

ashes and coals. After a few minutes these are taken off, the cakes turned and the ashes put back. A few minutes more and you have "a cake baked on the coals," 1 Kgs. 19 : 6.

(2) The Bedaween use a thin plate of iron rounded to have the shape of a dome. It is put over a fire and the bread baked by being plastered very thin on top of the plate.

(3) The commonest way is to bake in an oven, with a small oven inside the house or a large one outside. The small one consists of a great earthenware jar some 3 feet wide and 3 feet high. The fire is made at the bottom until the sides are hot. Then the dough is put on very thin around the inside where it remains until properly done.

THE GEOGRAPHY LESSON



Read the account of Tiberias in the HOME STUDY QUARTERLY. The town was built partly on the site of an old cemetery. Dr. George Adam Smith says, "Herod's plans were large. Ruins still indicate a wall three miles long. Besides the imposing citadel, there were a palace, a forum, and a great synagogue. But the buildings were the best of the town. No true Jew would set foot on a site defiled at once by the bones which had been uncovered in digging the foundations, and by the great heathen images which stared down from the castle walls. Failing to get respectable citizens, Herod swept into his city the scum of the land."

"Bethsaida Julias," says Hastings, "has usually been identified with et-Tell, a considerable ruin situated east of the Jordan, just where the river leaves the hills, and enters the plain of el-Bateiha. In the absence of any definite proof, however, it is natural to suppose that the city, 'Fisher-home,' stood much nearer the lake. This supposition is supported by the existence of an ancient site, by the mouth of the river, close to the shore, called Mas'adyeh, wherein we may detect

some resemblance to the name by which it was known in our Lord's time."

THE LESSON APPLIED

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We may draw the following lessons from this passage :

1. *Jesus' concern for the physical well-being of people.* It was the master who spoke first about the hunger of the crowd, and wondered how it could be satisfied.

The church has a programme of medical missions in heathen countries. This is following the method of Jesus. But we are beginning to see that Christianity is vitally concerned with much else than healing dis-

ease, however important that may be. For example, the drink trade works ruin. Our religion, therefore, says: "Abolish it." We feel the need of taking care of children's eyes and teeth, and so we have physicians appointed to visit the schools regularly. We are coming to understand that the spiritual life of people is affected by the number of hours they must labor, the presence or absence of the means of play and social intercourse, the amount of fresh air they breathe