A city believed by its discoverer, Paxton Hayes, California ethnologist, to be several thousand years of age was found in a hidden canyon in Mexico.

A new machine to measure the speed of the reflex action of auto drivers has been made. This action is one of the nervous functions with which insecurants interfere.

BOTH CARS AUTOMATICALLY BRAKED HERE

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Tobacco Seed No. 5
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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(Dr. Ray. P. B. Fitzwater, D. D., Member of the Editorial Board of the Methodist Book Concern.)

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Lesson for April 7

THE HEAVENLY FATHER

LESSON TEXT—John 14:8-24; GOLDEN TEXT—Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.—I John 3:1.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Heavenly Father.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Heavenly Father.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Why We Call God Father.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Fatherhood of God.

The aim in the lessons of this quarter is to place before the pupils of the Sunday school some of the great doctrines of the Christian faith, as set forth in God's Word, with their practical application to the various relations of life.

I. Who Is the Heavenly Father (Gen. 1:1).

He is the almighty God who created the universe (Ps. 90:2). He was before all things. God is the infinite and perfect Spirit in whom we live and move and have our being. He is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. He was an active force all things, but the cause of all things.

II. What the Heavenly Father Does.

1. He created the heavens and the earth (Gen. 1:1; cf. vs. 26, 27). The universe came into being by the will and power of the personal Being called God. Man himself is a creation of God.

2. He has provided salvation for lost men (I John 4:9). He has given us His only Son, that whosoever believeth in him might have everlasting life (John 3:16).

3. He preserves us (Ps. 103:14). The preserving mercy of God ensures the following process of development and:

a. He forgives all our iniquities (v. 3). This he is able to do because of the sufficiency of the atonement for the sin in the atonement wrought out by Jesus Christ.

b. He heals all our diseases (v. 3). This healing refers to the body and the seeds that the free exercise of man's moral nature and then his physical nature.

c. He redeems the life from destruction (v. 4). Redemption implies the payment of all demands against the debtor.

d. He satisfies the mouth (v. 5). God satisfies all legitimate desires, and that youth is renewed like the eagle's (Ps. 103:5). Even the eagle's original vigor lives are restored to their native vigor.

e. He exercises righteousness and judgment (vs. 6-12). The wrongs of life are righted and man in this way freed of the burdens which they entail.

f. He pities his children (vs. 13, 14). The pity of an earthly father for a faint suggestion of the sympathetic compassion of the heavenly Father.

4. He chastens his children (Heb. 12:5-11).

a. The fact (vs. 5, 6). Every one who is God's spiritual child will experience chastening an unmistakable evidence of sonship.

b. How it should be received (vs. 6-8). It is the token of his love (v. 6).

c. The purpose of (vs. 9-11). It is to bring the child into subjection to Jehovah (Heb. 12:9). It is to produce holiness (v. 10). It is to develop fruits of righteousness (v. 11).

5. He cares for His children (Matt. 6:31, 32). The child of God who has come to know his heavenly Father as the almighty Creator and Preserver, whose very essential being is love, will trust the Father for daily bread with out anxiety or fear.

III. The Heavenly Father Revealed in Jesus Christ (John 14:8, 9).

The supreme purpose of the coming of the Son of God was to reveal God (John 1:18). Only a being of God's essential nature could reveal Him. Jesus Christ became man in order that he might reveal God to man. Only the one who knows Jesus Christ knows God.

IV. How Men Come to Know God as the Father (John 3:3-16).

It is through regeneration. The new birth is absolutely essential to a knowledge of God as the Father. We are children of God by faith in Jesus Christ (Gal. 3:26).

V. Our Responsibility to the Heavenly Father (Matt. 6:24-34).

The true child who has come to know his Father

1. Will give him undivided affection (v. 24). The child of God makes the unequivocal choice between the heavenly Father and the world.

2. He will not be anxious about food and clothing, as stated above.

3. He will diligently seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness (vs. 31-34). He will subordinate temporal things to the things of the Spirit. This is not a warning against legitimate thought but against anxious worry.

