

**THE LORD'S SCHOOL LESSON**

Lesson XIII, June 20, 1920.  
The Lord Our Shepherd. Psalm 136.  
Commentary.—I. Our Provider (vs. 1-3). I. The Lord is my shepherd—This general statement expresses the condition of a submissive, trusting child of God in his relation to the great Shepherd. It expresses the author's confidence in Jehovah. The psalm throughout is taken up with the figure of the shepherd and his sheep. The relation is a more tender one. There are mutual confidence and love. The shepherd has full control of the sheep and his great care is for their welfare. What a shepherd was to his sheep in Palestine in David's time and conditions are still practically the same as they were then. The Lord is to his people now. We note the use of the possessive pronoun, "my," in this clause. David claimed Jehovah as his personal Shepherd. It was not enough to be assured that he was the Shepherd of Israel. That was a great blessing to Israel as a nation; but David was an individual, and as such he craved and obtained the assurance that Jehovah was his Shepherd, and had a care for him personally. I shall express the consequence of the relation in the following verses of the psalm. In the preceding clause, David declared definitely that his needs would all be met. He would not want for provision, for the resources of Jehovah are boundless. He would not lack guidance, for his Shepherd was infinite in wisdom. He would not be in protection, for Jehovah is the Almighty. He would not want for comfort, for God is the Comforter of his people. David expressed full confidence in God. He did not know all that was in the future, yet he was bold to declare that in times of peace or in times of trouble, in health or in sickness, in the strength of manhood or in the feebleness of old age, he should not want.

2. maketh me to lie down in green pastures—This and the following verses of the psalm follow up the general statement made in the first verse and give the particulars in which Jehovah acts as the Shepherd of his people. It was no small task for the shepherd to find and always suitable pastures for his sheep. The figure here denotes an abundance of rich herbage. This is an expressive figure, as we consider conditions in Palestine. During the months when rain falls, there is a plentiful growth of grass and pasture; but during the long period of rainless days, and nights, the vegetation is dried up and the ground is parched. Then the shepherd must exercise great care to find pasture for his sheep. In the figure there is plentiful food and they lie down in green pastures, he leadeth me beside the still waters. Pasture and water meet the needs of sheep as far as sustenance is concerned. During the dry season there are comparatively few living streams. There are many wadies, or watercourses, which are torrents in the wet season, but are dry in summer. The shepherd must care that during the latter part of the year he may lead his flock to a supply of water. There are streams that are swift. Sheep are timid creatures and helpless as well, and must be led to quiet waters to quench their thirst. Hence the shepherd knows where there are wells or fountains that he may lead them to in the dry season or in the wet. So the great Shepherd is abundantly able to provide for his sheep at all times.

3. Our Guide (vs. 3, 4). 3. He restoreth my soul—The Syrian shepherd knows his sheep by name, even though there may be hundreds in his flock. He watches carefully lest one should stray away and go into danger. If one should become injured in any way the shepherd nurses it carefully until it seeks to restore it to strength and health. In a spiritual sense the Lord refreshes the weary. He gives "power to the faint." If one should fall out after the way, the great Shepherd seeks to restore him. He leadeth me—Shepherd from that with which we are familiar. Here, sheep are placed in enclosed pastures and provided with food and water. No wild beasts or robbers threaten them and they are not in need of constant guidance to lead them into places of pasture, water and safety; there, no flock is seen grazing without a shepherd. The shepherd goes ahead of his flock and the sheep follow in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake—Whatever God may give us to do, we would do it, led by his love. Some Christians overlook the blessing of sanctification, and yet to a thoroughly renewed heart this is one of the sweetest gifts of the covenant. If we could be saved from wrath, and sinners, we should not be saved as we are saved from and chiefly pray to be saved from and led in the way of holiness. All this is done out of pure, free grace; "for his name's sake." It is for the honor of our great Shepherd that we should be a holy people, walking in the narrow way of righteousness.—Spurgeon.

