

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV  
The Obedience of Noah — Genesis  
5:28 — 9:28  
Printed Text — Genesis 8:20-22;  
9:1-17  
Golden Text — "By faith, Noah, being  
warned of God concerning things  
not seen as yet, moved with godly  
fear, prepared an ark to the saving  
of his house." — Hebrews 11:7.

THE LESSON IN ITS SETTING  
Time — The traditional date for the  
flood is about 2350 B.C. Recent arch-  
eological discoveries would place  
the flood nearer 3000 B.C. Ancient  
chronology is far from being settled,  
and we need not examine this diffi-  
cult problem in this lesson.

Place — Where Noah was when he  
built the ark, we do not know. Mt.  
Ararat on which the ark rested after  
the flood, is in Armenia, near where  
the Tigris River has its source, al-  
most directly north of the city of  
Babylon.

And took of every clean beast, and  
of every clean bird, and offered a  
burnt offering on the altar." For a list  
of animals counted as clean in the  
sacred ritual of Israel, see especially  
Leviticus 11. The burnt offering is  
the first to be described in the book  
of Leviticus (chapter 1), and, of  
course, was one in which not only was  
an animal offered in sacrifice, but one  
in which the slain animal was not  
consumed on the altar with fire.

"And Jehovah smelled the sweet sa-  
vor." The sacrifices of the patriarch  
was as acceptable to God as refresh-  
ing odors are to the senses of a man.

"And Jehovah said in his heart, I will  
not again curse the ground any more  
for man's sake, for that the imagina-  
tion of man's heart is evil from his  
youth, neither will I again smile any  
more over every living creature, as I  
have done while the earth remaineth, seedtime  
and harvest, cold and heat, and sum-  
mer and winter, and day and night  
shall not cease." This declaration is  
not a rescission of the curse of Gen.  
3:17, nor a pledge that such curse  
would not be duplicated. The language  
refers solely to the visitation of the  
deluge, and noisome, not that God  
would again curse a flood, but that an  
epoch of such worldwide catastrophe  
should never overtake the human race.

"And God spoke unto Noah, and  
to his sons with him saying, And I, be-  
hold, I establish my covenant with  
you, and with your seed after you;  
and every living creature that is  
with you, the fowls, and every beast  
that is upon the earth with you, of  
every sort that is upon the earth, and  
every thing that liveth upon the  
earth. And I will establish

my covenant with you; neither shall  
all flesh be cut off any more by the  
waters of the flood; neither shall  
there any more be a flood to destroy  
the earth." This word my points to a  
covenant already in existence, though  
not formerly mentioned until the time  
of Noah.

"And God said, this is the token of  
the covenant, which I make between  
me and you and every living creature  
that is with you, for perpetual genera-  
tions: I do set my bow in the cloud,  
and it shall be for a token of a coven-  
ant between me and the earth." The  
word bow refers, of course in this mar-  
gative, to what we call the rainbow,  
i.e., a bow arc of several colors ap-  
pearing in the heavens during or after  
rainfall, formed opposite the sun by  
the refraction and reflection of the  
sun's rays in drops of rain. The word  
rainbow is not found in the Old Testa-  
ment, and only twice in the New  
Testament (Rev. 4:3; 10:1). It is not  
said that the rainbow first appears at  
this time, for, undoubtedly, due to the  
invariableness of the laws which I  
cause rainbows, there must have been  
many before this time, whenever the  
physical conditions creating a rain-  
bow existed, but what the passage  
does tell us is that now, for the first  
time, God appoints this phenomenon  
as a token of his pledge to never again  
curse the earth with a flood.

"And it shall come to pass, when I  
bring a cloud over the earth, that the  
bow shall be seen in the cloud. And I  
will remember my covenant, which is  
between me and you and every living  
creature of all flesh; and the waters  
shall no more become a flood to des-  
troy all flesh. And the bow shall be  
in the cloud; and I will look upon it,  
that I may remember the lasting coven-  
ant between God and every living  
creature of all flesh that is upon the  
earth. And God said unto Noah, this  
is the token of the covenant which I  
have established between me and all  
flesh that is upon the earth." The ac-  
tivity ascribed to God should be par-  
ticularly noticed. Four times is he  
said to establish his covenant (9, 11,  
12, 17); once he is said to set his bow  
in the cloud (12); once he is said to  
bring clouds over the earth (14); and  
twice it is said that he would remem-  
ber his covenant (15, 16); and once  
that he would look upon the bow in  
remembering his covenant (16). "And  
there are no obligations on the part  
of men or of the creatures. This cov-  
enant is God's only. It is contingent  
nothing done by the recipients. God  
binds himself whatever be the con-  
duct of men. This covenant is the self-  
motivated promise of an uncondi-  
tional mercy.