Fight Your Habits

The most truly religious thing that a man can do is to fight his own ugly habits and deficiencies, and look to pure, manly elements in his nature which are the ineffaceable gifts of the Divine workmanship, and which worth fighting for.—Nevins.

Immortality

Without the noblest culture, by purer conception of the worship of a higher God, childs at length creep into the soul, the instincts of human life will wither within us.

GETTING NEARER SEA LEVEL

Educator: "Children need and deserve encouragement. A slap on the back goes a long way with a child." Parent: "Yes, and if the slap is low enough and hard enough that helps, too."

An English inventor and professor claims he has made a new ray machine which will kill fire several hundred yards, but he refuses to demonstrate it because he does not want it used for war.

THE GARDEN

THE ROOT CROPS

(By John B. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture.)

In the state as a whole, the importance of the root crops in everyday's eked, particularly this feature, that by storing them, fresh-vegetable food may be had all through the winter, at an obvious saving in canning labor and canning containers, on the side. The root crops should more generally be part of the summer diet, as well. Perhaps this could be brought about by disseminating new ways to prepare them, but that is outside the province of this discussion.

In order to produce root crops of utmost quality, the land should be fertile, but balanced; to great a proportion of nitrogen will result in excessive leaf growth, but light yield. Since they cannot so largely of water, they require a deep seed-bed capable of storing moisture, and the soil must have water-freedom after dry as well, through being heavily charged with humus. Wet, fetid manure is excellent to use, most of its nitrogen gone, and the litter finely broken up so that the roots can form symmetrically, without forking, with a minimum of side-feeders. In addition to the manure, a complete fertilizer such as 4-8-4 should be used. The fertilizer may be broadcast sown with a wheat drill at the rate of 250 pounds over a space of 100 feet square, or it may be put in the row, under the seed, at the rate of about 75 to 25 feet.

The root crops include parsnips, salsify, beets, carrots, radishes and turnips. The amount of seed needed to sow 100 feet of row is 1 ounce for carrots, radishes and parsnips, 1-2 ounce for turnips, and 2 ounces for beets and salsify. The rows may be as close as 15 inches, in a hand-weeded garden.

Sowing time for parsnips, salsify, radishes and early turnips is as early as the soil can be put in good tilth prepared, for the early crop of carrots and beets, April 1. For the storing crop of beets and carrots, seed should be sown June 1 to 15 and for the winter turnips, August 1 to September 15. A good thing to know is that if a small proportion of radish seed is mixed with that of parsnips, salsify and carrot, they will be hoed through any crust that may have formed, and the rest is marked so that cultivation can be early begun. The radishes are entirely edible, and they will cause no disinfection in the crops whose companions they have been.

No pests of any great source bother the root crops, except, sometimes, during their seedling stage, the pests flea and the black flea-beetles. To control the former, tobacco extract should be used, and Bordeaux mixture, to which arsenical has been added, for the latter. Safety is subject to the blight disease, but the control for this trouble is Bordeaux mixture, given in 3 sprayings two weeks apart.

Although there is a host of varieties that may be used, old favorites are: Guernsey parsnips, Crosby's Early Egyptian and Detroit Dark Red (dark beets; Chantenay carrots, Sandwich Island salsify, Purple-top Strapleaf (early) and Purple-top Yellow turnips, Scarlet Button, Icicle or Ladyfinger and Chinese radishes, early to late.

THE FARM AND HOME

(Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The United States Department of Agriculture announces that it has no seeds or plants to sell or give away. It has been telling the people this for 12 years, it says, and yet thousands of requests for plants, shrubs and seeds pour in to it every year.

Skimmilk and buttermilk, rich in protein and minerals, are excellent for promoting growth and for fattening children and young animals. Sick farmers producing them in abundance have an advantage over farmers feeding grain and hay only. Hearing does not hold meat juices but dries out and shrinks roasts, which is not desirable, especially if the meat is a little tough. Roasting temperatures should not be extremely high; 300 to 350 degrees are recommended. A higher temperature may be maintained at first, and then a browned crust is preferred, and then reduced.

