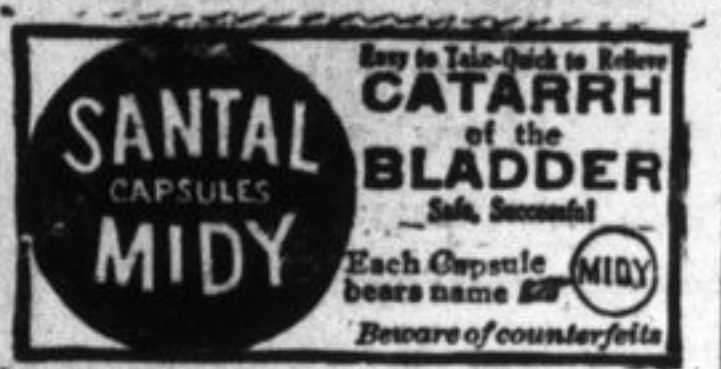


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THIRSTY TRAVELLER IN PALESTINE

The International Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 30th is a Quarterly Review: "Great Men and Women of the New Testament."—Hebrews 11:13-16, 39, 40.

By William F. Ellis.

My last drink of water had been at noon, from the Virgin's Fountain in Nazareth; and the ride across the Plain of Esdræon had been hot and dusty, for the month was July. How well I might have been parched, but I was brought forcefully home to me, for my throat was parched. One or two village wells we passed, but the water looked as bad as it was reputed to be, so we forebore. "At Nablus there is a beautiful spring," said Noah, our chauffeur, therefore, in keen anticipation, we waited until we came to Nablus, the ancient Shechem, lying between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerazim, and still the home of the remnants of the Samaritans.

At the approach of Nablus we came upon a stream, gushing out from beneath a small square stone structure. I leaped out of the car, and first rinsing my soiled hands in the cold, tumbling water, I hastened to the spring itself—only to find it somewhat rolled, as no good spring should be. Following the wall of the spring-house around to the side, I started to enter, to get water from the very source, when in the semi-darkness, I found two men bathing in the spring! To my natives standing about it was inexplicable why I should not drink of the water; a little matter like a man's bathing in the fountain does not disturb them. Amid their exclamations of wonder, the still thirsty travellers grove off in haste

On to Jacob's Well. This time I was in command of the situation. "We'll get water from Jacob's Well, at Sychar, where the woman of Samaria gave our Saviour a drink. That well is deep and pure, unspoluted by the carelessness of ignorant villagers." At length we reached the spot, south of Nablus, on the main road to Jerusalem (that is why Jesus "must needs go through Samaria," and surrounded by the wall of a church, which the Greeks have undertaken to build on the site of a church erected over the well by the Crusaders.

It seemed as if we were doomed to disappointment and continued thirst, for the English-speaking neophyte who met us at the gate, said that the two monks were holding service in the chapel of the well, and would not be through for at least half an hour! Added to the craving for water that possessed us, was a promise earlier made to my wife and little girl that they should drink from Jacob's well; so our regret was two-fold. At least, we would see the chapel and look upon the well-curb. So we entered the candle-lighted crypt, where the two monks were intoning the service. Perhaps one of them remembered me from a visit two weeks earlier, and the rather large "backsheesh," that I had left; or—which is more generous to suppose—he may have had compassion on the visitors from overseas; for, beckoning the lay reader to take his place with the book, he quickly doffed his cassock, and quietly proceeded to draw water for us. Never before did I so appreciate the blessed informality of a Greek service as that day.

Sweet Water From a Deep Well. A copper pail attached to a thin wire rope on a windlass (no longer is the rope-worm marble curb of the well used) was let down for a hundred feet—verily "the well is deep"—and brought up brimming with crystal clear and sweetly cold water. We drank and drank and drank, while the priest lowered a tray of candles to show us the depth and the walls of the well. As the lights in their vessel rested on top of the water, a hundred feet down, they were still thirty feet from the bottom of the well. It was a great feat that Patriarch Jacob executed, four thousand years ago, when he dug this well. Ere we left the chapel, the monk, sighting the color of the banknote in my hand, lavished upon us pictures and postcards, and even a bottle of the sacred water.

Possibly at greater length than it merits, the incident has been told to illustrate the one simple central point of this Sunday School Review Lesson; which is this: There is satisfaction for great thirst only in the old, deep wells. The men and women whose characters we have been studying for three months drank from the sure springs. Their lives were refreshed and strengthened from sources that never failed. As Jacob and Jesus, and myriads since, right down to this present day, have had their thirst assuaged as this untailing well (this is a

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Pains in the Back Disappear when Kidneys are Regulated with Dr. Chase's K & L Pills. GENERAL LUDENDORFF. Who a few years ago had his face set in another direction, is now reported to be mustering an army of 40,000 to besiege Berlin because of the government's surrender to France.

