EVERY DAY JUDGMENT FOLLOWS CONDUCT, SAYS PASTOR

Rev. William A. Waldo of White Temple Warns Congregation of the Inevitable—Death.

BY WILLIAM A. WALDO,
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And I saw a great white throne, and him that sat upon it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them. And I saw the dead, the great and the small, standing before the throne; and the books were opened; and another book was opened, which is the book of life; and the dead were judged out of the things which were written in the books, according to their works. Revelation xx:11-12.

THE subject upon which I am to speak to you tonight is "Judgment," and these words of Scripture will be the foundation of my remarks. The manifold scenes of the Book of Revelation are symbolic, and their meaning when unfolded gives to us a picture of the great events upon earth and in heaven which are yet to come.

Every day judgment follows a man's conduct, for his own acts inevitably return to him, bringing in their train either retribution or rejoicing. Every day judgment follows a man's conduct, for he is tried at the bar of his own conscience and pronounces upon himself condemnation or acquittal.

It is another judgment, more searching and more awful, which we shall meet hereafter. Daniel Webster once declared that the most solemn thought which ever passed through his mind was that of his responsibility to God. In the busy whirl of every-day life we may succeed in casting off the thought of our personal accountability to God, vainly thinking that we may escape the inevitable consequences of our conduct toward God and toward our fellow men. "But know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."

Final Judgment Is Certain.

There is a final judgment, when "we shall all stand before the judgment-seat of God." While on the lonely island of Patmos John the beloved disciple saw a wonderful vision of that great event, given to him by our ascended Lord. The highly symbolic passage teems with truth of wonderful and glorious grandeur and presents to us this final judgment from which there is no appeal. May the Lord grant that a peculiar solemnity be experienced by us all as we meditate upon this vision, holding it in our hearts in anticipation of seeing it fully revealed to us when we meet t on the last day.

I wish to direct your attention first to the throne of judgment, or the place from which the sentence will issue, and then to the ground of judgment, or the proof upon which the sentence will be issued.

John says: "I saw a great white throne, and him that sat upon it." Much has been said by public speakers about the great white throne, but we will confine our attention to what this Scripture reveals.

It is a great throne. The throne is spoken of as being great. This is true in contrast with all other thrones. Many people have never seen a throne and I will describe it. The Hebrew word for "throne" signifies a covering. Hence, it denotes a covered seat, a throne occupied by a judge, an ornamented bench upon which royal personages give audiences upon state occasions. It was originally a decorated armchair, higher than an ordinary seat and requiring a footstool to support the feet. Sometimes the throne was placed upon a platform ascended by steps. Archelaus addressed the multitude from an elevated throne of gold. Solomon made a throne of ivory overlaid with gold, having six lions on either side.

Among the boundless treasures belonging to the shah of Persia the peacock throne is the most famous and is said to be the most magnificent. It is probably the most costly ornament that the mind of man has ever conceived and constructed. The frame is entirely of silver and above it the gleams of silver blend into molten gold. From end to end and from top to bottom it is incrusted with diamonds. At the back is a star of brilliants which one can hardly observe except with half-closed eyes.

The rug on which the shah reposes is edged with amethysts and the pillow on which he reclines his imperial head is fringed with pearls. Different travelers, Richard Francis Burton among them, have estimated the value of the peacock throne at $25,000,000.

Human Thrones Often Stained.

But this greatest and most magnificent throne of all known to us is insignificant compared with that shown to the apostle John in this vision of future things. What earthly pomp and glory and majesty can stand before the dread presence of him whose power fashioned the world whereof the kingdoms arise and disappear according to his word? What are the power and greatness of man when we have revealed to us the sight of the Almighty? All the kings and royalty of earth will fall upon their faces when they behold that throne. Around it centers all power, for from it flows forth the power which supports and sustains all things. It alone is truly, as the apostle saw it, a great and mighty throne.

It is a white throne. The word "white" is used in common parlance to signify "purity." It is used in the same sense in the Bible also. This is, therefore, a throne of purity, stained by no injustice.

Human thrones have often been stained with sensuality, injustice and tyranny. History shows many kinds of injustice and crime inflicted upon people through an unjust throne. So loathsome to the people has the throne become at times that they have arisen in their indignation and, seizing it, have burned it in the streets. How many thrones can be recalled which have been distinguished for their very cruelty and injustice! How many tyrants have been seated upon them! We can name the list over for ourselves. Where can we find the human throne which has never been marked with the black stain of some evil done through its influence? Scarcely on earth can this be found.

