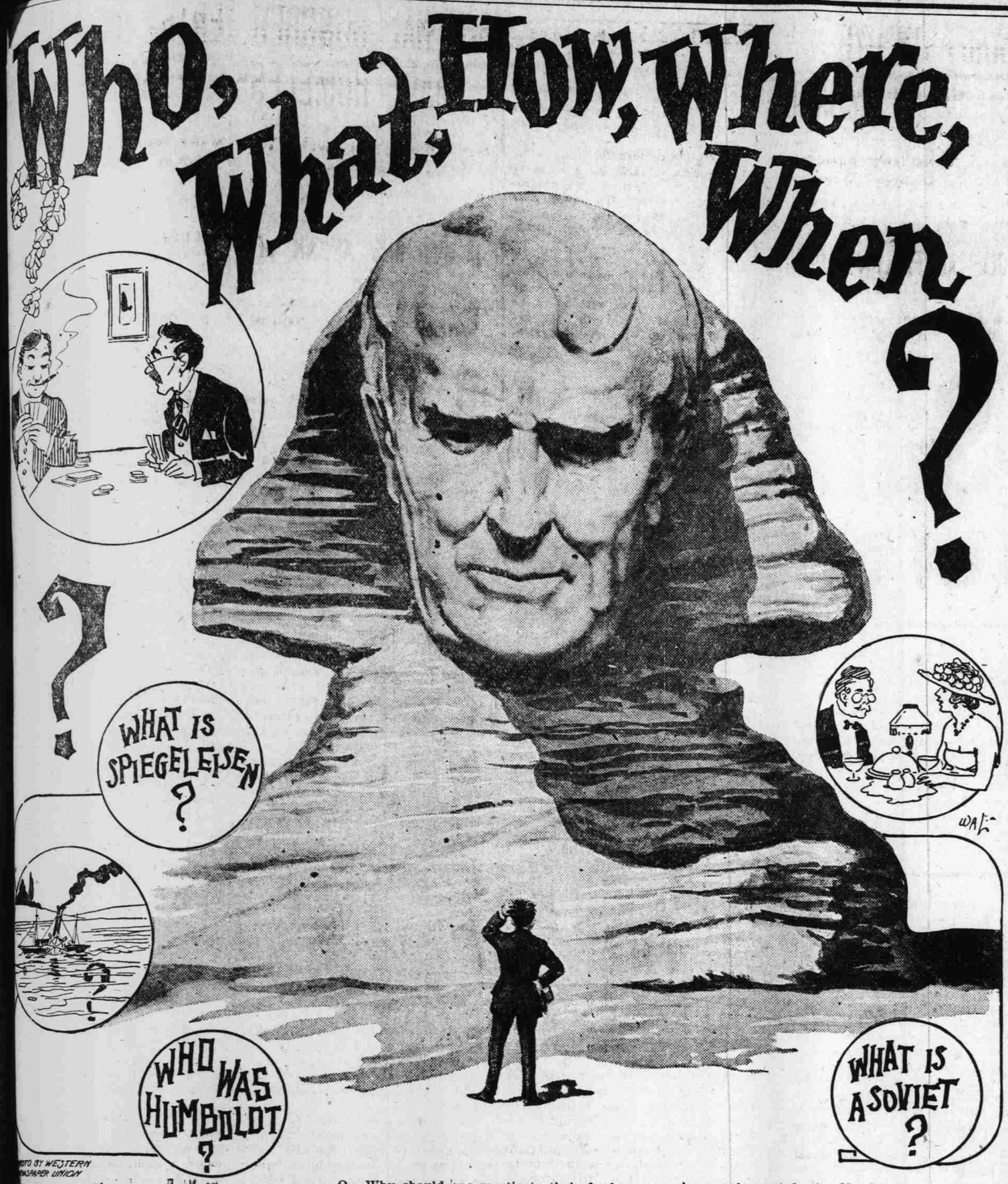

PHOTO BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

THOMAS A. EDISON is getting to be a regular sphinx—the Greek kind, not the Egyptian. Nobody, it appears, has yet discovered the purpose of the Egyptian sphinx. But the sphinx of Thebes, in Beotia, according to the legend, was wont to propose a riddle to all passers-by and to destroy them if they failed to the answer. Still, Mr. Edison isn't just like Greek sphinx. To be sure, he's been asking ting questions of all who read, but instead of oying anybody he gives jobs to those who an- —provided they are college graduates.

ut Mr. Edison and the sphinx are different in her way; the sphinx asked this easy question: hat creature walks in the morning upon four at noon upon two and at evening on three?" at's easy compared with some of Mr. Edison's ions in his second questionnaire. Here are questions, for example:

ou have only $10 in the world, and are play- oker with a man you have never seen before. he first deal he holds a pat hand. You have e eights after the draw. There is 50 cents in ot. He bets a quarter. What are you going , and why?"

