

A round silo is best.

Corn likes mellow soil.

Exercise produces warmth.

There is no better place to fit a colt for market than on the farm.

Leaves mixed with straw make an excellent cover for strawberries.

Promptly gather up and burn all brush and rubbish in the orchard.

The coming of the silo is developing some new high records for high-priced beef.

Increase the cow feed a little morning and night as the weather grows colder.

It is an egg producer that the Indian Runner duck has gained the most fame.

Poultry balance their own rations if they are given a wide variety of feeds to select from.

Eggs that cost 25 cents per dozen will bring \$7 to \$8 when hatched and sold as broilers.

All young stock on hand now that you do not intend to keep through the coming winter should be marketed.

Bran is a very good feed for cows. It is light, palatable and rich in mineral matter, especially phosphorus.

A set of scales will guess a good deal better than you can as to the weight of the milk each cow gives.

It is usually mere guesswork to tell the age of a hen by her appearance after she has passed the pullet stage.

A hen over two years old is fit only for the pot and to mother chickens. She is past her profitable laying days.

It is well to remember that there are ten buyers for horses worth \$200 and upwards to one that is worth \$100 or less.

Goose eggs require from twenty-eight to thirty-one days to hatch, according to variety and method of hatching.

It is a well known fact that the cow that makes the largest profit is given the best care and most comfortable shelter.

When the farmer makes a selling of his crops with as much a business as does the buyer he will find farming profitable.

Of almost, if not quite, as much importance as their food is plenty of exercise. Exercise and sunshine are great sheep tonics.

If you live where stones are plenty (and they are found in most sections) never waste through winter mud in going between house and barn.

It pleases the cow to be milked quickly, and gets her in the habit of giving down promptly. It is often the slow milkers that make the strippers.

If you plan to take the horns off your cows, better do it early in the spring. It is a trying ordeal at best. Be as humane about it as you can.

Vitality is a very important characteristic in the dairy cows or any other farm animal. If weak along this line the best returns cannot be expected.

Next to using a Babcock machine a pretty good test of milk may be made by putting samples in tumblers and noting the thickness of the cream several hours later.

Sugar beet growing means more than the mere profits from growing the beets. It induces a higher type of agriculture and the crops raised in rotation are better.

Half the trouble we have in the busy season is due to the way we take our work. Too hot a fire makes the kettle boil over and wastes the dinner. It is the man who works according to his strength that lives the longest.

Whatever ration one may be able to provide for the flock of hens one condition should be kept in mind—namely, they should be compelled to scratch for most of the grain they receive. This means exercise and exercise means health.

Some farmers brag in the morning that they will "make the hired man hunt his hole before night." They push him to the limit, in the endeavor to get all the work possible out of him. Men who do that never win out. Hired men are human, and no man ever made anything by being inhuman with his help.

Few of us realize how important bees are to our farm, garden and orchard crops. If the bees were exterminated this year there would be a failure of the clover seed crop; the same would be true of many vegetables and fruits. Many towers must be cross fertilized, and it often requires some insect to do this. The apiary may thus serve a double purpose; furnish the family with sweets and increase the feed, vegetable and fruit production.

Sell off the old sheep.

Whitewash at any time.

Clover is an egg producer.

Give the pullets ample nests.

A horse with long legs and flat sides is not an easy keeper.

The ram should be in perfect condition, but not fat at mating.

Chickens that go home to roost ought to stay home to scratch.

Hard labor in the orchard is almost sure to mean hard cash in the bank.

The cleaner the stalls are kept, the less the amount of bedding required.

If your horse has broken feet, have him shod with a good tar and oakum pack.

Rub the window panes with old newspapers—it will let in the sun shine.

Any time in the year is the right time to begin planning for an asparagus plot.

If the garden is fall plowed it means you can plant at least a week earlier next spring.

If the churn is likely to remain idle for some time, keep it filled with lime water.

Selling the young heifers, that are from the best cows is moving backward in dairying.

