

Sunday School.

LESSON X.—MARCH 5, 1911.

Elijah Goes Up by Whirlwind Into Heaven.—2 Kings 2: 1-18.

COMMENTARY.—Elijah's departure at hand (vs. 1-8). When the Lord would take up Elijah—The prophet's life-work was drawing to a close, and he was to enter upon his eternal reward. The events of that particular day indicate that he was still vigorous and capable of further labor. It is clear that there was still work to be done, but God's purpose called for the removal of his servant from earthly scenes. The question why God's workmen are removed to heaven in the midst of successful labor must remain unanswered until we shall know as we are known. Into heaven—into the eternal dwelling place of the saints, whirlwind—A tempest from Gilgal—in the hill country of Ephraim eight or nine miles northwest of Bethel. The whirlwind was the sign that there was a school of the prophets here. Elisha had been associated with Elijah for several years, in fact, since the return of the latter from Horeb.

2. Tarry here—Both Elijah and Elisha knew that the former was to be translated that day. Elijah desired to be alone when he went to heaven. Several reasons have been presented why Elijah requested Elisha to tarry at Gilgal, 1. His humility led him to avoid publicity while that great honor was being bestowed. 2. His love for solitude asserted itself in view of this, the most momentous life of his. 3. He wished to spare Elisha the sight of his departure from earth. 4. He desired to test Elisha's devotion to him, and to the work in which he was engaged. The first and last of these views seem the most reasonable. To Bethel—Where there was another school of the prophets. The two phrases, confirming the statement by the two supreme truths of all knowledge, the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, are often found singly, but seldom together. Besides this passage, only in Sam. 20: 3; 25: 26—Peloubet. This double oath expresses the strongest possible admiration. I will not leave thee.—The Lord had not told Elisha to tarry, and his devotion to his teacher and to his interest in the prophetic office led to this persistency.

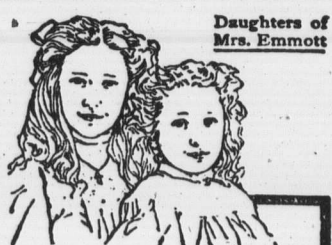
3. Knowest thou—The "sons of the prophets" knew what the day would bring forth, probably by a direct revelation to them, for it is not likely that Elijah had told them of his approaching departure. From thy head—Recognizing that Elijah was the chief of the prophets, they must have considered it a serious thing for him to be removed when the worst of the prophets of the God of Israel were greatly neglected and idolatry was prevalent. The phrase "from thy head," has also been explained as having reference to the relative position of master and pupils, the teacher occupying a platform, and the pupils to the level of the pupils' heads, yet, I know it, hold your peace.—This knowledge brought with it a sadness and a rest upon him, made him feel that the subject was too sacred for discussion. 4. Jericho—About twelve miles southeast of Bethel in the valley of the Jordan. Here also was a school of the prophets. There were young men were trained, under the direction of a recognized prophet for religious service. They were not necessarily the sons of prophets. Their study was principally the law of Moses. Elijah was evidently a far-well visit to the "sons of the prophets" at Gilgal, Bethel and Jericho. 6. The Lord hath sent me to Jordan.—The journey was to take the place from which he was to be taken up to heaven. It led from Gilgal to Bethel, to Jericho, to Jordan, and beyond. Elisha proved his devotion and fidelity by not allowing himself to be separated from Elijah.

7. Fifty men.—Stood to view afar off.—There was intense interest in what was soon to take place. Stood to view afar off—Evidently it was not at a ford, place, 8. Elijah took his mantle.—It was a symbol of the prophet's office, and he wore it for years. "The robe which he had worn rested not with the prophet, but with Elisha, and he was attached to his office, of which this rough garment was the badge.—Elisha wrapped it—Tightly round, and round, as the word means, in the folds of his mantle. Macduff, Smote the waters.—As if they were an enemy in his way. Elijah's mantle was to him at Jordan what the rod of God was to Moses at the Red Sea (Exod. 14: 16, 21); and many things in the lives of these two prophets who should meet Christ on the mount were parallel.—Whedon. Were divided.—On the one side rushing hastily on; on the other, towering up like a wall of crystal.

