

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson X, March 9, 1919. Joshua, Patriot and Leader. Joshua, I, 1-9.

Commentary.—I. Joshua's commission (vs. 1, 2). After the death of Moses—This had but recently occurred. God had shown Moses the promised land from Mount Nebo and Moses had died. The servant of the Lord—An honorable title is here applied to Moses, and with the service which he rendered he was blessed and made a blessing to the hosts of Israel and to succeeding generations. Joshua, the original form of the word is Hoshia. It means salvation or savior. The name Jesus is a different form of the name Joshua. He was of the tribe of Ephraim (Num. 13, 8, 16), and was about eighty years old when appointed Israel's leader. He is prominently mentioned three times before this. 1. He was chosen by Moses to lead Israel against Amalek (Exod. 17, 9). 2. He accompanied Moses when he ascended Mount Sinai (Exod. 24, 13). 3. He was one of the twelve chiefs of Israel sent to explore the land of Canaan, and was one of the two to bring back a favorable report. He and Caleb declared that the Israelites were well able to take possession of the land. Moses' minister—Joshua was Moses' trusted attendant. He was doubtless his counselor, and was his chief officer in war. 2. Moses my servant—God was the ruler of Israel, for the nation was a theocracy, and Moses was his representative. Now therefore arise, go over this Jordan—The death of Moses made necessary the appointment of a new leader. It also prepared the way for the entry of Israel into Canaan, for Moses had been forbidden to enter the promised land. The unbelievers were also dead (Num. 14, 26-39), and the time had come for the nation to possess their inheritance. The Jordan is the principal river of scripture history. The name Jordan means "descender." The average fall of the river during its entire course is twelve feet a mile. In one part of its course it falls six hundred feet in nine miles. At the time this command was given, the river had overflowed its banks and was impassable, humanly speaking, for the hosts of Israel. All this people—According to the census mentioned in Num. 26, 2, 51, there were 601,730 men from twenty years old and upward. Land which I do give.—The promise which had been given centuries before and repeated, was about to be fulfilled. The boundaries of this land are given in the fourth verse.

II. God's Promise Renewed (vs. 3-5). 3. Every place that the sole of your foot, etc.—The Lord did not confine his people to a small region, but gave them large liberty. The extent of their territory would be commensurate with their activity in possessing the land. 4. From the wilderness—The southern boundary of the promised possession was the wilderness of Arabia, where the Israelites had wandered forty years. This Lebanon—it is called "this" Lebanon because it could be seen from where the Israelites were. Lebanon means "white," and the mountain range is so called from its snow-capped peaks. The summits reach a height of ten thousand feet. This range formed the northern boundary of the promised land. The eastern boundary was the great sea. The Mediterranean was to be the western boundary. Coast—Boundaries. Israel possessed all this territory for a short time during the reigns of David and Solomon. The distance from the desert to Lebanon was one hundred forty miles, and from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates about four hundred miles, having an area a little less than the State of Illinois. Canaan proper was only one hundred forty miles long and forty wide, having less area than the State of New Jersey. 5. Not... able to stand before thee.—After promising large things to Israel, the Lord gave Joshua the assurance that the people then in possession of the country could not withstand the onward movement of the armies of Israel. Special comfort was here given to Joshua, upon whom was placed the responsibility of leading Israel into Canaan and placing them in their respective inheritances. The giants and the walled cities might give way before the man whose faith had declared nearly forty years before that Israel was able to possess Canaan. I will not fail thee—Joshua knew the divine guidance and help that Moses had received, and he was now placed on the same footing as Moses. The promise is one that could be applied by Joshua in every emergency that could possibly arise in the discharge of his duty, whether in the peculiar directions given regarding the taking of Jericho, or in the defeat of Ai, occasioned by the covetousness of an Israelite, nor forsake thee—Joshua was encouraged by the knowledge that Jehovah cared for him and would not leave him to himself.

III. A stirring exhortation (vs. 6-9).

A Dyspepsia Cure

M.D. advises: "Persons who suffer from severe indigestion and constipation can cure themselves by taking fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots after each meal and at bedtime. This remedy is known as Mother Sigel's Curative Syrup in the drug trade." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.

