

Sunda- School Lesson, April 4, 1920 ster Lesson, Luke 24:13-35. Israel tuled by Judges. Print 2:6-16.

Commentary—I. Israel Forsaking shovah (vs. 6-13). 6. When Joshua had let the people go.—This statement is a continuation of the history of the people of I rael under Joshua's lead-ership and wollows in order Joshua's farewell address. To possess the land— The people—ent to their several in-heritances which had been divinely ase of Icrael under Joshua's leadsigned to them. They were under ob ligation to subdue their several por tions, and occupy them. They could do this without difficulty as long as they fully obeyed the Lord. 7. Served the Lord—Israel was, first of all, a re-ligious people. They recognized God as their ruler, both in matters of secular life, and in spiritual things. Their Government / was therefore a theo-cracy. They served the Lord as they kept His commandments. They had solemnly promised to do this when Joshua assumed the leadership of Israel by the Lord's appointment (Josh 1:16). All the days of Joshua—Joshua lived twenty-five years after he with Israel entered Canaan. His earnest religious character and his strong personality enabled him to exert a pow erful influence for good upon his peo ple. Elders that outlived Joshua—The elders were the recognized leaders of the several tibes of Israel. They probably lived about twenty-five years after Joshua's death. Great works—
They had witnessed the great works of God in Israel's behalf during the latter part of their journey toward Canaan, and in making a passage for them across the Jordan and in helping them to drive out their enemies, 8 Servant of the Lord—Joshua is firs mentioned in Exod. 17:9, and he was for nearly forty years Moses' faithful servant and companion. 9. Timnathheres-The location of this place is un certain. Eminent scholars accept the Jewish tradition that it was nine miles south of Shechem

10. Were gathered upto their fathers—This expression means that they died. Knew not the Lord—The leaders of Israel at this neglected the true God. If the fathers had taught his law to their children, they were disobedient to it and went after other gods. Nor yet Thy Works—They had not seen the miraculous works which God had wroug: t for them, nor had they been impressed upon their minds by their parents 11. Did evil—They forgot God and as a consequence they went into sin. Served Baalim—Baalim is the plural of Baal. There were many heathen deities that were known Israel and provided for them, and by that name. Baal-worship was com-mon in Syria. It was greatly licen-tious and corrupted the morals of all who took part in it. 12. Forsook the who took part in it. It. Forsols the Lord God of all fathers—This was a fearful charge to bring against God's chosen, special people. They forsook Him Who had marvellously protected went after gods that could do nothing for them. It was the basest ingrati tude on their part, and the most in excusable departure from the God of their fathers. Provoked the Lord to anger—Incurred His displeasure. 13.— Ashtaroth—The plural of Asht eth. This was the female deity correspond-ing to the male deity Baal. The worship offered to her was grossiy im-

pure.
II. 'Israel punished (vs. 14, 15.) Israel—"Anger of Jehovah was kindled against Israel."—R. V. The Lord was greatly displeased with Israel because they had disobeyed and for saken Him. Their opportunities ha saken Him. Their opportunities had been great, God's mercy had been great, their departure from Him was great, His displeasure with them was great and their punishment must be great also. Delivered them into the hands of spollers.—The Lord gave hands of spoilers.—The Lord gave them over as a punishment to their enemies, to bands of plinderers, who defeated them in battle and carried way their property. Sold them— They were God's peculiar people, but, because of their sins He let them fall into the power of others. He with into the power of others. He with-drew His protection from them, and they became unable to resist successfully the attacks of their foes. Having lost their confidence in Jehovah. they had nothing beyond their own resources on which to depend. 15. Hand of the Lord was against them-Hand of the Lord was against themIt was very different to have the Lord
working against them, from what it
had been to have Him working miraculously for them, as He had been
doing for nearly a hundred years.
As the Lord had said, and
sworn—Blessings for obedience and
distresses for disobedience are impressively set forth in Lev. 26 and
Dout 98