Cinders placed around septic tank or cistern tiles tend to solidify and block the water rather than absorb it. Coarse gravel is preferable, and should be used where the soil is of a "tight" nature. Peat moss also may be used to absorb drainage.

No crop of its kind has attracted so much attention in Kentucky in recent years as has lespedeza. It will grow on worn and sour soils, helps to build up and maintain fertility, and produces grazing and hay at a minimum cost for seed and labor.

Balanced meals should contain two vegetables daily, in addition to potatoes. Green leafy vegetables should be served at least three times a week. A green or yellow vegetable daily, and tomatoes two or three times a week.

It is often good practice to build up the land during the first years of a young orchard. Growing and turning under clovers or other crops followed by rye in winter, is one system followed. Broadcasting of the crop prior to its maturity does not appear to apply nitrate fertilizers.

Before constructing any building, inspect several similar buildings for ideas. It is better to begin making plans several years in advance of actual construction, in order that time to avoid mistakes and dissatisfaction with the house or other building.

BIGGER THE BETTER

Talkative Lady: "Big fish like you might be better occupied than merely catching little fish."

Angler: "Perhaps you're right. But if the fish had kept his mouth shut he wouldn't be here."

More persons are charged with violations of parking rules than any other unlawful act.

DOGWOOD FLOWERS IN A VASE

(Asmeke Van Zindran)

To wake and see
White blossoms looking down
As if to say:
"How can the sleep on such a day
With Spring at last in town"

To look straight up
At petals soft as cream
On olive stems,
Unparalleled by moneyed gems,
Is but to wake and dream.

To wake and feel
White flowers for a while
So near to me,
Like promises of joy to be,
Is but to wake and smile.

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SUNSHINE and snow keep children inside on many winter days. What sunshine they get is weak in the rays that produce vitamin D. No wonder youngsters lose their peppy, florine victims of winter ills.

It is tremendously important that your children get their share of vitamin D in winter. It protects rickets, and builds strong bones and teeth. They also need vitamin A to resist infection.

For children especially, we suggest McKesson's Vitamin Concentrate Tablets or Cod Liver Oil. Each is a rich source of both vitamins. Each delicious chocolate-coated tablet brings all the vitamins in one teaspoonful of U. S. P. X. (revised 1934) Cod Liver Oil. And in addition it supplies calcium and phosphorus.

Give them to your children regularly—and note the results; fewer "colds" and greater resistance to other respiratory diseases, better appetites, more pep.

McKesson's Vitamin Concentrate Tablets or Cod Liver Oil are just as good for grown-ups. They help protect you against illness and add to your vitality.

Protect health the vitamin way. Tablets or Cod Liver Oil. Give them in your children to help them grow sound bones and teeth. Buy them at any good drug store. A dollar bottle brings you 100 McKesson's Vitamin Concentrate Tablets.

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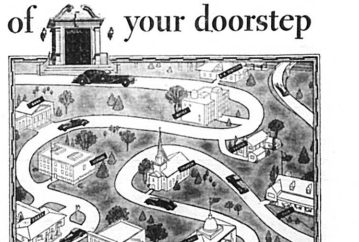

SUPER-SHELL saves on today's Stop-and-Go driving

THE average car today is continually DASHING BACK AND FORTH for a few miles of home—starting . . . stopping . . . warming up—time after time.

This calls for 3 kinds of power in your gasoline—POWER for quick starting, POWER for acceleration, POWER for steady runs. Unless you have these three types of power—and unless they are in PERFECT BALANCE—you're wasting money.

Super-Shell can give you these 3 types of power—and can cut your driving costs 3 ways—for Super-Shell is the *first truly balanced gasoline*—

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Can save up to a cupful of gasoline in 10 Minutes of Hard Pulling. Because of Super-Shell's even volatility, more gasoline vaporizes rapidly, or race your car up steep hills—on *less gasoline*, without wasteful *knocking*.

