

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII. March 30, 1919. God's Hand in a Nation's Life.—Review.—Joshua 24: 14-28.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Modern oppressions from which deliverance is needed. Places: Goshen; Midian. Joseph, who had been an influential man in Egypt, had long been dead and his work for the people had been forgotten.

II. Topic: The world's call for leadership. Place: Desert of Midian. Moses had reached the age of forty years, had made his choice to identify himself with the Israelites, his own people, had gone forth in an attempt to right the wrongs of the oppressed Hebrews, had failed and had fled to Midian. There he lived forty years as a shepherd when the Lord appeared to him in the burning bush and gave him his work.

III. Topic: The meaning of the Passover. Place: Goshen. Because of Pharaoh's unwillingness to let the Hebrews go into the desert, plagues had been set by Jehovah upon the Egyptians until there had been nine visitations of judgment inflicted upon them. There would be one more, the death of the first-born of man and beast of the Egyptians. The Israelites were preserved.

IV. Topic: The challenge of a great deliverance. Places: Goshen; wilderness of Egypt; Red Sea. Pharaoh had urged the Israelites to leave Egypt after the tenth plague had swept away all the first-born of the Egyptians, and they had gone forth enriched with what the Egyptians had given them. After their departure Pharaoh changed his mind and sent an army to bring them back. The Israelites were in danger and God opened the Red Sea for their escape. The waters engulfed the Egyptians.

V. Topic: Poverty and providence in our day. Place: The wilderness of Sin, east of the Red Sea. In the wilderness the Israelites were in need of food and they murmured against Moses, for bringing them out of Egypt with a prospect of their dying of hunger in the wilderness. Moses received word from the Lord that manna would be provided to meet all their needs.

VI. Topic: Co-operation in the work of the kingdom. Place: Sinai. Jehovah, Moses' father-in-law, heard of God's dealings with Moses and came to him, bringing Moses' wife and sons. He was pleased at the great deliverances that had been wrought for God's people. He saw that Moses was too greatly burdened with the administration of the people and advised him to appoint capable men from all Israel to assist him.

VII. Topic: The commandments in modern life. Place: Sinai. Jehovah called Moses up into the mountain that he might give him the law for Israel. He wrote the Ten Commandments with his own finger on two tables of stone and gave them to Moses for the people.

VIII. Topic: The value of intercessory prayer. Place: Sinai. Because of Moses' long absence in the mountain the people became restless and asked Aaron to make gods for them. He demanded their ornaments and he made a golden calf. They departed and journeyed to Kadesh-barnea. Thence spies were sent to explore Canaan. All the twelve went and when they returned, they reported that Canaan was a very desirable country. Ten said the Israelites could not occupy it; two said they could.

IX. Topic: Causes of failure in life. Place: Kadesh-barnea. About a year after Israel reached Sinai they departed and journeyed to Kadesh-barnea. Thence spies were sent to explore Canaan. All the twelve went and when they returned, they reported that Canaan was a very desirable country. Ten said the Israelites could not occupy it; two said they could.

X. Topic: How to serve one's generation. Place: Plain east of the lower part of the Jordan. Moses had died and the Lord had buried him in Mount Nebo. Joshua was divinely appointed to lead Israel into the promised land. The Lord told him to be strong and courageous.

XI. Topic: Our responsibility toward offenders. Place: Probably Shiloh. The Israelites had been successful in subduing their enemies in Canaan, and the territory was all being sent to Israel, encouraging them to obey the law of God.