hat is spiegeleisen?"

ow, it's easy to give an exact answer to the nd, because the substance mentioned is white ron containing manganese. But what's the er to the first question? Is there any answer can be upheld as better than any other an- ? Probably four poker players would give as answers.

he New York Tribune answers the poker ques- and says the reply "is probably as good as to be found anywhere. It is one of the few ions to which expert knowledge was applied. answer represents the refined judgment of the ost poker players of the Tribune's staff. es the answer:

u had only $10 in the world, Mr. Edison ld never catch us in a poker game, even with own blood relatives. Assuming that the ques- is not to be answered this way, it seems obvi- that no poker player in such a position should quarter to call a pat hand with only 50 cents e pot. We would remark casually 'I believe brother,' and wait to see what the next deal bring forth."

, the question now is how much do the ost poker players of the Tribune's staff know poker?

Tribune, however, appears to be more suc- ul in answering questions that can be an- d. A good many inquisitive persons, includ- considerable part of its staff, devoted hours luable time to answering the 150 questions e second questionnaire, though it is specifi- stated that no guarantee goes with the an- s. Here are some of the other questions, to- er with the Tribune's informative and other- interesting answers:

Suppose a certain low form of animal ght forth a single offspring once each hour and ch offspring reproduced at the same rate as parent, starting as soon as it was one hour how long would it take to get four in the th generation—i. e., four great-grandchildren the parent? (The parent counts as the first eration and the first offspring comes at the of the first hour. All the animals live.)

four hours. Page Mrs. Sanger.

Q.—Why should one masticate their food properly? A.—The process of mastication is an aid to digestion, but it may be suggested to Mr. Edison that if "one" attempts mastication of "their" food the damage which is done to the Book of Elementary Grammar is even more serious than the damage done to the stomach when one neglects to masticate his food properly.

Q.—How was the planet Neptune discovered and by whom? A.—Neptune was discovered through its action upon the planet Uranus, before it had been actually observed. Sir William Herschel turned the trick.

Q.—Why did Mme. Curie lately come to America? A.—To receive a gift of $100,000 worth of radium from her American admirers.

Q.—Francs, marks, thalers are worth only a fraction of their former value in terms of United States money. Is this an advantage to this country? A.—Yes and no. It's a great arrangement for Americans who are buying things from Europe, but it hurts export trade.

Q.—"How come he ain't seen you was not home?" Write this in correct English. A.—How did it happen that he failed to see that you were not home?

Q.—You are a salesman making every effort to get an order from a big manufacturer who is married to an unusually jealous wife. One evening you see this prospective customer dining in a restaurant with a chorus girl. What would you do? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Name two of the principal salt-producing localities of the United States? A.—New York, Michigan.

Q.—Do you know approximately what a membership in the New York stock exchange costs? A.—$100,000.

Q.—Who discovered the radium ray? A.—The Curies, of Paris, in 1898. Professor Becquerel discovered the rays of uranium salts in 1896.

Q.—Where is the Alhambra? A.—Granada, Spain.

Q.—Who wrote the story "The Murders in the Rue Morgue"? A.—Edgar Allan Poe.

Q.—In what mountains 600 miles from New York are there some 2,000 Indians? A.—The Adirondacks, where the five tribes of the Iroquois live.

Q.—What is black ink made of? A.—Ferrous sulphate and nutgalls, combined with gum and water.

Q.—Name the capital of Peru. A.—Lima.

Q.—Who built the first steamboat? A.—John Fitch.

Q.—Where do we get most of our asbestos? A.—Quebec.

Q.—What materials are used on the sides of boxes containing safety matches, by means of which the matches are ignited? A.—Phosphorus and sand. The match heads contain chlorate of potash.

Q.—Name the elements of which our atmosphere is composed. A.—Oxygen, nitrogen, argon, krypton, helium, neon, xenon.

Q.—Who invented the telescope? A.—Hans Lippershey, a Dutch spectacle-maker, in 1608.

Q.—What breed of cow is the greatest milk-producer? A.—Holstein.

Q.—What liquid is used in fire extinguishers for putting out gasoline fires? A.—Carbon dioxid.

Q.—Name two northern states that grow large quantities of tobacco. A.—Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

Q.—Who was Kit Carson? A.—Hunter and guide. Served under Fremont.

Q.—Is the president of the United States elected by popular vote? A.—No, he is chosen by the electoral college.

Q.—Of what use is a swimming bladder in fishes? A.—Enables them to maintain equilibrium.

