

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II. October 17, 1915.

Elisha heals Naaman the Syrian—2 Kings 5: 1-27. (Psalm 5: 1-10, 14.)

Commentary.—1. Naaman—the name is Hebrew as well as Syrian, and means "pleasant," "beautiful," and means "pleasant."

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Commentary.—7. Naaman—the name is Hebrew as well as Syrian, and means "pleasant," "beautiful," and means "pleasant."

It was an object-lesson to Syria that the God of Israel was a God of power, 15-19.

IV. Gehazi's sin (vs. 20-27). Gehazi was base and consciencless. He had no regard for honesty or truth and was willing to show Elisha in an unfavorable light.

Questions.—Who was king of Syria? Of Syria? Who was Naaman? What can you say of the leprosy? What did this servant tell his mistress? What did the king of Syria do? Where did Naaman go? What did he take as a present? What did the king of Israel do? What word did Elisha send to Naaman to do? Why was Naaman angry? What did the servants say to him? What did Naaman finally decide to do? What was the result? What was Gehazi's sin?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Divine Healer.

I. Proclaimed in heathen lands. The lesson introduces Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, a great man. He was great in his position, his possessions, in his achievements and in his authority.

II. Acknowledged as God supreme. I. Proclaimed in heathen lands. The lesson introduces Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, a great man.

III. The leprosy cured (vs. 11-19). 11-15. According to Naaman's idea Elisha did not remedy his disease.

IV. Gehazi's sin (vs. 20-27). Gehazi was base and consciencless. He had no regard for honesty or truth and was willing to show Elisha in an unfavorable light.

V. The leprosy cured (vs. 11-19). 11-15. According to Naaman's idea Elisha did not remedy his disease.

FARM GARDEN

GETTING THE GOOD FROM THE SOIL.

Plant food in the soil is an important subject, especially the available and unavailable plant food, and the dependence of plant life upon the soluble portion of the fertilizing constituents present.

Plants are composed of two classes of chemical substances, the organic or volatile compounds, which are destroyed by burning; and the inorganic, or fixed elements, which remain in the soil after burning.

Perfect plants cannot be produced, much less can fruits, or soils where one or more important constituents are absent.

While it is true that some alluvial soils possess vast stores of plant food, both of nitrogenous and of mineral substances, so as to be regarded as practically inexhaustible, yet by continuous cropping, without a suitable return in manure, they will in time become unproductive.

Now the greater part of the plant food constituents necessary to produce a crop are locked up in an inert condition, in which state for the most part they remain until unaided by the soil.

Having by this means brought the inert mineral constituents into a condition of activity, the addition of nitrogen in the form of fertilizer, such as manure to this same soil, as well as the produce from 22 to 43 bushels of barley grain per acre, and the straw from 11 hundredweight to 24 hundredweight per acre.

Thus the chief object of manure is to furnish assimilable food for the plants, in the form of growing crops, and to combine with the soil and to supply the soil with plant food.

It is believed that the beneficial effects of commercial fertilizers are due to the amount of nourishment they contain. This timely supply enables the plants to enlarge their root system.

The Rural New Yorker, commenting on the possibility of getting potash fertilizer from new sources and the necessity for taking good care of the barnyard manure, which contains a fair percentage of this substance, says: "The liquid portion of manure carries most of the potash in animal excrements. Except in the case of pigs, the liquids contain five or more times as much potash as the solids."

The easiest time to wash dairy vessels is immediately after they are used. The albumen has not then congealed on the surface.

Crude carbolic to three or four parts coal oil.

Even after the house has been cleaned, the cracks in the roost and nest-boxes should be flooded at regular intervals throughout the summer with the foregoing "paint" or with coal oil.

To facilitate the ease with which this house cleaning may be done all fixtures such as roosts or nests-boxes should be made movable. If they are stationary present advantage should be taken of the first rainy day to change them. It will be time well spent.—Poultry Division, Experimental Farm.

Winter eggs are obtained from early-hatched pullets properly grown from known egg-producers. Any other methods, such as July hatches, poorly-grown, will not prove a success. Some experienced poultry-keepers can attain success with later-hatched fowls, but beginners cannot.