IT CURES CATARRH BRONCHITIS

You don't have to wait for relief when you use Catarrh-zone. This wonderful inhaler treatment is guaranteed to cure any case of Catarrh, no matter how chronic. You breathe through this inhaler and in so doing you send the breathing organs a powerful vapor that is full of soothing, healing, germ-destroying properties. In this way the seeds of Catarrh are destroyed. Sore nostrils and weak throat are cured. Coughing and hard breathing and sneezing all stop. For a lasting cure use only Catarrh-zone. Refuse a substitute. Two months' treatment (including the inhaler), price \$1.00. Small size 50c, at all dealers, or The Catarrh-zone Co., Kingston, Ont., Canada.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

I. Reviewing the past. II. Permanent truths.

I. Reviewing the past. The studies of the quarter cover approximately one hundred and sixty years of Hebrew Israelitish history, and no more appropriate place could have been chosen for the great gathering to hear the words of the departing leader. Here six cities, conveniently situated, were selected as cities of refuge, to which the covenant was first made with Abraham. In the vicinity it was renewed with Jacob and under an oak at Shechem he buried the strange gods and heathenism ornaments of his household. Here again the covenant was renewed after the fall of Al; and in the family plot of Jacob they had interred the bones of Joseph, so long the care of his migrating people. In this sacred place, athrill with momentous memories, Joshua would once more bind the people by covenant engagements. The assembly and address were both by divine direction (vs. 1, 2). God had raised up great leaders for Israel, even setting primogeniture aside in making Jacob the father of the nation rather than Irreveling Esau, whose disregard for the godly traditions of his fathers unfitted him for the exalted responsibility and determined his dwelling in Mount Seir instead of Canaan. God had delivered the race from bondage and for their sakes had smitten Egypt and Amalek and turned Balaam's curses into benedictions. He had led them "through the great and terrible wilderness," and had driven out the aboriginals of Canaan from before them. In the fulfillment of the Abrahamic covenant they had been brought to possess a land for which they did not labor, cities which they did not build, and vineyards and oliveyards which they had not planted (Deut. 6: 10, 11). It was a day of memorial and covenant, and condensed, into its throbbing hours were generations of history and prophecy. The appropriate climax is reached in the solemn ratification of covenant obligations.

II. Permanent truths. There is both a material and a moral preparation for national greatness; material, in climate, productions, water courses and mineral treasures (Deut. 8: 7-9); moral, in the stalwart character of its founders and leaders, Abraham, Moses and Joshua, in Israel; the Puritan pilgrims, Washington and Lincoln in America. It portends ill for any nation when the standard of its leaders declines. Fundamental principles are as true in aggregate as individual life. "Righteousness exalteth... sin is a reproach." The latter insures its punishment in individual or national life as the former assures its reward. "The way of the transgressor is hard," is a universal truth. Patriotism cannot be long preserved apart from purity. No government can be permanent whose policy is wrong. It must destroy the evil or be destroyed by it. Purification and punishment are sometimes secured by the same judgment. God insists on recognition and reverence, and either is rejected at the cost of destruction. Disobedience brought ruin to the kingdoms of Judah and Israel and to every nation which since has gone from greatness to oblivion. The strength of the nations is not in armaments or armies, but in individual uprightness and governmental righteousness. W. H. C.

NO CURE NO PAY

Can I do more than this to prove to you, at last after years of study I have a preparation that will cure Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchial Asthma. It is a wonderful remedy and I can prove it by the best people of Canada. Mr. Clarke, 77 Indian Road, Toronto, suffered thirty years with Bronchitis; it cured him. Mrs. Holmes, No. 1 Yorkville Avenue, Toronto, coughed for thirteen years; one bottle cured her. Thousands of others too numerous to mention have benefited by this marvelous remedy. If you doubt me, write to any of the above parties, they are right at your own door, and will be pleased to answer any inquiries. Ten times more powerful than any known mixture, one dose gives instant relief. Sold under an iron-bound, money back guarantee to cure any of the above ailments. Only by BUCKLEY THE DRUGGIST, 97 Dundas St. East, Toronto. Price 10 cents bottle, 15c extra for mailing, 3 bottles mailed free for \$1.50.

AIR PRESSURE

Changes That Come When the Barometer Falls an Inch. Few persons have any idea what tremendous changes in the atmosphere are indicated by such a rise or fall as an inch in the barometer.