III. Elisha's Request (vs. 9, 10). 9. Ask what I shall do for thee.—If Elisha had yielded to Elijah's entreaty to tarry behind he would have missed this exalted favor. The request which Elisha would make would be a further index of his character. Solomon had been granted a similar privilege (1 Kings 3: 5). Before I be taken away from thee—Elijah's departure had now become a subject of their conversation. A double portion of thy spirit—He did not ask for twice the amount of Elijah's spirit, but his request was for the portion falling to the first-born son under the Mosaic law. He was entitled to twice, as much as any other child, so Elisha wished such a portion of his master's spirit that he might be equipped for the grave responsibilities which would soon fall upon him. Elisha showed his greatness of soul in this request.

10.—A hard thing—Elijah had no power to impart his spirit to Elisha, for that power must come from God. Again, Elijah could not render Elisha capable of receiving it, for that spirit of devotion and faith must spring from Elijah to do by grace for God. If Elisha would take his right stand, if thou see me, it shall be so.—If he was able to retain to the end the same devoted perseverance, and keep his eye set steadfast on the departing prophet, the gift would be his.—Stanley. Steadfastness and faith were essential to its attainment.

III. Elisha's translation (vs. 11-18). II. As they still went on, and talked—Some think they approached Mt. Nebo, from which Moses viewed the land of Canaan. They were making their last journey together and holding their final conversation. A chariot of fire, and



Cured Awful Ringworm

"Well over four years ago my two little girls were taken with a dreadful scalp trouble that the doctors called ringworm. They attended the Hospital as out-patients for a year. I had to apply their ointment, but it did not cure them. I had to send one away to a convalescent's home as soon as she was cured, but now she is home, well and strong. My younger girl was away from school nine months with the disease. I am very grateful to Cuticura and for their kind attention. I hope other mothers will try it. The Cuticura Soap I will always use for it makes the hair so lovely." (Signed) Mrs. M. A. Emmott, 38, Lena Gardens, Brook Green, W., London.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment

all but the speediest and most economical treatment of itching, burning, scaly sores of infants, children and adults. A single application restores the scalp to its normal condition. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., for 25-cent Cuticura Book on treatment of skin and scalp affections.

horses of fire—These were creations of the spiritual world. This heavenly scene was no hallucination, but the chariot and horses of fire were a part of that vast host, the sound of whose movements David once heard over the mulberry trees (2 Sam. 6: 24), and which at a later time filled the mountains round about Elisha (2 Kings 6: 17)—Whedon. And parted them both asunder.—The parting time came, but it was accompanied by glorious displays of the divine presence and power. Went up by whirlwind.—We do not read that Elijah was borne by the chariot and horses of fire, but by a whirlwind. The fiery chariot and horses may have been simply a conveyance for the prophet in his flight to heaven. 12-18. Elisha saw the marvelous spectacle, became the possessor of Elisha's mantle and by smiting the waters with it crossed the Jordan. Questions.—About when was the time of this lesson?—How long had it been since the events on Mt. Carmel? How were the schools of the prophets conducted? In what cities had such schools been established? Why did Elijah visit them at this time? What questions did the prophets ask Elisha? What was his answer? Why did Elisha refuse to leave Elijah? What request did Elisha make? Describe the translation of Elijah.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"The Lord would take up Elijah" (v. 1). Elijah going up by a whirlwind into heaven (v. 11) is suggestive of a company of people who shall be caught up to meet the Lord (1 Thess. 4: 14-17). "Tarry here, I pray thee" (v. 2). He bids Elisha tarry at Bethel, Jericho and Jordan. He makes no reference to the honor waiting him as he needs the "sons of the prophets"; he sounds no trumpet; he gathers no company to witness his wonderful, unusual departure. He would be nothing that God might be everything. He would be only a dark shadow to set off the divine glory. "As thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee" (vs. 2, 4, 6). Be kind to the living. They may be gone to-morrow. Elisha had no regrets as Elijah ascended. His love had been faithful; it could not be turned aside by entreaty. It was strong to the end. A three-year-old baby lingered beside the fresh-made grave of a dearly loved grandfather. She seemed somehow to comprehend that her ministrations to him were ended. She smoothed the newly laid turf with her tiny fingers and murmured, "I wish I'd brought grandpa's slippers often." Here is profound philosophy for older minds. Too often the strong, cultured soul is seen weeping at the grave of buried opportunity. There has not been lacking the garb of a servant, the profession of loyalty; but the fears of failure, the whispers of pride, the preoccupations of pleasure, the absorbing interest of congenial pursuits obtrude and the slippers are not carried to weary feet. "Elijah said... Ask what I shall do for thee" (v. 9). "Ask" is a word intimately connected with blessing, present and future. We are told to ask of God (James 1: 5); ask in prayer, believing (Matt. 21: 22); ask of things to come (Isa. 45: 11; John 16: 13). Six times in his last words to his disciples Jesus tells them to "ask" (John 14: 13, 14; 15: 7, 16; 16: 23, 24). And concerning the Spirit, he said, "If ye then being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?" (Luke 11: 13). A little girl lay dying. "Papa, dear papa," she said, as she looked up into the distressed face of her father. The tone told how she tried to comfort him. After a little she said, gently, "Papa, what, my dear?" The answer came faint and broken, "How much do I cost you every year?" "Hush, dear, be quiet, he replied, in great agitation, thinking she was delirious. "But, please, papa, how much do I cost you?" To soothe her he replied, "Well, dearest, perhaps two or three hundred dollars. What then, darling?" "Because, papa, I thought when you would lay it out this year in Bibles for poor children to remember me by." With a bursting heart, her father replied, "I will do it every year, so long as I live; and thus my Lillies shall speak and draw hundreds and thousands after her to heaven." "Elisha said... let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me" (v. 9). Elisha asked to be the heir and successor of Elijah, with authority to continue the work the great prophet was to leave. McNeill says: "Elisha did not ask for Elijah's staff or a lock of his hair or some poor, stupid relic." It is better to ask for the eldest son's portion, the Holy Spirit, which will send you out to sacrifice the clothing and jewelry that have belonged to your departed, and make you a blessing to those more sorely bereft than you. After having asked, expect the power of the Holy Spirit, the anointing that abideth.—A. C. M.