The outlook for a good poultry year is poultry feeds, the up-to-date poultry keeper should show a balance on the right side of the ledger. No one can make a profit in any line of business with haphazard methods, and the failures chinked up against the little Canadian hen should be laid to mismanagement.

THE POULTRY WORLD

HOW TO GET RID OF MITES.

In the warm weather there are frequent enquiries as to why hens stop laying. In some cases the hens have laid very well all season, but suddenly the egg yield begins to fall off and sometimes ceases entirely.

It is needless to expect a flock to lay equally well all times. A flock that has laid heavily during the winter will generally slow up towards the middle of the summer, and when they begin to moult, but when the egg yield drops rapidly until it practically ceases without apparent reason, suspect vermin.

Of all the many varieties of vermin that infest fowl the red mite is the most troublesome. Unlike the ordinary wood louse, they are not as a rule killed by dusting, as the ordinary body louse is.

Paris Green.—In view of the near approach of the winter season and the necessity of making up on the account of the winter season, interest has been aroused by the prediction of AUGUSTINE KREPP, the naturalist and meteorologist, that the winter will be an exceptionally severe one.

Mr. Key has communicated to the French Government the reasons why which he bases his opinion. He points first to the premature snowfalls in the Alps, which began early, and reached to low altitudes, and to the behavior of the vegetation, such as the fact that in August, while heather blossoms have contracted at the base of the stem, which he states is an indication of an early and hard winter.

London Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The question whether the Germans are finding wood pulp an efficient substitute for cotton in the manufacture of high explosives has been answered in the affirmative.

The Germans have plenty of wood pulp and cotton is largely afforded. As to the relative efficiency of wood pulp and cotton I am not expert enough to answer that. All I can say is that I have read in French experts that the ballistic power of nitro-glycerine is equal to that of gun-cotton. But Krupp is turning out any number of guns of all sorts, and doubtless they are standard, as regards sights and chambers, for nitro-glycerine.

Another expert Walter F. Reid, sees no value in declaring wood pulp contraband, for "Germany has such large areas of forest containing suitable woods that the present rate of consumption of explosives could be maintained for years without importation of wood pulp." He adds that one of the most popular smokeless powders has been made of wood pulp for more than 30 years.

Another expert, a third expert, holds a rather different view, saying the requirements of explosives for long, and switch to something new, cotton and switch to something new, it would be a most serious handicap, and it has not been proved that it can be done.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Eggs, new-laid, doz., 0.25; Butter, quick to melt, 0.25; Lard, dressed, lb., 0.18; Apples, bkt., 0.25.

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Beef, forequarters, cwt., \$5.50; Pork, extra, 100 lbs., 12.00.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Sugar, white, 100 lbs., \$11.00; Sugar, yellow, 100 lbs., \$10.50.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Receipts—112 cattle, 128 calves, 2,070 sheep; Export cattle, choice, 7.75; Butcher cattle, choice, 7.50.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Table with 4 columns: Wheat, Open, High, Low, Close. Includes Oct, 0.91 1/2; Nov, 0.92 1/2; Dec, 0.93 1/2; May, 0.95 1/2.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Minneapolis—Wheat: No. 1 hard, \$1.10; No. 2 Northern, \$1.05.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Woodstock—There were 1,675 boxes of cheese offered, 13-14c bid.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson and Batchelor report 30-34 to 34-1/2; Cows, 40 to 250; sheep, 5 to 5 1/2; lambs, 7 1/2 to 10.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 1,000; Receipts: 440 head; active and steady; 44.00 to 42.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 11,000. Market firm. Beef native, 10.50 to 10.75; Western steers, 9.75 to 10.25.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 Northern—12s, 1d; No. 2 Northern—11s, 1d; Futures, No. 1 Northern—11s, 1d.

EQUIPMENT ADEQUATE.

London, Cable—Gen. Carlsson Jones, director of the Canadian Medical Service, had just spent ten days in France, where he found everything prepared for the requirements of the Canadian division. Progress is being made in the hospital which the government is establishing in Paris for the French wounded.