A cubic inch of mercury weighs a half pound. When the mercury falls an inch a weight of one ton is removed from every 4,000 square inches of surface. This is a ton for every area five and one-quarter feet square. If your house, for instance, is 25 by 40 feet, with an area of 1,000 square feet, a load of about thirty-six tons is lifted from the roof every time the barometer shows an inch fall—that is, a thirty-six ton load would be lifted if the house were airtight. But as air presses in every direction there is as much of a push upward against the roof from below as there is of a push downward from above. So the roof actually feels no effect from the removal of this heavy load.

In the same way a man of average size would be relieved of a weight of about a ton and a half if there were no air chambers in the human body. It has been figured that a fall of an inch in the barometer over a territory 400 miles square removes a weight from the surface of the earth of 160,000,000,000 tons. If this were loaded on freight cars, twenty tons to the car and thirty cars to the train, more than 200,000,000 trains would be required to move it. If each train were 500 feet long they would stretch out in a line more than 25,000,000 miles long. The only noise that accompanies this great transportation feat is made by the wind, which does considerable roaring in the course of such violent atmospheric changes. Procrastination may be the thief of time, but at any rate it never influences a fellow to be too previous.

PLANNING FOR CROP PRODUCTION DURING 1919

Now is the Time to Lay Your Plans for the Coming Season--Points to Consider in Cutting Cost of Production.

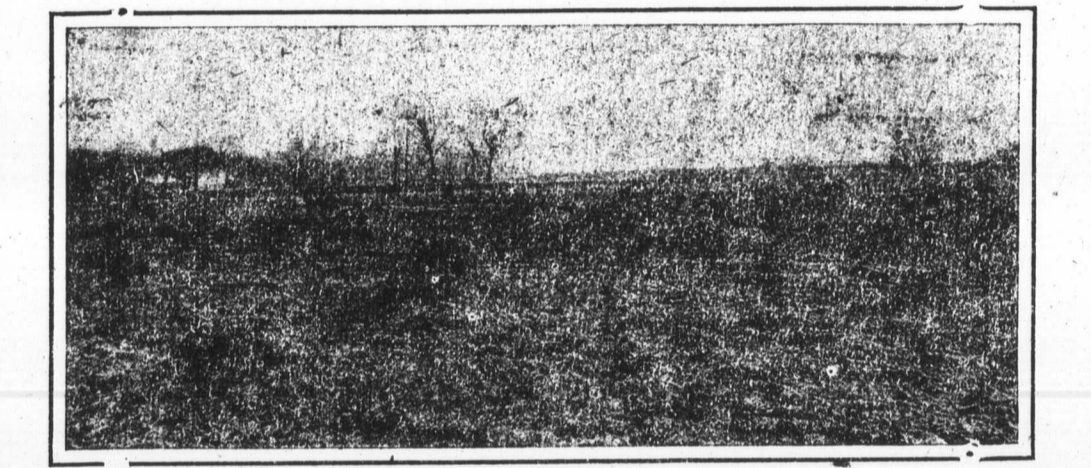
Now is the time to lay your plans for the coming season's work. During the war, with wheat selling for over \$2 per bushel, oats around \$1 per bushel, barley \$1.80 per bushel, and hay touching \$26 per ton, it did not require very close figuring to make money-producing crops. With the coming of peace, however, and the inevitable drop in prices, we will have to figure more closely than we have done in the past. We must meet the decline in prices with a decline in the cost of production. This does not necessarily mean that we should use cheap seed and put seed in a seed bed that has not been properly prepared. It simply means that we must farm with our heads as well as with our hands. The man who leaves everything till the last moment is always at the tail end of the procession. Now, when the work is slack, is the time to consider plans for the coming season's work, and see if we cannot reduce the cost of production by making the land produce more per acre. Other things being equal, the greater the yield per acre the lower the cost of production.

