

Sunday School Lesson

February 25. Lesson IX.—Other Mighty Works of Jesus.—Mark 5: 22-27, 32-36, 41, 42. Golden Text:—Thy faith hath made thee whole.—Mark 5: 34.

SUBJECT.

HOW HUMAN FAITH CO-OPERATED TO PRODUCE THE MIGHTY WORKS OF JESUS.

INTRODUCTION—The aspect of the work of Jesus, the Son of God, which now comes before us turns on his extraordinary power of instilling faith into the souls of men, and on the part which this faith played in the events which his power produced. Faith in one or other of its aspects comes before us in vs. 22, 23, where Jairus makes his request to Jesus; in vs. 27, 28 where the sick woman touches his clothes; in vs. 33, 34, where the same woman confesses to her act, and Jesus says, "Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole," and in v. 35, where Jesus encourages Jairus to believe despite the sorrowful news from his home. We have seen before that the help of Jesus was rendered powerless through human lack of faith. Here we have memorable instances of the contrary.

Jesus appears in this lesson as, in spite of the nation's unbelief and ingratitude, the Great Physician of his people, the sympathetic Saviour. The incidents chosen reveal powerfully that there must be trust in him and obedience to him if he is to be our Saviour. It is not a case of Christ refusing his help because there is no faith. The truth is rather that he cannot help where there is not a trustful disposition. His spirit cannot work on ours if ours is not surrendered to him. Even the Son of God is powerless if we set our wills against him.

V. 22. As Jairus is named as one of the presidents of the synagogue, we may assume that he was a man of good education and of high standing in his own religious communion. The fact of such a man coming to Jesus at a time when the religious authorities had declared against him is a sign of his faith. The same quality comes out in his falling at Jesus' feet—an Oriental expression of reverence.

V. 23. Jairus's reason for coming to Jesus are now declared, and his faith comes out again in his complete confidence that Jesus is able to do the thing which he requests—to restore his little daughter, now lying at death's door.

Vs. 24-27. Jesus at once sets out to go with Jairus, and he is on the way when an extraordinary incident occurs. The fact of his being occupied with Jairus' case does not prevent another sufferer from snatching a cure by the way. A woman, suffering from a distressing complaint, comes behind him, touches his clothes, and is healed. She feels that among the crowds following Jesus, her futile act and her trembling hand will escape detection. Her faith is plain in many circumstances: (1) she had suffered for twelve years, yet still hoped for betterment; (2) she had tried all the doctors in vain, yet still hoped in Jesus; (3) she had grown worse as time went on, yet not even then despaired. To all this must be added (4) the unquestioning way in which she expressed herself: "If I may touch but his clothes I shall be well."

Vs. 28, 33. It shows how sensitive our Lord was to the touch of the human spirit that he was at once aware of the woman's secret act. It vexed him that the poor sufferer should think to slip away even with the cure which she had sought. He wished for her a gift not of health, but of blessing with his own frank consent and blessing. Therefore, "Why touchedst thou my clothes?" The power of Christ works by an individualizing love which singles out all its recipients for special, personal blessing. Hence the recipient of his healing here has to confess her act.

Vs. 34. We may well see the purpose of Jesus in obtaining the woman's confession by the word "Daughter," which he uses in reply. He wishes her to know that he has really healed her health and recovery. She will remember all her days not only that he healed her, but that he blessed her act of faith and legitimated its consequences.

Vs. 35, 36. The interest of the narrative now returns to Jairus and his daughter. The sad news arrives that the little girl has passed away. It is trouble to the teacher, "Why further?" Jesus treats the news as though he had not heard it. He encourages Jairus not to fear, but to go on believing.

Vs. 41, 42. The laughter which is

excited in the house by the Saviour's assurance, "The child is not dead, but only sleeping," reminds us again that there are forces working against Jesus. Unbelief had been spread through the action of the religious authorities, and Jesus had to remove the scoffers before he could deal helpfully with the case before him. Only in the society of the believing parents and of his own disciples does he find an environment conducive to the operation of his spiritual powers. Where he finds it, his powers know no limit.