Q.—What is liquid air? How is it made? A.—Atmosphere reduced from its natural gaseous state to a liquid condition. It is made by forcing compressed air into a triple copper coil and reducing the surrounding temperature to the point of liquefaction.

Q.—What is a loadstone? A.—Magnetic iron ore; magnetite.

Q.—What is the lowest form of life? A.—The one-celled ameba.

Q.—State briefly the necessary requirements for a manufacturing executive? A.—A thorough knowledge of his product, a complete acquaintance with the market for his product and for the raw materials of which it is made; ability to direct his employees to efficient effort, and to make rapid and accurate judgment in emergency.

Q.—What is an antiseptic? Name four commonly used. A.—An agency which destroys the microorganisms of disease; carbolic acid, chlorated lime, corrosive sublimate, mercuric chlorid.

Q.—On what part of the western hemisphere did Columbus land? A.—San Salvador, or Watling island, off the coast of Cuba.

Q.—What is 212 degrees Fahrenheit on the centigrade scale? A.—100 degrees.

Q.—How did the name America originate? A.—From Americus Vespucius, an Italian explorer.

Q.—Who wrote the following books: "Vanity Fair," "Pickwick Papers," "Huckleberry Finn," "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"? A.—William Makepeace Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, Vicente Blasco Ibanez.

Q.—What three letters occur most frequently in the English language? A.—E, t and a.

Q.—What is a Soviet? A.—A labor organization holding political administrative powers.

Q.—Who are the Igorotes? A.—According to the Encyclopedia Britannica the correct spelling, Mr. Edison, is Igorots. They are negroid inhabitants of the Philippine islands, who originally were immigrants from Malaysia.

Q.—What was the spark that started the World war in 1914? A.—The assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, at Sarajevo, Serbia.

Q.—Can you name four localities where civilization existed in 3000 B. C.? A.—China, Crete, Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Q.—What is a shooting star? A.—A small meteor, caused by a conglomeration of meteoric matter coming into contact with the earth's atmosphere.

Q.—Why is it necessary to rotate crops? A.—To avoid extracting from the soil the elements necessary to the growth of any single crop.

Q.—Who was Humboldt? A.—A celebrated German scientist, naturalist and author.

Q.—A man goes to a lake with a three-gallon and a five-gallon measure. How could he measure out exactly four gallons (using no marks on the can)? A.—Fill the three-gallon can. Empty the three-gallon can into the five-gallon can. Fill the three-gallon can again. Fill the five-gallon can from the three-gallon can. One gallon is left in the three-gallon can. Empty the five-gallon can. Pour the contents of the three-gallon can into the five-gallon can. Fill the three-gallon can again and pour the contents into the five-gallon can. This gives you four gallons in the five-gallon can.

Q.—Why is it necessary for us to breat! A.—In order to supply oxygen to the blood.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 27

NEHEMIAH'S PRAYER

LESSON TEXT—Neh. 1:1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.—Jas. 5:16.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ex. 32:30-32; I Sam. 7:5-11; Matt. 9:37, 38; Acts 1:12-14; Eph. 3:14-21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Nehemiah Talking to God.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Prayer of the King's Cupbearer.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Prayer as a Preparation for All Undertakings.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Prayer and Power.

I. Nehemiah Learns of the Distress of the Captives (vv. 1-3).

1. When (v. 1). Twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes (2:1).

The month Chisleu corresponds to our December. It was while performing his duty as cupbearer to the Persian king. While in this important position there entered into his heart a desire to honor God and do good to his people. A young man can be true to God in any position in life if he sets his heart on Jesus Christ and communes with Him by prayer and study of God's word. A man may be elevated to a high position, prosper in business, and yet live a life unspotted from the world.

2. By Whom (v. 2). His brother Hanani and certain men of Judah brought him the news. His inquiry shows that though he was prosperous he did not forget his unfortunate brethren. We should never let our success and well-being shut out sympathy for the oppressed and suffering.

3. The Nature of the Distress (v. 3). The wall of Jerusalem was broken down. Its gates were burned with fire and the remnant of the captives were in great affliction and reproach.

II. Nehemiah's Sorrow (v. 4).

The news of his brethren's distress greatly moved Nehemiah. He sat down and wept and mourned several days. He fasted and prayed before God. God's people are so essentially one that the affliction and shame of the one is the affliction and shame of all. No one will ever do much to help a distressed people who does not deeply feel their desolation. Nehemiah's sorrow was not the kind that says "I pity you" and goes on in ways of selfishness without making an effort to help. True pity expresses itself in an effort to help.

III. Nehemiah's Prayer (vv. 5-11).

He knew where to go for help. He took the matter upon his heart to God in prayer. The first and best way to help others is to pray for them. Nehemiah did not merely pray; he left his place at the Persian court and journeyed to Jerusalem and took hold with his own hands. Our prayers and tears must be translated into definite action if we would be of real help to others. Note the characteristics of this prayer.