## Farm Problems

Conducted by  
PROFESSOR HENRY C. BELL  
with the co-operation of the various departments of  
Ontario Agricultural College

Question: "Have you any evi-  
dence to show beneficial results to  
potash crops when salt is applied?  
What soil is most susceptible to in-  
jury? Does salt cause more moisture  
to be available to the growing crop?"  
—R. P. Huron County.

Answer: The use of salt with sugar  
beets was common practice in Eng-  
land some years ago. Salt does not  
add any plant food, but the sodium of  
the salt lets loose the potash out of  
the soil. Sugar beets are particular-  
ly potash-loving crops on account of  
the starch and other carbohydrates  
they contain, hence the liberality  
of potash helps in their growth.  
I find records where English farmers  
used salt on soils growing barley.  
The same reaction results there  
namely that the barley crop benefited  
from the potash which the salt  
let loose. Malsters, however, found  
that the addition of salt lowered the  
quality of the barley for malting  
purposes.

The sowing of salt at 250 lbs. per  
acre would not be injurious to crops.  
In a short time, however, it would  
be injurious to the soil, in that it  
leads to the depletion of the potash  
of the soil. In the case of sugar  
beets or mangels, it may be that the  
help which these crops receive from  
salt is to some extent due to the  
fact that the best plant is thought  
to have originated near the sea. Salt  
has no plant food value whatever. As  
far as we know, it acts only as a  
stimulant.

When it is applied in quantity, it  
does draw moisture from the air, but

at the small rate of application  
which would be possible to put on  
the soil, I cannot conceive any bene-  
ficial effect resulting from the appli-  
cation of salt due to the moisture it  
gathers.

I never advise the use of salt be-  
cause as I have already said, it is  
nothing but a whip or stimulant to  
the soil.

Question: "Would it be possible to  
sow fertilizer after the grain has  
been sown? I am not going to be  
able to procure a fertilizer drill at  
time of sowing, but could get one  
shortly afterwards. Would it be pos-  
sible to sow the grain with an ordi-  
nary drill and follow later with fertil-  
izer? If this is possible, how much  
later could this be done to get the  
best results?"—C. B., Perth County.

Answer: I would not advise trying  
to add fertilizer to the field after the  
grain has been sown. I am afraid  
the discs and shoes would tear out  
the young sprouting seeds to such an  
extent that it would do more injury  
than good. The one exception to this  
is a top dressing of nitrate of soda,  
sulphate of ammonia or cyanamid.  
This can be made by broadcasting the  
nitrogen carrying material on top  
of the wheat. This is common  
practice in England in the Spring,  
especially on wheat and barley. Un-  
derstand, broadcasting does not work  
the fertilizer into the soil. It  
simply scatters the material on top.  
The moisture of the soil and any  
rain that falls dissolves this material  
and about five bushels per acre im-  
provement usually results.

## Seeding Dates For Grain Crops

Result of Five Years' Experiment-  
al Seeding at Different Dates

An experiment to test the best  
dates for seeding grain crops was  
commenced at the Experimental  
Farm, Ottawa, in 1925 and carried  
on for five years in which wheat,