Alberta Coal

Plans Are Still Under way to Supply Ontario Users

Fresh efforts to find a way of marketing Alberta coal in Ontario were under way in Ottawa recently, when E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R., and Howard Stutchbury, representing Alberta, and others, were there. The Government is reported to be in favor of a \$7 freight rate, with the loss being made up to the railway by Federal and Provincial subsidies. Price of coal at the mines averages \$4 per ton. With a \$7 freight rate and \$2.50 per ton for cartage and overhead, the cost of Alberta fuel in Ontario cellars would be \$13.50 per ton, with the exception of Toronto where 59 cents per ton would be added for bagging.

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A MODISH FROCK. The smart simplicity of this chic frock will appeal at once to the discriminating woman. The graceful jabot and circular inset at the left side front are of special interest, and the long dart-fitted sleeves are chic. No. 1717 is for Ladies and Misses, and is in sizes 1 year, 35, 38, 40 and 42 inch. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yard 36 inch, or 2 3/4 yards 54-inch material. Price 30c the pattern.

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Farm Notes

Effect of Inoculation on the Yield of Legume Crops

At several of the Experimental Farms in Canada tests have been made on the effect of inoculation on legume crop yield where legume bacteria were absent from the soil or present in insufficient numbers, and the results are summed up in a pamphlet on Legume Inoculation written by the Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist. In some cases the increases in yield resulting from inoculation are strikingly large. At the Kapuskasing Experimental Station two years after seeding, the inoculated alfalfa seed produced 3 tons, 1,465 pounds of dry matter against 3 tons 967 pounds produced from untreated seed. Results at the Beaveridge, Alberta, Station, were much more striking. On areas clipped in the year of seeding on that station the aggregate crop of two years from inoculated red clover seed was 4,182 pounds per acre as compared with only 320 pounds from un-inoculated seed. For alfalfa the comparison was 4,268 pounds with 640 pounds and for sweet clover, 5,660 pounds with 1,520 pounds per acre. The pamphlet may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Relative Value of Fresh and Rotted Manure

Weight for weight rotted manure is more valuable than fresh manure as it contains percentages of plant food and has these elements in a more available condition. However, according to a new bulletin on Manures and Fertilizers written by F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, and L. E. Wright, the losses in rotting frequently outbalance the benefits. Generally speaking, the sooner the farmer gets his manure while still fresh into or onto the soil the better. Still there are times when the rotting of manure is an advantage. It is well suited for light and sandy soils as it tends to make them more compact and retentive of moisture. On clays and heavy loams fresh manure is best as it improves their physical condition by opening them to the air and making them more friable. Fresh manure is also preferable for crops which have a long season of growth. With crops having a short period of growth and where early marketing is a consideration rotted manure with its quickly available plant food is best. It should be remembered that when rotting manure in a large heap the mass should always be kept compact in order to reduce losses to a minimum. The bulletin may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Mixing Fertilizers on the Farm

A farmer may save as much as 25 per cent. in the cost of his commercial fertilizer by buying the ingredients separate and mixing them at home. Besides, by this means he will be able to prepare the mixture in the quantities and proportions which experience has taught him are best suited to his soil and crops. The operation of home mixing is fully described in a new bulletin on Manure and Fertilizers, distributed by the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It may be performed on a floor with a shovel, screen, and a mallet for breaking lumps. The sacks should be emptied separately, and if necessary, the material pounded fine with the mallet, then passed through the screen, which should have about ten wires to the linear inch. The ingredients having been thus prepared in separate heaps, the one to form the largest proportion of the mixture, usually the phosphatic fertilizer, is first spread on the floor and the other ingredients superimposed in successive layers. The batch is then turned by shoveling, first to one side and then to the other, four or five times. After turning once, the whole batch should be passed through the screen to ensure the absence of lumps and facilitate mixing. One ton is generally enough to mix in one batch. It is best to apply the fertilizer within 24 hours after mixing but if it has to be kept a while it is well to add a certain proportion of filler, such as fine dry loam or sand, in order to check the tendency to cake. Basic slag is best used alone. At any rate, neither it nor wood ashes nor other substances

Fertilizing the Orchard

The orchard is one part of the farm where commercial fertilizers can be used to advantage. It has been experimentally demonstrated that when commercial fertilizers are properly used in conjunction with cover crops on orchards they will give as good results as the same amount of plant food supplied in the form of manure. In fact manure alone may not supply the critical quantity of nitrates at the critical period in spring as nitrogen is not in so readily available form as that in nitrates. For this reason, in a bulletin on Modern Orchard Practices, distributed by the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, orchardists are advised to depend upon the different forms of nitrogen, potash and phosphate as found in commercial fertilizers to supply the necessary mineral elements of plant food.