The best "success" literature is a study of scriptural biographies. These show what is possible to the average, commonplace person. Simply by identifying self with Christ; by forsaking all to do his will; by forgetting one's own littleness in a consciousness of the greatness and all-sufficiency of God, it becomes possible for ordinary individuals to do extraordinary service. Who outside of their own petty circles would ever have heard of the group of men and women who are the quarter's theme, had they not annexed themselves to the life and cause of Christ? They would have been mere unconsidered additions to the countless company of nameless ones whose dust mouldered into its native elements long centuries ago.

Travelling throughout the length and breadth of the Holy Land, during these recent months, I have been impressed by the thought that the region, especially in Phœnicia, along the coast, is one huge necropolis. I have seen ancient tombs till my eyes were weary. In Sidon I climbed down the shaft of a new excavation, where a great mortuary

WEEKLY POULTRY LESSON

Under the Authoritative Direction of Prof. F. C. Elford Dominion Poultry Husbandmen With Specialized Information Contributed by G. W. Miller Author of Coldbelt Poultry Course.

Animal and Green Feed. Last week we considered the value of corn and grain feeds for poultry. Now we will learn of the necessity of animal and vegetable food. When on range the hens pick up a lot of worms, bugs and insects. You have often seen them following the plough on newly turned ground eagerly gobbling up the worms. They do this, not alone because these are palatable, but because their system demands them to supply certain kinds of protein which is obtained from no other source. Nor do hens on limited range get enough of this kind of food. In such cases the amount they pick up must be supplemented naturally. Of course, when they are kept in confinement, as in the big commercial plants, they are entirely dependent on the feeder for it. Experiments have proved that about one-tenth of the entire food consumed by a hen, or one-fifth of the mash, should be of animal origin when a large egg production is desired.

When Bugs are Deficient. When the natural supply of worms and insects runs short, either on range or in confinement, it may be supplied artificially, with a high degree of satisfaction. This artificial supply is obtained from several sources. The large meat packing houses process the meat particles and blood that accumulated in killing animals, and make from them a satisfactory poultry food in the shape of meat meal, beef scrap or high-grade tankage. None of these should be fed if rancid or moldy. Sometimes a horse or a cow is killed because of accident. Every particle of these, except the horns and the hoofs, make excellent feed for poultry. The bones must, of course, be ground in a poultry bone grinder. Neither must this be fed when spoiled.

Seculent Green Feed. When fowls are on free range they eat a considerable amount of grass and other green feed to supply the system with mineral salts and tone up the body. This food is much more important for poultry than it used to be thought to be, and in winter or when hens are confined it must be supplied if a large supply of eggs is desirable. Many of these foods are available, such as cabbage, beets, mangels, rape, cut clover or alfalfa hay or leaves, and green food such as tender young rye, oats, or wheat grown for the purpose, and cut daily as wanted.

Sprouted oats are also a very valuable form of green feed, and are easily produced. The simplest method is to have a half dozen or more wooden pails, boring a half-inch hole in the side of each just above the bottom, with a plug to stop this when necessary. With the plug in fill one of the pails two-thirds full of good oats, cover with tepid water to the top of the pail and cover with a

chamber and passages and sarcophagi have lately been discovered, and looked upon the efforts of those ancients to defy time and outwit death and to secure something like physical immortality. All their costliest efforts have been futile. Deep in the bowels of the earth, amid tombs and carvings that have never seen the light of day, I thought of the men and women such as we have been studying, who succeeded where kings and potentates have failed, by the simple process of devoting their lives to Christ and his kingdom. They drank of the "living waters" and so, even their fame lives forever.

Biography inspires to emulation. Here is the message of the ten men and four women whom we have studied for a quarter—the message that makes the common great, and opens a road to direct service of a ready time—"I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me." There is power for present efficiency in the Saviour who is our distressed world's only hope. Who will give water to drink to desperately-smitten humanity from the deep well of Divine refreshment?

Other Sources of Green Feed. Another method is to spread the oats thinly on a floor or on trays that may be drained, and moistening with water daily. If the room is warm the oats will sprout as readily in this way as in the pails, but it requires a good deal more room. The amount to be given each day is about one ounce per bird. The more tender and fresher green feed is the more efficient it is as a poultry feed. Many poultrymen, knowing this, sow a field near the poultry house, with rape or fall wheat, both of which will stand a considerable degree of frost. When this is four or five inches high they daily cut enough of it for their flock. If it is covered with snow, they scrape the snow off. If this is frozen when cut it should be allowed to thaw out before giving it to the hens. Green feed may thus be supplied well up to Christmas.

Cabbages are also excellent green feed. They may be kept well into the winter if frozen and prevented from thawing. The day's supply should be placed in cold water to draw the frost and before giving to the fowl. In the late winter sugar beets and mangels are a good form of green feed. Split each root in two and stick on a nail. One of the chief reasons farm hens do not lay in winter is because of a lack of animal and succulent green feed. Hens cannot lay eggs unless they have the proper ingredients out of which to make them.

Questions for This Week's Lesson. 1. Why are animal and green feeds necessary in poultry raising? 2. How may the natural animal food of the range be supplemented when fowls are confined? 3. Name some of the sources of succulent vegetable feed for fowls in winter. 4. Give a chief reason for farm hens not producing eggs in large numbers in cold weather.

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