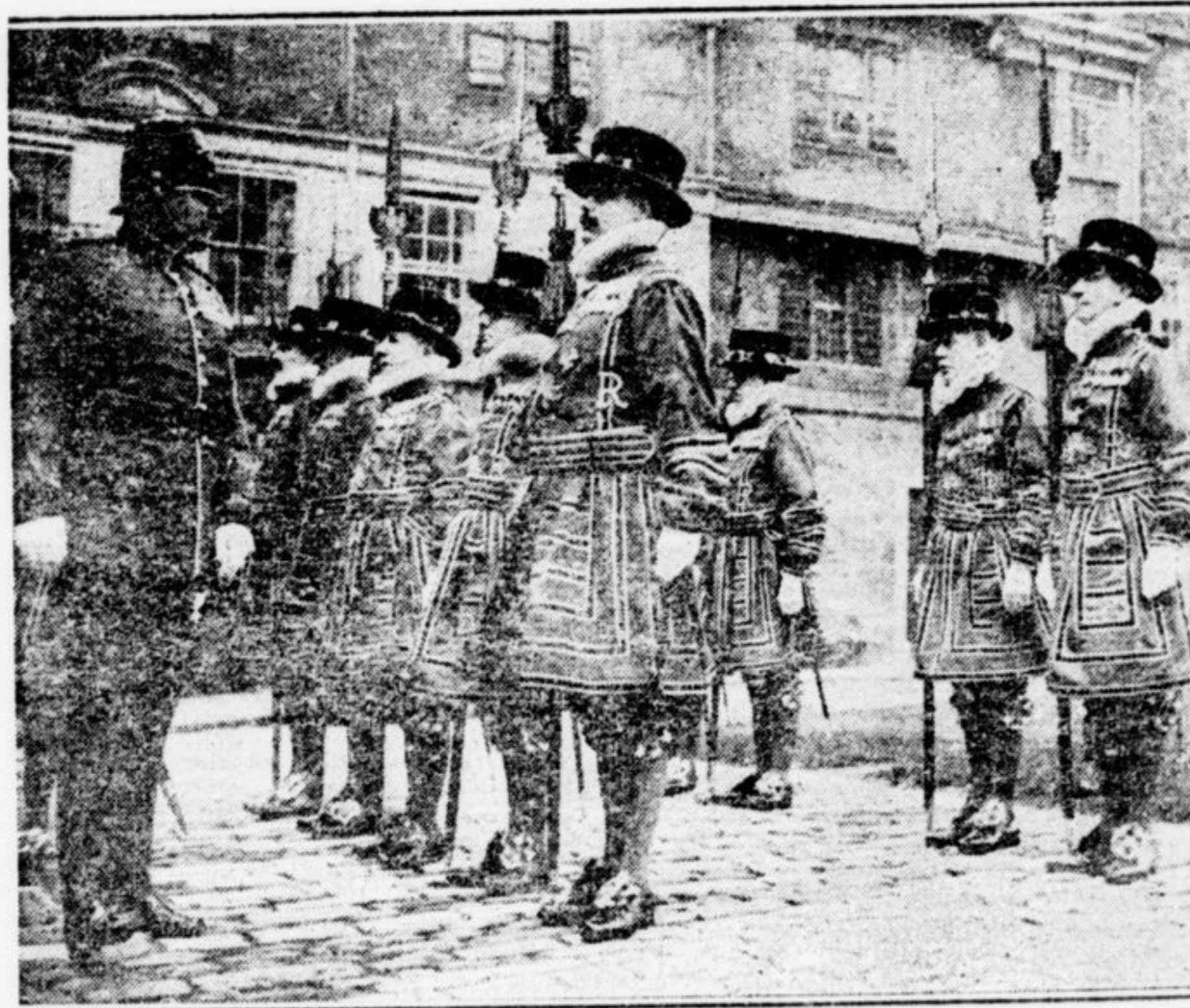
barley, pear Banner oats (a late vari-  
ety), and Alaska oats (an early vari-  
ety) were seeded at five different  
dates at two weeks intervals. The  
object of this experiment was to learn  
the most suitable date to seed these  
crops under Ottawa conditions and  
also learn which of the crops was  
best adapted for late seeding in the  
event of a delayed seeding. The  
experiment was conducted in a ro-  
tation of grain, clover, thus allowing  
for duplicate plots of grain seeded

## ONLY ROYAL HEIR IN 600 YEARS



The infant son of the Crown Prince and Princess, the only royal heir born in Norway for nearly 600 years, was christened Harald, in Oslo, recently. He is shown in his first portrait with his sisters, Princess Ragnild (left) and Princess Astrid. The last heir-presumptive born in Norway was Olav Haakonsson, in 1370.

## Picturesque Corps Parade for Easter



The picturesque Yeoman of the Guard, wearing the uniform of their 16th century forebears, photographed during their annual Easter morning parade and service at the Tower of London.

## Will Reside in Montreal



Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bourchier Taylor, of London, England, who are coming to reside in Montreal, in the early summer. Mr. Taylor is a painter-etcher and has received great praise in England for his work. A son of Colonel and Mrs. Plunket B. Taylor, of Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, he is a graduate of McGill University, having won a scholarship, and lived here prior to going to England to study. Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Delamere Magee, of Toronto. The marriage took place in London, England, last December.

at the varying dates, one crop fol-  
lowing clover, the other following  
grain.

The results of these dates of seed-  
ing grain experiments at Ottawa in-  
dicate that wheat and peas should be  
sown as early as possible in the  
Spring. Barley and Banner oats may  
be seeded without loss of yield as  
late as May 15, and Alaska oats (the  
early variety) as late as June 1.  
Buckwheat may be seeded at any  
time during June, preferably about  
the beginning of the month. It should  
be remembered that the results of  
these experiments conducted at Ot-

tawa may not be applicable to other  
points with different climate and soil  
conditions. As a rule, however,  
wheat oats, barley, and peas should  
be seeded as soon as the soil is suf-  
ficiently dry to permit working satis-  
factorily.