4. Our Protector (vs. 4, 5). 4. Through the valley of the shadow of death—One needs to see Palestine in the summer season to appreciate the force of this expression. There are deep ravines, with dangerous precipices and infested with wolves and other wild beasts, and where robbers lurk into which the sunlight comes but little. Outside of these ravines the sun shines and its glaring light falls upon the bare soil and rocks, and the contrast is so great that the deep ravines are fittingly called the valley of the shadow of death. This represents the times of distress in the Christian's life when the trial of faith is great and such time comes to all. I will fear no evil—There is danger but the shepherd guards his flock as a whole and each sheep in particular and the sheep hear his voice and trustingly follow him. There is danger of the Christian's falling at such times as are here represented, but with confidence in God and a heart made clean

**BABY HAD BAD CASE OF ECZEMA**

**On Arms, Face and Limbs. Itched. Cuticura Heals.**  
"My baby had a very bad case of eczema. It started in small pimples and spread on her arms and face and limbs, as far as her hips. The skin was sore and red and she was breaking out all over her face. She would scratch all the time. She was cross and fretful and could not sleep day or night."  
"Then I used Cuticura, and when I had used four cakes of Soap and four boxes of Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. George H. H. R. P. D. 2, Box 44, Coopers Mills, Pa., May 6, 1919.  
Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.  
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. Sold Everywhere. Canadian Depot: Canadian Stores, Ltd., 155 St. Paul St., Montreal.  
Cuticura Soap always with the medicine.

through the blood of Christ he can say, "I will fear no evil." For this art with me.—This is the explanation of the assurance of safety. The presence of the great Shepherd makes hard places easy and dangerous places safe. God ever says to his true followers, "I am with thee." Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me—The rod is the shepherd's weapon to ward off robbers and wild beasts. It is a heavy club two or three feet long. It promises safety and hence is a comfort. The staff is the shepherd's crook. It is six or seven feet long and has a hook at the upper end. With this the shepherd draws back the sheep from danger us places or guides it in the right direction. With it he may pull the sheep out of a pit or cleft of the rock.

5. thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies—Some think the figure changes here and the children of God are enjoying a banquet of spiritual good, but it seems rather that it is the continuation of the former figure, and there is a figure within a figure. The shepherd leads his sheep into a good pasture and they feed in safety, although there are robbers and wild beasts around them. God supplies His children with grace and joy in the face of the assaults of Satan. Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over—Here the shepherd's beautiful picture at the end of the day. The psalmist has sung of the whole round of the day's wanderings, all the need of the sheep, all the care of the shepherd. Now the scene closes with the last scene of the day. At the door of the sheepfold the shepherd stands and "rodding" of the sheep takes place. The shepherd stands, turning his body to let the sheep pass; he is the door as Christ said of Himself. With his rod he holds back the sheep while he inspects them one by one as they pass from the fold. He has the horn of peace and he anoints a knee rubbed on the rocks or a side scratched by thorns. And here come: one that is not bruised, but is simply worn and exhausted; he bathes his face and head with the refreshing olive oil, and he takes the large two-handled cup and dips it brimming full from the vessel of water provided for that purpose, and he lets the weary sheep drink. There is nothing finer in the psalm than this. God's care is not for the weak only, but for the worn and weary also.—Knight.

6. Our Comforter (vs. 6). 6. Goodness and mercy shall follow me—As God has blessed David in the past, He has provided for his care until the end of life. The past was a pledge for the future. In the house of the Lord, the blessings represented in the psalm are spiritual. The author had confidence that would have an eternal home with God.

**QUESTIONS.**—When and by whom was this psalm written? What nation is maintained in this psalm? In what sense is Christ a Shepherd? How does an Eastern shepherd care for his sheep? What is meant by still waters? In what sense does the Christian's cup run over? What is meant by dwelling in the house of the Lord?

