

At the Gate of Nain

By REV. GEORGE E. GUILLE
Bible Teacher, Moody Institute,
Chicago

TEXT—He went into a city called Nain.
Luke 7:11.



The words, looked at closely, will be found to epitomize all the work of Christ as Savior.

For what is the city of Nain? We find the answer in the meaning of its name: "fair, pleasant," probably so called because of its striking situation. And is not this what the world was as God made it, so that his own lips could pronounce upon the labor of his hands, "very good?" Is not this what it still is to the unregenerate heart, that refuses to recognize the ruin wrought by sin? Yes, the heart that has no ties elsewhere; that has not "tasted the powers of the world to come;" nor seen the glorious realities of things eternal, finds it fair and pleasant still.

But alas! this pleasant world has become a valley of the shadow of death, for behold! at the very gate of Nain, proclaiming its real condition, a dead man is carried out. Death is the way out of the world still, and death is the awful shadow over it. "Death reigned from Adam to Moses," and reigns today, the world, with all its boasted wisdom, having found no remedy for it. On every portal, death with relentless hand, has carved his telltale crest, and upon all creation he has placed his stamp. "The world passeth away."

This is the scene into which Christ has come, as here he comes to Nain—came with life and salvation and opening heaven to the lost of the earth.

What sorrows, too, are in fair Nain! Behold this widow weeping for her only son, and much people in the city, following and weeping with her. For sin has brought not only death, but a multitude of sorrows, into the world. However fair it may be, however beautiful the names by which it may be called, however much it may furnish the natural heart with pleasure—sorrow remains the great fact of human life. The great sea of life is salty with human tears, and the sighing of the wind is the echo of the threnody of broken hearts. "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."

But the Man of Sorrows draws nigh and Nain must answer to its name. With him at its gate, all is changed, and we see the divine remedy for all the ills brought in by sin.

1. "When Jesus saw her, he was moved with compassion." Yes it was compassion that brought him down to save, compassion for the helpless misery to which sin reduced me. "Moved with compassion at my tears for sin, he has come to my help."

2. "And he said unto her, Don't cry, don't cry!" Who is this stranger breaking in upon her grief with his tender sympathy? Can he quench those tears? Has he a balm for that broken heart? Yes, he has, and he freely gives it; and in doing so gives us a picture of all his finished work. The Christ of Calvary will make good his every word.

3. "He touched the bier!" "Touch it he must if his word is to have power over it." He must die, if he would have to say to death, "Where is thy sting?"

"The sting of death is sin" and he must be "made sin for us" to take away that sting. He must "taste death for every man," who is to arise from it at his word. He must go into it in order to triumph over it, and "forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he likewise himself, also took part of the same, that through death . . . he might deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." "Christ, being raised from the dead, dieth no more; death hath no more dominion over him." But he has dominion over it, and thus he touches the bier.

In Israel it meant defilement to come in contact with death. But Jesus must touch it, yet remain undefiled.

4. And having touched it he can say, and his word stand fast, "Young man, I say unto thee, Arise!" And these words, which in a thousand tongues, he is repeating in the ears of the multitudes "dead in trespasses and sins." Know, O man without Christ, that this young man at Nain's gate is your picture. Dweller in Nain—in a world still "fair" to the eye, but upon which sin has brought an awful curse—you are dead.

5. "And he that was dead sat up and began to speak." "Hath he said and shall he not do it, hath he spoken and shall he not make it good?"

O soul, hast thou heard his voice? Hast thou "sat up" out of thine awful death in trespasses and sins, "a new creature" in Christ Jesus? Hast thou begun to speak with a new tongue in the language they speak in heaven? All hail, hearer of Jesus' voice! "They that hear shall live!"

USE ARSENATE OF LEAD AS INSECTICIDE



A Beautiful Apple Orchard in Bloom, Showing the Result of Spraying.

(By I. M. BENNINGTON.)
The great question among fruit growers everywhere is: Shall bordeaux be replaced by the lime-sulphur as a summer spray? Mr. Everett Wallace, the lime-sulphur expert who has conducted many interesting experiments along this line, announces that his observations indicate that heavy drenching is a common cause of injury to foliage.

He says that much of the injury by the burning of apple foliage last summer following the application, just after the blossoms fell, was due to previous scab infection of the leaves. He has found that arsenate of lead

is the only insecticide known which may be used in the lime sulphur with safety. It not only decreases the burning, but actually increases fungicidal value of the mixture by 50 per cent. Injury to both fruit and foliage by the lime sulphur is much less serious than that caused by bordeaux under the same conditions, and the addition of lime or the presence of sediment does not materially affect the burning qualities of the lime-sulphur one way or another.