6. Be strong and of a good courage—This expression occurs four times in this chapter. Joshua must do his part and God would do his. Courage is essential to strength. Moral courage arms one for the moral and spiritual conflicts of life. The tasks which lay before Joshua demanded that he be full of courage and undaunted in the presence of great opposition. This people—The Israelites. Divide for an inheritance—Each tribe was to receive an allotment, and Joshua was to have charge under divine direction of the division. 7. Very courageous—Joshua was thus made accountable for the amount of strength and courage he would have. He must place himself in the right relation to God by submission, obedience and faith. That thou mayest observe, etc.—It would require strength and courage to put in practice the law of God in all its particulars, and insist upon its observance by all Israel, amid the new surroundings in Canaan. Turn not from it—Their existence and prosperity as a nation depended upon their keeping close to the law of God. That thou mayest prosper—This is a comprehensive promise, but it was conditional upon obedience to God's law. Joshua could not expect to prosper in any course except that marked out by Jehovah, either by direct relation to him, or by direct relation to him. There would be no failure as long as he believed and obeyed the Lord, even though he was going among hostile tribes.

8. This book of the law—Moses had written down the law that God had given at Sinai for the Government of Israel. Shall not depart out of thy mouth—Not only was Joshua to observe it himself, but he was to teach it constantly to his people, and to insist upon parents teaching it to their children. Meditate therein day and night—The word of God received into the mind and heart, and there carefully retained by meditation and obedience to its requirements, becomes a part of one's spiritual equipment for God's service. Good success—Israel's temporal and spiritual prosperity was dependent upon keeping God's law. 9. Have I not commanded thee—This question emphasizes the exhortations already given. Be not afraid—There were giants and strongholds in the land which they were to possess, but there was no reason to fear, since God had given his promise and pledged his support. The Almighty was sending Joshua forth and would sustain him. Neither be thou dismayed—Fear brings weakness and trembling, but courage brings boldness and strength. Thy God is with thee—He who was sending Joshua forth to his work, and whose was the cause which he was to champion, would be on every battlefield and on every journey, and would give all needed strength.

Questions.—Who was appointed Israel's leader in Moses' place? Give a sketch of the new leader's life. Where were the Israelites at this time? What command did God give to Joshua? What extent of territory was promised to the children of Israel? What assurances did the Lord give Joshua of success? What is said regarding God's law? On what conditions was Joshua to prosper? What reason had Joshua for not being afraid or discouraged? Describe the benefits of God's presence.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—How to serve one's generation. I. A new leader. II. A great commission. The super- and eventual life of one hundred and twenty years had closed. The final scenes were in perfect accord with its character. The great task of Moses goes with him to the end. Before all the elders and officers of Israel he rehearses their eventual history; reiterates commands and warnings, reiterates assurance and goes up from the plains of Meab to Nebo's summit to view the inheritance from which he was debarred, and passes into the unseen attended by the divine presence and is buried with celestial honors. "There arose not a prophet since in Israel alike unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face." I. A new leader. One man completes the work commenced by another that both "may rejoice together." God had Joshua ready, "full of the spirit of wisdom, for Moses had laid his hands upon him. He was well fitted to assume the great task laid down. Forty years of close association with his illustrious predecessor had made him familiar with God's way and will. He had no part in the sin and folly of Sinai and had honored God when the multitude were disobedient. He was a prince of the tribe of Ephraim, had led the host of Israel in repelling the attacks of Amalek and was one of the two spies who withstood public sentiment at the risk of his own life. He drops into obscurity during the years of wandering in the Arabian deserts and comes again into deserved and permanent prominence as the second great leader of Israel.

