

Sunday School Lesson

September 25. Lesson XIII—Review. Significance of the Exile and the Restoration—Isaiah 67: 1-8. Golden Text—The mercy of the Lord is everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him, and his righteousness unto children's children.—Psalm 103: 17.

We do not always see the full significance of events when they happen. We may be overwhelmed by some factor in the experience of the hour so that we fail to see the direction which has occasioned it or the direction in which it is leading us. Not until some time has elapsed, possibly years, are we able to see the deeper meaning of it all and discern the hand of Providence in it.

There can be no doubt that was the case with the people of Judah and Jerusalem. When the blow fell and the nation was torn away from its loved centre in Jerusalem, and carried to a far foreign land, it looked like a day of unrelieved disaster. But, viewed in the light of history and seen in its perspective, it is more readily understood and its educative and redemptive element more easily recognized. Throughout the second Quarter's lessons this year we saw something of the forces which led inevitably to the fall of the Jewish national life as it had been constituted. During this past Quarter we have seen these people in exile, at school, as it were, learning the deeper lessons of life from God through the prophets and teachers given to them. Then having learned—in some measure—that lesson, we have seen them transplanted once more to the old ground in Judah.

What differences can you point out in the Jewish life of Jerusalem in the re-established colony from the life of the old kingdom of Judah, as it was just preceding the exile? Was their religion ever again exclusively a national religion? Did not this "trip abroad" somewhat enlarge their national outlook and broaden in some measure the religious outlook as well? God was no longer confined to Palestine, but the God of the whole earth. What was the effect of Ezekiel's teaching on their conception of religion? Recall the emphasis Ezekiel placed on individual responsibility to God. The idea of getting rid of our personal accountability in the corporate religious life was no longer possible to these returned Jews. Do we ever read again of idolatry? Before the exile this had been the cause of much difficulty in their religious life, but never again was this a tendency of the Jewish church.

What effects had the exile on the character of the people? Probably here they developed those strong commercial tendencies which have marked them as a people since the restoration. In what way did this experience prepare the way for the coming of the Messiah and the Christian revelation of God? Glorifying in past and present were largely cut off and hope pointed to a new day. Besides the broadened national outlook, though but slowly developed, prepared the way for the conception of a universal religion and a universal brotherhood as seen in Christ.

It would be interesting to recall the outstanding leaders who contributed so largely to the preservation and education of the exile and gave them leadership in the difficult period of the restoration: Ezekiel, Daniel, Zerubbabel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Malachi.

Laurentian Night

With heaving lurch and spurt of flaming smoke
The last train cityward departs
Flinging its wailing cry to the echoing hills
While down the winding road
The homing line of autos starts.

Quiet falls the eve in each Laurentian village
Black spears, the lonely pines against the rose-red sky
Like blazing sparks the fireflies flash and vanish.
The whip-poor-will sends forth his plaintive cry,
The cow-bells tinkle thro' the growing darkness
And mountain mists make one of hill and sky.

The yellow moon climbs up
And o'er the lake
Stares in the mirror while the waters make.

—A. Williams, Montreal.

MUTT AND JEFF

LISTEN, PYLE, THIS BUNSEN BURNER IS KILLING ME. I'VE GOT SO MANY BUSTERS ON MY FEET THAT I'M RUNNING ON BALLOON TIRES! IT AIN'T RIGHT! AND FOR WHAT?

MUTT, THINK OF THE GLORY! THIS JAUNT WILL MAKE YOU BOYS FAMOUS.

AND ANOTHER THING, WE DON'T LIKE THE WAY SUSPENA SERVERS ARE CHASING YOU. THERE MUST BE SOMETHING PUTRID IN PERU! NOW, ABOUT THE PRIZE MONEY—

YOU GUYS WORRY OVER NOTHING!

WHY, YOU FELLOWS OWE ME A DEBT OF GRATITUDE FOR PROMOTING THIS JUNIOR DERBY! RUNNING IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL FORM OF PHYSICAL EXERCISE IN THE WORLD, AND—

MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT, COLD-CASH!

WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS APPLE SAUCE FOR THE GANDER!



Farm Notes

Spreading Farm Manure

The use of a manure spreader as compared with hand work was included in the study of the cost of producing farm crops carried on by the Dominion Field Husbandman and his assistants of the Field Husbandry Division of the Experimental Farms. When loads were hauled an average distance of 82 rods one man and a one-horse wagon disposed of 10 1/2 tons in a day. One man with two horses put out 12.43 tons, while two men with two horses loaded and spread on the field 15.62 tons. With the manure spreader one man with two horses was able to handle 13.23 tons, while when three horses were used on the spreader 21.03 tons were put out. These results are contained in Bulletin No. 115 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa which covers studies extending over several years into the cost of producing farm crops in Eastern Canada.