Another important point found is that cultivated trees will withstand foliage injury much better than neglected orchards.

ROAD BUILDING

RELOCATE MANY OLD ROADS

Department of Agriculture Advises Cutting Out of Grades on Highways to Save Horses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The average life of horses and automobiles may be increased and the cost of hauling reduced, according to the office of roads of the department of agriculture, by relocating many old roads and the more scientific laying out of new ones. The natural tendency in road building is to build a straight road, whether it goes over steep grades or hills, or not, and pulling over these grades naturally adds to the wear and tear on horses and vehicles.

The doctrine of the office of roads is that the longest way around may often be the shortest and most economical way home, and that frequently by building a highway around a hill or grade, but little appreciable distance is added and this is more than offset by the reduced strain of hauling.

The chief drawback from the farm owner's point of view is that the laying out of roads on this principle of avoiding grades necessitates, in some cases, running the road through good farm land or orchards or pastures, instead of going around the farm line and building the road through old worn-out fields and over rocky knolls. This, of course, must raise a question in the mind of the individual land owner as to whether the cutting up of his property by a road yields him individual advantages and so benefits his community as to offset the inconvenience of having his land divided. In this connection the office of roads points out that the running of a road and the resulting traffic through a good farm, where there are good sheep, cattle, horses, grain, fruit or vegetables, has a certain advertising value and in many instances makes the land more valuable. In other cases, the importance of such a level road to the community is so great that it might well repay those using the road to give the farmer the equivalent in land equally good in place of what



A Good Road in Wisconsin.

he has sacrificed to the common welfare.

At any rate, the office of roads is now taking special pains to make clear the economic advantage of avoiding steep grades in other roads, even at some sacrifice of better land. Investigation shows that the laying of such roads over hills has resulted more from attention to the preservation of farm lines than from scientific attention to the problem of road building.

According to the testimony of farmers consulted, where a horse might be able to pull 4,000 pounds on a level road, it would have difficulty in pulling 2,000 pounds on a steep hill. The size of the load, therefore, tends to be measured by the grade of the largest hill on the road to market. In a number of cases actual experiment shows that the re-locating of roads around hills has been accomplished, either with no addition in road length in some instances, and with the adding of only a few feet to the highway in others. The office knows of no case where a properly re-located road which has cut out grades has led to any question as to its material reduction of hauling costs.

THRESHED OATS FOR FOWLS

Grain Will Sometimes Produce Crop-Bound if Given Too Freely at First—Alternate With Mash.

Threshed oats is fine for fowls, if fed intelligently. They will sometimes produce crop-bound if fed too freely when first fed. Almost any dry, bulky ration will produce crop-bound when fed in large quantity. However, oats is a very valuable ration for fowls, but we would prefer to feed it alternately with a mash food made of pure wheat bran, hominy feed and shorts.

The standard weight for oats, says the Indiana Farmer, is 32 pounds to the bushel, but it must be remembered that there is no grain so variable in weight per bushel as oats. Ordinarily oats when it approaches the standard weight per bushel makes fine poultry feed. You will find that the fowls will refuse to eat fiber portion of oats—eating only the best of the grain.

WATER PRECIOUS IN EGYPT

Must Be Brought From River Nile—Goatskin Bottle Takes Place of Water Main and Hydrant.

London.—In the land where it rarely rains, all water must be brought from the river Nile, whose sources of supply lie a thousand miles distant, says Popular Mechanics. The goatskin bottle and the earthen jar here take the place of water mains and hydrants. The camel and the ox slowly turn the crude wooden gears which lift water from the sluggish river in buckets lashed to a rude water wheel. Trenches distribute the precious fluid



Cairo Water Vender Selling Drinking Water From Earthen Jar.

to fields where cotton, sugar cane and rice are grown in the black alluvial soil. True, steam pumps are seen in increasing numbers and irrigation projects of vast importance have been built, but Egypt is essentially the land of the sakkas (water wheels worked by oxen) and shadufs (water lifts worked by hand).

WAS NEWS TO KING ALFONSO

Spanish Monarch Learned from a Picture the Manner of Henry IV's Death.

London.—A curious little story is told about King Alfonso of Spain. He recently visited Bayonne and inspected the local museum, which contained, among other treasures, a realistic picture of the death of Henry IV of France.