Barley adapts itself to growth over  
the longest range of seeding dates  
and, if necessity demands that a crop  
be seeded late, barley is a suitable  
crop. Alaska oats is also a very suit-  
able crop for this purpose.

A-3

## Swan Aided in Hatching Eggs

LOS ANGELES.—It begins to  
look as if a policeman may be as-  
signed to help a swan hatch her eggs.  
The park has asked the Police Chief  
to station a patrolman near the  
swan's nest daily during the hatch-  
ing process. It was George R.  
Mitchell, president of the Humane  
Education Society, who said that ori-  
ginally the swan had nine eggs, but  
somebody had pushed the bird off  
the nest and stolen five.

## Movie-radio gossip

By DOROTHY

So many people complained about  
the moderately-happy ending of  
"Lost Horizon" that the director  
changed it several weeks after the  
picture had started its triumphant  
run in New York and Los Angeles.  
The ending that the rest of the  
country will see makes it appear  
very doubtful that Ronald Colman  
will ever fight his way through a  
blizzard to the heavenly peace of  
Shangri-la high in the Tibetan hills.  
With either ending this is a picture  
that everyone will want to see.

Fruits and vegetables are the  
heroes and heroines of a movie being  
shown extensively in the producing  
regions of the South and Far West.  
The picture, designed to bring the  
big city auction markets to growers,  
dramatizes the selling process on a  
typical auction market where thou-  
sands of cars of fruits and vegeta-  
bles are translated into millions of  
dollars in revenue to the growers  
every year.

List among your future film fa-  
vorites Ella Logan whom you will  
soon see in Universal's "Top of the  
Town." She is the enchanting singer  
with a thick Scottish burr to her  
voice who, accent or no, used to shout  
swing music over the radio with Abe  
Lyman's band. I like her best when  
she sings simple songs, but swing  
addicts rave about her ability to im-  
prove new hi-de-hos.

"Seventh Heaven" was previewed  
in Hollywood this week, and everyone  
agrees that it brings more  
glory to Jimmy Stewart than to  
Simone Simon, though she is  
pert and appealing in the role  
that brought Janet Gaynor  
fame. Simone arrived at the  
preview wearing a hair ribbon tied  
low just over her forehead, and  
was so noticeably nervous that  
she fidgeted with her coat, her  
dress, and her hair ribbon all even-  
ing. She was accompanied by Anton  
Litvak.

ODDS and ENDS:—A make-up  
girl at the Paramount Studio has 12  
wrist watches given to her by grate-  
ful stars. Just to be different, Fran-  
ces Dee gave her an alarm clock at  
the finish of "Souls at Sea" . . .  
Ann Sothern will probably win big  
sidelines awards for the most persis-  
tent air-commuter of the year. When-  
ever she has two or three days to  
spare, she dashes off to Chicago to  
see her husband, Roger Pryor, who  
is leading a band there. . . Every-  
one at Paramount is glad to have  
Marlene Dietrich back, particularly  
the electricians and carpenters on  
her set. She brings such luscious  
Viennese cakes and cookies to them.

Husband (reprovingly)—Didn't I  
hear you tell your friends that your  
pretty dress came from abroad?  
Wife—Not exactly, dear. You see,  
it's last year's dress which I turned  
inside out. I simply said 'It's from  
the other side.'

## The Mail Goes Through

"Old Bill" Trainer, interviewed by  
the Lethbridge Herald—"As far as I  
can remember, the hardest trip I  
ever had to get the mail through was  
around the middle of January this  
year. The snow was at its deepest  
and the thermometer around 30 de-  
grees below zero.

"I left Manyberries as usual  
around daylight with my sleigh and  
team with the mail piled behind and  
it wasn't so bad in my closed-in cab  
with the heater going. I arrived at  
Comrey alright that night and the  
next day I set out for Onefour. The  
drifts were bad through Devil's Dive  
and Lost River where there is no  
traffic, and as I was going down Lost  
River hill the drifts were about six  
feet deep and one horse got down.  
Well, I unhitched the other horse and  
managed to pull him out and go on  
again.

"The next day I made the trip to  
Wildhorse without any trouble and  
the following day I started the return  
trip. I got to the postoffice at Car-  
son's alright, but leaving there, there  
was such a terrible blizzard, and  
there being no fences, I got off the  
trail and got lost in a two-mile  
stretch. Well, I kept on going till  
finally we struck a fence and follow-  
ing it I arrived at the farm house,  
where I stayed the night. The rest  
of that trip wasn't so bad but that  
was one time that it took me all of  
seven days to make the trip which I  
make in Summer in less than two  
days."