But this is a white throne. There is not a single stain upon its glistening surface and it radiates purity and justice upon every subject. We may escape our just deserts in life, yet retribution is bound to overtake unrepented sin. Judge Gray of the United States supreme court was once holding court in Indiana when a man was brought before him who was clearly guilty, but who with shrewdness had managed to keep within the letter of the law while doing a grievous wrong. "I wish I could punish you severely," said the judge, "but through a technicality of the law I must discharge you. But I know that you are guilty, and so do you. Do not congratulate yourself. You will one day come before a judge definitely greater and wiser than I, and he will deal with you according to justice which is higher than law."

Throne Signifies Royalty.

There every sinner will be judged without the least shadow of injustice and according to the law of God.

It is a Christ-reigning throne. The word "throne" signifies royalty and it is an emblem of royal power. Hence the phrase used by Christ in speaking of himself, "He shall sit upon the throne of his glory." A rank of angels is named in one passage by the word "thrones," because of their great power and authority. So Christ, sitting upon his throne, shows that he is the great ruler of all the earth, and "He shall judge the world with righteousness, and the peoples with his truth."

When he was here upon earth his mission was to make atonement for the sins of the people, and for this he embodied himself in human flesh and dwelt among us and was "delivered up for our trespasses and was raised for our justification." When he ascended again to the presence of God, his mission was to make intercession for us. He is now at the right hand of God, making constant intercession with the father for his sinful and struggling people.

But the time is coming when this order of things shall also pass away and Christ will no longer be our intercessor, but will become our judge—the judge of all the earth. "Then shall he sit on the throne of his glory." "He hath given all judgment unto the son." "This is he who is ordained of God to be the judge of the living and the dead."

The glorious and terrible majesty of the appearance of Christ as judge is wonderfully described here by the apostle. "From whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them." As in the early morning, before the approaching glory of the sun, the brilliant stars seem to flee to remote regions and grow faint and then vanish from human view in the distance, so when the son of God shall descend in his glory to judge the world, the earth and all other worls shall vanish away and flee before his face. The poetic beauty of the imagery enhances the sublimity of the scene. No one can contemplate it without being awed by the majesty and glory of the judge of all the earth.

Every Tongue Must Confess.

And before this reigning and majestic Christ every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess. He shall judge the hearts of all, and his word shall be true and just and from his sentence there shall be no appeal.

It is a sinner-summoning throne. Listen to the next sentence of this passage of scripture: "And I saw the dead, the great and the small, standing before the throne"; and in the thirteenth verse it continues: "And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hades gave up the dead which were in them, and they were judged every man according to their works."

This shows us the fulfillment of the words which came from the lips of Jesus himself in the twenty-fifth chapter of the gospel of Matthew. "But when the son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit on the throne of his glory, and before him shall be gathered all the nations, and he shall separate them one from another, as the shepherd separateth the sheep from the goats."

What God has said will verily come to pass. God said that he would visit this world with a deluge, and at his word it came; it was a dreadful day when the degenerated world was engulfed in the deluge and its despairing millions overwhelmed in one common grave. God said that he would bring a judgment upon Egypt, and according to his word the judgment came; it was an awful night in Egypt when every family rose up to bewail its first-born stricken down with death. God said that the city of Jerusalem would be destroyed, and at his word destruction came; it was an awful day of vengeance when the siege of Jerusalem closed with the crash of the ruined city, and the scene of its destruction was strewed with over a million bodies of the dead. Truly, what God has said that will surely come to pass. "The word that I shal speak shall be performed."

men once to die, and after this cometh

Men Destined to Die.

God has said, "It is appointed unto judgment." The day is coming when this great white throne shall be set up, and the Judge of all the earth shall sit upon the throne of his glory, and all nations, kindreds, and tongues shall appear before him. The sea shall give up its dead and all shall stand before the judgment-bar of God, an event when time will terminate and eternity begin.

We shall all be there; I shall be there, you will be there who are listening to me now. We may never again meet together for all time and all eternity, but there once more we will meet, and stand in the dread presence of God.