After looking intently at the picture, King Alfonso suddenly exclaimed: "But Henry is not dying a natural death!"

"Of course," remarked one of his French guides, diplomatically, "your majesty remembers that Henry was assassinated."

But King Alfonso did not remember.

"By whom was he killed, then?" he asked.

"He was killed by a monk named Ravalliac," said the guide.

Then the king appeared to comprehend, for he exclaimed:

"A king killed by a monk! Now I understand why the story was never told me."

SPANKING NINE IS LARGE JOB

Colored Mother Says It Takes Her Breath, But She Deems It Her Duty.

Spokane.—While investigating in the home of women who receive aid under the mothers' pension act Assistant Probation Officer Miss Lillie Breese found a colored woman who declared she was so interested in the welfare of her children that she often spanked all nine of them, beginning on the oldest and going down the line.

"Well, lan' sakes, Miss Breese, Ah sho does try to raise dem chilluns properly," said the mother. "Sometimes the chilluns all do wrong an' Ah begins on the oldest and spanks all the way down. Ah know it is my duty, but befo' Ah is done Ah is nearly out ob' breath. If dem chilluns does wrong whose fault am it?"

"Ah say, if dem chilluns go into dat street who am to blame?" She then pointed to herself, adding, "Ah is to blame, Miss Breese."

The woman receives \$35 to aid her in caring for her nine children and an invalid husband.

SUCKED FINGER; GETS \$300

First Aid to Dog-Bitten Woman Remembered in Will After Many Years.

Dedham, Mass.—The gallantry of William J. Courtney in sucking the finger of Mrs. Mary V. E. Hill after she had been bitten by a dog, seven years ago, will net him \$300 through her will, filed for probate here. The bequest was designated by the testator "as a small remembrance of a courageous act" in her behalf.

Mrs. Hill was riding in a railroad train with a dog in her lap, when the animal suddenly showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and bit her finger. Courtney, who was in the next seat, at once seized the injured member and drew out the infection. He had forgotten the incident until informed of the bequest.

Girl Lectured on Hair Dressing.

Chicago.—An official lecturer for a big department store told an audience of salesgirls that the loops of hair they wear over the ears make them less efficient because they can't hear everything the patrons say.

Rubbing wears clothes out—wears you out—wastes time—wastes work. RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER saves clothes—saves you—saves time; because it loosens dirt without rubbing.

RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER is a sudess dirt-remover for clothes. It cleans your dishes, sinks, toilets and cleans and sweetens your milk crocks. It kills germs. It does not need hot water. RUB-NO-MORE Carbo Napha Soap. RUB-NO-MORE Washing Powder. Five Cents—All Grocers.

GO TO, WESTERN CANADA NOW. The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed. Canada offers a hearty welcome to the settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions. Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle. The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to W. V. BENNETT, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb., Canadian Government Agent.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR CHICKEN YARD

Poultry Will Not Prosper on Scanty Rations—Close Up All Drafts in the Henhouse.

You will not make anything by plucking the poultry down to scanty rations. Can't be done. Everything must have enough to eat that makes a profit for you. Remember that.

Close up the drafts in the henhouse. The hen that sits in a draft of cold air all night is in no shape to do business the next day.

Have you plenty of dust for the hens to rustle in? If not, you can use some finely sifted coal ashes.

Not all of us can make a success of growing fancy stock. We may be too far from market or the centers of business. For us the production of eggs and poultry for table use is best. Wheat, as warm as the hens can comfortably eat it, is the finest morning ration I know of.

If you feed bran mash as all, let it be at night.

Wipe off every egg that comes into the house. They not only look better and bring a better price by two or three cents a dozen, but they are more healthful to have in stock.

It does not take much to disturb hens. Keep out everything and everybody that looks like an enemy.

See to it that the doors are kept well closed yet awhile. It is not warm enough yet to let the chilly air in at night.

Every farm garden should have its hotbeds.