## Roadside Weeds And Tourists

One of the speakers at a tri-  
county conference of municipal offi-  
cials held recently at Woodstock,  
Ont., suggested that weeds growing  
alongside country roads in the  
province constituted one of the chief  
bugbears of Ontario and would have  
to be removed if it is to continue to  
attract tourists from the United  
States. This gentleman expressed  
the belief that if Ontario did not  
clean up her roadbeds and make them  
more attractive generally, much tour-  
ist traffic and revenue would be lost  
within the next few years.

It is doubtful if the average tourist  
pays much attention to the immediate  
neighborhood of the surface over  
which he travels as this man seems  
to think observes the Brookville lit-  
erary order and "Times" Most of them  
make a point to place at such  
speed in their anxiety to cover as  
such ground as possible in the short-  
est space of time that they cannot  
be expected to take very much no-  
tice of whether weeds do or do not  
grow alongside the road. Moreover,  
many of the country roads in the  
land from which they come are equal-  
ly lined with weeds and possess just  
as many eyesores as those which are  
to be seen on this side of the bor-  
der.

But if the statement in question  
seems to be rather far-fetched in its  
connection between tourist and  
weeds, there can be little doubt that  
it would pay rural municipalities and  
those residing in them to have their  
weed inspectors devote greater at-  
tention to the appearance of the road  
allowances. The seeds from the weeds  
which grow alongside the highways  
may be and are blown into farmers'  
fields and thus cause loss from his  
crops. Weeds are thus associated  
with economic losses as well as af-  
fecting the scenery and putting them  
down will prove of tremendous as-  
sistance to farmers who desire to  
keep their own premises clean.

There is, however, one thing to  
be said for weeds. They often hide  
accumulation of rubbish dumped at  
the roadside by people who must  
begethery weeds as well as at-  
tracting the scenery and putting them  
down will prove of tremendous as-  
sistance to farmers who desire to  
keep their own premises clean.

## King Has Autos Fitted as Offices

LONDON.—Pleasure cars quick-  
ly convertible into fully equipped of-  
fices will enable King George to catch  
up with state duties while motoring  
between numerous functions attend-  
ant on his coronation May 12.

Central arms between the spacious  
rear seats will contain a hidden "se-  
cretary" so that the king can work  
almost as efficiently as at Bucking-  
ham Palace. In this respect, the ma-  
chines resemble the staff cars used by  
British army commanders in France  
during the Great War.

The two automobiles recently or-  
dered by the king are a compromise  
between the old-style wing roof limo-  
sines used by his father, King Ge-  
orge V, and the sleek streamlined Cana-  
dian-built models preferred by the  
Duke of Windsor when he was Ed-  
ward VIII.

One of the straight eight 32-h.p.  
cars of British manufacture (Daim-  
ler) is an enclosed limousine. The  
other is a drop-head limousine that  
can be used as an open carriage in  
fine weather and enable their majes-  
ties to be seen when driving to public  
engagements. Specially fitted read-  
ing lamps have been ordered instal-  
led.

George V always used maroon-  
colored closed limousines which flew  
a miniature royal standard from a staff  
above the windshield.

He and Queen Mary generally sat  
in the forward part of the tonneau  
on high "jump" seats, leaving the  
rear seats to their attend-  
ants.

Queen Mary still prefers this old-  
style type of car and a new 20-h.p.  
model (Daimler) with the familiar  
coachwork has been ordered for use  
during the coronation.

Both of King George's new cars  
will be painted in the royal color—  
maroon with a red stripe.

## Good News

London Daily Mail: Compared with  
February last year, Britain's total  
exports were up by 4,725,570, in-  
cluding re-exports, which amounted to  
£45,499,680. The comparison is even  
better when it is remembered that  
1926 was Leap Year.

The returns for January this year,  
British exporters, it will be  
found, did, on an average, £100,000  
more business every day. Imports,  
because of the heavy demands of  
industry and rearmament, remain  
high, but experts show a bigger pro-  
portionate growth last month, and  
the situation is healthy. Nations from  
which we have been buying more are  
using their increased purchasing  
power to buy more from Britain.  
This will encourage our manu-  
facturers to continue the attack on  
overseas markets with all their re-  
sources. More work, more money,  
and more spending for Britain are  
the promise of the latest official  
figures.

The Salvation  
Annual Service  
This may suit  
The Salvation  
Service Institution  
Service Institution  
Your Support of  
Contributions  
COMMISSION  
20 ALBERT STREET