Farming is unlike most other things; we cannot plan for one year only. We have to consider the relation of this year's work to next year's. We have an enormous amount of potential wealth stored up in the fertility of the soil. In laying our plans we have to consider what influence the crops we grow this year will have on the crops we grow in years to come. Rotation of crops is

One of the best ways of reducing the cost of production is to use nothing but sound, plump seed. The selection of sound seed costs practically nothing, for all the work connected with it can be done during the winter or early spring, when no work is being done on the land. The fanning mill can be used to excellent advantage in this connection. Don't be satisfied with running the grain through the mill once, but put it through two or three times if necessary. Be satisfied with nothing but plump, heavy seed. If the seed is home-grown or obtained from a reliable source, it may not be necessary to test it for germination. If there is any doubt as to its germination qualities, however, it should be tested. This can be done in a simple manner by placing two hundred seeds at the tail end of blotting paper or cloth, and keeping them damp for a few days. An ordinary dinner plate is useful for this purpose, with the other plate set on top turned upside down. The grain should not be allowed to become dry or subject to frost. After about a week the sprouts from the seed of strongest vitality will be sufficiently developed. If less than ninety per cent. of the seed produces strong sprouts, it will be necessary to sow an increased quantity of grain. At the Ontario Agricultural College it was found that large, plump oats produced about sixteen bushels per acre more than small seed. Careful selection of seed pays. Even if smut has not been bad in our district for some years don't neg-

important when it is desired to grow grain for feeding purposes. Experiments have shown that one bushel each of oats and barley will produce more per acre than other combinations. For this purpose O. A. C. No. 3 oat, which is an early variety, and O. A. C. No. 21 barley is recommended. Oats and barley make an excellent grain ration for most kinds of live stock. Roots have won a well deserved place in the stock menu. While not being very rich in food ration, and when mixed with cut straw or other dry feed make it more palatable. A clover sod that has been plowed the previous fall and well manured makes an ideal seed bed for roots. Mangels should be planted after the spring grains are got in, and swede turnips early in June.

Corn for silage is being grown more and more in Ontario. The Flint varieties mature earlier than the Dent varieties, but do not produce such a high yield. To make the best silage, however, quantity must be sacrificed to quality, and those varieties should be grown for silage purposes which reach at least the glazed stage before frost catches them. In Northern Ontario the Flint varieties should be grown. Some of the best are Longfellow, Compton's Early, North Dakota White Flint and Sandford. In those sections of Ontario east and north of Toronto as far as Muskoka, in the southern parts of Quebec and eastern townships, White Cap Yellow Dent, Leaming and some of the larger varieties can be grown with good results. In



Distributing the manure in small piles on the field is a common but poor practice. Save labor and spread the manure when it is hauled out. This will, moreover, insure an even stand of crop.

perhaps a hackneyed subject, but it is one of first importance in successful crop production. It is perfectly true that crops can be successfully grown on the same land year after year, but this cannot be done profitably where the land has been farmed for a great number of years, as it has been in most of the older settled parts of Canada. A man who does not rotate his crops is wasting the fertility of his soil, and by lowering crop yield increasing the cost of production. In spite of this there are many farmers throughout Ontario who have no systematic rotation. To maintain the fertility of the soil and obviate the necessity of spending large sums of money in the use of artificial fertilizers, it is necessary that clover or some other leguminous crops be included in the rotation.

Of the three essential elements of fertility—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—nitrogen is the most expensive, costing normally about three times as much as the other two. Next to an adequate supply of moisture in the soil, nitrogen is the greatest factor affecting crop yield. Leguminous crops are able to take nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil for the use of future crops. A good crop of clover is equal to an application of ten tons per acre of barnyard manure. At the Rothemsted Experiment Station in England, when a rotation of roots, wheat, barley and clover was used for more than sixty years, it was found that when the soil was supplied with fertilizers that supplied phosphoric acid and potash, but no nitrogen, the supply of nitrogen in the soil was as great at the end of this time as at the beginning of the experiment. The clover was not plowed under, but cut and removed from the land. The average yield of wheat during the whole period was over 40 bushels per acre. Not only does clover enrich the soil, but when clover hay is fed to live stock less concentrates are required. In planning, therefore, to cut costs in production don't overlook clover, alfalfa and other leguminous crops.