Now that we have seen the great day, and the mighty court, and the majestic judge upon his throne, let us consider the grounds upon which the judgment of God is based. They are given here in the twelfth verse, "And I saw the dead, the great and the small, standing before the throne; and the books were opened; and another book was opened, which is the Book of Life; and the dead were judged out of the things which were written in the books, according to their works."

Not many people are interested very deeply in old books, but the books which God will open on the Day of Judgment will command the greatest attention. I know not how many books there will be, nor how ponderous they will be, nor in what shape they will be; but there will be records, and these records will be opened.

I desire to present just two or three of the records that will be opened.

Home Is Great Privilege.

The Book of Privileges. On that day there will be announced to the sinner how many privileges he enjoyed, how many opportunities he had of resisting temptation, how much light was given to him about spiritual things, how many opportunities he had of securing his soul's salvation and settling its eternal destiny.

Every Sabbath day is a privilege to the soul. The Sabbaths of a single year are more than fifty. If you have lived twenty years, you have had more than 1000 Sabbaths. If you have listened to two sermons each Sabbath for twenty years you have listened to over 2000 messages from the word of God. These are privileges that are inestimable. If you have not been to church each Sabbath the privilege was there awaiting you, and the opportunity was extended by God to your soul.

The blessings of home, the influences of a tender-hearted mother, and of a father, of brothers, and of sisters, and of friends, are all privileges. The family Bible, the word of God, at your hand every day throughout life, is a privilege One may be shut off from the privileges of churches through sickness, one may be separated from family and friends, but the word of God is always ready for us to open; the Bible can be obtained by everybody.

The offers of mercy in the forgiveness of sin, in the opportunity for all of us to become children of God, the great and eternal gift of salvation provided for us by our Lord Jesus Christ, who has made an atonement for the sin of the whole world, these are the privileges to every soul upon earth, whose value cannot be estimated.

The providence of God, disposing the events of life for the present and everlasting good of his people, guarding and protecting them, the strivings of God's spirit with the soul, wooing it on to great and noble deeds, the voice of our own conscience, implanted within our breast by the hand of God to aid us, these are incalculable privileges.

My friends, these privileges have been accumulating year by year, and so many have they been that we can only say, with David, of blessings, "They are more than can be numbered." But upon that great day the record of these privileges shall be opened and spread before our vision, and we shall all be judged according to the books of record.

Sins Divided Into Classes.

What is the importance of this book of privileges? Let our Savior answer that question himself. "That servant, which knew his Lord's will, and made not ready, nor did according to his will," shall be judged accordingly. "To whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required."

The Book of Sins. It is said in God's word that "the heart knoweth its own bitterness," and we all know whence this bitterness comes. It is from the sins of life.

Sins may be divided into two classes, public sins and secret sins. Public sins are those which are known, not only to ourselves, but also to the world. These are such sins as drunkenness, gambling, evil methods of business, evil in high places of political trust, and many others. Sometimes men feel that if they are open in their evil, and make no concealment of it, if they avoid what they think is hypocrisy in concealing their wrongdoing, but frankly confess it, they have earned forgiveness for it. But publicity of sins and unashamed display of evil will not protect the offenders from eternal judgment.

Secret sins are those which have been kept secret to the end of life. Those who commit such sins suppose that they are known only to themselves. They are not open in the sight of God, nevertheless, and are registered in God's great record book, and there they are, with all their damnable bearings. The secret sins do not escape the knowledge of God; they will all be judged by him, as said the Apostle Paul, "In the day when God shall judge the secrets of men, by Jesus Christ." These secret things, the things done under cover of night, will all be brought to light.

Some time ago I read the incident of a woman who had killed her husband by driving a nail into his skull, and so successfully did she cover up the wound that he was buried without suspicion being cast upon her. After several years the woman felt certain that she would never be found out. One day, however, a grave-digger was at work in the cemetery and threw up this man's skull, and in it there he saw the nail-hole. I do not know whether he suspected the woman or not, but he took the skull to her and said, "Look there!" She threw up her hands and cried,

"My God, I am found out at last."

It will all be found out at last, my friends—the secret things, the secret thoughts, the secret imaginations of the heart—and they will all be brought to light. The sins of the entire life will be brought to light on that great day.

