SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

July 4th, 1920
David in Camp and Court
17:40-49; 18:5-9.

Commentary—I: Israel's armies defied (17:1-11). The armies of the Philistines and of the Israelites were facing each other in a narrow part of the valley of Elah. The crests of the hills are about a mile apart and five or six hundred feet high. One army occupied the highland on the north and the other the highland on the south. For one army to leave its place of defence and descend into the plain and ascend the hill on the other side would be to give the other army an advantage and invite defeat. Each army waited thus day after day hoping that the other would do so. At last the Philistines challenged the Israelites to decide the struggle by single combat. They named Goliath as their champion, who offered to fight any one of Isreal. It was probable that he was of the remnant of Anakim, nearly all of whom Joshua destroyed, which remnant became identified with the Philistines. Goliath was from eight to ten feet in height. The cubit is the length of the forearm from the tip of the middle finger to the point of the elbow, hence varies so much that the cubit is said to be from sixteen to twenty-one inches. He wore metallic armor weighing from ninety to one hundred and fifty pounds.

II. Goliath's challenge accepted (17 12-37.)—David was the youngest of Jesse's eight sons. The three eldest sons were in Saul's army and Jesse sent David from his home in Bethlehem to the valley of Elah with a supply of food for them. When he saw Goliath's defiance of Israel and their God, his courage arose and he declared that he was willing to meet the giant. Eliab, David's eldest brother, was displeased with David's offer and desired that he should be quiet. When David's statement was reported to Saul, he sent for him at once. Saul doubted his ability to defeat Goliath, but when David told of his successful combat with a lion and a bear and expressed his faith in God, he consented to let him act as the champion of Israel.

III. David's victory for Israel (17: 38-58). 38, 39. In preparation for David's encounter with Goliath, Saul put his own armor upon him, but David was not accustomed to such equipment and was sure he could not use it successfully. 40. Staff—The shepherd's crook. Choose him five smooth stones—Smooth stones would pass more easily through the air than rough, and would be more likely to hit the mark. Out of the brook — Through the centre of the valley ran a brook in a ravine, and there was an abundance of pebbles in the bed of the stream. Scrip—A small bag for carrying his belongings. 41. The man that bare the shield—Goliath, mighty in physical strength and clad with weighty metallic armor, advanced toward David accompanied by his shield-bearer. David was alone, a youth and with no weapon of defence. 42. Disdained him—Goliath felt insulted when an unarmored youth presented himself for combat against him. A youth —He may have been from twenty to twenty-five years of age. Ruddy — Auburn-haired. 43. Am I a dog—It was customary for combatants before engaging in the fight to hurl abusive remarks at each other. Goliath's speech was full of venom, but David's was full of pious trust in the God of Israel. Cursed David by his gods — The gods of the Philistines were Dagon, Baal and Ashtoreth. Goliath called down upon David the curses of these gods. 44. I will give thy flesh, etc.—The giant believed he could easily vanquish his adversary. He had no regard for God, in whose name David trusted.

45. then said David—It was not simply a contest of man with man, but of the true God with false gods. David expressed his firm reliance upon his God. 46. the Lord will deliver thee into mine hand—Goliath boasted in himself, but David depended upon Jehovah, that all the earth may know—David was not considering his own exaltation from the expected victory, but had the honor of God in view. 47. the battle is the Lord's—From a human standpoint the advantage was entirely in Goliath's favor. His helmet of brass, coat of mail, greaves and shield promised complete protection from any missile his youthful antagonist could hurl, but David looked higher than the natural. He believed God would interpose in his behalf. 48. David hasted —He was eager to meet and defeat the foe of God and Israel. 49. smote the Philistine in his forehead—The stone either struck an unprotected spot or pierced the giant's helmet. David did his best in slinging the stone and trusting God, and God gave the victory. 50-58. Having laid Goliath low with his sling and stone, David ran and severed his head from the body with the giant's own sword. When the Philistines saw that their champion was dead, they fled as in a panic, and the armies of Israel pursued them to their strongholds, Ekron and Gath. David took the giant's head to Jerusalem and kept his great sword for himself.