II. A great commission. "Moses my servant is dead; now therefore arise." A larger sphere opens and he must become a larger and greater man. During all the silent years his manhood had been cementing, and the material is at hand. God's purposes and processes have no blank pages and are often advanced by the removal of great causes and bringing from obscurity a new instrument, which has been silently preparing for the foreseen occasion. Assurance is renewed as the great task is assumed. "Have not I commanded thee?" "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee." "I will not fail thee." Strength, courage and obedience are essentials of success in every spiritual undertaking. "Be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do." At the close of the war of conquest Joshua performed successfully the delicate task of apportioning the promised land among the various tribes. He stood as leader approximately for thirty-three years and maintained his patience and his piety uninterrupted by the confusions of the camp or the contentions of civil adjustment. The towering summits may overshadow the foothills, but does not obliterate them. Both are essential, and rest upon the same foundations. Faithfulness, not fame, is the standard of service and the measure of reward. "To every man his work." All cannot be leaders, but it is no nobler to obey than to direct. The world selects its heroes, but God rewards the unrecorded service. The smallest task may be as great a test and expression of fidelity as the greatest achievement. Every man is a vital part of his living age. W. H. C.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST OR WRITE LYMAN-KEAR Co., Montreal, P. Q., Price 50c. Remember the name as it might not be seen again.

OYSTER RECIPES

Four Good Ways to Cook Them.

Grilled oysters are a favorite dish with many. To make it, take one pint large oysters. Put a large piece of margarine into a hot pan and when it smokes dip in the oysters, a few at a time. When the oysters are browned remove to a hot dish and pour over them a sauce made of melted butter, thickened with flour. Season with Worcestershire sauce, salt and cayenne and serve on toast. Garnish with parsley. Take the hard ends of one pint of oysters, scald and chop fine, and an equal weight of potatoes, rubbed through a colander. Add a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful cayenne, the same of mace, and one-half gill of cream. Make up into small rolls, dip in egg and rolled cracker crumbs, and fry in deep fat. The parts of the oysters left over may be used for soup or stew. Take one quart oysters. Put one pint water in a saucepan and let it simmer, then rub the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs and one spoonful of flour together and stir in. Put in also one-fourth pound butter in small pieces, one-half teaspoonful whole allspice, the juice of a lemon, salt and pepper. Let it simmer ten minutes, then add the oysters and serve immediately.

How Your Own Row.

If you are indifferent, if you think hard work beneath you, then you are a hopeless proposition. Influential friends may indeed answer your call and do their utmost to keep you retained in the position you longed to secure, but if you have not developed or tried to develop the "talent" you were so sure you possessed, your time is short in the "big" place, and the quicker you awaken to this fact the better it will be for you and all concerned. "What does she say?" "Says her face is her fortune." "Now I understand what they mean by voluntary bankruptcy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST OR WRITE LYMAN-KEAR Co., Montreal, P. Q., Price 50c. Remember the name as it might not be seen again.



