

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV., July 22, 1917. Sennacherib's Invasion of Judah—2 Kings, 18, 13-19; 37. Commentary.—1. Prayer for deliverance (18, 13-19; 19). Sennacherib, the king of Assyria, heard of the revolt of the nations which had been subject to him, and started on a campaign to subdue them. He marched with his army toward Egypt and on the way he subjugated forty-six cities of Judah and purposed to humble Jerusalem, the capital. Hezekiah undertook to secure relief from an assault by sending vast amounts of gold and silver to Sennacherib, believing that the Assyrian monarch would be satisfied if he should receive the tribute which Judah had withheld. Sennacherib accepted the tribute, but did not refrain from his purpose to attack Jerusalem, because he heard that the king of Ethiopia was on his way to wage war against him, and he wished to conquer the Jewish capital and hasten forward to meet the Ethiopian army. Hezekiah made every effort possible to resist the Assyrian army, organizing his forces, strengthening his defences and inspiring courage into the hearts of his people. Having done all that lay in his power he had recourse to prayer. The officers of Sennacherib, having failed to intimidate Hezekiah and induce him to surrender, the Assyrian king sent a letter to him in a further attempt to frighten him into submission by telling of the successes of his army and speaking slightingly of the God of Israel. It was at this point that Hezekiah took Sennacherib's letter to the house of God and spread it before the Lord. In the prayer are adoration, confession of need, argument and petition. The king was jealous for the honor of the true God and could not bear to hear His name reproached. He acknowledged that the Assyrians had subdued other nations, and had destroyed their gods, "the work of men's hands," and he prayed for deliverance that the kingdoms of the earth might know that the God of Israel was the true God. II. The Lord's answer (vs. 20-34). 20. Isaiah—The great prophet to Judah. See the introduction to the first lesson of this quarter. Thus said the Lord—Through the prophet the Lord assured Hezekiah that His prayer was heard and would be answered, 21. concerning him—Sennacherib, the virgin daughter of Zion—The unconquered capital of Judah, Jerusalem, laughed thee to scorn—As the Assyrian king had scorned and reproached Jerusalem, so that city scorned him. 22. Against whom—"The Holy One of Israel" was not to be classed with the gods of the heathen. 23, 24. The prophet repeated the boast that Sennacherib had made through his messengers to Hezekiah. The Assyrian king boasted of his great army and of his success in conquering the nation of Israel. He had invaded foreign lands where he had to dig well to provide water for his armies. Rivers had not impeded his progress, 25-27. These verses and the one that follows constitute God's reply to Sennacherib, who had boasted of his strength and achievements. He had met with great success, but that success had come to him as the agency that God employed to execute His purpose to punish Israel for their sins. Sennacherib thought he had achieved great victories, while, in fact, Jehovah Himself had brought dismay and confusion to those whose territory He invaded. God declared that He knew the entire course of Sennacherib's life, even to his "rave against" Him. 28. The rage—Thy violence in carrying out thine own purposes, Tumult—Arrogant self-confidence. My hook in thy nose—This is the figure of the nosing for leading unruly animals. 29. Thine shall be a sign—An assurance of the certainty of what had been promised. God's word is here directed to Hezekiah. Such things as grow of themselves, etc.—Because of the invasion of the Assyrians, the ground had remained untilled that year, and the season was then too far advanced to sow for a harvest for the coming year, but the year following the usual cultivation of the soil would be resumed as the invaders would be entirely gone. 30. The remnant—According to Sennacherib's own record upon what he knew as "Sennacherib's Cylinder," he had taken into captivity from Judah 200,150 persons, so that it was little a remnant that remained. Take root downward, and bear fruit upward—A figure of stability, growth and fruitfulness. 31. The zeal of the Lord of hosts—God's intense interest in Judah's welfare. 32. Shall not come into this city—His loud boasting was utterly vain. He would not even make an attack upon Jerusalem. Nor cast a bank against it—No mounds would be constructed against the walls, from which the battering-rams and other instruments of war could be used. 33. By the same shall he return—His route would lie near the sea forty miles west of Jerusalem. 34. I will defend—As God had defended His people for centuries, as they turned to Him, so according to His faithful promise to David He would continue to defend them. III.—The Assyrians' defeat (vs. 35-37). 35. The angel of the Lord, to smote—No information is given as to the destruction of 185,000 men was accomplished. It may have been by a fierce storm or by a deadly plague. It was sudden, for "it came to pass that night," when they arose—that is, the survivors. The Revised version is better: "When men arose early in the morning, behold, these were all dead bodies." It was clearly an indication of the exercise of divine power that so vast a number as this should be stricken down in one night. 36. departed . . . and dwelt at Nineveh—The scripture records do not tell us how long Sennacherib lived after returning upon monuments it is found that he lived twenty years and carried on five campaigns, none of which were in Palestine. Nineveh was a magnificent city at this time, and one of the world's great centres. 37. worshipping in the house of Nisroch his god—Sennacherib was a worshipper of idols. This is the only mention in the scrip-

