-year-old geese, and vice-versa. This will have a much better effect upon the goslings, making them harder and more vigorous, and causing them ultimately to attain a greater size. Unrelated stock birds should be used, and those only that are in perfect health.

NOTES.

Caponizing must be performed when 2 birds are young, the weight being 1 1/2 to 2 pounds. They must be kept entirely without food and water for 40 hours, and a bright, sunny day is required unless one has a physician's head reflector. The losses will be about 2 per cent. in fairly good hands. In an experiment in mating some hens that had not been with males previously were put into a breeding pen. In eight days 65 per cent. of the eggs were fertile. After a period the males were removed, and for twelve days the fertility of the eggs was very little affected.

It is now amply proved that hens lay quite as many eggs without a male. To keep cocks, except in breeding pens, is therefore a waste of food. The idea that dark-shelled eggs are richer than white ones is a chimera; in fact, the average of white-shelled eggs, when produced by mixed breeds on a farm, are richer than the brown

which are hatched by light breeds, which would be further affected and gain more interest. Valuable males which have proved themselves to be good breeders should be placed in a pen with eight or ten females, and kept for next year's breeding. Flocks of hens without males lay more and better eggs, are quieter and easier to handle, and eat less food. Therefore kill, sell or pen all male birds.

MARKET DEPOSITS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET. Eggs, new-laid, doz. 0.30 0.21 Butter, choice, dairy 0.30 0.23 Spring chickens, dressed 0.20 0.18

MEATS-WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt. 14.00 13.25 Do. hindquarters 15.00 14.00 Do. choice sides 12.50 12.25

SUGAR MARKET. Extra granulated, Redpath's 56.71 Do. 2-lb. bags 56.71 Do. 10-lb. bags 56.71

LIVE STOCK. Export cattle, choice 5.00 5.25 Butcher cattle, choice 4.75 5.00 Do. do. medium 4.50 4.75

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close. Oct. 1.02 1.04 1.02 1.04

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. 1-2 Northern, 96 1-2 to 1.00 1-4; 2-4 Northern, 94 to 95; September, 92 1/2

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth, Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.02 3-4; No. 2 Northern, 97 1-2 to \$1.02 1-4

THE CHEESE MARKET. Madoc.—There were 410 cheese boarded; all sold at 13 5/8c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle receipts 17,000. Market higher. Beef steers 6.20 6.30 Western steers 6.40 6.50

Light calves 7.20 7.30 Mixed calves 6.40 6.50 Heavy calves 6.15 6.25

Buffalo live stock. East Buffalo, N.Y. Dispatch—Cattle receipts 300, steady. Weigh receipts 225, active and steady; \$4.50 to \$16.00

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, Report.—Trade at the east end market this morning was fair with but any material change in prices.

Wheat, spot, steady. No. 1 Nor. Dul. 1.12 1.13 No. 2 Manitoba—11 1/2 1.13

Flour, winter, new—No. 34, 104. American mixed, 11 to 12 lbs. 60c

Short clear hams, 15 to 20 lbs.—65c. Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs.—60c

Lard, prime western, in 50-lb. casks, 41c. American refined, in boxes—45c, 34c

Colored—75. Tallow, prime city—34s. Australian in London—35s, 7 1-2d.

Turpentine, spirits—34s, 6d. Resin, common—11s, 2 1-2d. Petroleum, common—9 1-4d.

A burned child dreads the fire, but that doesn't seem to prevent divorced people from marrying again.