Can save up to a cupful of gasoline in One Hour of Steady Running. Every drop of Super-Shell vaporizes more completely at every engine temperature. So it saves on *long* runs, too.

THESE THREE BIG SAVINGS of gasoline naturally result in more mileage per tankfull! Try Super-Shell today . . . *at no extra cost!*

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TOBACCO MOSAIC

(Dr. W. D. Valleau, Plant Pathologist Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

With the limitation which has been placed upon tobacco sprays tobacco planters are re-concerned than ever before in taking every precaution to prevent a crop failure or anything that will reduce the yield or quality of the tobacco crop. This year, because of the large amount of low grade tobacco on hand, most of which will be used in one way or another as fertilizer, the disease problem looms up as a greater factor than in the years past. Because of the fact that some diseases of tobacco are carried in cured tobacco careful consideration should be given to the disposal of this waste tobacco.

Cured tobacco carries at least three diseases which may damage growing tobacco seriously. These are angular leafspot or rust, wildfire, and mosaic. It is entirely probable that wildfire will be more prevalent in plant beds than usual this year as bed infection seems to originate largely from lots of infected material blown into the bed. Spreading of tobacco trash as a fertilizer will, of course greatly increase the amount of this wind-blown material.

Probably the most serious injury which will result to the tobacco crop of ground tobacco is preferable, since it will be from mosaic. Mosaic is an infectious disease the cause of which remains active in cured tobacco for many years. Mosaic is commonly known to growers as "fretch, dry weather fretch, black or white fretch, and walloon. It differs from wet weather fretch in that the latter disease is more infectious, and occurs only in certain soil areas. Mosaic not only causes mottled, distorted leaves and stunted plants but also causes one of the so-called rusts. Frequently after topping one will find the top 2 or 3 leaves with large spotted or burned areas on them. Growers sometimes incorrectly call this wildfire. It is just another symptom of mosaic and frequently a very destructive one to black tobacco.

There are several ways in which tobacco plants may become infected with the virus of tobacco mosaic. If tobacco trash his used on the bed as a fertilizer, either applied directly or made up into a tea and used to water the bed, mosaic is almost certain to result. Persons who chew or smoke burn-cured tobacco from an infected crop, and immediately after carry the disease on their fingers and spread it to tobacco while weeding or pulling plants. The hands may be freed of the virus if washed with soap and water. Plants infected at weeding time are a menace at pulling time, for if one mosaic plant is pulled, the disease will be passed on to many plan s pulled immediately afterward.

Ground tobacco stalks, trash from the curing barn floor, and ground leaf added to soil where a crop is to be set, will almost certainly result in some mosaic. Last summer a small planting of tobacco was examined a part of which had been fertilized with trash strewed out of the barn. In the area where this was spread, about three-fourths of the plants had mosaic while outside of this area only about 1 percent were diseased. The careful tobacco grower will keep all tobacco trash away from the plant bed and will use none of it on fields which are to be put into tobacco this year.

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Thank your cheap electric service engineers of industry and finance and seek to heal their ills by constructive statesmanship and the type of power founded on hate and frenzy to which dictators resort to build the power which, destroys democracy and from whic nations perish.

BLASE

A tourist returning from California through the Texas Panhandle got into conversation with an old settler and his son at a filling station.

"Looks as though we might have rain," said the tourist.

"Well, I hope so," replied the native, "not so much for myself as for my boy here. I've seen it rain."

Most Beautiful Back

Phyllis Marion was honors at the International beauty convention and exhibition in the Pennsylvania hotel, in New York, as the possessor of the most perfectly proportioned back; so were out of the eighteen contestants for you, she's really trying to pay you the honor of viewing perfection.