Intelligence in hurrying feeds for the dairy cow is one way of increasing profits on the farm.

One big advantage of the hog raising industry is that the hogs give quick and profitable returns.

In breaking a colt, remember that it is an easy matter to overload and ruin him by causing him to balk.

Sprained tendons and joints are often the effect of long-grown hoofs continually tamping on solid floors.

Perhaps a banking of the cow shed on the north side would make it more comfortable for the cows this winter.

To get the best results the dairy should be well ventilated, fly proof and at some distance from the sheds.

One mistake in hen culture is not to feed the hen well when she is "dry." A molting hen is doing hard work.

After hens are through laying they should be sold to the butcher unless they are needed for breeders next season.

The actual cost to keep added to the service fee of the sire, represents the amount at which horses you raise stand up.

It does not require any great ability at figures to show that there is a great waste in selling hogs when they are but half fed.

Salt, hardwood ashes and charcoal are ideal to keep in hog pasture, and if there is any other one thing needed it is pure water.

Never whip a balky horse. Sell him if you can't manage him and let the other fellow match his temper against that of the horse.

Those who are feeding huckle corn to their cattle must make arrangements to have hogs follow them or the waste will be too great.

Fruit for breakfast, fruit for dinner, fruit for supper, and some between times. It is the key to good health. Let the children eat liberally.

Green bone is a complete food. It contains the nitrogen for the albumen, the phosphate for the bones of the chicks and carbonaceous matter for the yolks.

The secret of a good strawberry crop is to set out a new patch each alternate spring. A large family ought to be more than supplied by 130 plants.

When planning for grain crop and live stock improvements, don't forget about the fruit and vegetables for the farm means more contentment and better health.

The dairyman who will sell off each season two or three of his poorest cows will soon improve his herd if he replaces them by heifers raised from his best cows.

Every time we see a straw pile burning, we think of the possible value of the vegetable matter thus wasted, if properly applied to some old grain field that is becoming deficient in vegetable matter, owing to continuous grain cropping.

The feed cutter should be in use on every farm, the corn shredder is an excellent thing, but why not put all of the corn crop in a silo as the best probable position to get every pound of value out of it.

The sow should not be pushed into raising pigs under one year of age. To hurry her into breeding means a retarded growth. But when she begins she should be pushed into at least raising two litters in every fourteen months, or even two in a year.

In practically every town there is a good market for dairy products and fresh eggs, as well as some of the other farm products, at the leading hotel, restaurant or bakery. Cultivate their trade and you will be surprised to see how profitable it can be made.

It takes a little more than 2 percent of an animal's weight to keep it up to normal condition without making any gains and if exposure to cold and rain and storms are to be counted against it the feeder can easily see where his profit goes glimmering.

## RENT YOUR LAND TO CATTLE

A vast majority of our people labor under the impression that the market doors of the whole country are closed to all southern products with the single exception of cotton; consequently they have farmed for years on a one crop basis to the detriment of the land and the pocketbook. The presence of the boll weevil brings us face to face with a problem of a rather complex nature. The cotton crop can no longer be depended on to pay our tax, square up the overdue account, or to bring in the bacon. Then what are we to do?

We must, of necessity, if for no other reason, turn our attention partly to other things that we can produce at a profit. We cannot afford to pull up stakes and leave the farm in which we have invested the savings of former years, to go to waste and ruin but we must get together, fight it out, and prove ourselves victors in spite of adversity.

The cattle industry, in our opinion, is our salvation. In looking over the situation we are firmly convinced that the prevailing good prices are here to stay for a decade at least. Some of our people have been made to believe that we can never grow cattle of merit and quality or at a profit. This is folly of the rankest sort. Mississippi can produce beef as cheaply as any of our states and more so than most of them on account of the mild short winters and the ease with which we can produce feeds and pastures; and today we can boast of home-grown cattle that will compare favorably with the best in any state in the Union.

