

The Prosperous Life

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TEXT—Blessed is the man . . . Whatsoever he doeth shall prosper . . . Not so the ungodly . . . But the way of the wicked shall perish.—Psalm 1, 3, 4, 6.



The book of the Psalms has been called the innermost sanctuary of the Christian life. The study of these poems is a source of never-ending delight and profit. Here we have the whole music of the heart of man, swept by the hand of his maker. "Here we hear the burst of his tenderness,

the moan of his penitence, the pathos of his sorrow, the triumph of his victory, the despair of his defeat, the firmness of his confidence, and the rapture of his assured hope." In these psalms many travelers of every age and clime have found rivers of refreshment and wells of consolation. Here God opens the door, shows us his secret dwelling place, and tells us how we may get close to him in fellowship. Here he speaks to us; but more, here we speak, telling our own experiences and anon crying to God; we have written many of the psalms out of the experiences of our own lives.

This first psalm is regarded as a sort of preface to the entire collection, specially it is a picture of the prosperous life, and by sharp contrast a picture of the life without God in it. There is really only one life worth considering or cultivating; that is the life hid with Christ in God, and it should be our utmost concern to make that life blessed. Consider the elements of such a life as set forth in the entire psalm.

Refusal.

The prosperous life is sheltered behind a wall. Verses 1-3 set forth the great character, and it is marked by a great refusal. 1. Evil practice—walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly; 2. Evil habit—nor standeth in the way of sinners; 3. Evil character—nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. The prosperous life must not think wrongly, nor speak wrongly. If God is not in all your thoughts, loose thinking soon will lead to loose living, and things that would eat away the fiber of will and conscience and feeling. Oh! the blessedness—the happiness—of the man who can say, I will not defile myself; who will not take these three downward steps in the evolution of sin; and God pity the man who has taken the third degree in sin.

But refusal of evil thought, practice, and habit is not enough. One does not acquire physical health, vigor and power simply by refusal to eat poisonous foods or drink damaging liquors. The physical life requires food, and the life prosperous and useful not only by its great refusal, but by the reception of all things that are full of nourishment—the pure, the honest, the lovely, the things of good report. God not only brings us away from Egypt; he leads us into Canaan—a land flowing with milk and honey.

The life that refuses the evil and received the good will be crowned with glorious blessings. They are stated so plainly in this psalm. (I am indebted to a friend for those brief suggestions.) Noble growth—"like a tree," (and that figure meant much in Palestine); propitious placing—"planted;" sustenance—"by the rivers of water;" fruitfulness—"that bringeth forth its fruit in its season;" beauty of character—"his leaf also shall not wither;" real prosperity—"whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." This result is measured by God's standard—"all things work together for good to them that love God." Yes, above all conditions apparently unfavorable and all results temporarily distressing, this is God's way of rewarding the man who trusts him, who waits upon God for sustenance, who delights himself in God, and who makes God's will not only the law of his life, or the joy of his life, but really his life.

Contrast.

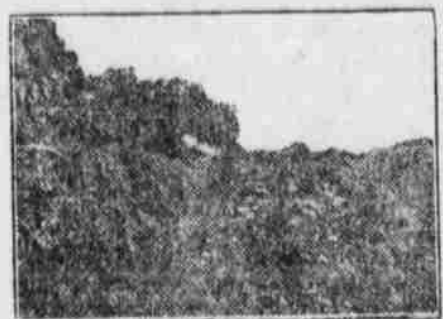
Look at this picture—Blessed is the man, whatsoever he doeth shall prosper; then on this—"Not so the ungodly, not so." And by this sharp contrast and sudden change the psalmist increases the emphasis on the elements that constitute a prosperous life, and the blessings that attend it. Notice the character—the ungodly, simply the man who does not live in the way God demands; notice his character—like the chaff; notice his doom—which the wind driveth away. I call you by the persuasion of this psalm to choose the prosperous life. Nothing else is worth while, nothing else abides. "For the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish." What God knows, lasts; what he does not know, perishes. Choose now your place, and decide your character, your usefulness, and your destiny. Which shall it be—tree, or chaff?

SPRAYING, PROPERLY DONE MINIMIZES AMOUNT OF INJURY BY THE LEAF-HOPPER

Grapes Affected by Insect Show a Decrease in Sugar and an Increase in Acid—Two Important Factors in Determining Quality of Product—One Spray Formula.