**PRACTICAL SURVEY.**  
Topic—Our divine shepherd.  
I. Restoration and provision.  
Mr. Spurgeon calls this the "pearl of psalms," and it well deserves the title. It follows the "psalm of the cross," which bewails the loss of the shepherd, while this joyfully declares the blessedness of the flock. We can not know the sweetness of the Shepherd's care until we have seen the sword awakened against him and know the virtue of "the blood of the cross." In its scope the psalm embraces all earthly conditions and reaches out into the eternities with inspiring assurance. Perhaps no single portion of God's word is more universally and deservedly familiar or unfulfilling in consolation for his people. It has been said that 250,000 books have been written on this psalm and its truth and beauty are still unexhausted. There seems no question as to the authorship. Composed in his mature years, some commentators conclude as a companion to psalm forty-two, when he was on his way from Absalom, it was born of David's shepherd life on the hillsides of Bethlehem, while happily unfamiliar with camps and courts. The beautifully appropriate imagery is common to both the Old and New Testament Scriptures.  
I. Guidance and guardianship.—David well understood both the needs of the flock and the manifold cares of the shepherd. All the former are included in the latter. Whatever the believer's place or position, "he is under the pastoral care of Jehovah." "He leadeth me." No assurance is more needed or more comforting than that of divine guidance for God's people. They walk with confidence, for his are always "paths of righteousness." The good Shepherd always leads, never drives, the flock. "He goeth before them," both to direct and to protect. David was as insured

to the dangers, as accustomed to the delights of the shepherd's avocation. The security, the flock depended solely upon his vigilance and devotion. To defend them at the risk of his own life was recognized duty. His heroism inspired confidence in the conflict with the Philistine giant. Jesus said, "The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep." Isaiah beautifully expresses divine care for the feeble of the flock (Isa. 40:11) and the apostle enjoins forbearance with those "weak in the faith" (Rom. 14:1-4).

II. Restoration and provision. To restore is to bring back the individual possession. God has not relinquished the original ideal (Eph. 1:4). Spiritual recovery is the foundation and pledge of the final, complete restoration of the soul to original moral conditions, relations, enjoyments and desires. The hand that first rescued would recover from any subsequent wandering, to which there is always a liability. In the parables of the lost silver and sheep and the prodigal son, Jesus beautifully expresses divine solicitude (Luke 15:4-17). The green pastures, prepared table and overflowing cup represent the abounding, available and satisfying benedictions of grace. The gracious visitations of the Spirit like "still waters" refresh, revive and purify the soul. The "anointing" with the "oil of gladness" and the joy of the Holy Ghost belong to the heritage of God's people.

**Marvels of Modern Alchemy.**  
In his days of the mediaeval alchemists it was believed that it was possible by means of some undiscovered laboratory operation to convert the baser metals into gold. With the development of modern chemistry this belief was shown to be baseless, at least in the sense in which the older workers held it.

At the same time there has been evolved as a result of the work of the more recent chemists and metallurgists, a transmutation in the properties of that most widely used material, steel, which is of far more real value to the world than any formula for making gold could ever be. The discovery that iron containing a certain proportion of carbon constituted steel transformed society and created modern civilization; without steel we should relapse into barbarism. To-day it is known that in addition to carbon there are other elements the addition of which will impart to steel certain properties increasing immensely its value as a material of construction, and of operation.

Among the substances which were formerly classed as the "rare" elements there were several which were rare only because there was not sufficient use for them to provide an incentive to discover natural sources of supply.

Thus vanadium, known as an element for a hundred years, estimated as having a value many times that of gold and used solely for a few artistic purposes in coloring fabrics, has within a few years risen immensely in importance because of the knowledge which has been acquired of the valuable properties which it imparts to steel, while at the same time it has fallen in cost to a point about one-half that of silver, because the very demand has revealed hitherto unknown deposits.

The influence of vanadium upon steel is so great that it is regarded as a triumph of modern metallurgy; and vanadium steel has become the most important of the so-called alloy steels. The older steels now known broadly as "carbon steels" in distinction to the various alloy steels, had certain fairly well ascertained properties together with determinate limitations.

They could be made ductile within certain limits, but they were strong within certain limits, and they were tough, but when both strength and toughness were demanded it was realized that something else in addition to carbon was essential. That something has been shown to be vanadium.