III. Israel delivered through judges (vs. 16-23). 16. Nevertheless—This word indicates a change in the thought and purpose of God. He had "sold" them to be punished, and then He worked stanally in their behalf. The Lord raised up judges—The judges whom the Lord raised up were by no means officers to adminster justice. They were more especially military leaders, whom the Lord endowed with powers of mind and body to inspire Israel's enemies with fear or to defeat them in battle. judges had to some extent to do with the execution of law. Samuel went

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE. Great English Preparation Iones and invigorates the whole in control of the c

rom place to place to hear and to pronounce judgment ord raised up these percons, its work even if human instr lity was employed. Delivere work, even if human instrument-ality was employed. Delivered them— with God it was an easy matter to give Israel over into the hands of enemies that the nation might be pun-ished, and it was easy also for him to employ means for that people's deliverance

deliverance.

17-28. Even when the Lord raised up deliverens and signally wrought with them for the relief of His people, they refused to give heed to them. They left the true God, whom they had promised to love and serve, and went after the gods of the peoples around them. They offered worship to heathen deitles. It was a comparatively short time after Joshua's death, and almost immediately after the death of his successors, that the Israelites department from the God of their fathers. The commandments given by Moses at from the God of their fathers. The commandments given by Moses at Sinai were acknowledged to be still in force. While their fathers had been careful to observe God's law, the children turned away from it, thus dishonoring both God and their fathers. It was because the Lord was merciful toward Israel that He raised up deliverers for them; and as He raised them up, He was with them to direct and empower them to do the work to which He had called them. The Lord is unchangeable, and does not repent in the sense in which men do. He changes His course only as men change their attitude toward Him.

QUESTIONS—Give a brief account

QUESTIONS—Give a brief account of the life of Joshua. What was the last service he rendered to Israel? What was his influence upon his ration? What took place in the religious life of Israel after his death? Why was punishment visited upon the nation? For what purpose were judges raised up? What proof is there of God's compassion toward Israel? Israel?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic-God working through na

tional leaders I. Joshua a great leader. II. Disobedience and chastisement I. Joshua a great leader. Great na tions have always great leaders. Like trees, they commence to die at the top. The virtue or vinus of the court circles of any people permeates the entire body politic. Universal history proves that the tendency is toward deterioration. Λ study of national heroes is a true index of national character. The history of Israel is typical in this as in other respects. A peculiarly noble eulogy is given us in the single sentence concerning Joshua and his associates in authority. "And the people served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that outlived Joshua." We are not surprised when we recall Joshua's early faithfulness, which won for himself and his single associate in the self and his single associate in fidelity inheritances in the land of promise. No higher tribute could nave been paid to both their piety and pat-riotism. Those who go right not only No higher tribute could have preserve themselves, but keep others right. No man walks life's pathway done. Especially is this true of na tional leaders, and too often has it been the case in our own and other nations, that those in authority have

led the way in departures from God's law concerning the Sabbath, intemperance and other sins. Joshua sustain ed a two-fold relationship (v.8). He was by heredity the son of Nun, and by moral allegiance the "servant of God." His declaration of policy was applied to the control of publicly made before the great national assembly (Josh. 24:15), and he bound the nation to an adherence to the law of Jehovah and enforced the covenant with both promises and threatenings (Josh. 24: 16, 25, 27). In the lesson we have the elevating in-flunce of one consecrated life. II. Disobedience and chastisemen

The point of departure is recorded in verses 8-10. Another generation arose morally poor, and historically penni-less. They neither knew the Lord nor regarded their own miraculous hist-ory. "History takes hold of the past to bind us to the future;" and warnings. On the part of Israel, indifference to the one and regardless of the other, the return of idolatry was surprisingly quick. It is one of incredible incidents of history. Sin may assume its national aspect. This becomes true when any form of sin pecomes so prevalent as to become distinguishing chara teristic. It be-comes the rule and not the exception Also it becomes national when the policy of the established Government abets and protects it. It must then e dealt with in its largest aspects. In the punishment of nations it is recognized that as such they have no existence in the world to come; hence whatever punishment is meted to na-tional trangressions must find its exhibition in the present history of the nation. There are divine standards for national as well as individual character, and no nation has ever embod ied iniquity in its governmental policy without laying the foundation for its future punishment. God often punishes and purifies by the same process. Is-rael was "sold into the hands of the spoilers." Their morale was gone When God had forsaken them. -W.H.C.