tures of this god, and it is means certain what Nisroch was has been thought by some that name might have reference to the eagle, inasmuch as a conspicuous figure on Assyrian monuments is the body of a man with the head of an eagle. His sons smote him with the sword—Adrammelech was named after the heathen god, as it was a custom in the east to name princes after the gods. These two sons conspired against their father and slew him that they might gain possession of his kingdom. Esarhaddon, who commanded a large army, thereupon assumed the title of king. Questions.—Who was Sennacherib? Who was king of Judah? When did Sennacherib invade Judah? What was the nature of the letter which the king of Assyria sent to Hezekiah? What did Hezekiah do with the letter? What message did Isaiah bear to the king of Judah? What mistake had the king of Assyria made? What did the Lord promise to do for Hezekiah and his people? What sign was given that it would come to pass? What calamity befell the Assyrian army? What fate did Sennacherib meet? How is Hezekiah an example for us?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A crisis in Judah.

1. Through mistaken peace methods.

II. Through unprincipled diplomacy.

I. Through mistaken peace methods.

This history presents one of the most memorable crises through which the kingdom of Judah ever passed. The Assyrians, the "rod of God's anger," hung over Jerusalem, showing how near destruction it was if God did not interfere. Despite the efforts of Hezekiah, the king, and Isaiah, the prophet, the people remained unchanged. The religious fervor, enkindled by the Passover, passed away and conditions became much as they were before. The Assyrians had taken all the fenced cities of Judah, a fearful blow to the prosperity and resources of the kingdom. Jerusalem has been spared only on payment of a ransom that greatly impoverished it. Despairing of help and faltering in his faith in God, Hezekiah made an unworthy submission. His conduct in this matter cannot be justified. He had himself transgressed through pride on the occasion of the visit of the messengers from Babylon. He had besides been seeking strength on himself by a political alliance with Egypt, but no help reached him in the hour of extremity. Isaiah had warned him of that. Seeking alliance with other nations implied a lack of trust in God. As a nation, Judah was exposed to an overwhelming calamity. Hezekiah made full confession of his sad state. He felt that God's chastisement was upon him and that God alone could deliver. From Hezekiah's point of view it was a day of deep distress and mortification. With God it was a day of chastisement. For the Assyrians it was a day of blasphemy and impious vaunting against Jehovah. Hezekiah did well in requesting Isaiah's intercession. He was the one person whose faith was unshaken through all these perilous times.