IV. Saul's anger toward David (18:1-9). 1-4. Jonathan, Saul's son, became greatly attached to David at once, and their friendship continued until Jonathan's death. Saul kept David in his court. 5. David went, etc.—David was obedient to the king, behaved himself wisely—He exercised foresight and was successful in the discharge of the duties Saul placed upon him, over the men of war—The king promoted David to have charge of his military forces. 6. came out. . . .with instruments of music —To celebrate the victory over the Philistines. 7 Saul. . . .his thousands. . . .David his ten thousands —Honor was bestowed upon David. 8. Saul was very wroth—Saul was possessed of a spirit of envy and jealousy. He feared David's popularity. 9. Saul eyed David—"The prophet had distinctly told him in the day of his sin, that the Lord had rent his kingdom from him, and had given it to a neighbor that was better than he; and in David he could read the marks of such a man."

Questions.—What positions did the armies of Israel and the Philistines occupy in the opening of the lesson? What plan was offered for deciding who should be the victor? Describe Goliath and his armor. How long did Goliath defy Israel? Describe the coming of David to the camp of Israel. What offer did he make? What equipment did he have? What was the outcome of the combat? Why did David undertake the contest against Goliath?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Overthrowing modern Goliaths.

I. David's victory.
II. Saul's envy.

Jamieson concludes that the events of the lesson occurred about twenty-seven years after the Philistine overthrow at Michmash. They occurred about eleven miles southwest of Jerusalem, and appear to have been the conclusion of a long campaign. Saul's culminating act of disobedience, and consequent rejection, appear to have been followed by a fresh assault and invasion on the part of the Philistines (17; 1). To complete his preparation for his future dignity, David was introduced to the associations of court life. It is apparent that previous to the events of the lesson his presence had been intermittent, interspersed with frequent returns to his father's house and to his former occupation (17; 15, 28). His prowess on this occasion led to his being permanently attached to the royal retinue (18; 2) until the insanely jealous persecution of Saul necessitated his departure. With the lesson began the prolonged succession of events which both displayed and braced his own character, and culminated in his elevation to the throne to which he had been anointed.

I. David's victory. The abject dismay of Saul and "all Israel," in the presence of the persistent Philistine challenge, is no small evidence of the decadent morale resulting from disobedience, and the consequent withdrawal of "The Spirit of the Lord" (1 Sam. 16;14). The hold of faith had been broken, and they possessed neither courage nor champion. The opportune visit of David brought both. The Spirit which rested upon him (1 Sam. 16;13), moved him with indignation at the reproach upon Israel and upon their God. Equally heedless of Eliab's jealous taunts and Saul's anxious dissuasions, and equipped with his simple shepherd weapons, "in the name of the Lord of hosts," he accepted the challenge, removed the reproach and transformed defeat into triumph. The secret of David's strength was his trust. He represents the spiritual; simple, reverential, trustful, contending not for self, but for truth. Goliath represents the material; towering, terrible and defiant.

II. Saul's envy. It is always the lot of excellence or achievement to be envied. None are more inclined to this unworthy and belittling passion than those who are conscious of forfeited possibilities. In Saul's life had come almost unparalleled opportunities. With the growing consciousness of failure and forwakeness came increasing envy, deepening into revengeful jealousy of David's achievements and consequent popular favor. As David became more and more fitted for the exalted place he was to occupy, Saul become increasingly unfitted for kingship. The lesson leaves him where it finds him in external position; but given in detail some of the steps by which he descended to moral levels lower and lower still. David's divinely imparted discretion was his safeguard, and more terrible than any anger could be. He was neither cringing nor defiant. He execute devery trust with exacting faithfulness (18; 14, 15). "The Lord was with him." The "armor of righteousness" is a suer defence, and faithfulness an invulnerable panoply.