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory pas whole alimentary are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the curative qualities of which were fully tested. qualities of which were fully tested. they afford relief without chance of

Steel and Iron.

Steel is a kind of iron which can easily be hammered out thin without cracking and can be made extremely hard by being headed and then cooled quickly. It is different from ordiners from because of the amount of carbon in it. Wrought iron contains less carbon than steel and so it cannot be made so hard; cast iron contains more and so is brittle.



HANDLING HORSES.

Good horses are very often ruined if not lost by improper cars. The way the cott is trained the horse will follow. Good care, kind treatment and regularity in all things will not only add years to the horse's life, but it will make the animal more safe and useful. A cruel driver will soon develop a balky, stubborn horse, if not a victous one.

BITS AND THE HORSE'S MOUTH. There are dozens of different makes of bits on the market. Some are claimed to be marvelous means of control, and each new invention in that line claims some special feature not obtainable in any other make. It seems every effort is exerted to proeems every effort is exerted to pro duce an article that will rectify the mistakes of ignorant drivers who, first of all, spoil the horse's mouth and then are in search of some contrivance to make the mouth soft

A horse can only be tough in the mouth according to the amount of re-distance that is brought to bear on it. In other words, it requires two to pull and the horse cannot be tough unless and the horse cannot be tough unless one hangs on to it. It can, however, be made tough by persistent pulling, and can be made so callous that the sharpest bit has no effect whatever. If we save the horse is mouth we save the horse. It is a mistake to attempt to get him to pull the cart by the reins. There should be a bond of sympathy between the horse's mouth and the hand.

WHEN THE HORSE IS SICK.

When the horse is taken ill, it is not always convenient to obtain the services of a veterinarian, so it is im-portant that the owner have some knowledge of treatment. It may be a mere indisposition and it may be seri-ous illness. When an animal is really sick, it should at once be removed

sick, it should at once be removed from the other stock and placed into a comfortable, roomy stall into which plenty of sunshine may enter, except during the hot summer time. At that time a cool, shady place is best. Any kind of flooring may be used, but in winter concrete is somewhat cold. The floor should have clean straw spread over it and in colic cases this should be extra thick, but never bunchy. The door of the stall should be large and the stall should be roomy enough so that any animal may wallow in it without injuring himself.

Very little food is required in sick-

himself.

Very little food is required in sickness, but plenty of pure, fresh water should be given. The feeding and watering should be done at regular periods each day. In acute stomach disorders, very fittle or no food should be given. Bean mashes, bright, well-cured hay in small quantities and cele cured hay in small quantities and oats

cured hay in small quantities and oats are good in cases of sickness.

To make a good bran mash take a clean pail, put in a gallon of wheat bran, a small handful of salt and pour over it about a quart of boiling water. Cover the pail with a grain bag and allow it to stand for about 20 minutes, when it will be cool enough for feeding. Some raw eggs and a few oats may be mixed with this if desired. If the animal can swallow and will not drink, give water as a will not drink, give water as a drench. Drugs should ordinarily be given only under the direction of a mpetent veterinarian.

> GENERAL ADVICE WORTH KNOWING.