II. Through unprincipled diplomacy.

Hezekiah's gift to the king of Assyria had not saved him. Contrary to every principle of justice and kindness, to say nothing of honor, the king of Assyria despatched his army again into Judea. Rabshakeh appeared as the diplomatist of the war king. By an impassioned harangue, fraught with insolence, falsehood and blasphemy, he urged Hezekiah and his people to surrender. He undertook to demolish, one by one, Hezekiah's confidences, and to show how vain it was for him to hope to carry on a war. He mocked Hezekiah's faith as a mere fancy. He attempted to work upon Hezekiah's fears. He attempted to confound true religion with the superstitions of man, and the Lord Jehovah with the idols of the nations. Rabshakeh argued first from the standpoint of Sennacherib's strength, representing it to be greater than it was. He reasoned that, because Sennacherib had such immense armies and valiant soldiers and such numbers of them, he was invincible in war and could defy God and man. His mistake was soon demonstrated. The might of the invincible was to be declared against the power of the visible. Rabshakeh made false promises. He held before the people an attractive prospect. He sought to keep from view the prospect of conquest and captivity. The promises were alluring only by contrast with the fate that awaited them if they did not surrender. They were promises which never could have been fulfilled. Hezekiah was in deep distress of spirit; at the haughty, defiant, confident tone of Rabshakeh. Though he had once wavered in his reliance upon God, he turned again in full confidence to Him. Hezekiah prayed to Jehovah as the God of his nation. He recognized His supremacy. He appealed to Him as the Maker of heaven and of earth. He recognized the greatness of the deliverance which he sought. He was conscious of God's honor, sensible of his own weakness, trustful in God's power to save, reliant on the power of prayer. While Hezekiah was still at prayer, an answer was sent to him through the prophet Isaiah. He gave words of encouragement and assurance of deliverance. At the height of his pride and arrogance and self-trust the ungodly conqueror was stricken with failure and humiliated. He was shown that he was a mere man and that the fate of nations was not in his power. A mighty deliverance was vouchsafed to Hezekiah. T.R.A.

Sandy New How.

The kirk in a certain Scottish village was in urgent need of repair, and Sandy McNabb, a very peculiar member, had been invited to collect subscriptions for the purpose.

One day the minister met Sandy walking irresolutely along the road. He at once roused the cause.

"Man, Sandy," he said earnestly, "I'm sorry to see ye in this state."

"Aye, that it is for the good of the cause," replied the delinquent happily. "Ye see, minister, it's through these subscriptions, I've been down the glen collecting fun' an' at every house they hadda me hae a wee drappie."

"Every house? But—drappie? Surely, Sandy, there are some of the kirk members who are teetotalers?"

"Aye, there are; but I wrote thee that!"—Youngstown Telegram.

Don't hit a man when he has you down.

A SUCCESSFUL DAIRY FARMER MAKES MONEY

Mr. D. C. Flatt Breeds Holsteins Second to None—He Grows Cheap Roughage and Buys Concentrates When They Are Cheapest—Produces Pure Milk With Milking Machine.

(From the Canadian Countryman.)

A speaker at the Eastern Dairy-men's Convention, held at Napanee last January, said that the trouble with too many live stock men was that, although they were good cattle breeders, they were poor farmers. This may be true of some breeders, but it is certainly not true of them all. Rarely has the writer seen so fine a collection of Holstein cattle in one herd, and very seldom has he seen more striking evidences of good farming (and all that goes with it) than on Mr. D. C. Flatt's farm at Millgrove, six miles out of Hamilton. Mr. Flatt is a feeder as well as a breeder. He has two large silos, and the day we were there (June 13) we found the cattle knee deep in clover pasture. The farm consists of 223 acres and a three year rotation of clover, corn and oats is followed. Mr. Flatt is a strong believer in clover, and sows it wherever possible. "I

Feed Bill" in which we stated that at present prices for feeding stuffs silage was worth about \$4 per ton for the food nutrients it contained, but that when its palatability and succulence were taken into consideration, that it was worth about \$5.60 per ton when milk sold for \$2 per hundred. "I read the article on corn that you had in The Countryman this spring," said Mr. Flatt, "and seeing that Eureka corn yielded better than any other variety, I bought 15 bushels of seed and planted 22 acres of it this spring. The first planting was done on May 17, and it has already received its first cultivation. So far I am more than pleased with it." The day we were at the farm (June 13) it was up about five inches and gave every promise of yielding a bumper crop. The varieties of corn that I had been in the habit of growing," contin-

being cooled immediately it is drawn from the cow and kept at a low temperature until it is delivered to the consumer. The milk is tested by the Hamilton Health authorities, and the stables and milk utensils are regularly inspected. Last time they were inspected they scored 99 per cent. The herd is entirely free from tuberculosis, for which they are tested at frequent intervals. The cows are milked by machine.

