

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson X. June 3, 1917.
Jesus Betrayed and Enslaved—John 18: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Jesus in Gethsemane (v. 1). These words—the discourse and prayer, included in John 14-17. He went forth—Jesus and his disciples, except Judas, who had gone forth previously, left the upper room. Some scholars think they left the upper room before this (John 14: 31).

It that is true, they now "went forth" from the city of Jerusalem. Over the Brook Cedron—This is a ravine on the eastern side of the city, in which a stream flows in winter, but is dry during the rest of the year. This ravine lies between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. A garden—This was Gethsemane, the name meaning oil press. A garden is now shown to travellers on the western slope of the Mount of Olives, which is said to be the place where Jesus was arrested.

II. Jesus betrayed (vs. 2-9). 2. Judas also—Judas Iscariot, the betrayer, as well as the faithful disciples of the Lord, knew the place and knew that Jesus was coming to the temple. Judas makes no effort to escape the betrayal and what followed by hiding himself or by going out of his usual room. 3. Judas received a band of men—Judas had made a bargain with the Jewish leaders to betray Jesus to them for about fifty dollars.

III. Jesus arrested (vs. 9-11). 9. Arrested—The whole of the Roman arrest of Jesus was made in Gethsemane. Jesus was taken into the Roman guard house to take more than ordinary precautions, for he was known to be a man of power. There was probably a fear that an attempt would be made by his friends to resist the arrest.

IV. Jesus' denial (vs. 12-18). 12. Jesus' denial—When Jesus was taken into the Roman guard house, he was taken into the Roman guard house to take more than ordinary precautions, for he was known to be a man of power. There was probably a fear that an attempt would be made by his friends to resist the arrest.

V. Peter's denial (vs. 19-25). 19. Peter's denial—Peter's denial is one of the most dramatic incidents in the life of Jesus. Peter, who had boasted of his loyalty, denied Jesus three times when he was bound. The first denial came when a servant girl asked him if he was with Jesus. Peter swore by his oath that he did not know Jesus. The second denial came a little later when another girl asked the same question. Peter again swore that he did not know Jesus. The third denial came when a group of people asked him the same question. Peter, in a fit of panic, swore that he did not know Jesus and cursed himself.

VI. Peter's restoration (vs. 26-30). 26. Peter's restoration—After his denial, Peter went back to Jesus and wept bitterly. Jesus forgave Peter and restored him to his place among the twelve apostles. Jesus said to Peter, "I have forgiven you, because you loved me more than these other men. Follow me, and you will feed my sheep."

HOW TO OBTAIN A BUMPER CROP OF POTATOES
Potatoes Yield More Actual Food Per Acre Than Any Other Crop—Seed From Immature Potatoes Gives Best Results—Plant Early and Control Insects and Disease by Spraying.

The price potatoes are selling for at the present time is an inducement for many people who have never grown potatoes before to grow them this year. Potatoes on the Toronto market at the present time are selling for about the same price per pound as wheat. Although prices next fall will certainly not be as high as they are now (\$4 per bag in Toronto), they will certainly be high enough to give good profit if they have been grown properly. Quite apart from the profit, it is a matter of patriotic duty to make the soil produce as much food per acre as possible, and in no way can this be done more effectively than by growing potatoes.

Ireland, which through misgovernment and the unpopulous burden of landlordism, has until comparatively recently been a country composed of poor men and potatoes, has always been the stable crop. The peasants have had to economize, and found through experience that potatoes would produce more actual food per acre than any other crop that could be grown in their country. A good way to compare foods is by the amount of starch or its equivalent they contain. A fairly good crop of potatoes would be 250 bushels, and of wheat 50 bushels per acre. 250 bushels of potatoes is equivalent to 15,000 pounds, which contains 2,850 pounds of starch. 50 bushels of wheat is equivalent to 1,500 pounds, which contain 1,284 pounds of starch or its equivalent. We thus see that an acre of potatoes will produce more than twice as much food as an acre of wheat.

Practical Survey. Topic—Love wounded. I. When Jesus proved to be a traitor. II. When Peter denied discipleship. III. When Judas proved to be a traitor. IV. When Jesus proved to be a traitor.

temperature is low enough to prevent sprouting. After a few days the potatoes will turn green and the skin becomes tougher. The potatoes are now given a little more heat, but still kept in a bright place. From the seed end will now develop two or three strong sprouts. The idea of exposing the potatoes at first is to toughen the skin, most of the eyes will not then develop sprouts, and practically the whole strength of the potato is concentrated on the few sprouts at the end. This is what is desired, for the fewer the sprouts there are the larger the proportion of marketable potatoes. If the potatoes are given plenty of light and the place where they are kept is fairly cool, the sprouts will be very strongly attached to the tuber and will not be broken off unless very carefully handled. Tubers will develop more quickly from sprouts made slowly in a bright, cool place than from sprouts which have grown rapidly in a dark place, and the yield will be heavier. The sprouts should be about two inches long at time of planting.

