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Sunday School
Lesson

September 27. Lesson XIII—Review:
Significance of the Exile and the
Restoration—Isaiah 51: 1-9. Golden
Text—The mercy of the Lord is
everlasting to everlasting upon
them that fear him, and his righte-
ousness unto children's children.—
Psalm 103: 17.

We do not always see the full
significance of events when they hap-
pen. We may be overwhelmed by some
factor in the experience, of the hour
so that we fail to see the forces which
have 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 Provi-
dence 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 unretrieved disaster. But, view-
ed in the light of history and seen in
its perspective, it is more readily
understood and its educative and re-
deemptive elements more easily recog-
nized. Throughout the second Quar-
ter's lessons this year we saw some-
thing of the forces which led inevitably
to the dissolution 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 trans-
planted 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 na-
tional religion? Did not this "trip
abroad" somewhat broaden their na-
tional outlook and broaden in some
measure, the religious outlook as well?
God was no longer confined to Pale-
stine, but the God of the whole earth.
What was the effect of Ezekiel's teach-
ing on their conception of religion?
Recall the emphasis Ezekiel placed on
individual responsibility to God. The
idea of getting rid of our personal ac-
countability in the corporate religious
life was no longer possible to these re-
turned Jews. Do we ever read again
of the Jews taking up any form 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 com-
mercial tendencies which have marked
them as a people since the restoration.
In what way did this experience pre-
pare the way for the coming of the
Messiah and the Christian revelation
of God? Glorify in past and nation
were largely cut off and hope pointed
to a new day. Besides the broadened
national outlook, though but slowly de-
veloped, prepared the way for the
conception of a universal religion and
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, Zer-
ubbabel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Malachi.

Laurentian Night

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

Quiet falls the eve in each Laurentian
village
Black appears the lonely pines against
the rosy 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 with the waters
make.

—A. Williams, Montreal.

MUTT AND JEFF



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 32 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 18.23 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 first week 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.

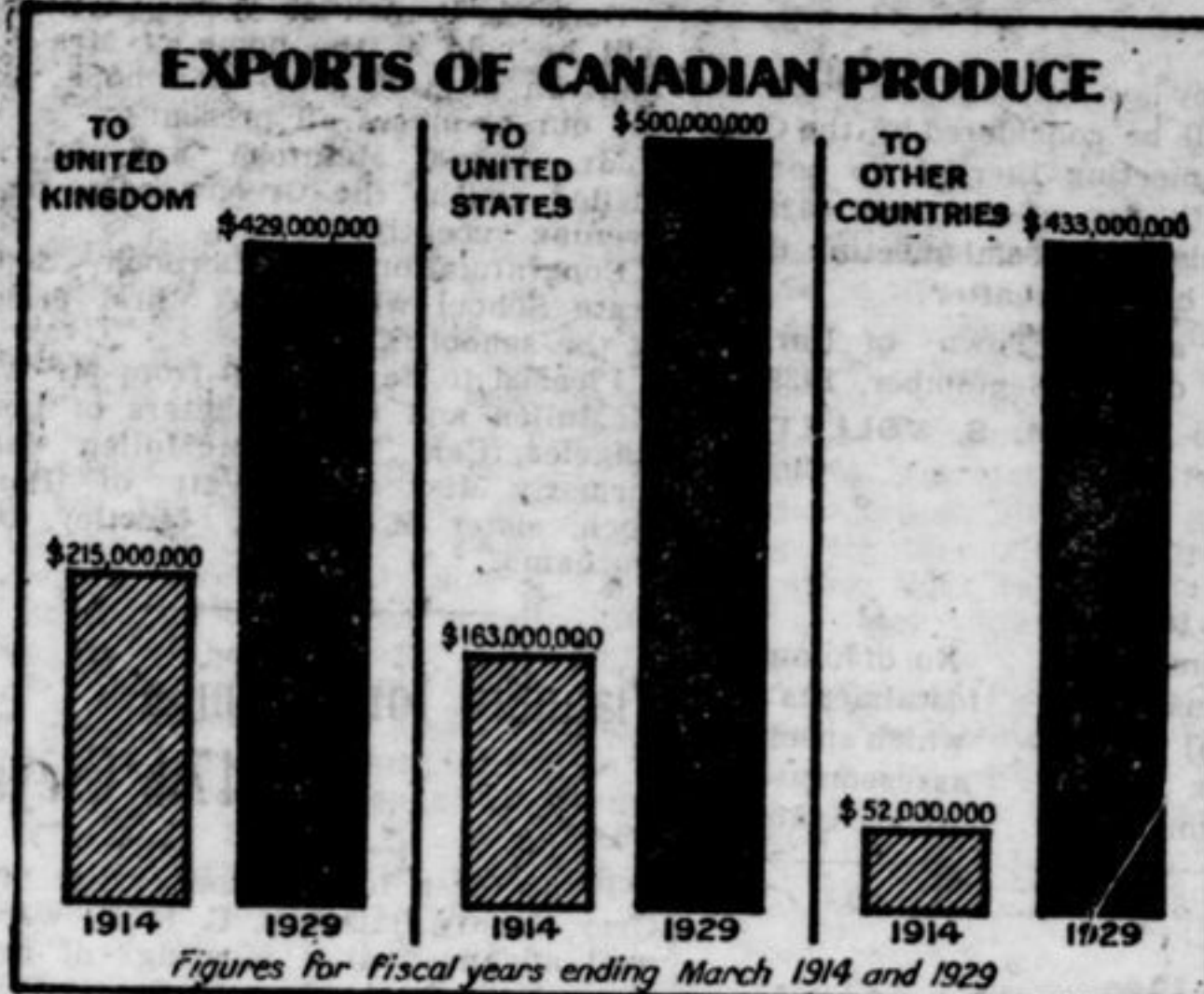
The report of E. S. Hopkins, the Dominion Field Husbandman, for 1928, gives the details of other experiments with couch grass and recommends a practical plan for the eradication. This consists in ploughing the sod about five inches deep immediately after the hay crop is removed and keeping it worked 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 48 to 131 pounds—a cow was found that yielded only 74 pounds of butter fat. 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 2666 head of cattle, 301 hogs and 202 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



Figures for fiscal years ending March 1914 and 1929

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 tripled, 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 out-

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 fifty-two years ago.