START TOMATOES IN EARLY SPRING

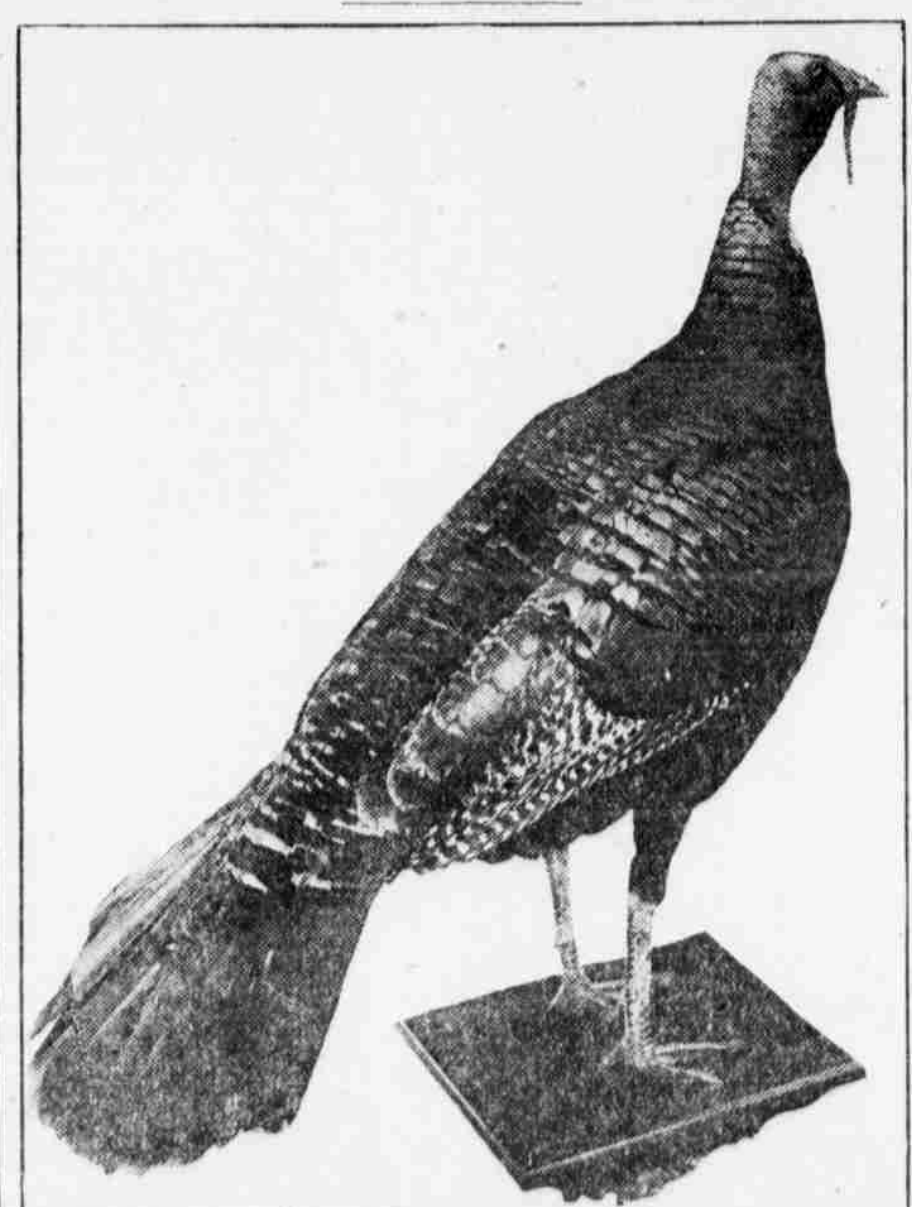
Should Be Transplanted Into Tin Cans When 4 to 6 Inches Tall—Some Use Boxes.

When tomato plants get to be four to six inches tall transplant them into tin cans. Take quart cans, and cut out a square piece in the bottom, the top having been all removed, to leave a smooth edge. Take a piece of lath two inches long and put over this opening in the bottom; fill with rich earth and set one plant in each can. Pack these cans so filled as closely as possible in your hotbed. Give plenty of water, and harden by removing glass as long as necessary. No matter if they get to be a foot tall, bloom and set fruit. When you come to transplant, press upon the piece of lath in bottom of can, and the whole lump of earth will come out without disturbing the roots. All this is some work, but it will accomplish the end. You will get early fruit.

Instead of using cans, many gardeners use a shallow box about one foot by two. It should be deep enough to hold about three inches of earth. Set the plants in this about four inches apart. Then when transplanting to garden the roots will be found to nearly fill the whole space and by cutting evenly with a trowel the plants may be moved with very little disturbance.

Road to Success. The road to success with a large flock of poultry cannot be followed by a lazy person.

LARGEST WILD TURKEY KILLS HIMSELF



A photograph of the Sultan, the largest wild turkey of which there is any record, weight 47 pounds. He killed himself one year ago while fighting a tame turkey on the outside of a wire-covered run in which he was enclosed.

—sold by Grocers.