All these sins have been deeds committed which were wrong. But there is another class of sins, larger even perhaps than these, and it is the sins of omission, the things which we ought to have done, but left undone. How many times we failed to do God's work, and it went undone! How many times we lacked earnestness, zeal, high ideals? How many times we let sloth overcome us? How often we failed to fight evil when we found it within our own families, or within our own community. Do you know the number of men and women who have gone wrong who might have been helped to place their feet upon a better path if their father or mother had used more care in guarding them, and had been more earnest in guiding their minds in the ways of gentleness and uprightness? Do you know how much of the vice and crime of this great city might be wiped out of existence if every one here were to do his best to bring it about? These are sins of omission, and they will be written in the book of God's records in that day. Christ said: "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of these least, ye did it not unto me."

The book of life. But we will close our study with a third book. John, the inspired evangelist, makes a wonderful statement respecting this last book. He says: "I saw the dead, the great and the small, standing before the throne; and the books were opened; and another book was opened, which is the book of life. . . . And if any was not found written in the book of life he was cast into the lake of fire."

I think that the apostle named this last because it is the book of grace. In the former the law is revealed, but in the latter grace is displayed. The law came first, but in the latter grace is displayed. The law came first, as the schoolmaster, to bring us to Christ, as it is written, "The law was given by Moses; grace and truth came by Jesus Christ."

Names in First Book.

In this book the question is not of works. They stand written in the other records, but the last and most important book is the book of life, the book of grace, by which we shall all receive the final test. In this book the question is as to what names are written in heaven. We shall be judged upon the terms of the gospel, and by our attitude to Jesus Christ while here upon earth. John says: "He that believeth on the son hath eternal life; but he that obeyeth not the son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." He that believeth hath his name in this book of life, and hath everlasting life.

It is from these books, my friends, that we shall be judged. In the light of these truths, I appeal to every member of this congregation to act in his highest interest in the relation he bears to death and judgment. Men who are living in sin may laugh at this for the moment, but they cannot laugh at it always. In the days of Noah, men laughed at Noah's prediction that there was to be a flood. They laughed at him when he prepared the ark, and when the handful of people went into the ark of safety; but the flood came and swept them all away. In the days of Sodom men laughed at the idea that God would rain fire and brimstone out of heaven and destroy Sodom and Gomorrah and the other cities of the plain. God has given to us a special message of the Day of Judgment, and that day will come, and whosoever is ready shall receive the blessings of that day, while he that is not ready shall be condemned.

The last verse of this chapter says: "This is the second death . . . if any was not found written in the book of life, he was cast into the lake of fire." The names of all of us are written in the first book, the record of privileges. We have all had the gospel message presented to us many times in our lives. The names of all of us are written in the second record, the record of sins, for there is none who has not gone astray, no not one. All have fallen short. When we come to be judged upon the records in those books, the verdict must be rendered against us. But there is a third book, whose record overrules that of the first two, namely, the Book of Life. If our names are written there, then the record of our sins is forgiven, and God receives us through the atoning grace of the Lord Jesus. I would have you flee from the second death, and have your name written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

How do we secure this? The process is simple. "The wayfaring man, yea fools, shall not err therein."

God Merciful to Sinner.

The moment the will is surrendered to God, and the penitent prayer is offered, "God be merciful to me a sinner," that moment the sinner is received into the family of God, and his name written in the Lamb's Book of Life. When written there, Christ says, "I will in no wise blot his name out of the book of life." Leigh Hunt's poem "Abou Ben Adhem" is a fine illustration of the teachings of this wonderful truth:

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spake more low,
But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great awakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

Here, then, my friends, is what I believe is the teaching of this wonderful passage of scripture. We shall all appear before the great white throne and we shall be judged according to the records, and when we shall be scrutinized in regard to the first-named books, our eternal destiny will be read from the Book of Life. "Is my name written there?" will be the question of questions at that day.

One of the most pathetic scenes that I ever witnessed was in connection with this great truth which I am giving you tonight. It occurred in a little village about 30 miles outside Chicago. One Sunday after I had preached my evening sermon in the Baptist church at that place, being entertained by the principal of the high school, his wife and daughter and I, were singing that old-time hymn, "Is My Name Written There?" We came to the verse:

Lord, my sins, they are many,
Like the sands of the sea,
But thy blood, O my Saviour,
Is sufficient for me.
For thy promise is written
In bright letters that glow,
"Though your sins be as scarlet,
I will make them like snow."

And then we sang the chorus:

Is my name written there,
On the page white and fair,
Tell me, Jesus, my Saviour,
Is my name written there?"