At the same time orchardists should avoid the ready-mixed or complete fertilizers for orchard use. For example, nitrogen contained in the average mixed fertilizer is not in a very quickly available form. Nitrate of soda is probably the best form of nitrogen to supply the nitrogen. For sod orchards, acid phosphate, the most readily available form, should be used, but for orchards in cultivation basic slag will likely meet requirements as it possesses the added advantage of containing some lime. Muriate is probably the best form of potash for orchard use.

Methods of Feeding Meal to Pigs

That it pays to give pigs warm feed in cold weather was shown in a test made at the Kentville, Nova Scotia, Experimental Station. The pigs were divided into four lots as received in weight as possible. Each lot received an equal quantity of meal, roots, and milk, and had access to water as required. The methods of feeding the meal, however, were different for each lot. Lot 1 received meal fed dry and lot 2, meal in water-soda fed dry. Meal soaked from one feed to the next was fed cold to lot 3 and warm to lot 4. The lot fed dry meal did not do so well as the three lots fed slop. Lot 4 did best, indicating that for cold weather warming the feed is profitable. (Issued by the Director of Poultry, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

Immigration and Settlement

Manitoba Free Press (Lib.): No Canadian need be jubilant when a European family is placed on a farm from which a Canadian family has moved itself. Yet this is what is going on in some parts of the country. The original Canadian stock is leaving the land and getting into the towns and cities. The same process is going on in many sections of the United States and is regarded with alarm by students of the social order in that country. The newcomer from Europe prizes the land; to him it is a great boon to be able to own a hundred acres. The Anglo-Saxon in this country regards the land lightly. Ownership means little to him and in many cases he would prefer making his living somewhere else.



THE LATE WIFE
Ordinary But Rich Mortal: I would like to have you paint a portrait of my late wife.
Great Artist (inattentively): Like most women, I suppose. But she will have to be on time—very prompt with her sittings—if she wants me to do the work.
Manageress: "I'm sorry you don't like my cakes. This business has been built up almost entirely on my cookery." Customer: "I don't doubt it, madam. With a few more buses like those you could build an hotel!"

New Canadian Apple Receives High Award

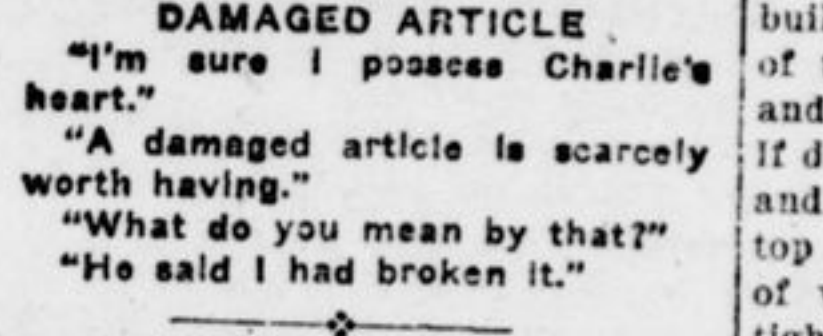
Melba Apple, Originated at Central Experimental Farm, Wins Wilder Medal

New varieties of apples originated at the Dominion Experimental Farms of the Department of Agriculture continue to attract world-wide attention. The Melba apple, the most recent product of the work carried on at the Central Farm, at Ottawa, was awarded the Wilder (silver) medal, the highest award of the American Pomological Society. This follows closely on the high award gained recently at the International Horticultural Exhibition at Brussels, Belgium, and is the eighth medal received by the Horticultural Division of the Central Farm for meritorious varieties of apples.