To these widely scattered and lesser-known markets Canada's resources furnish an immense variety of products in natural and manufactured forms. Silver and artificial silk 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, ryegrass, zinc and asbestos to Germany, codfish and upper 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.

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 and an old admirer who, having found her glove, returned it with the following:
Your glove is love, which I devote to thee.



501—Slip on dress with opening at left side, inverted lucks 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 ruffle at top and joined to three-piece hip yoke that snugly fits 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 West 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 G. Delmege 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 exterminated 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 culture 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-Chernoum duet 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 he is beside 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 fant 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 239 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 boldly 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

In French Hands

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 gamehunter. 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

Dress Fashions

Waist Up,
Hem Down

Princess Silhouette General
Favorite—Colors
Are New

And now, what has Paris done to afternoon and evening frocks? The outlook is strange, different, in fact it looks a bit like that time of life termed the "Nifty Nineties" when ladies wore many frills and flounces, or upon closer inspection one discovers a leaning towards the Directoire and Empire periods. The high waistline, capotelets, small boleros, steamers, lace or lingerie touchers, the neck all go to those early style periods, and most attractive they were in their day, which fact designers of note realize; and thus they have turned back the fashion pages, brittle and yellow with age, to find inspiration enough for this season and perhaps many more to come.

It is more entertaining to glance at these old-fashioned figures of high-waisted ladies and upon opening the fashion books of this autumn season one is fascinated with the modern designer's interpretation of old-time frocks, alike and yet different, suiting the age of rush and scurry even though they are bedrizzled with such things as frilled collars, paneles, capelets, berthas and boleros. They have raised the waistline, lengthened the skirts, and fitted the figure with closer molding lines, graceful, yet allowing for freedom of movement.

MAY BE SLOW

Paris has provided stylists with thrillers enough to keep them arguing their pros and cons far into the season. Some say the new fashions while extreme are wearable—that Parisiennes are wearing them and that they are lovely. Others say that they are far too extreme to be taken literally and that it will be a year, even 18 months, before they will be adopted. All this naturally makes for interest, and that there has been a drastic change in fashion there is no denying. It does seem a bit disconcerting to consider corset in connection with these widely heralded normal waistlines, and to contemplate long skirts not only for evening but for street wear. There is no denying that the ghost of the Gibson Girl stalks abroad and that her charm has been the inspiration for much that has been launched this season. Even her long black kid gloves have been revived!

One hears the new silhouette referred to as The Lily Langtry or the Jersey Lily—which is another step toward. Any way place the period where an will be nearer to the Victorian than to the aviation age, which, of course, gives rise to all this speculation as to whether or not the costumes as launched at the openings of the haute couture are consistent with the time.

DECISION NEAR

The mode has suddenly gone Victorian or to made remote periods and Chanel has given pause by sounding the Empire note. The scoffers who insist that women will never go back to corsets and to long skirts, are about to say either "told you so," or admit their error.

Thus, Paris fits its frocks to the figure—with the molded princess lines, or the snug bodice above a belt at the natural waist. These two silhouettes are the most important which the French designers have agreed upon. And both types concur in sponsoring the molded hipline, and fulness placed low in the skirt. Sports frocks extend below the knee, afternoon models are longer still, and skirts are lengthened to extremes in the evening. Though the longer-in-back line is still important, Lanvin and Patou favor the full skirt with the even hemline reaching nearly to the ankles. Important details include oglets, tiers, and circular skirts for afternoon sleeves that are long and trimmed between the elbow and wrist, and a wealth of detail for the neckline. Deep bertha and cape collars, jabots, or lingerie touches alibacete every new frock for daytime occasions.

THE NEW COLORS

Fashionable colors for the formal evening frock include what is termed the off white, green, dahlia pinks, red and various shades of purple. Black is a staple which always seems to stand firm in fashionable circles. Fabrics for these occasions are velvet, both sheer and pane, metal lame, dull crepe satin, net, lace chiffon and taffeta. Colors to be worn during the afternoon, when one attends the formal functions, are black, prune dahlia, brown and dark green, while in fabrics one may choose either shof and panne; velvet, canton crepe, crepe satin and for the very late afternoon affairs metal lame cloth, and coarse mesh nets; or embroidered crepes may be utilized.

Tailored dresses show such details as the elaborate use of tailored shaping-sections, fur trimming, the lingerie neckline, low-placed flare, and the tunic and blouse types. These frocks are of either lightweight sheer crepe woollens and tweeds, novelty patterned jersey, feather jerseys, canon crepe, or silk in tweed and necktie prints. Colors are black, brown, green and Patou's dahlia shades.

Bogota was founded on a recreation site of Zipa, the Emperor of the Chibcha Indians, who was conquered by Quesada.