Stock men from other states have recently purchased large tracts of land in Mississippi and will immediately convert them into beautiful stock farms and have them flourishing with the best types of beef and dairy cattle. These men know good things when they see them and are taking advantage of the wonderful opportunities which Mississippi offers. Are we going to throw away this grand opportunity, sell our lands for a pittance to the progressive farmers from other sections, and later envy their inheritance; or are we going to get on the land wagon, keep pace with progression and later enjoy the fruits of a bountiful harvest.

There is only one thing to mar the possibilities of the cattle industry in this section and that is the tick. You know the havoc this pest has played with southern herds, so why dwell on it here? The tick must go before the cattle industry can thrive, so get rid of him and the quicker the better.

The general belief that our climatic conditions and the quality of our feeds have a strong tendency to lessen the size of our stock year by year seems to us absurd and without foundation. The smallness of southern cattle can be justly attributed to the lack of inheritance of large size, the lack of knowledge of feeds and feeding, the lack of good pastures and a positive indifference to their welfare. Methods of this kind spell failure in every case. Stock farming can be made profitable if we only go at it and the right way and push it for all it is worth.

In starting a stock farm, let us suggest that you begin with a few animals, the very best to be had. If you cannot afford to buy several animals of the best type, buy a good bull and breed him to the best scrub cows and heifers you have and you will improve your herd wonderfully and find it profitable. You can from time to time sell these grades and replace them with registered stock. Prepare your pasture well and see to it that you have plenty of good grass throughout the summer. This is one of the biggest factors in cattle growing. You must have good sheds or barns and properly care for your stock during rough weather and your feed supply must be unlimited. To grow stock profitably they must be pushed from birth until ready to put on the market—feeding tells the tale.

You might as well get down to it and master the meaning of the terms "protein, carbohydrates, crude fat and balanced rations." You cannot make a successful stock grower unless you do. The rations required for young growing stock is totally different from that required for grown cattle or for fattening purposes. The young growing stock must have a large percentage of protein and a fair percentage of fat and carbohydrates while for fattening purposes a relatively smaller percentage of protein and a fair percentage of fat and carbohydrates are required—the nutritive ratio in the case of beef cattle ranging from about 1:4.2 at two months of age to 1:7.2 at two years. We must know the value of feeds so we will be able to supply the nutriment in each case as required to get the best results at the lowest possible cost.

Get the bulletins from the state experimental stations and the agricultural college take a few good farm papers, read and study them. If you need advice, write your nearest experiment station. The state spends thousands of dollars annually in salaries to experienced men who make a study of the farmer's needs and pave the way for his success.

The Crooked Way.

District Attorney Whitman of New York was talking about the sad case of a western banker who had stolen a great sum from his depositors.

"The man," said Mr. Whitman, "lived beyond his means—motor cars, a house with eleven baths, son at college, daughter coming out, wife hungry for diamonds. The inevitable result followed."

Mr. Whitman smiled, and ended:

"The unfortunate fellow got straitened so he became crooked."

To Escape Cold of Winter.

Beggars and professional vagabonds do not fail each year when the winds of October blow to select their winter quarters. It is then that each of them commits some offense, well knowing that he will get a penalty of six months' imprisonment. The delinquent so times his offense that he will not be at liberty until the first warm breezes of spring. He chooses his winter quarters wisely, for he knows the good and bad prisons.

Le Cri de Paris.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR JANUARY 12

#### MAN THE CROWN OF CREATION

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 1:26, 27; 1:28, 29. GOLDEN TEXT—"God created man in his own image." Gen. 1:27.