The Melba apple is an open pollinated seedling of the famous McIntosh. Seed of the McIntosh was saved at Ottawa in 1898 and sown in the autumn of that year. The seed germinated the following spring and the young trees were set out in fruiting rows in the spring of 1901. One of these trees, afterwards called the Melba, fruited in 1908, and as it was so exceptionally promising, it was named in 1909.

Propagation was begun in the winter of 1909-9 and trees were sent out to experimenters for test in 1911 and since that time. It has now fruited in many parts of Canada and some parts of the United States and has proved very promising under different climatic conditions.

The Melba is a summer apple of handsome appearance, in season before the Duchess of Oldenburg and quite as high in quality as the McIntosh. In color it is a pale waxy yellow, well washed with bright carmine and crimson, the former being the predominant color. It has a marked perfume which adds to the attractiveness of this variety, and the tree is hardy in climates as severe as that of Ottawa, bears when young, and is productive.



DAMAGED ARTICLE
"I'm sure I possess Charlie's heart."
"A damaged article is scarcely worth having."
"What do you mean by that?"
"He said I had broken it."

Another Good Bank Statement

It would be foolish to imagine that it is only in Canada that banks show gratifying balance sheets. While Canadians are justly proud of the records of their financial institutions, there is a little country across the Atlantic that the pessimists tell us from time to time has had its day and is now slipping down the path to oblivion so far as its financial greatness is concerned.

The annual report of Barclay's Bank of London, England, which has just been published shows:—
Profits for the year ..\$ 11,530,000
Turnover .. 50,675,000,000
Deposits .. 1,591,867,000
Increase in deposits for the year .. 45,000,000
The Chairman referred without boasting to the revival of British trade. The showing of the bank would seem to endorse his optimism.

Willings to Trade In

Fortune Teller—"Your husband will be brave, generous, handsome and rich."
"How wonderful. Now tell me, how can I get rid of the one I have now?"
"A speck of lint; it is 5,000 years old."

An American just returned from a tour of Russia says that all the lies told about the soviet government are true.

FLOWERS and VEGETABLES No. 2

Notes:—To accommodate our varying Ontario climate (from Pelee Point to Hudson's Bay) we are running these articles early enough for all—so clip out for reference and file.

Growing Plants Indoors.

Many tender bedding plants for the window box and hanging baskets can be grown by the amateur if started indoors this month, while the hardier sorts if given an earlier start in this way will come into bloom several weeks sooner than if planted directly in the open. The same is true of many vegetables such as tomatoes, cabbages, lettuce, melons, and even a few beets, carrots, and hills of corn. Starting these indoors will materially hasten the time when they will be ready for the table. A shallow cigar box or something similar is the best thing to grow these in where space is limited, or if there is plenty of room a florist's "flat"—a shallow box 12 inches by 18 may be used. Punch a few holes in the bottom of the box to allow drainage, and add a layer of cinders or gravel to serve the same purpose. Get some fairly good soil, and break it up fine. If there is not a supply already in the cellar, the nearest greenhouse man will be glad to sell some. Moisten the earth, then mark off the rows, which need only be one inch apart, sow the seed, and cover the top of the box tightly with a piece of sacking or burlap. This keeps the seeds from washing away and hastens germination. It is best to start the seeds in a warm, dark place, and when they have pushed up through the soil, remove the burlap, and give them full sunlight. Unless there is a storm wind on outside keep the box back at least eight inches from the glass to avoid drafts and low temperatures.

Making the Hot Bed.

Where one has a larger garden and wants to get off to an early start, it is better to build a hot bed than to try and grow the early plants indoors. Secure a supply of fresh horse manure which has been turned every day or so to prevent burning, and store this in some sheltered spot until ready to use. The hot bed should be located where it will be convenient for the attendant, and it must be protected from north and west winds by fences, buildings, or shrubbery. Make a pile of the manure eighteen inches deep, and be sure it is well pressed down. If drainage is good, a hole may be dug and the manure placed in this. On top of the manure place a light frame of wood any desired size and cover tightly with a window sash, sloping this a few inches towards the front, which must be south. Cover the manure with three or four inches of fine soil. The bed will heat up rapidly at first, but by the fourth day will have cooled down sufficiently to allow planting. In cold weather water sparingly and only on bright days. Ventilate a little every day by raising the sash, keeping this open longer as the days grow warmer. Plants should be transplanted once, and hardened off in a cold frame, which is similar to the hot bed only without the manure, before being set outside.