"Many people claim that you cannot get pure milk when the milking is done with a machine," said Mr. Flatt, "but this has not been my experience. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and the fact that we sell all our milk as 'Baby Special' at 18 cents a quart should convince even the most skeptical that pure milk can be produced when a milking machine is used." We may say in passing that Mr. Flatt's evidence on the matter is in agreement with experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College. Here, without adopting any unusual precautions, they were able to produce milk when the milking was done by machine, with a bacterial count of 8,000 to 10,000 per cubic centimetre. When we state that milk has as many bacteria as from 250,000 to 500,000 per cubic centimetre is recognized by the Toronto Health Authorities as fit for human consumption, it is evident that pure milk can be produced practically as easily when the milking is done by machine as when it is done by hand.

"The great thing in using a milking machine," continued Mr. Flatt, "is to keep it and all the parts scrupulously clean. The trouble with many people is that they do not give the machine proper attention. After milking is done the metal parts of the machine are thoroughly washed and scalded, and the rubber tubes and teat cups after washing are immersed in a disinfectant solution specially kept for the purpose. After using a milking machine for a number of years, I am convinced that if the machine is a good one to start with and does not give satisfaction, the trouble is not with the machine, but with the man who runs it. Our machine has three units, which milks the 28 cows that we are milking at the present time in about an hour and a quarter. One man runs the machine, while the other strips the cows."

Mr. Flatt has about 100 head of cattle and both from the point of view of usefulness and of beauty they would hold their own in any kind of competition. Jenny Boner's Ormsby is a cow of great size and capacity. She is ten years old but looks like a three-year-old. She is giving at the present time under ordinary conditions 93 pounds of milk per day. She is the only cow that has given over thirty pounds of butter a week for five years in succession. She has had nine calves and is milking better than ever.

Daisy Mottle Beauty, weighing, we would estimate, about 1700 pounds, is a typical dairy cow. She had a bull calf by a son of Lulu Keyes who gave 122.8 pounds of milk per day and over 35 pounds of butter fat in a week. This cow as a four-year-old gave 31 pounds of butter fat averaging about 100 pounds of milk per day. The dam



Rarely have we seen a herd of such uniformly high quality as that of Mr. Flatt. Not only are they extraordinary heavy milk producers, but they would hold their own anywhere as show cows.

seed down every crop I can with red clover," said Mr. Flatt, "and at the present time 125 acres of the 223 acres of the farm is seeded down with clover. Clover does two things. It enriches the soil with nitrogen, and thus puts it into better condition to grow other crops, and it furnishes a first-class feed for the cattle. The cattle are up to their knees now in clover pasture, and feeding them this way pays. I am not feeding any grain at present to even the heaviest milking cows—not even to cows which give as much as 99 pounds of milk per day."

Most feeders give at least some grain to the heaviest milking cows even when they are on the best of pasture, but as clover is richer in flesh forming constituents (protein) and energy-giving nutrients (starch or its equivalent) than the ordinary pasture grasses, Mr. Flatt's practice is based on sound scientific principles.

"There are about two months of every year that the cattle do not get grain," continued Mr. Flatt, "but when the pastures begin to dry up, I never let the cows go down in milk flow through lack of feed. We sow a mixture of peas and oats to be used during the hot months of July and August as green feed, and also use corn for the same purpose."

Asked if he had had any trouble with clover sickness, Mr. Flatt replied: "No, we follow a definite rotation of crops and up till the present time have had no difficulty in getting a good catch of clover each time. We do not grow alfalfa, as our soil is too light for it, although on heavier types of soils I have no doubt of an excellent crop. We have not tried sweet clover, though we hear good reports of it. In my opinion sweet clover will never replace alfalfa. So far as I have observed, sweet clover's strong point is that it provides pasture earlier than alfalfa, and it is as a pasture crop that sweet clover excels. If it is used for hay it must be cut early as it rapidly becomes coarse and woody, and if allowed to reach this condition makes but inferior hay."

Although Mr. Flatt has been pasturing his cattle for years on clover, he never has any trouble with bloat. When he first turns the cattle out in the spring he takes care that the clover is not wet with rain or dew, and he only leaves them in the pasture for a short time.

This year only about four acres are in roots. Mr. Flatt likes roots for cows that are on test, but says that he is going out of roots as he finds that he can get more feed per acre by growing corn and at considerably less cost. He is a corn enthusiast, and thinks there is nothing like it for producing milk at a low cost. He feeds on the average about 40 pounds per head per day, but a cow on test gets about the same quantity of roots as well.