In cases of bowel trouble injection of warm soapy water are beneficial. Salt, turpentine or glycerine may be added in small quantities if desired. Poultices are often useful in case of accidents causing sprains, or other hurte, but they are mussy to apply. The best plan is to keep a reliable niment on hand for such pure In applying the liniment rub it in

Liniments go but skin deep at best, it is the rubbing that gives relief by blood to flow to the affected part and remove poison caused by the injury.
In case an animal is sick for several days, give him clean bedding often. and if he is un ble to turn over, or get up on he feet, change his position of lying often. If a horse has shoes on, it is well to smove the shoes if they are harp enough to be likely to injure him. If he is delirious rope his feet together. See that the sick ammal rests with his head higher than the rest of his body. If bedsores appear, or the animal injures himself by rubbing agrinst any shirp projection, paint the injury 'th iodine and sprinkle on boracic ...cid powder. If paint the eyes are sore wash them with a solution of boraci acid. If the owner finds that he cannot give a sick animal relier, he should take .nto con sideration the value of the animal and not delay in employing the services of competent voterinarian, if one can

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

It is most essential that as many good points as passible should be em bodied in the stock boar. The first, undoubtedly, is that he should be pure-bred—that is, one that has been bred for a certain number of generations on certain lines or a standard more or/less defined. In order to be certain of this and of the fixity of these goo points of the boar vich are apparent, an old-established her should be visited and the choice of the boar made after seeing the parents. It is a generally accepted opinion that the male animal exerts—far greater influence on the external points of the produce than does the female t, the latter in turn influencing parent, the latter in turn interest the internal policies to a greater de-

SINCE # 1870

gres. It is therefore necessary that in selecting a boar one should be sought for compactness in frame, as long and deep in carcass as is possible consistent with strength, well developed in the hind quarters, with a wide chest, ribs well seveng, head of medium size, but wide b. tween the ears and eyes, the latter being bright and lively, i...icat reof sexual energy. A simple treatment for pigs which become lame and off their feed, due to constipation through overfeeding or in-exercise or damp, uncomfortable quarters, is to give salt in their feed and sprinkle wood cases on the floor. When an ungraded sample of grain is sown the plants produced from the large seeds have a considerable and adverse in mee on the plants produced from the small seeds.

produced from the small seeds.

Rather than run the risk of having the cattle on a short pasture ration this summer sow c field of white oats for feeding-off when the grass becomes

The great scarcity of wool and mutton in all parts of the world should be an incentive to the average farmer get into the sheep business.
Start the calf right by giving him

good father. Clean pails are as nocessary in feed-

Clean pails are as n.cessary in feeding calves as in milking cows.

Milk should be fairly warm when fed to the young calves in order to promote health.

Farming is like teaching; a larger part of the returns cannot be measured in collars and cents.

The general result of an English ex-

The general result of an English experiment shows that one ton of pota-toes is equivalent to two tons of swedes for pig feeding.

Makes Breathing Easy. The constriction of the air passages and the struggle for breath, too familiar evidence of asthmatic trouble, cannot daunt Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This is the famous remedy which is known far and wide for its complete effectiveness even under very severe conditions. It is no untried, experimental preparation, but one with many years of strong servive behind it. Buy it from your

AN IDEAL LIFE

Tiny Bay Island, Utilla, Lazy Man's Paradise.

Life in the Isle of Utilia is describin The Oregonian as an existence of unbroken ease. There are no wor-ries or ceaseless struggles for your daily oatflakes. Nature takes care of all that. Utilla's place on the map would be hard to find, but it's worth discovering. Away off in a southern sea, never heard from before and but little known it comes to the know-ledge of the Pan-American union that here have Americans found a home that others enjoy when they are dead.
"We call it a lazy man's paradise,"
asys the message from this land of
delight, "not that the inhabitants are necessarily indolent, but simply be-cause a large amount of labor is superfluous. Nature provides for ne ly all our wants here as in most trop-ical countries. Farming is our principal occupation, yet there is not a plow on the island. Frost is un-known and extreme heat is never exced. Ninety degrees in the would be an unusually high temperature. Our grade schools are of high standard, attendance being compulsory 10 months in the year. American textbooks exclusively are used and social life could not be dis-tinguished from that of the United States

Utilla is one of the Bay Islands, string of six verdant keys in the Bay of Honduras, an arm of the Caribbean sea, which were discovered by Colum-bus in 1502. They were then thickly purpleted by native Indians who became aleves. The islands now are innabited aholly by English-speaking

In 1852 settlers on the island petitioned the governor of Belize to administer them as a British colony. This was done until 1960 when the island was ceded to Honduras. "The island was ceued to Honduras. "I'me change somewhat discouraged the people at first," says the letter, "but they soon learned that the laws of Hondurals were equally just and allowed all the privileges in the pursuit of life and happiness enjoyed under British rule. The administration of the present governor, R. Barahons Mejia, whose headquarters are at Roa tan, the capital, is giving general satisfaction."—New York Times.