Ten times the words, "and God said" appear in the first chapter of Genesis. God spoke, and 'twas done. Now all is in readiness earth and heaven await his word, "and God said let us make man." It would seem as though a conference was being held before this momentous event. The "let us make" is full of suggestion. That each person of the Triune Godhead was present in creation we saw in last week's lesson, and it is here still further indicated by the plural form of the Hebrew noun for the name of God. But what pattern shall we follow in the making of man? Surely only the highest and best. Hence "in the image of God." This does not necessarily mean the physical image, but rather the intellectual and spiritual image of God, see Col. 3:10, Eph. 4:24, John 5:25. God who is spirit (John 4:24) does manifest himself in material form (see Phil. 2:6, Isa. 6:1-4) and similar passages. This form resembles the human but this "image" (likeness) has been blurred and marred by sin, James 3:9. It was, however, perfectly seen in the perfect Man, Christ Jesus, see Cor. 4:4, Heb. 1:2, 3.

#### Science at a Pause.

How God created man we are not told, except that he was "formed of the dust of the ground," and to this day the bodies of men and of animals consist of the very same elements as the soil which forms the earth upon which they dwell. It is yet to be proved that man came from the lower animals, and it is a scientific secret that at this point the real leaders of science are at a pause. The dust of our bodies is the same as yonder stars, as the life of the field, as that which kings and queens are made, jewels and sunset glories, "the best stuff in the universe."

But still there are higher heights, for God breathed into man his own spirit, verse 7, and from this union of the body and spirit man became a living soul. Man is the connecting link between the material and the infinite, by the physical he is related to lower nature and by the spiritual he is related to God.

If the theory of the rehabilitation of the pre-adamite races is true (chap. 1:2-13), we now see God in his wonderful grace preparing a place for man's special abode, vv. 8, 9, 15-24. The two accounts of creation in the first and second chapters of Genesis are not contradictory, and to make them so one must read into the narrative what is not there. The first presents a concise outline of creation, the second an enlargement that connects these events with the region where man began to live, the starting point of the present human race.

That Eden was undoubtedly in the region of the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers is pretty generally accepted, though, of course, we can only speculate as to the cradle of the human race. Eden was not, however, a place for luxurious idleness (v. 14). The testing and developing of a man's highest welfare is always when he is under limitations. Man has dominion over all nature. He is to "subdue it" and this subduing process has been the great educating factor of the human race. It is worthy of note that only as mankind is filled with the spirit of Christianity has he been able to dominate over animals and make the earth his servant. It is the overcomer who wins the crown (Rev. 3:21). The consequences of disobedience were plainly set before man (v. 17) in Eden, even as today.

As to the two trees, the tree of life and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, we shall consider them in our next lesson.

After God had created Adam with the highest nature the animals were not fit companions for him. Nor could he be the beginning of the race of man without one like to himself. Man can attain his highest only as he has human companionship (v. 15). Adam had the power of speech, and an intelligence, and was given the right to name the animals of the field (v. 19). But in all this there was no companion for him (v. 20).

#### Unity of Life.

In the first account is the simple statement that God created "male and female," but in the second we see that man is not complete without the woman. God's mode was to make her "bone of his bone" (vv. 22, 23). This suggests the utmost possible unity of man and wife, unity of life, of soul, of emotions, of home, etc. Matthew Henry calls to our attention the woman was not taken from "out of his head" to put him, nor out of his feet to be trampled under foot, but out of his side to be his equal, but out of his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be loved.

The marriage relation is the most sacred of all human ties (v. 24). It is the best possible training and education in love, sacrifice, duty, victory over evil, in all that is best in life. These are the qualities needed to build up the race. When one is degraded the other of necessity is lowered. To understand the full meaning of the marriage relation we need to comprehend the relation of Christ and his church, Eph. 5:31, 32.

If, then, man has such a high beginning, does not that very fact impose upon him a burden of responsibility to his Creator? "Nobility means obligation," and to renounce is base ingratitude. Even as God said, "let us make man," so by his power we are to continue the work of making men; who shall be complete in Christ Jesus.

## COTTON PLANT PESTS

### Protection Against Injurious Insects of Importance.

Ravages of Notorious Cotton Worm Sufficient to Warrant Investigations by Experiment Stations—Two Best Poisons.