Results Show Value Of Soil Treatment

That good soil treatment pays is shown by results from the Greenville soil experiment field maintained by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. To date a total of five tons of limestone per acre has been used on the limed part of the field, and an average of 200 pounds per acre with the lime there has been used. An average of approximately 150 pounds of superphosphate per acre per year, 200 pounds per acre being used in the earlier part of the experiment and 100 the latter part. Part of the time manure was returned to both fertilized and unfertilized land, equal to the weight of the crops removed—wheat, grass and corn.

In the 22 years this treatment on four acres in a four-year rotation has produced a total increase of 275 bushels of corn, 213 bushels of wheat, 14 tons of soybean hay and 22 tons of mixed legume and grass hay. Also 30 cents for corn, 75 cents for wheat and $10 for hay, these increases produced by limestone and superphosphate have been worth $806 for the four acres or $40 per acre. At $2 per ton for limestone and $1 per 100 pounds for superphosphate, the two treatment has cost $43 per acre for the 22 years, leaving a net average cost of material's of $18 or $1.23 per acre per year.

There is enough scarce phosphorus from the fertilizer stored up in the soil to decidedly increase crops for several years. On part of the above land fertilizer was left off once 1926 and was continued on part of it. The yields were practically as good where the fertilizer was left off.

When crop prices are high, large applications of phosphate can be used at a profit and provide a reserve in the soil for periods of low prices. For example, if 200 pounds of phosphate produces an increase of 10 bushels of corn per acre and 200 pounds more would produce just a little more than enough to pay for it, the most of the extra application would become a reserve in the soil for future crops. Particularly is it possible to make heavy fertilization of tobacco as good prices a means of storing up a reserve of phosphorus for other crops. Heavy fertilization of small grain and grass can be made to pay for the fertilizer for the corn crop.

DANGERS FROM WITHIN

(Hazard Herald)

America has no foreign enemies besetting its shores today, but within our own gates we have a more dangerous enemy—those people who are magnifying class and setting one group of citizens at the throats of another by the spreading of false propaganda.

No one denies that there are millions of people still without jobs at this time despite the decrease of recent months. But sane people will deny that because this condition exists we must tear down American institutions and move so hastily that we endanger the jobs of the greater number of millions who have jobs. Sane Americans will resent the attempts which are being made to appeal to passion and emotion as the lever for foisting foreign experiments upon this country.

Describing this type of propaganda as a "passionmongers," Dr. John Dickinson, assistant Secretary of Commerce, ably described this dangerous group as follows:

"To ring the alarm bells of passion, to set citizens against citizen, labor against capital and capital against labor, to overwhelm reason against nation and the people against their government is a far easier road to notoriety and a lateful day's power than patiently to analyze the processes of industry and finance and seek to heal their ills by constructive statesmanship are the type of power founded on hate and frenzy to which dictators resort to build the power which, destroys democracy and from whic nations perish."

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THEY STILL TRY TO MANUFACTURE GOLD

Artificial Diamonds and Gold Age-Old Dream.

New York.—Down through the ages alchemists and scientists have sought to manufacture diamonds and gold. These efforts never have been successful commercially. A recent report from London that a new method of making diamonds had been discovered recalled to old-time diamond men here the long list of attempts to create the gems artificially.

The first to attempt the manufacture of diamonds were the alchemists of the Middle ages, who labored tirelessly for centuries. It was believed in their day that a word might be discovered of such potency that its mere repetition would create diamonds, and also transform lead into gold. With the development of chemistry the ancient problem was attacked more scientifically.

They Use Explosives.

One of the most extensive attempts was made by Dr. William Crookes who exploded carbide in closed steel cylinders in the presence of 8,000 atmospheres at a temperature of 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit. He then examined the crystals which he thought were diamonds, and which had some of the properties of the natural stone, but if lovely Phyllis turns her back to if lovely Phyllis turns her back to you, she's really trying to pay you the honor of viewing perfection.

Another elaborate attempt was made by Sir Charles Parsons who subjected carbon to the pressure of 15,000 atmospheres, but without making diamonds. Moissan, the French scientist, carried on similar experiments with the same disappointing results.