(By F. HARTZELL)

The grape leaf-hopper belongs to the group of insects that obtain their food by sucking the juices of plants. They are seldom found on the upper surfaces of the leaves, but they usu-



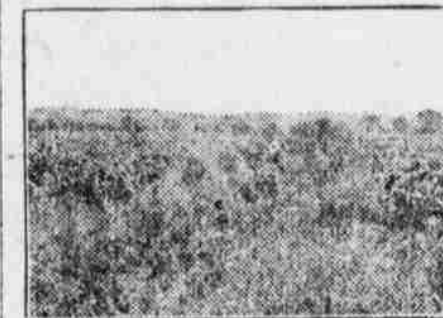
Some Hibernating Places of Leaf-Hoppers.

ally seek the under sides and there do practically all their feeding.

While immature the insects are called nymphs. The adults are more conspicuous than the nymphs and are especially noticeable at the time the grapes are being harvested. They are then very annoying because they get into the mouths, ears and noses of the pickers. At this time they fly about especially on warm and calm days during the latter part of the season, and drift to other vines or to grass fields, brush land and thickets. In fact, they seek any place that will shelter them during the winter.

The leaf-hopper survives the winter in greatest numbers in dry localities and is absent from low-lying lands, such as clay and some of the loam soils. On the higher soils there is no winter flooding and the rains soon drain away, thus offering the most desirable winter quarters. Here the leaf-hopper abounds.

That certain vineyards are more susceptible to attacks by the leaf-hopper is a common observation. The degree of infestation of vineyards is, however, not a matter of chance. Situations in which dead weeds or



Vineyard Surroundings Which Make Control of Leaf Hoppers Difficult.

grasses abound or where leaves from trees collect, provide the very best conditions for the wintering of the leaf-hoppers. The proximity of portions of the vineyard to grass fields, grassy headlands, wooded banks of a

stream, blackberries and raspberries, determine the relative amount of leaf-hopper injury to the vines.

When the nymphs and adults of the summer brood inflict much injury, owing to numbers, considerable damage is done by the hibernating adults in the spring since they attack the young foliage, causing yellowing of the leaves. This damage to the young grape foliage by the adults is needless, however, and can largely be prevented by burning over the winter quarters of the insects, which will destroy the greater portion of them.

Chemical analysis of grapes taken from sprayed and unsprayed vines show that the fruit from vines protected from the leaf-hopper is superior to fruit from vines subjected to the attacks of this pest. Analyses of grapes from sprayed vines give a gain of from 8 to 68 per cent. in sugar over those from untreated vines, while the



Grape Foliage When Feeding by "Hoppers" Begins.

unsprayed grapes had from 0 to 10.6 per cent. more acid than the sprayed grapes. The color of the grapes from sprayed vines was darker and richer. This shows that spraying, properly done, will minimize the injury by the leaf-hopper. Experiments in New York during 1912 showed that "Black Leaf 40" (50 per cent. nicotine), one part to 1,000 parts of water or Bordeaux mixture, is an efficient spray for the leaf-hopper. The spraying must be done at the time when the maximum number of nymphs are present. One must judge the time by watching the development of the insects. Sufficient spray mixture must be used to drench the insects and the under sides of the leaves must be thoroughly hit by the spray. Spraying at low pressure is a waste of time and material.

REDUCE AMOUNT OF DRY ROT LOSS

Best Results Secured at the Nebraska Station by Use of Formalin Dip.

Extensive experiments have been conducted by the Nebraska station to learn if any treatment might be applied before the potatoes were stored that would reduce the amount of loss due to dry rot. These experiments have clearly demonstrated that dry rot may be held in check through treatment of the tubers before being placed in the storage cellars.

For this purpose the best results were secured through the use of either formalin dip, formalin vapor, or the lime-sulphur wash. Not only did the tubers in these lots show a very small percentage of dry rot, but they were in excellent condition otherwise when removed in April. The storage time, it should be remembered, employed in this experiment is longer than would ordinarily be employed by the average farmer, and this gave the treatments a severe test.

Under ordinary farm conditions the development of the formalin vapors is not easily secured, and therefore the station would particularly recommend the use of formalin dip as the easiest method to employ, and one that should give excellent results in practice. This formalin treatment referred to consists of placing the tubers in sacks and immersing for two hours in a solution of one pint of 40 per cent. formalin in a barrel of water. The tubers are then dried before being placed in storage.

Shipping Live Poultry.

The treatment of live fowls during shipment is receiving some attention from the National Humane association. It is urged that a regulation shipping coop be adopted which would prevent damage through rough handling and would keep the birds from putting their heads through the top, thus receiving injury from other packages placed above. It is also recommended that shipments of squab pigeons under six weeks of age be forbidden.