As cotton is the second great money crop in the United States its protection against injurious pests comes next in importance to its culture. In 1911 the farm value of cotton fiber and seed exceeded \$775,000,000. No crop produced in this country excites such world-wide interest as cotton.

According to the report of the secretary of agriculture for 1911, our cotton crop is about three-fifths of the world's production, contributes about two-thirds of the world's exports of cotton and has a fiber of a sort that has no direct competition in other countries, writes J. B. Morman in the Country Gentleman.

Though the boll weevil is the pest which more than any other seriously threatens the cotton industry and is demanding the attention of the Federal government as well as that of officials in the states where cotton is extensively grown, there is another insect pest—the notorious cotton worm—whose ravages are sufficiently destructive to the crop to warrant investigations on the part of some of the experiment stations.

The two best poisons for destroying cotton worms are dry Paris green and arsenate of lead. London purple burns the plants seriously and is not recommended, except perhaps as a last resort, when either of the others can be secured. The simplest method of application is to dust the poison through bags attached to the ends of a narrow board that is carried by a man riding a mule. A piece of one-by-three-inch board from twelve to eighteen inches longer than the distance between cotton rows should be used. A large hole is bored near each end and bags are tacked to the ends lengthwise beneath the holes. Through these holes the poison can be poured into the bags by means of a large funnel. The holes over the bags are closed with plugs or stoppers after the poison has been put in to the bags, thus preventing any spilling or waste. This gives a better distribution of the dusting material over the rows, two of which may be treated at a time. From fifteen to twenty acres can be covered by a man in a day. Three pounds of spray material to the acre have been found adequate to control the cotton worm.

By means of a spray pump, arsenate of lead paste as well as arsenate of lime may be used. If Paris green is employed it should be applied at the rate of a pound to an acre, mixed with two pounds of flour. The function of the flour is to form a paste which holds the poison on the plant in case of heavy dew or light rains. Heavy rains will wash the mixture off the plants, and if a heavy rain should fall within twenty-four hours after the Paris green has been applied the spraying should be repeated in order to destroy all the worms.

If arsenate of lead can be secured it has several advantages over Paris green for the control of the cotton worm. Since it has only about half

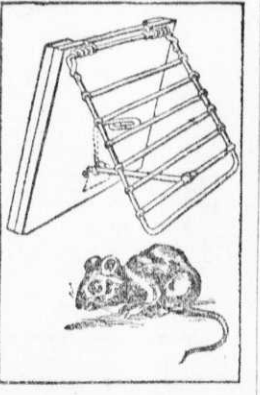
as much arsenic in its composition as Paris green, it is customary to make the spray twice as strong in order to secure the same killing power.

Since the cotton worm feeds on no plant except cotton, it is advisable that cotton-growers watch closely for the first signs of this pest. They usually appear first in low, wet places where the growth is the rankest, and the first crop of worms should be poisoned at once when found ragging the tops of the plants. If the first installment of worms appears in great numbers during the last of July and early part of August the second batch will appear in from ten to fifteen days and will, unless destroyed, promptly cause extensive damage.

### NO ESCAPE FOR THE RODENT

Iowa Man Invents Trap That Either Kills or Holds Rat or Mouse Helpless Till Released.

A new kind of rat trap has been patented by an Iowa man. A block of wood has a wire frame attached to it by means of strong hinges. Fixed to the lower part of the frame is a red that runs through a hole in the



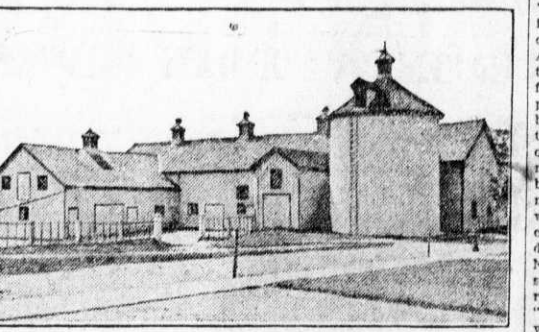
New Kind of Rat Trap.

lower part of the block and has a trigger attachment with a bait hook, set a little higher up. When the trap is set it forms a tentlike structure and the rat enters either end. When he seizes the cheese, or whatever is used for bait, the trigger is released and the rod slips through the hole. The two sides of the trap then snap together with such force that if the occupant is a mouse, or small rat, he is apt to be killed. No matter how large he is he will be held helpless until the owner of the trap can throw it into a bucket of scalding water.