As I turned around the face of that man of 60 was bathed in tears, and he said to me, "They say that I am worth $50,000; I am worth more; but I would give it all if I only knew as a great fact that my name was written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

This fact is the greatest that can possibly interest the thought of any sane individual. "Is my name written there?"

Our names may be written in high places, in the sacred remembrances of public life, or in the honest hearts of domestic affection, but happy is he whose name is written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

Chats With Home Gardeners

DEAR FRIENDS: Today we will discuss the action and use of the most common fertilizers, as we can now apply them to our young plants as needed.

When our garden soil is rich and well cultivated it is not usually necessary to apply commercial fertilizers, as good, nourishing food in a well-balanced ration usually keeps the children healthy and vigorous.

But when one of our children seems to droop, just as a plant does, we try to find out just what is the matter and to administer a tonic or corrective medicine, as the case may be.

In just the same way we must study out what is the matter with ailing plants before giving them either the tonic or the corrective medicine which the commercial fertilizer may be to them.

Our Natural Soil.

As I have said before, our soil here locally is generally very rich and good, far above the average of the country, generally. When you read of the necessity of applying fertilizer for the growth of a good crop, stop and think just where the person was who was writing, and for whom he was writing.

The victory garden work sent out from Washington, D. C., must apply to the whole United States and the soil of the east is much more depleted of the best elements of plant food than our soil is here.

Of course, a sandy soil here or elsewhere, is not a rich soil and needs fertilizing to produce good crops. Barnyard manure is the very best fertilizer for it, or a "cover crop," a grain crop planted in the fall on purpose that it be plowed under in the spring. The barnyard manure and the "green manure," or humus, which you plow, or spade, under, both act as sponges to absorb and retain moisture, which otherwise runs right through the sand like a sieve. Fertilizers being soft and fine are no help in this and the action of the water soon washes them away. We must have humus in sandy soil to soak up the moisture and retain it or our commercial fertilizer is wasted.

On the other hand, our clay soils retain moisture only too well, they are apt to be soggy and sour, and we must be sure that a clay garden has good drainage. We apply barnyard manure to a clay soil, or we plant a cover crop to work into the soil in the spring in order to loosen up these fine clay particles, which, though very rich in plant food, may dry out so in the heat of summer that the soil is like a brick and furnishes the plant no more nourishment than a brick or stone would.

The ideal garden soil is what is called a rich clay loam. It is a mixture of sand and clay and well manured. One ton of manure is equal in plant value to 100 pounds of fertilizer.

Why We Use Fertilizers.

A fertilizer is defined as something added to the ground to increase crop yield. They may be classed as of two kinds—those used as a corrective medicine and those used as a tonic.

The great corrective for us here is lime, which sweetens up our sour clay soils and the whole garden may be limed to advantage, except the potatoes and berries, which like acid soil.

We use lime in two forms. First, rock lime is always safe to use. Second, stone lime (used for plaster) air-slacked is also good, but not so much is applied of it as of the ground stone limestone. Other chemical elements are added to the soil to correct its deficiencies as needed by the individual garden.

The chemical fertilizer which we apply should not act just as a temporary stimulant to force growth at the expense of later development. Last year I bought some pansy plants covered with mammoth blooms, but they must have been fed on an artificial stimulant, for after a little, despite all my care, they kept deteriorating until the blossoms were no larger than a violet and the foliage spindly and diseased.

They were plant "drug fiends" and if you ever buy such do not blame yourself for their lack of healthy growth. These great overgrown, blossoming tomato plants are too apt to be more or less so.

Be sure you do not apply too much powerful chemical fertilizer to your plants, as there is always a set-back after too much artificial stimulation.

Fertilizer As Plant Food.

At last we are ready to consider the real use of chemical fertilizers, fed to our plants as food. This use may be divided under two heads.

First, as a general plant food. It is possible, though not so likely here as in the east, that your garden may have been used many, many years and that the soil may have "run out"—its necessary chemical elements may have been seriously depleted.

In this case buy a general commercial fertilizer as recommended by your seedsman and apply it according to directions.

Also, if you have a very small garden and plan to cultivate very intensively, or when you are putting one crop right in where you have just taken out another, a little good fertilizer, well worked into the soil, is indispensable, just as it requires more food to feed two or three children than to feed one.

The soil naturally gathers humus from decaying vegetation and nitrogen from the air each year, but only one crop is grown naturally. When you grow more you must supply more plant food.