lect to treat the seed. We knew a man last year who thought he would take a chance for one year and did not treat his seed. When harvest time came he was sorry he had not done so. At the Ontario Agricultural College it was found that oats that had been treated for smut gave, as the average of five years' experiments, eight bushels more per acre than untreated seed. The method for treatment is simple. Make up a solution consisting of one pound of formalin and forty-two gallons of water, and immerse the grain in the solution for five minutes, stirring occasionally. Another method is to spread out the grain on the floor and sprinkle with the solution, the grain being shovelled over until all is moistened, but not drenched with the solution. About forty gallons of solution will treat about forty bushels of grain. After treating heap the grain up in a pile and cover with sacks for about three hours. Then spread out to dry.

For best results not only must the seed be sound, and free from disease, but it must be of a variety that is yielding and suited to the locality where it is grown. The following varieties are recommended for Ontario: Spring wheat—Red Fife commended. Oats—Banner or O. A. C. No. 72. Daubeny or O. A. C. No. 3 is recommended where an early oat is required. Barley—O. A. C. No. 21 and Manchurian. Peas—Arthur is recommended for earliness and productivity. Other good varieties are Golden Vine, Chancellor and White Marrowtail. Field beans—Early Britain, Potter and Canadian Beauty. In planting spring grains it is most important that the grain be got in as early as possible. Each day's delay means so much less yield. Spring wheat should be planted as soon as the land can be worked, barley next, oats next and then peas. The last week in May is the best time to plant beans taking one year with another.

It is generally admitted that a mixture of grains will yield more per acre than one grain alone. This is

these parts of Ontario south and west of Toronto any variety, no matter how large, may be expected to give satisfaction. Corn should not be grown until the soil is fairly warmed up. About the middle of May is about right for most parts of Ontario. Don't take any chances with corn of poor germinating qualities. Buy corn on the cob. Test each ear by taking six kernels from each ear, two kernels from each end and two in the middle.

During every summer there is a dry spell when the pastures dry up, and it is well to provide fodder to tide the animals over until the pastures pick up again. For this purpose of mixture of peas and oats, at the rate of 2 bushels of peas and 3 bushels of oats per acre, should be sown the first week in May or earlier if possible. This will provide fodder during the latter half of July. A similar sowing may be made about the third week in May to provide fodder for the first two weeks in August. To provide fodder later in the season corn may be used.

It will be generally admitted that pasturing is about the cheapest way we can feed live stock. Unfortunately we do not give our pastures sufficient attention. To provide hay for one year and pasture the next the following mixture is recommended: red clover 6 lbs., alsike clover 3 lbs., orchard grass 3 lbs., meadow fescue 3 lbs. and timothy 3 lbs., making a total of 18 lbs. per acre.

The mixture can be sown with a nurse crop, preferably barley, the clover and timothy being sown from the grass seed box of the drill and the orchard grass and meadow fescue by hand. When the pasture is likely to be short why not try the annual pasture mixture recommended by Mr. Leitch of the Ontario Agricultural College. It consists of one bushel each of wheat, barley and oats, and seven pounds of red clover per acre. Mr. Leitch says this is a sure way of getting a catch of red clover.

—The Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing various market prices including Dairy Products (Butter, Cheese, Eggs), Fruits (Apples, Oranges), Vegetables (Beets, Carrots, Cabbage), and Meats (Beef, Pork, Mutton). Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

Table listing Toronto Cattle Markets prices for various types of cattle including Export cattle, Butcher cattle, and various breeds like Friesian and Jersey.

Table listing other market prices for various goods such as Flour, Sugar, and other commodities.

Table titled 'SPRING FEVER' listing fluctuations in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, including prices for Oats, Barley, and Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS. Minneapolis—Flour, unchanged. Barley, 89 to 97c. No. 2, 81.58 to 82.00.

DULUTH LINEDISEL. Duluth—Linediseled-On track, \$3.75 arrive. \$3.50 asked; July, \$3.58 asked; October, \$3.25 bid.

