

still very considerable. Thus to Carleton and Prince Albert, from Qu'Appelle station, the trail distances are 228 and 153 miles respectively; from Swift Current station to Battleford, 202 miles; and from Calgary to Edmonton, 191 miles.

The length of this note does not admit of any detailed description of these and other main roads. It may be remarked, however, that while the trail from Qu'Appelle toward Carleton and Prince Albert, as far as the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, is generally through an open country, groves and belts of aspen are not infrequent in its vicinity. The longest stretch quite without timber is that known as the Salt Plains, about thirty miles only in width.

The country in the vicinity of Carleton, Prince Albert and Duck Lake is rolling, or characterized by low hills with numerous and in some cases extensive groves ("bluffs") of wood. The settlement is of a scattered character, but for the most part confined to the point of land between the two branches of the Saskatche-

wan, the total population being probably about three thousand.

At the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, by the trail from Swift Current to Battleford, there is a good ferry. This trail, to within about twenty miles of Battleford, is entirely destitute of wood. Battleford was at one time selected as the seat of Government of the North-West Territory, but, since the definite location of the railway, has been abandoned in favour of Regina. There are scattered settlements of Half-breeds and whites in the neighbourhood, and several Cree Indian reserves. The trail from Calgary to Edmonton crosses the Bow, Red Deer and Battle Rivers, and several smaller streams flowing from the foot-hills and mountains. Ferries exist where necessary; and, should these not be destroyed, a rapid advance by this route would be easy. For sixty miles there is no wood on the trail, beyond that point timber is abundant. Edmonton is a somewhat important centre, with a number of little settlements of whites and Half-breeds subsidiary to it.—*Science*.

SCRIPTURE LESSONS FOR SCHOOL AND HOME.

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NO. 3. THE SECOND COMMANDMENT.

INTRODUCTION. Let the children repeat the commandment carefully. Teacher should then explain the meaning of the difficult words:—(a) *Graven*, i.e., carved out of wood or stone, from old word "to grave" (hence "engrave") as distinct from "molten," or cast in a mould, as was the golden calf. (b) *Likeness* in picture or image of sun and stars in heaven, animals in earth, fishes in sea. None of these to be made for purposes of worship. Does

not forbid paintings and sculpture for ornament. Remind of graven oxen supporting the laver in the Tabernacle, and similar carvings expressly commanded by God. (c) *Jealous*, i.e., full of zeal for His own glory—not willing to be deprived of honour due to Himself.

I. SIN FORBIDDEN. Summed up in word *Idolatry*—worshipping any image of God or worshipping God under any outward form. Perhaps ask "why not?" Because God is a Spirit—not like any created thing—cannot know what God is like. Be-