In our issue of April 28 we had an article on growing corn for silage, entitled, "Grow Corn and Reduce the

A Sheaf of Maxims.

The end of reading (as of everything else we do), should be self-improvement.

Though you think all the world's a stage, learn to act, well your part.

Education which does not promote conduct bears within it a moral stain. It takes time and pains to learn what it is most profitable to do.

The spirit and love of dogmatism characterizes the imperfectly educated.

Live thy religion; then, shalt thou not need to argue or dispute about it. We begin with studying how to learn, and end with learning how to study.

Principle is more than knowledge; a loving heart is better than much gold.

ued Mr. Flatt, "were Wisconsin No. 7 and Leaming. From the table you gave in the paper the Eureka variety does not mature quite as early as some of the other varieties, but gives far and away the greatest yield of green corn. My idea in feeding silage is to give succulence to the ration, and if I can get the yield I do not mind even if the corn is not quite as rich in food nutrients as the earlier maturing but poorer yielding varieties. If I want concentrates I buy them, and do not expect silage to take their place."

Mr. Flatt buys a large quantity of feeding stuffs. Some of the feeds he buys are all oak, cotton seed meal, bran and dried brewers' grains. We heartily recommend his system of buying to our readers. In fact, it is the only way to buy to advantage. Feeding stuffs are cheapest during the months of June and July, and these are the months when Mr. Flatt uses the dairy business—to use a slang expression—for the sake of his health, and so he buys when he can buy the cheapest.

"Last summer," said Mr. Flatt, "I bought my winter's supply of bran in July for \$18.19 a ton. During the winter bran was selling for as high as \$43 per ton, so you can see what a



Another of Mr. Flatt's beauties. Observe the straight top line and the V-shaped body of the typical dairy cow. Utility and quality are combined in this cow to an extraordinary degree.

saving I effected. I bought some oil cake at the same time for \$2.50 per ton, and since then it has been selling at from \$50 to \$75 per ton. This year I have already bought some dried brewers' grains for \$31 per ton. Some farmers do not buy feed during the summer, as they are afraid it will not keep. My experience has been that bran and the other feeding stuffs will keep indefinitely if stored in bags. Bran and other feeds do not keep well, however, if stored loose, as they tend to become mouldy."

All the milk on the farm is all shipped to Hamilton and sold as "Baby Special" milk. This milk is produced in a strictly sanitary way,

of Daisy Mottle Beauty gave 20,800 pounds of milk in a year's test and was milked only twice daily. Royalton (Canaan Echo, a daughter of P. DeKol Violet, has given 17,000 pounds of milk in one year. She is a cow of outstanding quality and has exceptionally well developed milk veins. She has a bull calf whose sire's dam was the famous Lulu Keyes.

Ardella DeKol Tensen as a junior two-year-old made a world's record by giving 19 pounds of butter fat in one week 19 months after freshening. She and her four sisters are without doubt the finest group of Holsteins, so far as quality is concerned, we have seen,

brought to the surface thousands of projectiles fired in practice. At the present price of scrap iron, the 600,000 shells which lie scattered at the bottom of the Japanese bays will be worth some \$3,000,000.

It is suggested to use the magnet in extracting the shell scraps from the soil of the European battlefields. The value of this scrap iron alone would mount up to a very large sum. A development of the Nakahara magnet promises to be powerful enough to actually lift sunken vessels from the bottom of the sea. Magnets are now in use on land which are able to elevate a weight of 40,000 pounds.—New York "Journal of Commerce."

Dress-Ups.

Fussy-willow taffetas. Felt lace, and much of it. Hand-embroidered organdies.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table listing various dairy products and their prices. Items include Butter, choice dairy; Eggs, new-laid doz.; Cheese, lb.; Do., fancy, lb.; Dressed Poultry; Turkey, doz.; Fowl, lb.; Spring chickens; Ribbrub, 3 bunches; Strawberries, box; Vegetables; Asparagus, Can., bunch; Beans, new, small measure; Beets, new, bunch; Cucumbers, each; Cauliflower, Can., each; Carrots, new, bunch; Celery, per bunch; Cabbages, each; Horseradish, lb.; Leeks, bunch; Nettuce, doz.; Do., head, doz.; Onions, bag; Do., small, bkt.; Do., Bermuda, box; Peas, Can., 6-qt. bkt.; Do., 11-qt. bkt.; Potatoes, per bag; Do., new, bag; Do., new, peck; Sage, bunch; Savory, bunch; Turnips, new, bunch; Tomatoes, lb.; Do., bkt.