W. H. C.

Helps a Weak Throat Strengthens the Voice Cures Bronchitis

By Breathing the Healing Balsams of Catarrhozone You Are Cured Without Using Drugs

You breathe through the Catarrhozone inhaler medicated air that is full of healing, soothing balsams, full of piney antiseptic essences that resemble the air of the pine woods in the Adirondacks. This piney vapor has a truly marvelous action on weak throats. It brings strength and health to the bronchitic, stops that hacking irritating cough, prevents hoarseness and difficult breathing. You can't find anything for weak-throated people on earth more beneficial than Catarrhozone. It means heaven on earth to the man that has had Bronchitis, catarrh or throat irritation. You will realize this the first time you use Catarrhozone which is a scientific preparation specially designed for diseases of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Get the large size, it lasts two months, costs $1.00; medium size 50c; sample size, 25c. All storekeepers and druggists or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

CERTAINLY NOT

Oscar—"Why did you have the telephone taken out of your office?" Jim—"Do you consider anything a modern improvement which gives your wife a chance to ask for money during business hours after going through your pockets the night before?"—Houston Post.

They Cleanse While They Cure.—The vegetable compounds of which Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available today. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

DUCAL MANSION FOR SALE.

The Duke of Westminster's mansion, known as the most expensive in England to maintain, is for sale. It costs the Duke $25,000 a year even when closed. Several millionaires have declined to purchase the home because of its expense.

SUNDAY AT HOME

"And I said in underbreath, all our
life is mixed with death,
And who knoweth which is best?
Ah, the little birds sank East, and the
little birds sang West,
And I smiled to think God's greatness
flowed around our incompleteness;
Around our restlessness His rest."
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

THE VICE OF THE VIRTUOUS.

One of the first things to startle us about sins of temper is their strage compatibility with high moral character. We have no criterion for estimating at their true worth men who figure as models of all the virtues. Everything depends on motive. The virtues may be real or only apparent, even as the vices may be real though not apparent. We excuse the partial failure of our characters on the ground of their general success. Temper is the vice of the virtuous. In its ultimate nature distemper is a sin against love. A sin against love is a sin against God, for "God is Love." This tracing of the sin to its root now suggests this further topic—its cure. But is not temper a constitutional thing? Is it not herditary, a family failing, a matter of temperament—and can that be cured? Yes, if there is anything in Christianity. All sins mar God's image, but sins of temper mar God's image and God's work and man's happiness

THE NEED OF TO-DAY.

(Layman, in Sheffield, Eng., Independent.)

The nations are still tossed to and fro in the strife that waxes stronger daily between the forces that acknowledge the need of Christianity as the saving power of the community, and are straining every nerve to secure its ascendancy, and those that are striving demonstrate, in some cases by forcible means, that the day of materialism has come. Be the fault whose it may—and no Christian community can honestly declare itself free from the charge of spiritual neglect during a long period of years—the fact remains that a very large element in our own, as well as in other nations, is trying in every conceivable way to discount the power of religion in national life, and to preach a gospel of secularism and material doctrines by which they fondly hope to create a world conformable to their limited ideas. Of course, we who "profess and call ourselves Christians" are diametrically opposed to such theories, and flatter ourselves that they can never be brought to a successful conclusion. Yet we must look at them atter squarely, and even if the truth be unpalatable must recognise the gravity of the situation. If we are to face the outlook, as we must do unless we are prepared to see Christianity proclaimed a dead letter, then it must be with a girding up of our loins and a calling together of the God-fearing men and women of every denomination to enroll themselves under the banner that stands as the oriflamme of every Christian—the Cross of Christ.

Disunion of forces at such a time as this would be disastrous to our great cause, and the longer we hesitate in our combined attack and defence against the enemy who best us everywhere the more deplorable must be the fight. Men of all races rallied under the banners of the Allies to fight for the principles of right against might; men of all religions under the sun made common cause against the powerful combination that threatened to wreck the civilization of the whole world; they did not stop to inquire into the points on which they differed; they were filled with zeal for one common cause—and the God of Battles put victory into their hands. The day was won, but the price was a day one in life and treasure. What price are we prepared to pay to maintain the Christian religion against materialism? There is a great struggle going on in the world just now for the mastery of the many over the few in comparison who have owned and exploited and governed them for their own ends; but there is no religious principle behind it.