### Real Value of Roots.

Mangels and sugar-beets were compared with dry feed at Iowa experiment station. Similar results to those obtained for turnips in New Hampshire were discovered. These in summary were that the lambs getting sugar-beets made the largest total gain and matured more quickly than the others. They also carried a better bloom and finish. At Michigan and Utah experiment stations dried beet-pulp was found to have almost equal value as good effects; at any rate, lambs receiving grain mixtures containing dried beet-pulp produced greater gains at less cost than proportionate amounts of grain alone.

## CHIEF REQUISITES FOR PROFITABLE DAIRY



Ideal Dairy Barn and Silo.

Cows that will come fresh in the spring and young cattle should be given daily exercise. Give them a warm, well-bedded shed and a dry, well-protected yard to exercise in. The cattle will keep in better condition and the cows will drop stronger and healthier calves by this method.

Cows should be allowed to go dry six weeks before calving. This is the practice of the writer, which we have followed for a number of years. Some dairymen advocate high feeding and milking to within a week or two of calving. It depends much on the breed and the mode of feeding. Breeding and feeding for milk and milk alone for generation after generation is one cause of abortion. It also weakens the vitality of the cow. Our own aim is to keep the cows in good, strong, healthy condition during the winter. Enough grain should be fed to keep them about half fat. Give to each one quart of ground corn and cob meal mixed with two quarts of wheat bran. Cows then in flesh should be given two quarts of corn and cob meal, two quarts of wheat bran and one pint of flaxseed meal. Mix the grain together; give half this quantity in the morning and the other half at night to each cow. Dry cows properly fed during the winter will drop

stronger calves and will give a larger flow of milk the following season. Fodder and straw may be economized by feeding in racks under cover, giving only what they will eat up clean. Weedy and overripe hay should be sprinkled with a little water; then piled and closely worked for a few hours; this will soften the stems and make it palatable.

Yearling heifers should not be allowed to run with the bull. Keep the bull in a separate yard and pen. This is a much better plan. The heifers should be grazed and kept in good, thrifty condition. When about 14 to 16 months of age they may be served. They will then come fresh when two years old; this is about the right time. Heifers served too young develop slowly and seldom make hardy, healthy cows.

The calves should be kept in roomy box stalls. Give an abundance of dry bedding. Second-crop clover hay and old straw may be fed twice a day. Give one quart of clean, heavy oats and one quart of wheat bran to each one daily. Oats and wheat bran will make bone and muscle. The alfalfa should be made thrifty. Large framed animals. A hearty calf will nearly always give a large flow of milk when she calves.

than were secured from the use of the ready-mixed fertilizer. The following wheat crop also received a marked benefit.

### Fertilizer for Tobacco.

At the Virginia experiment station a yield of 550 pounds of tobacco and a profit of \$38.60 followed an application of 1,000 pounds of a ready-mixed 3-3-3 fertilizer costing \$12.50, as compared with 1,110 pounds and \$79.92 after an application of a mixture of 1,500 pounds of cottonseed meal, 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre costing \$32.41. This shows more than twice the net returns from the heavy application of home-mixed fertilizer.

### Remedy for Scaly Legs.

About the best remedy for scaly legs, which is the work of miniature parasites, is an application of sulphur and melted lard once a week.

Plenty of pasture keeps the hogs healthy.

## The Fourth Dimension

By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—Able to comprehend with all the senses what is the breadth and length and depth and height; and to know the love of Christ that passeth knowledge—Eph. 3:18, 19.