Daughters of Mrs. Emmott

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BEE-KEEPING AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Co-operative Experiment in Control of Swarming—Results of 1910.

At the beginning of the year 1910, when the Agriculture Department was organized at the Ontario Agricultural College, the first step was to inaugurate Co-operative Experiments. A prospectus and application blank were sent out stating that the first experiment would be one for the Control of Swarming. Applications were received for this experiment from over three hundred bee-keepers representing nearly every County of Ontario, as well as most of the other Provinces. This most gratifying response can be attributed partly to the wide-spread interest there is at present in the work of the Experimental Union, partly to the interest in bee-keeping as a business which is awakening all over the country, but more especially to the fact that the particular experiment announced, "Control of Swarming," is one in which every progressive bee-keeper is interested.

There are three great problems in bee-management in this country, viz.: Brood Diseases, wintering and swarming. While the first two are very real, the swarming problem comes home to every bee-keeper whether he realizes it or not. If his bees build up strong enough to gather a good crop of honey they are bound to develop a strong impulse to fly off to themselves. If he cannot control this impulse to swarm, the bee-keeper must either spend a great deal of time watching for and driving swarms or else lose enough swarms to take the profit off his bee business. If he has any other work the swarming is more than likely to take place at the most inopportune time, e.g., when he is busy in the hay field at the back of the farm, or when he is on his way to church. Now all this is very expensive and quite unnecessary.

There is nothing on the farm which requires so little care in proportion to the returns as the bees. This is why they are so often kept at home. It is so small that it is utterly neglected. They require only a little attention, but what they do require they must have. It is to call attention to this bit of work and to help fit it into the proper place among the other farm duties. These Co-operative Experiments are undertaken. The management of an apiary for honey is not approached in the same business-like manner as the management of a dairy herd for milk. There is no uniform flock or "band" in the one than in the other. Scientific principles govern both. Failure in either is due to some definite cause, which must be discovered and mastered before success can be attained.

One first principle in handling any live stock is to be master of the situation. One cannot get full value from a horse until it is completely under control. It is the same with bees. To be a successful bee-keeper one must be a bee-master; not in any cruel sense any more than with a horse. To manage a horse one must know a horse from A. To manage bees one must study their habits and disposition, and learn why they do things, and how they do things. This takes time, but it is well spent. For the Experimental Group an even number of colonies is chosen, preferably not less than ten nor more than twenty. The group is divided into two equal uniform lots, styled Lot A and Lot B. Throughout the whole season Lot B is managed the same as the experimenter would have managed all his bees if he had not heard of the experiment. Lot A is managed according to instructions. Reports on the experiment were received from sixty-two bee-keepers, and a number of others wrote, saying that for one reason and another they were unable to take up the experiment this year, but would be in better shape for the work next year. The ones who reported are pretty evenly distributed over Ontario and represent all classes of bee-keepers, from the one-hive man to the man with 250 hives.