Brotherhood, not war, is the need of the day: a brotherhood whose face is set against evil, and whose aim is high and based on the principles of Christianity. It should be the task of the thousands of members of the men's societies attached to our churches to help on the work of spreading the Light of the World among their fellow men, helping and encouraging by their example and acting as valuable assistants to the clergy.

But it must be borne in mind that religion is not helped by a mere passive acceptance of its importance as a world-factor. There is a vast difference between active and passive church membership; and if Christianity is to touch the daily life of the people at large, its organizations must bestir themselves in all possible ways to rid themselves of the indications of impotence to touch the hearts of the people and to prove by example as well as precept that the Kingdom of God is a real one.

All churches can and must preach the facts of the Christian religion which are held in common by all branches of the Universal Church. There must be the spirit of brotherhood in Christ, and the feeling that all are working together for the common good.

An Oil for All Men.—The sailor, the soldier, the fisherman, the lumberman, the out-door laborer and all who are exposed to injury and the elements will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil a true and faithful friend. To ease pain, relieve colds, dress wounds, subdue lumbago and overcome rheumatism, it has no equal. Therefore, it should have a place in all home medicines and those taken on a journey.

The Works of Peace.

There remains to us a great duty of defence and preservation; and there is open to us also a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we, also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. —Daniel Webster.

Dust Causes Asthma. Even a little speck too small to see will lead to agonies which no words can describe. The walls of the breathing tubes contract and it seems as if the very life must pass. From this condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy brings the user to perfect rest and health. It relieves the passages and normal breathing is firmly established again. Hundreds of testimonials received annually prove its effectiveness.

TRANSPORTATION IN BELGIUM.

Though Belgium has so far recovered from the war that they have held a cattle show at Ypres, the problem of transport is still acute, as may be seen from this conveyance used by a woman at the exhibition, which was opened in the market square on May 8th.

AND HOME AND FIRESIDE

MACARONI.

Some Good Ways to Serve This Dainty.

Boil one-quarter pound of macaroni for half an hour in boiling salted water, drain very dry, cut up in lengths about two inches. Make a thick batter with two tablespoonfuls of flour, the yolk of one egg, a teacupful of milk, one onion chopped finely, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, pepper and salt, add the macaroni to the batter, mix all together, and fry as fritters for five minutes in boiling fat. Several may be cooked at the same time.

RISOTTO—Four ounces of rice, one once of fat, one cupful of tomato pulp, salt, pepper, one and one-half onuces ions very fine and drain it. Chop the onions very fine and fry until browned. Then mix all the ingredients together, with the exception of of grated cheese. Wash the rice in two or three waters. Put into a saucepan of boiling salted water and boil for eight minutes. Strain. Melt the fat in a pan, add the rice and fry. Pour in the tomato pulp and simmer all very gently until the rice is soft. If it gets too dry add a little of the water the rice was boiled in. Care must be taken not to let this burn. It must be stirred constantly and cooked over very gentle heat. Add the cheese, put into a casserole, sprinkle a little cheese over the top and brown under a griller or in a hot oven. This can be made into cakes and fillets.

TURBAN OF LENTILS AND RICE and pepper. Wash the beans well, and jsut cover them with tepid water and simmer them for one hour. Boil the rice and rain it. Chop the ontablespoonful of bread crumbs, one pound of rice, two onions, one onuce of fat, one teaspoonful of mixed herbs, one teacupful (small) of stock, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, salt Half a pound of red beans, one-half the crumbs. Grease a cake tin and powder it with fine crumbs (toast crusts crushed are best for the purpose), fill it with the mixture and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. A little grated lemon peel or a tiny duty of nutmeg may be added, and it is worth noting that washed and finely chopped parsley stalks serve for seasoning, which leaves the green part for garnishing. Fresh parsley, however, should not be used for garnishing hot dishes. This may be served with potatoes and a green vegetable. Sauce is not necessary. The quantities given are sufficient for six persons.