1. Its Worshipful Spirit (v. 5). He recognized God as the great and terrible One, the Lord God of heaven. True prayer shows that spirit of worship.

2. Its Ground (v. 5). It was on the ground of covenant relation that He besought God. On this ground all who are in Christ Jesus can come and plead before God.

3. It Was Persistent (v. 6). He prayed day and night. God is pleased when His servants are persistent in their pleadings with Him. Those who understand the covenant relation will be importunate in their petitions.

4. It Was Accompanied by Confession of Sin (vv. 6, 7). In this confession he mentioned definitely his sin (v. 7). We should specify the sins which we have committed. Most people when praying are too general in their confessions.

5. He Pleads God's Promises (vv. 8, 9). In our praying we should remind God of His own words. It is when His words abide in us that we can intelligently pray (John 15:17). If we would be successful in our praying we should fill our minds with God's promises.

6. He Pleads Relationship (v. 10). He reminds God that they were His children by redemption. Those who are in Christ are God's children by redemption through His precious blood. The child has a claim upon its father. God's children have a claim upon Him.

7. It was Intercessory Prayer (v.11). With intense earnestness he definitely prayed that God would give him favor before the king in order that he might be enabled to help his people. The king's favor was needed in order to enable him to help his brethren. God is able to move the heart of a heathen king and thus further His own cause by means of the prayer of a humble servant.

The Cunning Man.

A cunning man overreaches no one half as much as himself.—H. W. Beecher.

God's Love.

Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.—I John 3:1.

The Fool.

To be a man's fool is bad enough; but the vain man is everybody's.—Penn.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

LIMIT TO USE OF MOLASSES

Test Made by Department of Agriculture in Co-Operation With Alabama Station.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That there is a limit to the quantity of blackstrap molasses which can be added with economy to a ration of 5.4 pounds of cottonseed meal and 46 pounds of corn silage for fattening yearling steers was shown in a test made by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Louisiana experiment station.

Two lots of nine 700-pound steers were fed for 112 days. Forty-six pounds of silage per steer per day was practically the limit of their capacity. Lot 1 was fed 5.42 pounds of molasses per steer daily, while lot 2 was fed 8.07 pounds of molasses per steer daily. As lot 1 gained 2.48 pounds per steer daily, while lot 2 gained only 2.41 pounds per steer daily, it is evident that 2.65 pounds of molasses was wasted daily per steer in lot 2. The results in lot 2 might have been more favorable to the use of so much molasses had the cotton-

Steers Grazing on Pasture in South.

seed-meal ration been reduced to 3.5 or 4 pounds. In the test, lot 1 consumed 1,880 pounds of silage, 218 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 218 pounds of molasses per 100 pounds gain, while lot 2 required 2 per cent more silage, 3 per cent more cottonseed meal, and 54 per cent more molasses to produce 100 pounds of gain

ROOTING NATURAL FOR HOGS

While It Probably Helps Make Muscle It Is Otherwise of No Particular Benefit.

Why do hogs root? Will rings or other means of prevention have any detrimental effect on the health and progress of the animal? Experts at the Nebraska State College of Agriculture say rooting is just one of the natural proclivities of swine. While it probably does help make muscle, it is otherwise of no special benefit and has no particular significance. The fact that hogs show a strong tendency to plow up alfalfa fields or tear out foundations of the buildings is no indication that they are not getting proper feed. There is no basis for the statement that rooting results from lack of mineral or protein in the ration. Hogs root for worms, roots and other food, but they seem to thrive just as well when a check is placed on the extensive use of their snouts. They also root to make a cool bed on a hot day. There is no reason why rings should not be used where hogs do material damage rooting.

EFFICIENCY OF WORK HORSE

One of Chief Factors During Hot Weather Is Quantity and Quality of Feed Received.

One of the factors that materially affects the efficiency of the work horse especially in hot weather is the feed he receives and the manner in which he receives it. In order that a horse may do a full day's work regularly throughout the summer months and yet maintain a presentable condition he must be fed just about to his full capacity. In order to do this and not injure his health, care and judgment must be exercised in the selection of feeds used.

The feeds best suited to form the principal components of the ration are good bright clean timothy or upland prairie hay and bright, clean, sound oats. The average horse weighing 1,500 pounds will require about 20 pounds of hay and 22 to 24 pounds of oats a day.

LIVE STOCK HINTS

Work horses should have an opportunity to eat all the salt they care for.

* * *

Keep the live stock supplied with water during the hot days of summer.

* * *

There is a wide variation in feed requirements of different horses of the same weight.