Most crops do best when the seed bed is firm and compact, but potatoes grow best when the soil is somewhat loose. In loose soil the tubers will be smooth and shapely. On the other hand, if the soil is firm, potatoes are usually misshapen and do not attract the eye. A rich, deep, friable, worm sandy loam soil is therefore to be preferred, but potatoes can be grown successfully on a variety of soils. As a rule the land should be plowed in the spring rather than in the fall, but if the soil is fairly heavy fall plowing may be preferable. An early frost may help to loosen up the soil particles. Potatoes should follow a cover if possible. The manure should

of potatoes. With early potatoes, however, changes are taken, and they are planted several weeks before this. Early potatoes should be planted more shallow than late potatoes. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it was found that planting one inch deep gave best results, but as they are very liable to be pulled out of the soil, they should be planted four or five inches deep. The trouble with the shallow is that when the land is harrowed after the potatoes are planted, the rows should be about 2½ feet apart.

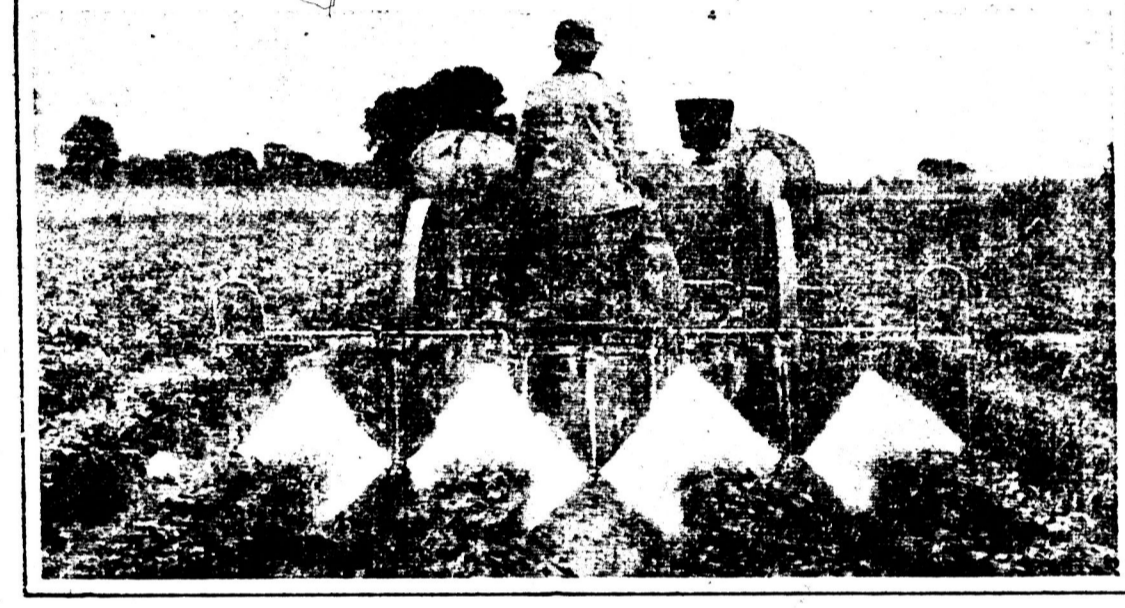
Level cultivation in some cases will give better results than ridging or hilling. In most climates or where there is not much danger of drought, it will give the better results, but if the soil is loose and there is danger of its drying out level cultivation should be practised.

Potatoes are attacked by several insects and fungus diseases. Fortunately, destructive as these are, the methods for keeping them in control are comparatively simple, as most of them can be controlled by the same means. Insects such as the Colorado potato beetle and the Flea Beetle can be killed by spraying or dusting the plants with arsenate of Lead or Paris Green. Arsenate of Lead sticks to the foliage better than Paris Green, but the latter kills more quickly. A mixture of 8 ounces of Paris Green and 1½ pounds of Arsenate of Lead in 40 gallons of water is better than either one alone. On account of the

high price of Paris Green many will prefer to use arsenate of lead alone. 3½ pounds of arsenate of lead should be used in 40 gallons of water.

The Early and Late Blights can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. It will not kill the blight once it has started, but it will prevent it, so that it is necessary to spray early. Spraying should be started when the plants are about six inches high and the vines should be kept covered until the crop is harvested. Late blight starts on the under surface of the leaves, so that thorough spraying is essential. The figures given in the table of the results obtained at the Ontario Agricultural College show that frequent and thorough spraying pays. When the potatoes were unsprayed the yield was 17½ bushels per acre, and when sprayed five times the yield was 195½ bushels per acre. This shows that if the potatoes are thoroughly sprayed less spraying is necessary.