Second—We may apply chemical fertilizer for certain definite purposes, either to balance up a lack in the soil, or to stimulate certain desired development in our vegetables. Here is where we need to study exactly what we are trying to produce in each vegetable, and then the chemical element which will produce this result.

What We Want to Do.

Often we do not wish to produce a natural development of our plants. A plant grows for the purpose of producing seed and perpetuating its kind, but we may not want it to bear seed. To "go to seed" is the worst thing that can happen to many vegetables we raise, and we carefully cut off all flower and seed stalks, as in rhubarb and spinach. Here we do not want to use a general fertilizer that tends to the natural healthy development of the entire plant, but we want to apply a special chemical which will cause an abnormal leaf development and retard the development of seed.

On the other hand it is the fruit or seed development we desire in tomatoes, corn and many others.

Of course no plant can develop good fruit unless it has a good leaf and stem growth, this is the natural healthy development of the plant, yet this can be modified somewhat. We all know that when the ground is too rich our plants tend to all go to leaves and vines, and when the soil is too poor, the plant, in a struggle to fulfil its destiny before it dies, bears its little early fruit on its stunted branches.

It is the right balance of these things for each different plant that must be studied and considered for the best results. No two plants are just alike any more than are any two people.

All the 15 or so chemical elements in the soil may be taken up by the roots of plants, but some are not necessary to plant growth and others that are necessary are always present in the soil in abundance, so we need not consider them.

The so-called "critical elements" of soil fertility are absolutely necessary for plant growth, yet are present in the soil in comparatively small proportions. These are nitorgen, phosphorus and potash, to which we may add lime also. These we must supply when and where needed. They are all essential to all crops, but in varying proportions to each crop.

For a general fertilizer for a "run out garden soil, or to start quick growth of all plants, a correct mixture of these three elements would be 4 parts nitrogen, in the form of nitrate of soda; 8 parts of posphorus in the form of acid phosphate, and 10 parts of potash in the form of muriate or sulphate of potash. Their special uses alone are as follows:

Nitrogen is not a mineral element and is not found in rocks. Nitrogen comes originally from the air and must be changed into available plant food by the decay of the plants containing it, so it is found in all manures. It can be taken directly from the air only by the leguminous crops, such as peas, beans, clover, vetch and alfalfa. These store up nitrogen by the bacteria which grow on their roots and leave it available for other plants.

Nitrogen has its peculiar value in developing the leaf and stem growth, so an extra amount of it is needed where we wish to specialize on this, as in the "cole crops"—Brussels sprouts, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, kale and kohl-rabi; also in celery, lettuce, parsley, rhubarb, spinach and Swiss chard.

It is best applied (as a chemical) by the use of sodium nitrate or blood-meal, which sells for 10 cents per pound in ten-pound lots and 8 cents in 100-pound lots, and one pound is enough to use on a square yard, so it is not expensive. Sprinkle the sodium nitrate along the ground near the plant, and work it into the soil, but do not let it touch the plant or it will burn it.

The Effect of Phosphorus.

Do not use nitrogen when you want a plant to form fruit or seed. That is, after a good leaf and stem growth is established. Of course, a plant should not be allowed to form seed until it is well grown and matured.

Phosphorus has just the opposite effect from nitrogen. It is used to develop seed and produce good seed. We need phosphorus in our soils, especially for beans, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, melons, okra, peppers, peas, pumpkins, squash and tomatoes. Phosphorus comes to us in two forms (1) as bonemeal, or burned bone; (2) as ground rock, or super-phosphate. This last is the best to use, one to two pounds of it to each square rod, used on the above vegetables in particular as needed.

The Effect of Potash.

Potash has a peculiar value in developing the straw of grain and the tuber of potatoes and other root crops. It is essential to the production of starches or sugars, and is peculiarly useful in our root crops, like beets, carrots, onions, parsnips, potatoes, salsify and turnips. It has been one of our cheapest fertilizers, but the war has so increased its use in ammunition that it is now very hard to obtain and prohibitive in price. However, it is said to be generaly well supplied by nature in our soil here so we can get along very well without by saving and using the form in which we commonly have it—our wood ashes.

So we should be much more careful of our wood ashes than we have been. Make a pile of them under cover somewhere and save them all. They are very valuable and our only practical source of potash at present.