GRAIN VARIETIES. The desirable character of any variety are those that enable it to thrive in the environment in which it is placed, or give it commercial popularity. The undesirable ones are those that prevent it from achieving its best whether on the farm or in the market. According to conditions a desirable character in one locality may be an undesirable one in another. In any kind of grain, yield is, and always will be, a desirable character, but in many localities the variety must primarily depend on other characters, such as drought resistance, early maturity and tightness of chaff, to give it value. In localities where conditions are less severe, these again was later in maturing, having a loose humid climate. Earliness exceeds yield in importance in all of the northern districts of Canada, and wherever it is a question of maturing grain before the time of frost. Tightness of chaff in wheat is necessary wherever high winds prevail at the time of ripening as on our prairies. In eastern Canada, however, where no loss is experienced from winds, and the threshers are not used to threshing tight chaffed wheat, considerable grain may be lost over the rear of the mill. Varieties that have the ability to resist drought to do, as a rule, succeed where there is an abundance of moisture. High baking strength is absolutely essential wherever wheat is grown for export, but for domestic use a variety may be grown to advantage that has only moderate baking strength, if it gives a high yield. Thinness of hull in oats is a desirable character under all conditions. Hulllessness in oats is only desirable for a few special purposes. The husk facilitates the commercial handling of the grain and protects the kernel from injury. Beards on wheat and barley are most undesirable but in the case of barley it has not as yet been possible to produce a beardless variety giving a yield that will equal the best of the bearded sorts. Awns in oats are unnecessary and are not in any way connected with yield. The color of grain is most important, not that it has any intrinsic value, but because the market demands a certain color of kernel in wheat, oats and barley. This demand has arisen from the association of a certain color with an outstanding variety such as the red color of the Red Fife and Marquis wheats, etc. Enough has been said to show the fallacy of the idea that any variety of wheat or oats or barley is superior under all conditions, to all other varieties. The truth is that every variety has its limitations, and it is up to the grower to procure a variety which possesses the characters that will enable it to thrive under his conditions. If in doubt, consult the superintendent of your nearest Experimental Farm, Ottawa, describing your climatic conditions and requesting his advice as to the variety that will succeed best in your locality. SALT AND SULPHUR AS FERTILIZERS. Although common salt has been used as a fertilizer on certain crops in Europe, the College of Agriculture states that its use is inadvisable because of the uncertainty of results and because acid soils, upon which salt will not act as a fertilizer, are common in New York State. On account of the shortage of potash for fertilizer, the question has been raised whether common salt cannot be used as a substitute. The most extensive experiments in this country show that salt may take the place of potash to a limited extent for certain crops and on certain soils. Mangels, turnips and radishes may be benefited by its use. The staple crops, including potatoes, wheat and corn, would probably not be greatly benefited. However, good results are not to be expected on all soils. One unfavorable condition is acidity of the soil, and the effect of salt on such soils would be to aggravate this sour condition. In western New York, where salt was cheap, it was used in carload lots, sprinkled lightly over a calcareous soil that was kept well limed. Lime at that time was also cheap, but the prices received for the crops were much less than the prices now received by growers. The soil was somewhat heavy and had been lightened by heavy applications of manure for several years and vegetable refuse of all kinds. It was well drained by a series of tile drains and open ditches. On this land crops of gladioli, zinnias, lilies, corn and various vegetables and flowering plants were grown. Sulphur was sometimes used, sprinkled lightly over the soil. These materials were cheap, and aside from whatever fertilizing value they had it was thought they helped to keep down insects and diseases. The salt was applied in the autumn, after the fall plowing. In the spring the land was plowed again, the sulphur applied, after which it was broken up with a disc harrow, followed by a spike tooth harrow. It was very productive, and although cropped intensively for years the crops were free from both insects and disease, and the colors of the flowers always brilliant. Sulphur is now used with good results on alfalfa land and will no doubt be found valuable for other crops.

MANURE LOSS IN BARNYARDS.

In three months untreated manure exposed in an open barnyard suffered the following losses: P. Cent. Total organic matter 38 Total ash 19 Total phosphorus 23 Water soluble phosphorus 29 Total potassium 57 Water soluble potassium 59 Total nitrogen 27 Water soluble nitrogen 67

Field experiments continued for fourteen years show that such exposure has caused a loss of at least 30 per cent. in the crop-producing value of the manure.—Ohio Experiment Station. Canadian farmers and gardeners are protected from the evils of planting inferior seed of many kinds of crops imported from other countries. By an order-in-Council that came into effect in the autumn, importation is prohibited of unfit seed or clovers, grasses, vetches, rape, other forage plants, field root and garden vegetables in lots of ten pounds or more. In Pamphlet 8-12 of the seed branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and obtainable from the publications branch, unfit seed is described that which does not comply with the Seed Control Act, requirements, respecting the sale of seed in Canada, or if it has been refused admittance into any other country on account of low vitality. The regulations will be carried out through the Custom's officials, who are required to take and forward to the Dominion Seed Laboratory for examination, sample of lots of seeds of the classes named entered for consumption in Canada. Seed that has arrived in Canada and found to be unfit, shall be deported under Customs supervision. The penalty for failing to comply with these regulations is \$500 for the first offense and not exceeding \$1,000 for the second and each subsequent offense.