UNFIT TO LIVE—MUST DIE

The verdict rendered a thousand times when corns get sore. Do them to death by Putnam's Corn Extractor; it cures painlessly in twenty-four hours. Use "Putnam'c," the only only vegetable remedy known, price 25c at

Carry Off the Swag.

A mystery that famere, pouttrymen and many a housewife would like to have solved is: How do rats carry eggs?

This mystery is enacted, in form or another, annually on thou-sands of farms and sometimes even in city homes. The housewife has an in city homes. The housewife has an accumulation of eggs ready to go to market. They partially fill a wooden crock, set on a box in the cellar. One evening the contents are intact; the next day they have vanished, with not a sign to indicate where or how

they have gone.

Or maybe the farm boy has a hen setting on 15 eggs, in a box high up from the floor. He finds the hen off after several days, and casually counts the ergs. Two are gone. Critically examining the nesting materials, he

really is rats. They have been practicing such magic in the poultry-house for generations.

How do rats carry eggs: Some time ago the query was put up to the most famous of all American naturalists, John Burroughs, who, according to the Scientific American, admitted that he didn't know, but that he had heard an explanation, current amous farmers, but he couldn't say that it was the correct one.

The mystery of how rats carry eggs is unsolved "officially" after hundreds of years of conjecture. That eggs disappearing are borne off by rats is proved clearly enough by the discovery of whole, uncracked eggs beneath floors, in partitions and other hiding places. In farming communities various theories are advanced and every now and then someone actually claims to have seen the rats at work. These eye-witnesses of a most unusual thing eay the rat holds the egg between chin and forefeet, or that he tumbles off elevations, deftly protecting the egg as he falls; that usually there is a crowd of rats about to drag the egg rat lying on its back by the tail across the floor to the hole.

FOR WOMENS AILMENTS Shopsands of women have transmitted of Inc.
years regarding the healing qualities of Inc.
RABTELS PRIMALE PILLS. A Scientifically
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DR. MARTEL'S PILLS

DICKENS NOOK SOON TO BE LOST

Mornington Crescent, in Hampstead Road,

Where Novelist Went Early to School.

Another of those ancient nooks immortalized by their associations with Charles Dickens seems doomed to destruction. This time it is a block of buildings situated in the Hampetead

buildings situated in the Hampstead road, which are shortly to be offered for sale. These bouses, which are over 120 years old, are known as Mornington Crescent.

Adjoining the Crescent, at the corner of Granby street, is Mornington Place, where many years ago stood Wellinston House Academy for boys. Peant of the premises abut on the London & Northwestern Railway, the formation of which demolished the old schoolroom and playground. In the early 'twenties the academy was the early 'twenties the academy was kept by a Mr. Jones, under whose auspices the future novellet received

auspices the inture novemen received two years' technical education, being little over fourteen when he left.

Speaking of the place to John Korster, when the latter was compiling his famous Life of Dickens, the novelist said:

"There was a school in the Hampsteed was been by Mr. Longe 2.

elist said:
"There was a school in the Hamp-stead road kept by Mr. Jones, a Welshman, to which my father dis-patched me to sak for a card of terms. The boys were at dinner and Mr. Jones was carving for them when I acquitted myself of this commis-sion. He came out and gave me what I wanted, and hoped I should become a pupil. I did. At 7 o'clock one morning very soon afterwards I went as day scholar to Mr. Jones' estab-lishment."