Caution — All chemical fertilizers must be sprinkled along by the plant rows and well worked into the soil, not left on top of it. Their bacteriological action is most important, and that takes place under ground. Direct sunlight kills all bacteria. (This is one reason why sunlight is so necessary to all life and such a good disinfectant.)

Remember always to work the fertilizer into the soil carefully so that it does not come into direct contact with the plant roots.

We will consider insect enemies next week. Your garden neighbor,

INEZ GAGE CHAPEL.

Temperamental Differences.

Baltimore American.

She—A man doesn't love as long as a woman.

He—Humph! She doesn't love long if she finds th eman is short.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

With the fingers! No pain at all! Drop a little "Freezone" on any sore, tender corn or a callus. Instantly that corn or callus stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain, soreness or irritation. Yes, magic!

Tiny bottles of Freezone cost only a few cents at drug stores.

Get Back Your Grip On Health

Physician Gives Practical Advice on What to Do to Help Build Up Your Strength, Power and Endurance—Explains

How Organic Iron—Nuxated Iron—Helps Put Renewed Vim and Energy Into the Veins of the Weak, Nervous and Run-down—

Thousands of men and women are impairing their constitutions, laying themselves open to illness and literally losing their grip on health simply because their blood is thinning out and possibly starving through lack of iron.

To possess the power, energy and endurance that win the blood should be rich in strength - giving iron. For this purpose physicians below explain why they prescribe organic iron.

—Nuxated Iron—which by enriching the blood and creating thousands of new red blood cells often quickly transform the flabby flesh, toneless tissues and pallid cheeks of weak, anaemic men and women into a glow of health. It increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run-down folks in two weeks' time in many instances.

You can tell which people have a firm Grip on Health—Strong, Vigorous Folks with Plenty of Iron in their Blood

In explaining why he regards iron as absolutely essential to the greatest development of physical and mental power, and discussing the probability of building up a stronger race of people by increasing the supply of iron in their blood, Dr. George H. Baker, formerly Physician and Surgeon, Monmouth Memorial Hospital of New Jersey, says:

"Iron is absolutely necessary to change food into living tissue, muscle and brain. Refined foods and modern methods of cooking have robbed us of much of the iron which Nature intended we should receive and for supplying this deficiency and increasing the red blood corpuscles I know of nothing more effective than organic iron—Nuxated Iron. From a careful examination of the formula and my own test of Nuxated Iron, I feel convinced that it is a preparation which any physician can take himself and prescribe for his patients with the utmost confidence of obtaining highly beneficial and satisfactory results. The fact that Nuxated Iron is today being used by over three million people annually as a tonic, strength and blood-builder is in itself an evidence of tremendous public confidence and I am convinced that if others would take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak and run-down it would help make a nation of stronger, healthier men and women."

Commenting on the use of Nuxated Iron as a tonic, strength and blood-builder, Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital, said:

"Thousands are held back in life for want of sufficient iron in the blood. A weak body means a weakened will power, and like the race horse beaten by a nose, many a capable man or woman fails just short of winning because they don't back up their mentality with the physical strength and energy which come from having plenty of iron in the blood. That irritable twitch, that fit of despondency, that dizzy, fearful feeling—these are the sort of signals nature gives to tired, listless folks when the blood is clamouring for strength-giving iron—more iron to restore the health by enriching the blood and creating thousands of new red blood cells.

"In my opinion the greatest curse to the health and strength of American people of today is the alarming deficiency of iron in their blood. It is through iron is the red coloring matter of the blood that life-sustaining oxygen enters the body. Without iron there is no strength, vitality and endurance to combat obstacles or withstand severe strains. Lack of sufficient iron in the blood has ruined many a man's nerves and utterly robbed him of that virile force and stamina which are so necessary to success and power in every walk of life.

"Therefore I strongly advise those who feel the need of a strength and blood builder to get a physician's prescription for organic iron—Nuxated Iron—or if you don't want to go to this trouble then purchase only Nuxated Iron in its original packages and see that this particular name (Nuxated Iron) appears on the package."

If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Numbers of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while have most astonishingly increased their strength and endurance simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had, in some cases, been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit.

Manufacturers' Note: Nuxated Iron recommended above is not a secret remedy but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed in this city by the Owl Drug Co. and other druggists.

NUXATED IRON

For Red Blood, Strength and Endurance