Eradication of Couch Grass

It has been found by an experiment conducted by the Field Husbandry Division of the Experimental Farms that couch grass plants will be greatly weakened if the plant is kept clipped back to the surface of the ground for a period of two months. This clipping back was mechanically done and would correspond with close grazing. Clipping was continued up to the first week in October. The following spring the plants were so reduced in vitality as to produce only very weak shoots bearing no seeds by the month of September.

Another experiment with couch grass was carried out to ascertain the effect of cultivation so carried out as to cut up the plants into small pieces. The root stalks were separated into pieces of inch and half-inch lengths and each piece containing a node or joint was placed in the soil under conditions suitable for growth. Eighty-eight per cent of the inch pieces and fifty-two per cent of the half-inch pieces produced healthy shoots.

Still another experiment by which the live couch grass root stalks were brought entirely to the surface was carried out. It was shown that under dry and hot weather conditions ten days exposure was sufficient to dry out the root stalks to such an extent that they were incapable of further growth.

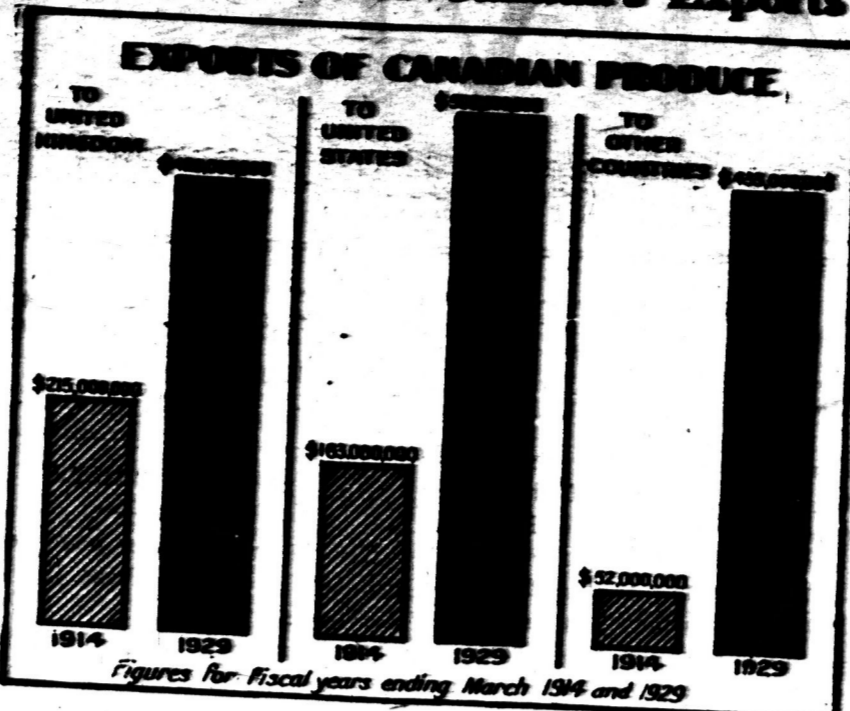
The report of E. S. Hopkins, the Dominion Field Husbandman, for 1923, gives the details of other experiments with couch grass and recommends a practical plan for the eradication. This consists in ploughing the sod about five inches deep immediately after the hay crop is removed and keeping it worked thoroughly with cultivation at frequent intervals until the autumn, when deep ploughing should be done. This report, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, covers a wide range of experiments in the handling of soil in farm practice.

Demonstrating the Value of Improved Live Stock

In the Eastern Provinces, Manitoba, parts of Alberta and British Columbia, the Illustration Stations operated by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa are becoming centres of live stock improvement. At these stations fine dairy herds are being built up and flocks and herds of very good sheep and hogs are being established. The majority of the station operators are now using pure-bred sires. They are keeping individual milk records and making butter fat determinations in order to learn the production of each cow. In his report for last year the Chief Supervisor of the Illustration Stations shows that the year's production of milk and butter fat differs greatly on the different Station farms, while the average production of fat in the Station herds varied from 408 to 121 pounds—a cow was found that yielded only 74 pounds of butterfat. These contrasts show the need and possibilities of systematic testing and selection. During the past year there were sold for breeding purposes by the operators of Illustration Stations 2606 head of cattle, 301 hogs and 203 sheep.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dom. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Sex equality is still in its infancy, we are told. Until it attains maturity men can still be regarded as women's equals.