The influence of the addition of small proportions of vanadium to steel is two fold; it acts as a scavenger, removing oxides, nitrates, etc., in a form easily carried away to the slag, and it also toughens the steel directly, by its solid solution in the normal conditions, in the carbonless portion known as ferrite. In addition it forms complex carbides of such a nature as greatly to strengthen the steel statically.

The result is a product so vastly superior to the ordinary carbon steel as to render it practically a new material of construction, especially for situations in which shocks must be met and resisted. The combination of high strength and great toughness makes it the material above all others for automobile parts, as well as for railway axles and engine frames, for springs for the important parts of vessels and for bridges and similar structures.

For the latest types of engineering work, such as airplanes, submarines, torpedoes and similar work, the possession of a material of high resistance to stresses of all kinds enables some of the most difficult elements of the work to be solved.

While the application of vanadium to steel constitutes at present its most important use, it has also a marked influence upon cast iron and upon copper.

**Fish Eat Other Fish.**  
When a codfish eats it takes an oyster in its mouth, cracks the shell, digests the meat and ejects the shell. Crabs crack the shells of their smaller neighbors and suck out the meat. This accounts for the mounds of shells which are found beneath the waves. And, as a further illustration of the constant destruction going on in the ocean's depths, it is said that if a ship sinks at sea it will be eaten by the fish with the exception of its metal portions.

A cheerful friend is like a sunny day, which sheds its brightness on all around, and most of us if we choose can make of this world either a palace or a prison.—Lord Avebury.

**NEURALGIA**

If you know the nerve pain, you will bless the day that you found Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules  
were discovered. This remedy is absolutely reliable. It gives relief to sufferers from neuralgia.  
Send for free sample to Templeton's, 143 King St. W., Toronto.  
Doctors recommend this reliable drug. Get it everywhere. Send them for \$1.04 a box.

**The Dahlia and How to Grow It**

(Philadelphia Record.)  
Not so many years have passed since we were accustomed to hearing, "What are they?" when dahlias loomed into view. Now the dahlia has thrust its way ahead in the race of flowers, and no wonder when it was being improved by leaps and bounds. The exquisite colorings and artistic formation give it such a beauty that you look twice, wondering what they really are.

Of course, dahlias have sway in September and October in the cut-flower markets. You see the leading flower shop windows decorated with these beautiful blooms and autumn leaves. Again, you find them in the finest floral work.

But did you ever realize this: you can grow them yourself if you have a garden? The newer varieties are really easier to grow than most of the older ones, for we have discarded the varieties that grow to bush, which causes most of the trouble for the amateur, who loses heart when his dahlia grows into fine bushes and do not bloom.

The variety has much to do with it. If you were going into stock raising, you surely would not start with mongrel stock, but rather with pedigreed, in order to have all the vigor and health to build your business on. Just so, in planting a garden, the dahlias as well should be chosen from the best stock and best selected varieties.

Hot culture is not needed, but rather poor as far as fertilizing. The dahlia is hardy and not as susceptible to insect ravages as most plants; so here again is your advantage to raise flowers without intricate culture.

One of the most puzzling tasks in the dahlia business is the selection of the best varieties to be grown on the various soils. The amateur cannot be expected to do this. It must be left to the professional.

We grow five acres of dahlias under irrigation and ten to eleven under normal conditions, and find that some varieties such as Frances White, our best white fine quality cut, will not bloom well in heavy ground with water, but does wonderfully well in sandy soil with plenty of water.

Break 'n' Day will do well anywhere in the heaviest soil and well watered. It cannot be forced to bush growth that will result in the dahlia being expected to do this. It must be left to the professional.

For those having heavy soil I would suggest such dahlias as Atrium, Break 'n' Day, Breeze Lawn, Colonial Peacs, Dreer's Yellow, Duchess of Brunswick, Harvest Moon, Kalif, Le Grand Manitou, Marguerite, Bouchon, Mink Burgie, Mrs. Warner, Old Sol, Quaker City, Thais, The Lyon, and Wotan.

**HOW TO GROW DAHLIAS.**  
Soil.—Dahlias grow and bloom in almost any kind of soil from stony clay to light, sandy loam; soil of medium light texture is preferable on account of its draining more readily after a rain, whereas clay soil requires more cultivation to keep the surface from crusting or baking.