Watch the Lawn.

A careful inspection of the lawn is advisable as soon as the frost comes out of the ground. The past winter has been particularly severe on wintering grass and clover, some of the coldest weather occurring when there was little cover of snow. As a result, there has been a good deal of freezing and thawing, which alternately contracting and releasing the top layer of the soil breaks off many fine roots and thus kills the grass and clover. To correct this condition, it is advisable to go over the lawn in early spring with a heavy roller or pounder. Bare spots should get new seed and plenty of it. Sprinkling this over a late snowfall is a good plan especially when the snow is melting and will disappear in a few hours. The seed will work down into the soil and germinate in a few days.

Catherine—"Did she make you feel at home?" Isabel—"No; she made me wish I was!"

The Anglo-Saxon Language to Return

Dutch Friesland is Working Centre for Movement to Bring Back Use of Dialect Close Akin to English

The Hague—In the northernmost part of Holland bordering on the Zuider Zee and on the narrow channels between the islands of the North Sea and its own coast is the Province of Friesland. It is not a large province, its area being less than 1,250 square miles, and as much of this area is taken up with "polders" (little lakes and meres) its population of dairy farmers is even proportionately more restricted, and numbers at a generous reckoning something like 400,000 souls. Yet this little province is working and agitating for the revival of its own language, a language that is as pure Anglo-Saxon as any in the world, possibly purer than most.

For years there has existed an energetic society of scholars known as the "Selskip for Fryskje taal- en selskip-kennisse," otherwise the Society for the Frisian spoken and written language, which has held provincial congresses and otherwise encouraged the study and use of the language. One of its members, a certain Baron van Harinxma thoe Slooten, who was a member both of the Second Chamber of the States General and of the Provincial Council of Friesland as long ago as 1918, endeavored to address the latter in the Frisian language.

Poet Prefers Dialect

Not being allowed to do so, he revenged himself and his tongue by inviting the other members to a congress which was just about to be held, and before largely attended gatherings spoke that language and that language alone. Another politician, Pieter Jelles Troelstra, the leader of the Socialist party in Holland, is also a Frisian and an enthusiast for the language, and is moreover a poet who, like "Bobby" Burns, prefers his own dialect to the formal language which he has to speak and write for official purposes.

The revival of the Frisian literature has, in fact, proceeded more quickly than in revival of the Frisian language as a popular tongue, and at Leeuwarden, the chief town, is a library of old and new books under the care of the learned Dr. G. A. Wunnes, a philologist of considerable reputation. A new move has recently been made by the Provincial Council of Friesland increasing its meager grant of 500 florins made to the "Selskip" to 7,500 florins, on the condition that courses shall be established to teaching the language to young and old. This is a great opportunity for Dr. Wunnes and his fellow enthusiasts, the whole matter has been discussed and details are being rapidly arranged. Dr. Wunnes has issued a statement for the benefit of all concerned in which a scheme of lessons is set out, including "master" courses, courses for teachers, for those in training as teachers, for gymnasia and high schools and for children in the primary schools.

He also proposes the formation of a Council of Education with the special object of promoting Frisian education as opposed or supplementary to general education. The scheme will be put into operation in the autumn terms at the schools, which will be preceded by a holiday course starting on July 1.

Other States Interested

While Dutch Friesland is the working center of this movement, it is not suggested that it should in any way be confined to that province. The neighboring province of Groningen also is interested, for the dialect there is the same as in Friesland and the people are of the same ancient Frisian origin. On the other side of the River Ems lies the German province of East Friesland, while on the long row of islands that stretch from West Schleswig to North Holland, as well as in West Schleswig itself and in Southern Denmark, are also some 30,000 or 40,000 people who speak the dialect. All these together bring up the population of this potential dialectical or philological nation to more than a million.

One claim that is put forward on behalf of the language is that it is nearer to international Anglo-Saxon, the language spoken by the majority of the western races, than any other, and is easily understood by visitors from abroad. Certainly, if one overhears casually the conversation of the Frisian people, it is often easy to trace an English accent, while many words, especially those which are spelled and sounded differently in Dutch and German, take the English form.