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Table listing various meat products and their prices. Items include Beef, forequarters, cwt.; Do., hindquarters; Carcasses, choice; Calf, common; Veals, common, cwt.; Do., medium; Do., prime; Heavy hogs; Shop hogs; Mutton, heavy; Do., light; Abattoir hogs; Lambs, lb.; Do., Spring, lb.

SUGAR MARKET.

An advance of 10c per cwt. was brought into effect yesterday at 3.30 p.m. on all grades of Canadian refined sugars. Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery in effect July 10: Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs. \$8.34; Royal Acacia, granulated, 100 lbs. \$8.34; Redpath granulated, 100 lbs. \$8.34; Dominion Crystal, 100 lbs. \$8.34; No. 1 yellow, all refiners, 100 lbs. \$8.34; Dark yellow, 100 lbs. \$8.34; 10-lb. bags, 10c over granulated 100-lb. bags; 25-lb. bags, 10c over 100-lb. bags; 3 and 5 lb. cartons, 25c over 100-lb. bags.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table listing various cattle market items and their prices. Items include Export cattle, choice; Butcher cattle, choice; Do., do., medium; Do., do., common; Butcher cows, choice; Do., do., medium; Do., do., canners; Do., bulls; Feeding steers; Stockers, choice; Do., light; Milkers, choice, each; Springers; Sheep, ewes; Bucks and rams; Lambs; Hogs, fed and watered; Calf.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Table listing grain market data for Winnipeg. Columns include Wheat, Open, High, Low, Close; Oct.; July; Oct.; Dec.; July; Oct.; Dec.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—July closed \$2.25 1-2; September, \$1.90 1-2; cash—No. 1 Northern, \$2.35 1-2 to \$2.45 1-2; No. 2, \$2.25 1-2 to \$2.35 1-2; Corn—\$1.80 1-2; Bran—\$30 to \$32.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.38; No. 1 Northern, \$2.38; No. 2, \$2.28; No. 3, \$2.18; Oct. \$2.25 1-2; July, \$2.24; September, \$2.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock market data for Chicago. Items include Cattle, receipts 16,000; Market strong; Breves; Stockers and feeders; Cows and heifers; Calves; Hogs, receipts 25,000; Market slow; Light; Mixed; Heavy; Rough; Pigs; Bulk; Sheep, receipts 12,000; Market weak; Wetters; Lambs, native.

CHARM OF THE BIBLE.

Its Poetic Beauty and the Marvel of Its Word Pictures.

Then some of us who cared for literature took to the Bible casually and read the book of Job—which, by the way, Mr. Swinburn is said to have known by heart—and as we read it even the clerics themselves seemed less wonderful than this description of their marvel and mystery.

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?

Or wert thou present at the thirty-seventh chapter of the book of Ezekiel, that would valley that was full of bones—and as I prophesied there was a noise, and behold a shaking and the bones came together, bone to bone—surely one of the most wonderful visions of the imagination in all literature.

Or we read the marvellous denunciations of the music of the melodious heart-strings of King David. We read the solemn adjuration of the "King of Heaven" to remember our Creator in the days of our youth, with haunting pictures of old age, and the loveliness of "The Song of Songs" passed into our lives forever.

To this purely literary love of the Bible there has been added within the last few years a certain renewed regard for it as the profoundest book of the soul, and for some minds not conventionally religious it has recalled even some of its old authority as a spiritual guide and stay. And I will confess for myself that sometimes as I fall asleep at night I wonder if even the most picturesque of modern writers has written anything to equal the sweetest of Psalms—Richard Le Gallienne in Phœnix.

Well Dressed.

This year it is—To be "pleasingly" gowned. To give at least the impression of simplicity.

And to surrender all thoughts of the bizarre until fall.

The farmers who have made a rule of eating only what they cannot sell are likely to starve this year.—Maggie (Wis.) Eagle Star.

Just because a fellow can't get into the aviation corps he needn't get out in the air about it.