The Bordeaux mixture is made from six pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of unslaked lime, and forty gallons of water. Dissolve the unslaked lime in water and make the solution up to twenty gallons. Strain the solution through some coarse muslin to remove the lumps. Now dissolve the copper sulphate in water and make the solution up to twenty gallons. Mix the lime solution and copper solution together, stirring constantly while the mixing is taking place. Do not mix the lime and copper solutions before diluting, or a coarse precipitate will be formed, which is useless. When the nozzles of the sprayer are necessary to test the mixed solution to be sure that enough lime has been added to neutralize all the copper as if the copper has not been neutralized it will burn the foliage. This can be very easily done by testing the solution with some red litmus paper that can be bought at the drugstore for a few cents. If the solution turns the litmus paper blue, enough lime has been added. If it turns red, more lime must be added. As has been stated above, the spraying with the Bordeaux mixture should be started early in the season and continued until the crop is harvested. Whenever potato bugs appear the Bordeaux mixture to kill them. These pests may be nipped with frost. A safe rule is to plant a week before the last frost is likely to occur. In most localities in Ontario May 15 is about the right time to plant the main crop



Take no chances with blight—spray and spray early. Keep the vines covered with Bordeaux mixture from the time the plants are about six inches high until the crop is harvested.

It is, of course, necessary to use only clean potatoes. Some varieties of potatoes are less susceptible to rot than others. Varieties that are comparatively free from rot are Extra Early Europa, Stray Beauty, Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, Dray's Warrior, American Wonder and Delaware.

When potatoes are affected with "Little Potato" disease, or Potato Scab, they should be discarded before planting. They should be soaked for two hours in a solution made by adding one pound of formalin to thirty gallons of water. Experiments have showed that whole potatoes when used as sets give better results than cut pieces, but the extra yield is not sufficient to pay for the extra expense of the sets. The sets used should weigh about one ounce, and have three eyes. When it is desired to get an extra early crop of potatoes to catch the early market, the potatoes are sometimes sprouted before planting. Medium sized potatoes are selected before they have begun to sprout and placed in single layers in shallow boxes or trays with the seed laid out. The boxes are then put in a bright, airy, cool place, where the

SPRAYING A PAYING PROPOSITION

Number of Sprays	Position of Potatoes Sprayed	Yield per Acre Bushels
0	0	179.1
1	Top	184.4
2	Top	189.8
3	Top	195.2
4	Top and Bottom	197.7

The above gives the average of three years' tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College in spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture. The results show that frequent, thorough, spraying pays.

It's all right to scatter seeds of kindness, but don't do the plowing for another man's crop of wild oats. Muggins—Dollittle complains that he never has a show. Buggins—That's because he is always waiting for a free pass.—T. R. A.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce:	
Butter, choice dairy	9.42
Eggs, new, doz.	0.47
Cheese, lb.	0.43
Dry, fancy poultry	0.99
Dressed, do.	0.95
Turkeys, lb.	0.33
Pork, lb.	0.25
Dressed, do.	0.25
Chicken, lb.	0.25
Vegetables:	
Asparagus, can, bunch	0.19
Beans, new, small measure	0.45
Beets, new, bunch	0.25
Cucumbers, each	0.15
Carrots, per bag	0.20
Do, new, bunch	0.15
Onions, bunch	0.25
Cauliflower, each	0.25
Cabbage, each	0.25
Horseradish, doz.	0.25
Leeks, bunch	0.25
Letts, doz. bunch	0.25
Do, doz. bunch	0.25
Onions, bunch	0.25
Do, doz. bunch	0.25
Do, doz. bunch	0.25
Potatoes, per bushel	1.10
Do, per bushel	1.10
Do, Irish cobbler, per bushel	1.10
Raginis, per bushel	1.10
Straw, new, per bushel	1.10
Sage, bunch	0.25
Savory, bunch	0.25
Do, per bushel	0.25
Do, new, bunch	0.25

MEATS, WHOLESALE.

Beef, fore-quarters	\$12.00
Do, hind-quarters	12.00
Carcases, choice	12.00
Do, common	12.00
Veals, common	12.00
Do, medium	12.00
Do, light	12.00
Do, heavy	12.00
Lamb, yearling	12.00
Do, heavy	12.00
Spring, lambs, each	12.00

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	12.00
Butcher, choice	12.00
Do, common	12.00
Breeder, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00

CHEESE MARKETS.

Cheddar, 40 lb. box	12.00
Do, 20 lb. box	12.00
Swiss, 40 lb. box	12.00
Do, 20 lb. box	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts	4,990
Butcher, steady	
Stocks and feeders	1,300
Cows and heifers	1,000
Calves	1,000
Hogs, receipts	14,000
Market steady	
Light	12.00
Mixed	12.00
Heavy	12.00
Rough	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00
Do, do.	12.00

THE RURAL PROBLEM.

"What I think is the greatest rural problem is the abnormal drifting of young men from the country to the city. We must keep a more liberal part of our young people on the farm. It is the duty of the old writers lamenting the fact that the people were leaving the vineyards and flocking to the cities and the city had Rome fell.

"The only way we can solve this condition is to give the young men a chance away from the farm. We must have a higher standard of living on the farm. We must have a more liberal part of our young people on the farm. It is the duty of the old writers lamenting the fact that the people were leaving the vineyards and flocking to the cities and the city had Rome fell.

HAIR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN... MINTZ'S... 62 KING ST. W.