PREPARING SEED BED FOR WHEAT

"Heaving" Is Due to Looseness and Cloddiness of Lower Layer of Bed.

Careful farmers are already preparing the seed bed for the wheat that is in this fall. One of the greatest factors that limits the production of wheat ordinarily is the poorly prepared seed bed.

Prof. M. F. Miller of the Agronomy Department of the University of Missouri describes the "heaving" of wheat to the looseness and cloddiness of the lower layer of the bed. If the surface is plowed and allowed to stand quite a while, then is harrowed, the top will appear to be smooth and in good condition, while the part a few inches underneath will be made of large clods and openings. These openings not only cut off the supply of water which should rise from the subsoil, but in a wet time they will fill with and lift when a freeze comes.

The simplest remedy, and the most effective one, for this coarseness in the lower part of the seedbed, is to disk the ground thoroughly before plowing it. Then there will be no clods that cannot be reached and dealt with. Furthermore, the disked surface will plow with less horsepower, and the weeds will turn under better.

Two things then, are extremely important in preparing wheat land: One is to disk before breaking; the other is to do it soon enough so that the seedbed will be started up and the seedbed will have time to settle well before seeding time. The moisture will be started up and the seed will have the best kind of a start.

Planting of All Bulbs.

A bit of gratis wisdom concerning forcing bulbs is to the effect that most of the failures come from too late planting. The advice is to pot all bulbs as early as possible, which probably means as early as they are obtainable. Some of the foreign-grown bulbs do not ripen early enough to be obtainable with the first consignments to our dealers.

AN IMMENSE NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANT FOR CHICAGO



When completed, the new plant of the Calumet Baking Powder Company, now under course of construction, at South 41st avenue and Fillmore street, will prove a fitting monument to the ability, honesty and progressiveness which have rendered possible the tremendous growth of one of Chicago's most prominent industrial institutions.

This immense plant, the estimated cost of which is \$250,000, is a strictly modern five-story and basement, fire proof, re-enforced concrete building. Size, 260x100 feet. One of the novel and interesting features of this, the largest and most efficiently equipped Baking Powder plant in existence, will be a cantilever shipping platform

projecting over to a switch track on a level with the second floor.

Automatic machinery, modern appliances and passenger and freight elevators of the latest type will be installed and employed in manufacturing and handling the company's product.

Plans which make possible a maximum amount of glass area and the highest degree of sanitation have been carefully and scientifically prepared. Spacious and splendidly appointed rest rooms are provided for employes.

One entire floor will be devoted to laboratory and research equipment. The installation of a modern bakery for experiment purposes insures the

maintenance of the high standard of excellence for which Calumet Baking Powder is famed.

The Calumet Baking Powder Company was organized a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Wm. M. Wright. The company first began the manufacture of baking powder in a comparatively small way, with limited capital. Modern methods, combined with high grade materials and an unwavering determination to produce an article of superior quality have created a demand which necessitated the erection of the new Calumet plant

—have made the Calumet Company a substantial factor in the Industrial Life of Chicago, and won for it a patronage which is a benefit and a credit to the city.—Adv.

Every time a woman takes the conceit out of a man she adds to her own.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, See a bottle.

Nearly everybody in a small town pretends to despise an amateur show—yet nearly everybody goes.

What it Costs.
"Poiteness costs nothing."
"Nothing, eh? Costs me my seat twice a day," declared the tired strap hanger.

Eliminating Mr. and Mrs. A correspondent of the London Daily Citizen suggests that the unnecessary and unplesant prefix "Mr." should be eliminated from the superscription of letters. The deprivation of this prefix was one of the penalties enforced in our American colonies during the seventeenth century. The records of Massachusetts show that in 1680 Josias Plalstowe was condemned "for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians, to return them eight baskets again, to be fined £5, and hereafter to be called Josias, not Mr., as he used to be." The Massachusetts penal code also provided for docking women of the prefix of Mrs., but there is no record of this clause having been enforced.

"A Man, My Son." The fellow who acquires the physical strength to handle a big plow and to manage a mule; who learns to love an honest furrow; who gets the moral courage to kill grass, in spite of the shade trees that invite him, and who can be patient, realizing that he is becoming, day by day, a real man, has a thousand things more to thank God for than the fellow who hasn't the physical strength to carry a walking cane unless one end of it is in his mouth; who hasn't learned to draw a line without a straight edge to go by; who hasn't the moral courage to get out of bed before 10 a. m., and who is impatient because he thinks the "governor" is too hard on him.—Atlanta Constitution.