A location should be selected where the sun shines most of the day and where water does not stand after a rain, as the dahlia must have drainage.

Preparation.—Plow or spade six to eight inches deep as soon as ground can be worked in the spring, and cultivate it rather over after each rain until the dahlia roots are planted. If the soil has been enriched with manure the season before, but nothing on before planting but if soil has not been cultivated the season before and is too poor to grow a good crop of weeds, then top dress it with manure before digging, but not too heavy.

When to Plant.—One of the most common errors in the culture of dahlias is too early planting. In the latitude of Philadelphia dahlias should never be planted before May 15, the first two weeks in June being preferable.

Dividing roots.—If dahlia roots do not show signs of sprouting by the beginning of May, take them in a moist shady place. If the roots are dry or withered, cover with wet bags or moist sand. When sprouts commence growing they are ready to divide and plant. If sprouts are over six inches long when you take them from the cellar, cut back to two inches before dividing and planting.

Large clumps should never be planted whole. The size of the root does not indicate the success of the plant, as a division of one of three tubers with a piece of the crown showing a sprout is the best to plant and will make a better growth than a larger

clump, and produce a finer clump for next year's planting. A root without a part of the crown will not grow.

Planting.—Dahlia roots should be planted in a trench or hole six inches deep, the roots laid flat down (not on end) and covered with earth not over two inches in depth, filling in on the plant develops. The rows should be from four to five feet apart and the plants in the row from 20 to 30 inches apart; or from six to eight feet should be allowed to each plant in garden culture.

Cut Worms.—If your garden is infested with cut worms, which is usually the case in an old sod, an application of the infested area after scattering over the infested area after planting the roots, or before setting growing plants, will be found very effective:

One pint water.  
One pint molasses or brown sugar.  
One teaspoonful paris green.  
Mix together and stir in enough wheat bran to make a reasonably dry mash.

Fertilizing.—Apply all fertilizer and chemicals on the surface from six to ten inches from the hill, and cultivate in thoroughly. Most fertilizers will burn the foliage or young shoots if they come in contact with them. A good truck fertilizer, containing a fair amount of nitrogen, high in phosphoric acid and rather low in potash, will do very well applied as follows: About one-quarter pound to the hill or walk or two after planting, repeating the application about the middle of July. A mixture of equal parts when mature, acid phosphate and wood ashes, applied as above, except one-half pound to the hill, will give excellent results. If neither of the above is available, equal parts of bone meal and wood ashes, about one-half pound to the hill, will give good results, but do not use all three, as a feast is worse than a famine in the dahlia family.

Cultivation.—Thorough cultivation is of the utmost importance, and if properly done, irrigation may almost be dispensed with. Cultivate at least once a week and as soon after each rain as ground can be worked without becoming lumpy. The cultivation after a soaking rain need only be shallow, and each successive cultivation deeper until the next rain, then shallow again. This should be kept up until the middle of August, then gradually bring the earth to the hill until mounded by four or five more inches.

Irrigation.—When watering dahlias wet the ground thoroughly to a depth of five or six inches, then follow directions for cultivation after a rain, as above. By watering thoroughly and irrigating you will not find it necessary to water more frequently than once a week in the driest weather.

Pruning.—Some varieties produce numerous shoots from a divided root. Such shoots should be removed, except one or two of the finest, and when these have attained a height of about twelve inches, the tops should be pinched out, forcing the bush to branch.

Disbudding.—After pruning, when buds appear on the lateral or side shoots, roll out all except the crown bud, and also remove all the shoots down the flowering stem except the lower top next to the stalk, which will be forced into quick development and will in turn reduce flowering stems with crown buds to be treated as above. In disbudding, care must be exercised that the leaves are not torn down or injured, in any way.

By careful disbudding you will not only have good exhibition flowers at all times, but you will keep the plants in a more compact and healthy condition. A properly disbudded plant well cultivated, will bloom much better in hot, dry weather than an unpruned plant, overgrown by too frequent watering.