We can readily understand how a given point in a straight line is equal to three given points, or how in a tetrahedron, a point can be equally distant from four given points. But thus far in our consciousness of matter we have not been able to demonstrate a fourth dimension. As far

back as Plato's day the idea was suggested, and recently a twelve-year-old boy attempted mathematically to demonstrate it before the professors of Harvard university.

When, however, we pass from the realm of the physical to the spiritual, we find this idea clearly expressed in our text. The humble bowing of the Apostles' knees at the beginning of this matchless prayer, and the limitless heights of "glory" transcending our human capacity of comprehension. In the center of this stands the text, as though Paul, pausing at some vantage point, would look to the right and the left, backward and upward, and exclaim, "Oh, that you might comprehend the breadth, the length, the depth and height of the love of Christ." Let us apply these four measurements to our lives.

I. Breadth. We pride ourselves upon breaking from provincialism and narrowness, and that the world is laid upon our breakfast table each morning; but unless our activities are also quickened of what benefit is our world-wide vision? Our big cities are provincial. Many a New Yorker thinks the world begins at the Battery and ends at Yonkers. There are scores in Chicago as absolutely ignorant of the resources, need or people of China, Japan or even Europe as they are of the planet Mars, yet they say "take care of the home field before you do anything for foreign missions." We need not only a world vision, but more breadth of vision of the problems of labor, social and civic life.

II. Length. Persistence, stick-to-it-iveness. A gentleman was asked why so few great clergymen in America, and his reply was, "America is in too great a hurry." Of course persistence leads to a wrong estimate of greatness, but certainly we need more ministers who are "forth-tellers" of God's message to lost men. When clergy and laity learn to think through to a conclusion these questions of ethics, reform, world needs and, most important of all, the needs of the human soul and will apply themselves to these problems with persistence and abandon, we shall have clergy and laity whose leadership will never be called in question.

III. Depth. Americans are fond of a "good front," but have we corresponding depth? Study our cheap front architecture, music, business and waste. Are we right on fundamentals? Our thinking must stand upon a better foundation than the shifting sands of philosophy. Our statements of life be based upon more enduring ground than the nebulous unstable assertions of false science. Our commercial fabric must be built upon a more stable basis than that of expediency. Our moral code must be less concerned with pleasure seeking externals and consist more of rectified, purified, redeemed lives of honesty and integrity. Not dollars, culture, nor club life should dominate our ideals, and our religious life must be based upon the "impregnable rock of ages"—the holy word. When we get on the God side of these problems and see them in his clear light we shall be building upon the rock and be immune against assault. Faith in the authority of the inspired word is what gives a nation strength and to the individual a message that will heal, enthuse and encourage.

IV. But Paul had a fourth dimension, "the heights of glory"—the God side of life. We all respond to the suggestion of a world vision because of our business relations. We spell success with a dollar mark. Material success does demand a world vision and a concentration that is seeing the vigor of our manhood. But we do urge upon all to measure his life by his fourth dimension, the love of God that passeth knowledge. Who can span the extent of breadth? Who can find the ultimate end of length or plumb the lowest bottom of all depth or measure the uttermost limits of the heights of God's love for us in Christ Jesus? A love that was willing to empty himself and to become obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.

"When I survey the wondrous Cross On which the Prince of glory died; My richest gain I count but loss, And pour contempt on all my pride."

Let us lift our eyes from the material to the spiritual. This vision is the transforming vision that led forth the prophets of old and that moved Martin Luther and every other great reformer. This vision was the power giving vision of Dwight L. Moody, Frances Willard and all of the rest. This was the peace giving, healing vision of Florence Nightingale and that has comforted the hearts of the saints throughout the ages amidst all the vicissitudes of life.

Measure your life by this and you will indeed "be filled unto all the fullness of God."

### Right of Way.

Pride goeth before a fall, and an automobile precedeth the ambulance.

—Washington Post.