The Growth of Canada's Exports

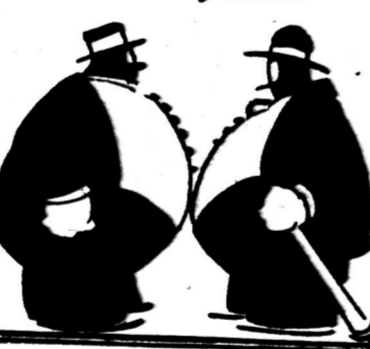


Nowhere is the advance in the development of Canada's resources more vividly reflected than in the records of the Dominion's export trade. The sheer increase in the value of that trade is amazing enough in itself, but no less astonishing in the manner in which Canada's exports have spread out into new channels.

The United Kingdom and the United States have long been Canada's two great customers, and until recent years other countries have taken only a minor share of the Dominion's exports. Within the past fifteen years a remarkable change has occurred. During that period the Dominion's sales to the United Kingdom have doubled in value, those to the United States have trebled, and at the same time exports to "Other Countries" have risen more than seven-fold. These "Other Countries," formerly a minor factor, now afford a huge market outlet for Canadian products. They bought from the Dominion last year a bill of goods greater in value than the whole export trade of Canada fifteen years ago.

Character and Intellect

"Antaeus" in the Spectator (London): There is a widespread tendency in England to compare and contrast intellect and character. It is believed that these qualities are mutually exclusive, and that the possession of the one implies the lack of the other. It is quite commonly assumed that intelligence cannot, in practice, be developed above a very humble level, save at the expense of character. If this confusion of thought has affected unfavorably the education of our youth—on whom our whole future welfare so directly depends—all other counts which can be brought against it may be regarded as of minor importance. But it does work great mischief in many other ways. It leads to a widespread preference for men of ordinary or of inferior intelligence for the conduct of public—and private—affairs. Large numbers of such men are to be found in Parliament, on municipal and county councils, on the governing bodies of various public institutions and on nearly all public committees. And in very many cases they owe their appointment to this popular belief—that lack of intelligence implies possession of character. The loss to the nation caused by this state of affairs is, in the aggregate, enormous. Its effects are felt everywhere. It impairs our national capacity to deal with current problems; and it detracts disastrously from our material and moral welfare. We cannot afford to persist in this error.



"Did she have rooster feathers on her hat when you saw her?"
"No; she had several cocktails under her hat, I think."

A young lady had an old admirer who, having found her glove, returned it with the following:
If from your glove you take the letter G,
Your glove is love, which I devote to thee.

let for Canadian products. They bought from the Dominion last year a bill of goods greater in value than the whole export trade of Canada fifteen years ago.

To these widely scattered and less-known markets Canada's resources furnish an immense variety of products in natural and manufactured forms. Silver and artificial silk to India, newspaper and sardines to Australia, potatoes to Cuba, lead and lumber to Japan, herring to China, foxes and lobsters to Sweden, oats and nickel to the Netherlands, salmon and furs to France, cheese and furniture to South Africa, rye to Norway, zinc and asbestos to Germany, codfish and copper wire to Brazil, aluminum and wood pulp to Italy, and, of course, wheat and flour to all quarters of the globe—these and a thousand and one other items help to extend the web of Canadian commerce across the seven seas.



501—Slip on dress with opening at left side, inverted tucks at shoulders and inset yoke forming irregular V-neck at front, finished with separate bow and streamers, three-piece circular wrap-around skirt with two-piece hip yoke that snug the hips effecting slight blousing in waist, dart-fitted sleeves. For Ladies and Misses, Years 16, 18, 20. Bust 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.
Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 W. St. Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by an early mail.

"How about the jury in that prohibition case?" "They've been out six hours and they just sent word to the court to send in some more evidence."
—Judge.

The Struggle for Existence

J. de C. Delage in the Nineteenth Century (London): Whenever in the past the more and the less civilized races have made any continued contact, at least in lands where the former could hope to find a permanent abode, it is the weaker and less developed people that has always gone to the wall. Where he has not been extirpated by force of arms or by the operation of those fatal gifts of civilization, clothes, drink, and disease, primitive man—red, brown or black—has almost invariably succumbed to a kind of vital languor. His immemorial customs suppressed or drastically modified, his habits of thought disorientated, life has lost its savour for him, and with all his profoundly interesting cultures he has faded silently away. So, for example, the red man failed in North America, the Australian aboriginal followed the example of the red man, and it is only in the very nick of time that the decline of the gifted and chivalrous Maoris of New Zealand has been arrested, if arrested it proves to be. Alone the hardy and prolific negro tribes of Africa have been able to persist and multiply under the domination of the whites, and this persistence has come to be dreaded by the domiciled ruling community as likely in the course of time to overthrow their present supremacy, political and economic. That is the essence of the native problem of to-day.