Cut Flowers.—In cutting dahlias, do not make the usual mistake of waiting until the flowers are fully blown, but cut when they are only fairly blown, bring the centre yet to unfold. Cut in this way, the flowers should last at least a week with care. Some people prefer to have all the buds and foliage remain on the stem, which adds to the beauty of the bouquet, but will cause the flowers to wilt and die much quicker than if all the buds, and most of the foliage are removed.

**Odd and Interesting.**  
An Arab reads and writes from right to left.

Silenea varieties of palms grow in Colton from which sugar can be extracted.

Damage by hailstones to crops throughout the world amounts to \$200,000,000 a year.

The light of the north star is estimated to be 150 times stronger than that of the sun.

An Arab keeps his head wrapped up ward, even in summer, while his feet sometimes go naked in winter.

Some of the leading Japanese newspapers have as many as two or three hundred writers on their staff.

The villages in Turkish Armenia resemble a collection of large ant-hills, and in winter are almost buried in snow.

A certain flower growing in China is white at night or in the shade, but displays a bright red color in the sunlight.

A rich Chinaman's servants receive no salary, but their perquisites amount to much more than the salaries paid in less wealthy households.

The rainbow trout of Australia grow to such large size, especially in New South Wales, that it is illegal to take a fish under ten inches in length.

Something near 95 per cent. of the population of China is confined to one-third of the area of the country, with a density of two hundred to the square mile.

Copenhagen has a municipal market where all the fish, except the very largest varieties, are kept alive in tessellated tanks filled with running water.

Clocks of various sorts, with wheels and weights, were in use as long as eight or nine hundred years ago, but it was not until some five hundred years later that pendulum clocks were introduced.

It is estimated that the total length of wiring in the sheathing and core of the world's cables made since their introduction some sixty years ago is sufficient to reach from the earth to the moon.

**SUNDAY AT HOME**

**THE DAY THAT IS DONE.**  
Mourn for the day that is dying!  
When the sun through his course has run;  
For the night time may often bring sighing.  
When the light of the day is done,  
The day's vision through the mind throng;  
This day is in the memories keeping,  
Its joys to the Past belong.

Sigh for the day that is ended!  
For its sun's line, its shades and dew;  
Rejoice for the wounds it has mended,  
For it never will come back to you.  
—C. F. B. in The Recorder.

**PRAYER.**

Most gracious God, Who has been infinitely merciful to us, not only in the year past, but through all the years of our life, be pleased to accept our most unfeigned thanks for Thyse innumerable blessings to Thy gracious pardoning the manifold sins and infirmities of our life past and boundlessly bestowing upon us all those graces and virtues which may render us acceptable to Thee. And, every year which Thou shalt be pleased to grant us our lives, add also, we humbly implore Thy grace, Thy strength to our faith, more ardent to our obedience, and a greater perfection to our obedience, and grant that, in a humble sincerity and constant perseverance, we may serve Thee most faithfully the remainder of our lives, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

Layman, in Sheffield, Eng., Independent.

One wonders sometimes in these strenuous days when the load of the material life lies heavily upon us, where the habit of prayer is becoming a neglected feature of our social existence. On so many sides we see evidences of carelessness and neglect of the spiritual side of life that make us extremely doubtful on the point. Yet if ever a nation stood in need of the prayers of its people surely it is our own. It is palpable to the observing eye that things are done openly and unashamedly, without the slightest pretense of religious considerations, that could not possibly be done if those concerned ever took into account the probability of any reckoning beyond the immediate present, or the need for any spiritual assistance against "the world, the flesh and the devil," the constant antagonism to those who desire to walk in the footsteps of the one who is Perfect God and perfect man.

The prayerless life must of necessity be gravely incomplete. It is that of a man who wanders through an unknown land, abounding in hidden morasses, without a plan of the road to guide him; or of the man who loses his way in a maze and ignores or does not hear, the voice of the guide who sits in a lofty tower on purpose to direct him. Think it over for your own "quiet hour" and consider how important a matter is it.