It is encouraging to see the interest taken in this work by the younger bee-keepers, thirty of the sixty-two experimenters have had bees for not more than ten years. What might be called full reports were received from twenty-five experimenters. The average number of colonies which these experimenters used in experimental groups is 11.7. Each group according to instructions consisted of two lots A and two lots B, having an average of 5.8 colonies in each lot. Of the colonies in lot A, 18 per cent. cast first swarms. Of the colonies in lot B, 38 per cent. cast first swarms. It will be seen from this that while the experimenters could not be expected to entirely prevent swarming the first year, they have met with a marked degree of success in controlling the swarming impulse, reducing it from 38 per cent. to 18 per cent. As a result of this control of swarming and the extra attention given to the colonies of lot A the average return in honey was 83 pounds per colony as against 75.3 pounds per colony of lot B. Of those who carried the experiment through, ten experimenters said that the

colonies of lot A are in better shape for wintering than lot B. Thirteen said they could see no difference, and two failed to report on this point.

Perhaps the most interesting part of these results is the report on the benefit derived by the experimenters from the work. Some of these are the following:

"Loser attention and practical experience." "Your method saves half the work." "Much more intimate knowledge of bees." "More system in work." "Watching for swarms."

A full report of this experiment will appear in the annual report of the Experimental Union for 1910. The plan for 1911 is to send out the same experiment to those desiring it in the spring, and also experiment No. 2, which will be for the prevention of natural swarming in the production of Comb Honey. Persons interested in this work may get further information by writing to:

MORLEY PETTIT, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

The offerings of grain to-day were only 100 bushels of barley, which is quoted at 70¢ per bushel. Wheat is lower, the quotation given by dealers being 80¢.

Hay quiet and steady, with sales of a dozen loads at \$16 to \$18 a ton for bunched, and at \$12 to \$14 for mixed. Bunched straw quoted at \$14 to \$15 a ton.

Dressed hogs are steady, with quotations ruling at \$9.50 to \$10.

Table of market prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, and livestock. Columns list item names and prices per bushel or unit.

LIVE STOCK.

While butchers found buying no easier to-day than at the opening of the week, drovers complained that the market was fully 40¢ lower. This circumstance was the result of heavy shipments of common cattle for the past few days, which have been taken up. While the top figure for steers and heifers must be quoted lower to the extent of 25¢ at least than a week ago, cattle of the quality of last week would have brought just as good figures to-day. Most of the trade in butcher cattle hovered around \$3.50 to \$4.00. As high as \$6.10 was paid by a buyer who always pays the top price in order to get the best stuff available. The market was glutted with left-over light cattle, and quotations for these were fully a quarter off from the top of last week. Lambs were weaker and heavy lambs were very hard to sell. Sheep were practically unchanged, but fat hogs were being taken 50¢ a head for overweight. Calves were steady.

Table of live stock prices for various types of cattle, sheep, and hogs. Columns list item names and prices per head or unit.

SEEDS.

The following prices are being paid by seed merchants to growers: Alsike, No. 1, per bushel \$7.00 to \$7.50; Alsike, No. 2, per bushel 6.50 to 7.00; Alsike, No. 3, per bushel 5.50 to 6.00; Red clover, No. 1, bushel 7.25 to 7.75; Red clover, No. 2, bushel 6.50 to 7.00; Red clover, No. 3, bushel 5.00 to 5.40; London clover; Calcutta Innesed, April, June, 69¢ 6d.

WOOL MARKET.

Quotations are 21¢ to 22¢ for mercantile fleeces; 13 to 14¢ for unwashed wool, and 16¢ for rejects.

OTHER MARKETS.

CLOSING WHEAT MARKETS. May, July. Winnipeg—Winnipeg May wheat was Chicago 90¢, 90¢, 87 1/2¢; Minneapolis 95 1/2¢, 95 1/2¢, 90 1/2¢; Duluth 95 1/2¢, 95 1/2¢, 90 1/2¢. WHEAT AT WINNIPEG. Winnipeg—Winnipeg May wheat was sold at the lowest point of the season to-day when several lots were offered at 91 1/2¢ to 91 1/4¢. The price under the previous low point which was 92 1/4¢ de-

Another Modern Miracle Locomotor Ataxia Cured

The Sufferer Had Been Given Up as Incurable by Several Doctors—Hospital Treatment Also Failed—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Worked the Miracle.