France and Germany

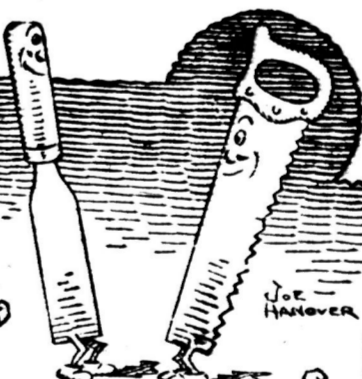
Sisley Huddleston in the New Statesman (London): At the time of the Snowden-Cheron duel at the Hague, French papers talked of substituting a Franco-German entente for the entente with Britain. In spite of superficial appearances, France and Germany can no more unite than can oil and water. Even if we assume that France, anticipating further struggles of another character, has need of the benevolent neutrality of Germany, it is inconceivable that Germany will find it in its interest to commit itself in this direction. Yet it is strange that at a moment when we hear so much about permanent peace, about European unity, about the abandonment of the old diplomacy, there should be these more or less veiled threats of secret diplomatic soundings.

British Troops in Egypt

London Morning Post (Cons.): The presence of British troops in Alexandria and in the vicinity of Cairo, if it is resented by a few politicians, is popular with the mass of the population, who know well, if they reflect at all on the subject, that our troops are their protection and security. In any event, the British soldier gets on well with the Egyptian people, and is besides a very present help in time of trouble to the foreign population. His departure from those cities would leave the respectable citizen very much at the mercy of an occasionally fanatical and murderous mob, which the united Egyptian police may be unable to control.

Chicago and the Sea

Chicago Tribune: The agitation for a Great Lakes seaway has tended to blind the public to the fact that to-day there are two water routes, both of them in use, between the lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. There is no waterway from the lakes to the gulf, though the commercial possibilities of the route are stupendous. There can be no such waterway unless there is a substantial diversion at Chicago.



Saw: Do you know of a good dentist?
Chisel—What do you want with a dentist?
Saw: I want to get my teeth straightened!



A NEW HEAD

T. Senseki, now head of South Manchurian railway, man of destiny in Japan's economic salvation and Asiatic prestige

India's Agriculture Undergoing Reform

Bombay.—The nation-building departments of the Nizam's Government continue to do good work, according to the administration report of Hyderabad State for 1927, which has only recently appeared.

The record of the experimental farms in the state, of which there are six in the various districts, is commended. Experiments are being conducted in the economical growth of crops suited to the soil by the use of different fertilizers and improved types of implements.

A notable feature of the activities of the department is the propaganda carried on in popularizing the use of modern implements and machinery, and inducing the people to grow particular kinds of fruits for which parts of the state were once famous. Three foreign scholarships are granted by the Government for agricultural education.

The Department of Industries and Commerce has been particularly active. New roads comprising 230 miles of territory were completed by the public works department and opened for traffic. Addition has been made to the railways and some new lines are also in course of construction.

East Indians in South Africa

Madras Hindu Weekly: So far as the Nationalist Ministry in South Africa is concerned, it must be said that it has so far tried to stem the tide of white opposition to the elementary rights of Indians. But this negative attitude, useful as it has been, cannot be expected to redress the grievances, many and irritating, of Indians throughout the Union. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa to press them upon the attention of the Government of South Africa with as much emphasis as he can put and put the issue hotly and squarely before them that there can be no lasting friendship between Indians and Europeans unless and until the former are considered to be as much entitled to political and other rights as the latter.

British Hunter

Nairobi, (S.A.)—Some sensation has been caused here by the reported arrest by French troops in the French Congo of Mr. Marcus Daly, an old East African game hunter. It is stated that Mr. Daly has lost ivory and stores worth \$25,000 which have been confiscated by the French authorities.

It is believed possible that he may unwittingly have infringed the French game laws. He is well known in Kenya Colony. Mr. Daly has appealed to the British Foreign Office for assistance.

The Mexican rebellion seems to be down to its last general.—Des Moines Tribune-Capital. The Mexican rebels, it develops, have been getting arms from Germany. At the moment, however, they are depending more on their legs.—N.Y. Evening Post.

Old gent, pointing to a lanky youth at his side in the tram car: "How much for this boy—half fare, I suppose?" Conductor: "Hardly! He looks as if he were kept on half fare at home, and needs a change!"

By BUD FISHER



GETTING
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money, or
people look
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getting on
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Many people suffer indigestion usually excess alkali. The best less and efficient of Magnesia. years the stand. One spoonful many times its acids, and at disappear in 10