From the earliest days of the Biblical history we have examples to prove that man felt the need of calling upon God for help in time of trouble; and we have only to turn to the Book of Psalms for a wealth of examples. The man who needs words to express his soul in prayer to-day can find these petitions which are as suitable to present day needs as they were when the Shepherd-King composed them. If he fails to discover the exact sentiments that he desires, he can at any rate put them into a frame of mind that will enable him to express his intention, cannot but prove acceptable.

But don't forget that prayer is not a mere mechanical action. Vain repetitions in which the mind is not concerned further than to repeat so many set phrases at a time are of no more value than the twirling of the prayer-wheel which contain written prayers brought before the notice of God by their continual turning. Contrast this sort of machine-made prayer with that of the publican who exclaimed with bowed head in the Temple, "God be merciful to me, a sinner."

Bishop Walsham How once wrote concerning your prayers: "Praying is like speaking from your heart to God as if that which you pray is always like? Do you really feel that God is listening, and try to speak to Him as you would speak to someone standing by you in the dark, whom you could not see but knew to be there? I know it is very hard to do so always; but that is praying! and I hope you do this sometimes, for if you never do you never pray."

The rich gifts of God are not offered to those who do not take the trouble to ask for them. "Ask, and ye shall receive," said Christ. But he gave that advice to His own followers; one has any right to ask for benefits; just as an earthly father extends his loving help and protection to his own children before considering the claims of strangers, so God's blessings are abundantly bestowed on His children. Some people may say that we are thus inclined to limit the goodness of God to those who believe in Him; but His mercy is over all the earth.

The point that immediately concerns us is that we cannot pretend to shirk our responsibilities on the ground of ignorance. To whom much is given of God will much be required. Prayer is the daily duty of every Christian, not a thing to be left until one's death-bed. True, the dying thief found salvation as he hung beside the Saviour—but that was an exceptional event.

Freedom of will, temptation and the privilege of choice between the evil and the good were given to man by all-wise God, for a purpose that is clearly apparent, which is the development of character by the light of reason and religion.—Alice Black Cook.

**Right**

And a sudden thought. If she could hear her heart beat. She caught her breath. "Because I have suppose" said I. "Because telling losing his respect now he thinks me and then he would not, and that is what you and end our courage." Because she had run away might not have him. Mingled pought for master loved her, pain to least wondrous, you so frivolous, you as with some reason. "But he doesn't." Moya to herself, should think any. But, then, looking

WOODS' PHOSPHORIC TONIC  
Tones up nervous system. Loss of strength, fainting, nervousness, loss of sleep, feeding the body. The Woods' Phosphoric Tonic.

suddenly widened was coming along slowly and quietly his bearing quieting of Moya's head. "I've come to know it for some you've come right are the spring are. "Oh," cried I, "out her hand support and shrank it. "Oh, how crazy is Moya!" All this pretence!" "Una tried to s. "I will not listen. I thought you had you—you." "Tell you the "What you would ago if I had had can I keep silence for Moya's sake, o pretence from the me in fact, to be Bride, she called in Berkeley was art of the purpose of sort of reparation. She knew Mrs. R.

**ASTHMA**  
Templeton's Asthma Cures you. Write to Templeton's, Toronto. Reliable Cures \$1.04 a box.


making such a thought the only to become engaged all plans, and press to her plan. An enough for it. I suspect. She eyed day she hated mood enough friends. No more than that found I wanted so a friend. So at truth, it was prett think, bound as I me I felt fairly pleased. I was losing the at least call my and your company. I can claim as well. She had listened steering herself aged now, and the check.

And all at once her hands from drew her nearer. "You don't love sale in a low way. I know I'm not."

**OF INTEREST TO**

This is a Short Proves the Reality of Lydia E. Pinkham's table Contents

Bothwell, Ont., run down, had no app



Lydia E. Pinkham's pound is so success woman's ills is because, strengthening old-fashioned roots act on the female from all parts of the finally testifying to curative influence, as narcotics or harmful medicine for women.

If you want Lydia E. Pinkham's (confidential), Lynn, Mass. will be opened, read women only.