Two German scientists, Drs. Von Hasslinger and Wolf, after years of labor, announced that they had produced diamonds by the use of concentrated silicate, but the process has been kept secret. A French engineer, Lloyd de Bolmont, attacked the problem electrically and believed for a time that he had made a diamond nearly one eighth of an inch in size, but failed to perfect a practical method. A similar futile announcement was made recently by a professor at Columbia university.

Exhaustive tests made in German universities show that while absolutely accurate reproductions of diamonds may be made at great expense there is no way that real diamonds never have been made or that they ever will be made. The tiny diamond-like crystals thus formed never have the beauty of the diamond and only resemble it in hardness. The only possible use for such so-called diamonds is to cause them to form diamond dust to be used for abrasive purposes, and the value of this kind are plentiful and cheap. Despite the countless efforts to change the baser metals into gold and the transformation of coal into diamonds gold remains gold and diamonds still are diamonds.

A Thousand Times Not to Requests for Free Seeds

Washington.—For twelve years the United States Department of Agriculture has been trying to persuade 100,000,000 people that it has no free seeds or plants. Yet each year as spring approaches, thousands of requests pour in from farms, suburbs and penthouses. And they are met with disappointment.

Years ago—previous to 1923—there was an annual appropriation for free seeds for congressional distribution through the Department of Agriculture. But in 1923 the government decided to discontinue the distribution of this great quantity of seed since it was only commercial garden seed such as could be bought from any good seed house and did not necessarily represent varieties better than those in common use.

Not only does the Department of Agriculture have no free seed, it has no seeds or plants for sale, either.

Texas Planning Park to Preserve Pine Woods

Tyler, Texas.—A 1,000-acre state park will be established about seven miles north of here to preserve the pine woods of this section for future generations.

Smith county and the city of Tyler each voted a $10,000 bond issue for the purchase of the site, and the federal government will establish a CCC camp and make improvements costing about $250,000.

According to tentative plans, the CCC workers will build a lake, stone tables, cottages, scenic drive, bridle paths and camping sites.

Most Curious People of All Europe are "Wends"

Berlin.—Just 60 miles from here, at Vetschau, live one of the most curious folk of all Europe, a small colony of Wends, who still speak the language of their ancestors rather than German and wear the costumes of centuries ago. On Sundays the women dress in elaborate headgear, as enormous lace caps over their skirts, and ride solemnly off to church on their bicycles. Village issues are also good boatmen, propelling the flat-bottomed boats of the country expertly along canals. Late in summer many visitors come to Vetschau for the great fish and costume festival.

Find Mammoth Shell

Dunbar, Okla.—The bleached shell of a mammoth turtle with an extra five feet long, has been excavated here by the archeological department of the University of Oklahoma.

ANOTHER RACKET

Letters have been received in this county from a source beyond the limits of the state, urging recipients to send 25 cents, in return for which it is promised they will be registered as eligible to receive an old age pension. A few are said to have been duped by promise. They should know that if old age pension legislation is enacted those eligible will receive it through an official agency. It is a good racket for those operating it.

QUARTER DAYS At IGA

IGA Health & Skin Soap 6 Bars 25c
IGA White Laundry Soap 8 Bars 25c
IGA Beauty Soap 6 Bars 25c
IGA Gelatine Dessert 6 Pkgs 25c

1 PKG. I G A SOAP FLAKES
1 CAKE I G A BEAUTY SOAP
1 CAN I G A CLEANSER
All For 25c

PEACHES—No 2 1-2 can IGA tree ripened Sliced or Halves can 17c
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BUTTER IGA Creamery per lb 35c

BANANAS, 4 lbs. for 19c
APPLES, Romes, 6 lbs. for 25c
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POTATOES, 10 lbs. for 10c
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PRUNES, 50-60 size, 3 lbs. 25c
GREEN BEANS, fresh tender, 3 lbs for 25c
TOMATOES, red ripe, 2 lbs. 25c
GREEN ONIONS, 3 bunches 5c

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