As to the actual life of young Dickens at the academy, we learn a great deal from the letters of John Forster from Owen P. Thomas and Henry Dawson, school-fellows of Dickens. So far from being a gloomy, meditative youngster, he appears have been quite a typical schoolb have been quite a typical schoolnoy. Both correspondents emphasize his light-heartedness and animal spirits. He usually led and always took part in the numerous school pranks. How much or how little learning he acquired here is doubtful, but it was at this academy that he began to write short stories, which were circulated arrows. The school fellows and also among he school-fellows, and also short plays, which were acted by the boys on an impromptu stage erected

boys on an imprompth stage erected in the schoolroom.

In later years his life at Wellington House Academy supplied the novelist with much useful material for depicting school life in his writings. In Household Words for October 11, 1857, there was published an interesting article entitled "Our School," which is undoubtedly his old academy painted from life. We are told how the boys were remarkable for their great love. from life. We are told how the boys were remarkable for their great love for small pets. Red-polls, linnets and even canaries, were kept in desks, drawers and het however. rawers and hat boxes.

drawers and hat boxes.

We have the authority of John Forster that the academy supplied some of the lighter traits of Salem House for David Copperfield. Perhaps it helped the novelet to delineate the ugiter side of school life in the nine-tenth century when in Nicholas ugiler side of school life in the line-teenth century, when in Nicholas Nickelby he paints us the picture of Mr. Creakle's educational establish-ment, which stood down by Black-heath. The character of Creakle at least suggests the portrait of Jones.—John o'London's Weekly. Mr.

FT a woman ease your suffering. I wasseyou to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days 'free trial, post-raid, and put you in touch with women in Camada who will gladly tell what ny method has done for them. If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, he added with weak,

M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

OUR EYES



FARMER'S MARKET.

MEATS-WHOLEASLE. Carcasses, choice, cwt...
Do. medium
Do., common
Veal, common, cwt.
Do. medium
Do., prime
Heavy hogs, cwt.
Shop hogs, cwt.
Abattoir hogs, cwt.
Mutton, ewt.
Lamb, yearling, lb.

SUGAR MARKET.

The worms that infest children from their birth are of two kinds, those that find lodgement in the stomach and those that are found in stomach and those that are found in the intestines. The latter are the most destructive, as they cling to the walls of the intestines and if not in-terfered with work havoc there. Miller's Worm Powders dislodge both kinds and while expelling them from the everem serve to repair the damthe system serve to repair the dam-age they have caused.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain n. High. Low. Close.

May 0 99% 0 99% 0 99 0 99% July 0 94% 0 94% 0 94% 0 94% Barley— Mal 157% 157% 156% 157% July 153 153 151% 152 FlaxMay ... 548 548 536 548
July ... 524 524 512 519
MINNEAPOLIS.
Wheat spot No.

Minneapolis—Clese: Wheat, spot, No. 1 Northern, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Flour unchanged; shipments, 43.605 barrels. Barley, \$1.32 to \$1.55. Rye, No. 2, \$1.72% to \$1.73%. Bran, \$45.00. Flax, \$4.80½ to \$4.90½.

Sore Fiee Before it.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, acts like magic. All similarly troubled should lose no time in ap-plying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is eap, but its power is in no expressed by its low price.

Pointing Spring-ward:

Exquisite new suede gloves in dove nd fawn shades, and made in the fashionable strap-wrist style.

New spring topcoats of silvertone velour in the pretty reindeer brown shade, with patch pockets and narrow

New certonnes in pretty flowered patterns and light and dark colorings for slip covers and cushions.

New wool Jersey cloths in mixed color effects, and intended to make

the practical sports suits and coats.

There are plenty of brown and blue effects Stunning new separate skirts of tricolette and the glistening baronet sat-

in that is so pretty. To have the children sound and althy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves Worm Exterminator.

Spring Foulards.

Their popularity never wanes. season they appear in new

reaves and patterns. Dark blue or black foulards with

white or colored printings are as usual, much to the fore this spring. But a woman may choose brown or taupe or gray or French blue—for these are likewise listed among the colors. They are most attractive, are forty

inches wide, and, though not inexpensive (what is these days?) are certainly among the most practical silng and summer silks.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.