It has even been suggested that it might become an interesting and useful study for experts in the earliest forms of English, of which it is the one example which has remained alive during the centuries—unless one reckons the pure Saxon spoken by the descendants of Charlemagne's dependents who settled in Holland, Luxembourg and other neighboring lands. That dialect, however, is more nearly related to modern German than to modern English.

"Were you personally contacted on your tour?" "Yes, my wife went along."

Britain and Norway At Odds Over Is

Gilbertian Situation Due on "Annexation" of o-Wisp Territory

London—Norway has "an" place of territory which is of Great Britain, but neither is likely to regard the matter as a bell. In fact, the situation Gilbertian that it will probably be a burst of hearty from both sides.

Great Britain has announced that two islands away down the Atlantic, far from the usual routes, which are indicated spots on the map. To any man, anything colored red on of the world maps that it belongs to England. It may trails, India, Canada or a land no larger than a fair-berg.

A few days ago the British Office announced that an license had been granted to a certain company to occupy a certain Norwegian island, "Houvet Island," for ten years in return with whaling and the collection guano.

This caused amusement at the Norwegian Government, its envoy in London, promptly brought the British Government Houvet Island was annexed way on Dec. 1 last, when it was by the Norwegian Annexation petition, which had hoisted a Norwegian flag and begun whaling.

Houvet and Thompson Islands are about 1,750 miles south of the King's for ten years in return with whaling and the collection guano. More than thirty years ago Captain Cook twice visited the island, which Bouvet charted incorrectly.

In 1812 Captain Norris, an Englishman engaged on a sealing cruise, discovered the island and red it Liverpool Island. It is the then British Prime Minister got a party ashore, men were greeted with a hail of blizzards and were compelled to a week there.

The famous Arctic explorer sailed in the Erebus and Terror to find the island. He failed, Moore in 1845. All this raised a question as to whether such an island existed.

Later explorations have proved Houvet Island does really Small in area. It is walled with ice-bound cliffs and shallow, probably the tip of an almost merged volcano, two sides of crater rise to peaks some 500 above sea level.

Maig's Order Historic

"Backs to Wall" Admon May Survive With Nelson's Signal

London—Earl Haig's death aeral ceremonies are now in the Not only by his record in the but by his work on behalf of the men since peace, the Marshal established himself the respect and appreciation countrymen on both sides. Teved, and the loss of the who day by day passed by is remembered only the society's acclerated or propinquity would pay their personal tribute, memory of a man held in the "back" nation.

It has been well said that the defining feature of the great demonstration is that it was of esteem and admiration of the leader of the man rather than services as a soldier, though great qualities and abilities, latter respect are by no means deprecated.

It will not easily be forgotten in the great crisis in the Brit times during the dark days, early part of 1918 his message to the Indian and the resolution of the army but of the whole. His famous order: "With out to the wall and believing in a piece of our cause, each one must fight on to the end," to survive as an expression of al spirit even more distinctive Nelson's signal at Trafalgar, best expects every man will duty."

"Papa, what was the story?" "That 'as the glorious person, when a man axed a woman marry him."

Essex Husband—"My wife's a slut? It is not a temper, sir, it's a fact!"

"MUTT AND JEFF"—By Bud Fisher.



Butler Mutt Comes In Contact With a Fine Man.

"I THINK I'LL CALL UP MY TAILOR AND ASK HIM TO HAVE TEA WITH ME."
"I'LL HAVE TO WAIT A MINUTE."
"ARE YOU THERE?"
"EH, WOT? ... FAWNCEY, OLD THING? ... YAS, RAWTHER IRREGULAR. ... YAS, EXTRAORDINARY!!"
"I LOVE THE WAY THE EDUCATED ENGLISHMEN TALK!"
"HAW! RIPPING, BAH JOVE! SERVED THE BLOOMING BOUNDARH QUITE RIGHT! ... RIGHT! AT TEA! CHEERO!"
"WHAT TH'?"
"I COULD LISTEN TO THIS ENGLISHMAN ALL DAY!"
"Where you personally contacted on your tour?" "Yes, my wife went along."