LIGHT BREAKS IN Thoughtful Farmer Learns About Coffee.

Many people exist in a more or less hazy condition and it often takes years before they realize that tea and coffee are often the cause of the cloddiness, and that there is a simple way to let the light break in.

A worthy farmer had such an experience and tells about it, in a letter. He says:

"For about forty years, I have had indigestion and stomach trouble in various forms. During the last 25 years I would not more than get over one spell of bilious colic until another would be upon me.

"The best doctors I could get and all the medicines I could buy, only gave me temporary relief.

"Change of climate was tried without results. I could not sleep nights, had rheumatism and my heart would palpitate at times so that it seemed it would jump out of my body.
"I came to the conclusion that there was no relief for me and that I was about wound up, when I saw a Postum advertisement. I had always been a coffee drinker, and got an idea from the ad, that maybe coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"I began to use Postum instead of coffee and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. The rheumatism left me, and I have never had a spell of bilious colic since.
"My appetite is good, my digestion never was better and I can do more work than before for 40 years.
"I haven't tasted coffee since I began with Postum. My wife makes it according to directions and I relish it as well as I ever did coffee, and I was certainly a slave to coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."
Postum comes in two forms:
Regular Postum—must be well boiled.
Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

THE CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Optimism Throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

During the present summer a number of important delegations have visited the Canadian West for the purpose of securing information as to the crop conditions and the conditions of business generally. For some months the financial stress was felt throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia as well as in other portions of the country. With a development taking place there, such as has never before been known, it was to be



The Dairy Herds Throughout Canada Are of the Best.

expected that when the money bags were tightened that this would be the case. The fact is that money could not keep pace with the development natural to demands of 400,000 new people a year. Towns and cities had to be built to take care of the country and capital had not made sufficient preparation.

But the crop of 1913 will restore conditions to a normal state, and the natural and reasonable development will continue.

Owing to a wet fall in 1912, and a heavy snowfall during the past winter there was a large area which it was difficult to seed at the usual time the past spring. Therefore as a general thing seeding was later than usual. A trip through the country in the early part of August showed that this was no drawback. Wheat that had been seeded in May was already ripening, and had a stand fully as good as any country had ever produced; the heads were large and the prospects were of

The quality of Western Canada wheat is recognized everywhere.

The latest census returns show that in the Province of Manitoba, which stands out as one of great wealth and wonderful opportunity, the land area under wheat increased from 1,965,200 acres in 1900 to 2,760,471 acres in 1910, being an increase of 40.46 per cent. in the decade. The wheat area of 1911 is greater than that of 1910 by 334,461 acres. There are increases in the area of production of all cereals for 1910 over 1900, excepting peas and mixed grains.

Of cereals grown in 1910 the largest gross monetary return per acre was given by peas with \$20.51, followed by beans with \$16.37, fall wheat with \$15.67, corn for husking with \$12.63, flax \$11.15, buckwheat \$11.06, spring wheat \$10.34. The smallest returns were obtained from oats, rye and barley in the order named.

The average value per farm holding of field crops, vegetables and fruit

was \$1,024.71 in 1910, as against \$518.03 in 1900, being an increase of 79.18 per cent. in the decade.

Coming back to the crops of 1913, it may safely be said that the yield of wheat in Saskatchewan will be about 115,000,000 bushels, with an average yield of over 22 bushels per acre. Oats, which are but a fair crop, will yield an average equal to that of last year. Barley is excellent, while flax, of which the average is considerably less than last year, will produce a greater average than for years. What is said of these crops will apply to all districts.

Under date of August 12th, a report comes from Regina which says:

"Unless some dire calamity occurs in the next few days farmers of the Regina district will reap the greatest wheat crop ever recorded in the West."

"A correspondent made an automobile trip to the north and west of the city, over twenty-seven miles being covered. Several fields were seen



Wheatfield in Stook, Western Canada.

the brightest. It was not only in wheat but in flax, oats and barley, the same splendid conditions obtained. It rains in all parts of the country and the indication of a phenomenal yield. Oats do not average up with the wheat, but several good fields were seen. This time next week the hum of the binder should be the prevalent music around Regina.

"One farm was passed on which there was one square mile of the finest wheat imaginable. It is just turning yellow and will run forty bushels to the acre."

In Alberta there will be a high yield of all grains. Wheat will be a heavier average than last year. Oats about the same, flax heavier and barley about the same.—Adv.