Before the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, locomotor ataxia was considered an incurable disease. It has been fully demonstrated, however, that this disease can be cured through the use of these pills where the treatment is persisted in, and the directions carefully followed. Locomotor ataxia is a disease of the spinal cord, and first shows itself in an inability to stand erect when the eyes are closed, or in the dark. It is characterized by peculiar disturbances of the gait, and difficulty in governing the motions of the legs. One of the commonest and earliest signs is a tremor, particularly noted in the knees and ankles. This sensation is provoked by slight exertion, and is not relieved by rest. Often a numb feeling is associated with it, and these two symptoms are always present in the early stages. As the disease progresses, there is an increase in the duration and extent of the numb feelings, covering at times the foot alone, then extending to the leg. The disease is usually of slow growth, but its progress is constant, and gradually approaches a total lack of feeling in the legs, causing a wobbling gait and an entire inability to govern the steps. As the disease progresses the patient loses all control over bowels and water, and becomes utterly helpless, and has to be cared for like a child.

In proof of the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to cure this terrible malady, Mrs. Sarah Jane Ruller, of Antler, Sask., says: "For seven years from 1900 to 1907, my son James was afflicted with locomotor ataxia. During that time he was treated by several of the best doctors in the west, but their treatment failed to be of any benefit, and he kept growing worse and worse, till finally he lost all control of his limbs, and could not move at all. I had to carry him from his bed to a chair, where I would have to tie him, to enable him to sit up. He was as helpless as an infant; he lost all control of his suffering. In 1905 we sent him to the Brandon Hospital, hoping that the treatment there would benefit him. In this, though, we were disappointed, and the hospital doctor advised me to take him home, as they said they could do nothing for him. At this time a friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Being willing to try anything in the hope of finding relief for my boy, I bought a supply. In less than three months I noted a slight improvement in his condition. In six months he could walk once more and from that on the improvement continued, till now he is fully cured and once more able to attend school and do the chores about the house. What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him is truly wonderful, and I would strongly recommend them to all sufferers, for they most certainly saved my boy's life."

In substantiation of what Mr. Ruller says, Mr. A. E. Steele, the well-known lumber and coal dealer of Antler, writes: "With reference to what Mrs. Ruller says concerning her son's cure by Pink Pills, I have no hesitation in saying that what she says is absolutely true in every particular, as I am personally acquainted with the case." This great cure is not the only one performed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have brought thousands back to health and strength after some of the best doctors in the country have been forced to give up the case as incurable. Not only in cases of locomotor ataxia, but in cases of partial paralysis, sciatica, acute rheumatism, and many other severe ailments have they been successful. The whole secret of their wonderful results have been their power to make rich, red, health-giving blood—the one essential for good health. The pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

the blizzards which have to some extent affected traffic. The movement of goods, however, is now fairly regular and the season's shipments are so far well up to expectations. Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say city business continues generally good. Seasonable weather has resulted in an excellent demand for winter lines and special February furniture sales are being run by the larger stores. Recent snow storms have upset railroad traffic and have caused considerable inconvenience. Shipments of goods have been delayed and travellers have had considerable difficulty in getting about. Mail orders have, however, been good and prospects for spring business continue excellent. Values generally hold firm in tone. Winnipeg reports say the past week has seen some improvement in the transportation situation throughout the west and as a result stocks of goods are moving more generally. The volume of business is of fair proportions. Vancouver and Victoria reports say bad weather and the closing of lumber camps and mines has considerably affected wholesale trade during the past few weeks. Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say: Retail trade is moderately active and wholesalers appear satisfied with the volume of business done, and collections are reported slowly improving. Hamilton reports say trade there keeps steady in character and compares in volume well with previous seasons. Heavy snow has affected communication with outside points, but when this difficulty is done with there is every indication that business will be good. Local retail trade is excellent and factories there are busily engaged. London reports say city retail trade has kept surprisingly well. Ottawa reports say trade there holds steady in tone and the volume of business moving is fairly satisfactory.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say general trade continues steady in character, and the volume in all branches of business holds very satisfactory for this time of the year. Retail business has been good in the city, but trade outside has been somewhat disturbed by

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

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WINDSOR THE SALT THAT MAKES THE BUTTER BETTER

They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.