SPRING FEVER

Following Colds, Grippe, Thin, Watery or Poisoned Blood (By Dr. Valentine Mott.)

At this time of year most people suffer from what we term "spring fever" because of a stagnant condition of the blood, because of the toxic poisons stored up within the body during the long winter. We eat too much meat, with little or no green vegetables. Bloodless people, thin, anemic people, those with pale cheeks and lips, who have a poor appetite and feel that tired, worn or feverish condition in the spring-time of the year, should try the refreshing tonic powers of a good alterative and blood purifier. Such a tonic as druggists have sold for fifty years, is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a standard remedy that can be obtained in tablet or liquid form. Made without alcohol from wild roots and barks. Occasionally one should "clean house" with castor oil or tiny pills made up of the May-apple, leaves of aloes and jalap, and sold by almost all druggists in this country as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

SARNIA, ONT.—"I was in a very bad condition. I could not eat without feeling distressed. Had indigestion so badly I was always in misery. I had liver trouble as well, and the two just put me 'down and out' for about five years. I had many good doctors but got no relief. I took Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken two bottles I was much improved, and in less than six months I was well. I could eat anything and do my work with pleasure." —Mrs. ANNIE BARCOM, 226 Burand St.

Intelligent Insects.

The arts of weaving and rope and netmaking are practiced by some of the lower forms of life, notably among caterpillars and spiders. The weaver birds of Africa and India, which are a species of finch, construct wonderful nests out of leaves by sewing them together.

Ancient Montessori Methods.

Herodes, to overcome the extraordinary dullness of his son Attius, educated along with him 24 little slaves of his own age. He gave each the name of the letter of the Greek alphabet. His son, in order to play with them, had to learn the alphabet to call their names.

Watch Your Imprints.

A child's mind is plastic. The impressions received while young are permanent. When cement is in the process of making, it is soft and pliable; but once it is dry, it becomes so hard that a workman can scarcely break it with a hammer. But while it was soft, a child laid his hand on the material; in a few minutes the cement hardened, and the imprint made by the child's hand was still there.

When Horses Get "Pipped."

When an army horse is wounded about the face or jaw it is not sent down to the veterinary lines, but is kept to be tended by its driver. Then it is that a good driver's care moves in, for men tend them most carefully, feeding them by hand, boiling their oats, making them mashies, and spending most of the day with their charges until they can feed, in comfort again. It is this personal care of the man for his horse that has been the cause of the new order that all horses have to be returned from hospital to their own units again; for a man's care is by no means transferred to the same extent to a new team of horses.

"You say it was a marriage of convenience?" "In one way." "How so?" "I understand the bride's father finds it a great convenience to have a millionaire for a son-in-law." —Eirmingham Age-Herald.

She Tells Them In the Post Office

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER.

Quebec Postmistress Suffered for Four Years, But Her Pain Vanished Before a Short Treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

L'Anse a Brilliant, Gaspé Co., Quebec, March 24th.—(Special)—Mrs. Geo. Briand, the Postmistress here, is a sworn friend of Dodd's Kidney Pills. And like a host of others she has a reason.

"I had a pain in my left side for four years," Mrs. Briand says in giving that reason. "It never left me for one single instant. "But after using two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, with two of Diamond Dinner Pills, the pain ceased,

and in over a year now it has never come back.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to the patrons of this P.O., for I keep the post office here, as the best medicine I have ever used."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure all. They are purely and simply a kidney remedy. They are credited with cures of sore back, rheumatism, lumbago, heart disease, diabetes, and Bright's disease. The reason for this is that all these troubles sprang from diseased kidneys.

Dodd's Kidney Pills acting directly on the kidneys, put those organs in condition to do their full work of clearing the impurities out of the blood and the diseases vanished with the impurities.

Probably. The person who left a bomb on the doorstep of the building that houses a humorous paper must be one of those fellows who are always taking the joy out of life.