Strong Enough to do Homestead Duty SIDNEY BENT GIVES THE CREDIT TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Six Years Ago He Had Kidney Disease So Bad His Friends Said He Would Not Live Long. Lydiard, Sask., March 22.—Strong and healthy, and able to do the heavy work of homestead duty, Mr. Sidney Bent, a well-known settler here, is telling his friends of the great benefits he received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills. "Six years ago I suffered a lot from my back and kidneys," Mr. Bent says. "I tried a lot of medicine and drugs, but kept getting worse, till some of my friends said I would not live long. "Four years ago I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After taking the first box I felt so much better I decided to continue the treatment. "The result is I have been able to do homestead duty for the last three winters. "I would advise anyone suffering from kidney trouble to take Dodd's Kidney Pills." Dodd's Kidney Pills have made their reputation by curing kidney diseases and ills that spring from diseased kidneys. They are no cure-all. But if you are suffering from rheumatism, lumbago, sore back, diabetes or some other form of kidney trouble, ask your neighbors what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for them.

British Ships After the War.

There is nothing menly-mouthed about a report which has been prepared by a British committee appointed "to consider the position of the shipping and ship-building industries after the war, especially in relation to international competition, and to report what measures, if any, are necessary or desirable in order to safeguard that position." The committee have based their recommendations on two hypotheses: (1) That the maritime ascendancy of the empire must be maintained at all costs; (2) That the grave wastage sustained by the mercantile marine must be repaired without delay. The committee frankly says: "We consider that no sense would be shown by the government in enforcing the surrender of every ship and inflicting drastic and exemplary punishment for the enemy's crimes at sea. "Enemy countries should be required as a condition of peace: (a) To surrender to the Allies all their merchant shipping, whether in enemy ports at the close of hostilities or in ports of countries still neutral. (b) To forfeit all ships laid up since the outbreak of hostilities in ports of countries that have become involved in war or have broken off diplomatic relations with them; and (c) To restore to the Allies all Allied shipping that may have come into their possession since the outbreak of hostilities." The committee is not in favor of Government operation or ownership of either shipbuilding or shipping after the war, and urges the release of shipping from Government control as soon after the close of the war as possible. The report urges the prosecution of an energetic shipbuilding programme after the war.

Not in the Geography.

Bobby heard his mother tell his father that her mother, who was ill was in a comatose state and she must go to her at once. Bobby immediately ran for his geography and looked diligently for some time through it. Finally he brought it to his father and said: "Father, I can't find the state of comatose in here. Will you?"—Judge.

Horse's Musical Sense.

The musical acuteness of horses is shown by the rapidity with which cavalry horses learn the significance of trumpet calls.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for various market categories like 'FARMERS' MARKET', 'MEATS WHOLESALE', and 'SUGAR MARKET'. Lists items like Butter, Eggs, Chicken, Beef, etc. with prices.

Table for 'SUGAR MARKET' listing wholesale prices for various sugar grades like Acacia granulated, etc.

Table for 'TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS' listing prices for export cattle, butcher cattle, etc.

Table for 'BUFFALO LIVE STOCK' listing prices for hogs, sheep, and calves.

OTHER MARKETS

Table for 'WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE' listing fluctuation prices for wheat, barley, etc.

How Man is Blessed. Land is nature's gift to man. If you own some you are among the favored children of nature. One gift calls for another in exchange. Grain and brown is man's gift to nature.

Hatdom. Pearl flowers. Frayed ribbons. A preference for henna. Draped satins and taffetas. Hat brims faced with gay ribbons.

Spring Suit Tips. Hand-embroidered lapels. White and pongee vests. Very flat and square pockets. Point: twills and checked velours.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

Advertisement for Dr. Soper & White Specialists, listing various ailments treated like Piles, Eczema, Asthma, etc. Includes a portrait of a man.

Please Mention This Paper.

Large advertisement for STAG Chewing Tobacco. Features a stag head logo and text: 'Over There—Over Here STAG Chewing Tobacco is appreciated by both of Canada's war units—those who fought in Flanders and those who served at home. It is also enjoyed by civilians of all classes throughout Canada and is recognized as being "Ever-lastingly Good"'