Salads For The Smmer

These be salad days. The housewife can go into her garden and get the wherewith to make suitable salads for every meal. Nothing gives greater relish to our daily food than a good salad adjunct. Here follow some careful salad recipes:

SALAD OF PEAS

Cook some peas until tender. Season them with pepper and salt, as usual. When done and cool drain off the liquid and turn into bowl. Grind an equal quantity of helled and skinned peanuts, Add a little minced sour pickle and enough salad dressing to moisten the ingredients thoroughly. Chill and serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

BAVARIAN SALAD

Yolk of one egg, one level tablespoonful finely-minced onion, one-half level teaspoonful salt, one fourth level teaspoonful each paprika and mustard, four tablespoonfuls oil, two tablespoonfuls vinegar, two cups cold boiled diced beet, one head lettuce. Beat the egg yolk, then add the onion, salt, paprika and mustard. When well mixed add the oil and vinegar very slowly, alternating. Have the lettuce washed and crisp. Pile the beet lightly on it, and pour over the dressing.

SPANISH SALAD

Remove the skin from six ripe tomatoes and put in a stewpan with one onion and three sprigs of parsley, the two latter chopped fine. Add a good-sized piece of butter, salt, pepper to taste and boil 20 minutes. Dissolve a teaspoonful of cornstarch in a little milk and add this, stirring continually. Cook two minutes and remove from the fire, then add three eggs, beaten very lightly. Add a little more salt. Serve on toast.

FROZEN TOMATO SAUCE

This is most refreshing. Peel and chop rather fine half a dozen ripe, solid tomatoes; season with salt, white pepper, a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar and a tablespoonful of some hot meat sauce such as Worcestershire. Freeze the pulp solid in an ice cream freezer. When hard packed in fancy molds let stand two hours in salt and ice; then turn on crisp lettuce leaves. Serve with a spoonful of mayonnaise.

POTATO SALAD

Ordinary potato salad may be transformed into an attractive and appetizing dish by making French dressing and pouring it over two cups of potatoes cut into small cubes. Heap the mixture on a platter with a border of lettuce leaves. On the top of the potatoes at each end spread small cubes of beets divided on one side by the riced whites of hard-boiled eggs and on the other side by the riced yolks, garnished with lettuce and sprigs of parsley.

Miller's Worm Powders act mildly and without injury to the child, and there can be no doubt of their deadly effect upon worms. They have been in successful use for a long time and are recognized as a leading preparation for the purpose. They have proved their power in numberless cases and have given relief to thousands of children, who, but for the good offices of this superior compound, would have continued weak and unfeebled.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	0 69	0 69
Do., creamery	0 69	0 70
Margarine, lb.	0 42	0 43
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 65	0 65
Cheese, lb.	0 36	0 36
Dressed Poultry—		
Chickens, Spring, lb.	0 70	0 80
Do., roasting	0 38	0 42
Fowl, lb.	0 45	0 50
Chickens, roasting	0 60	0 70
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 56	0 60
Turkeys, lb.		
Live Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 32	0 35
Chickens, lb.	0 32	0 38
Roosters, lb.	0 23	0 25
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 45	0 50
Fruits—		
Apples, doz.	0 40	0 50
Rhubarb, bunch	0 30	0 40
Strawberries, box	0 25	
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, 3 bunches	0 25	
Beets, new, 2 bunches	0 25	
Carrots, new, 2 bunches	0 15	0 40
Cabbage, each	0 10	0 25
Cucumbers	0 15	
Horseradish, bunch	0 25	
Lettuce, leaf, 6 for	0 15	0 25
Lettuce, head, each	0 30	
Onions, Bermudas, m'sure	0 05	0 10
Do., green, bch.	0 50	0 75
Potatoes, bag	1 25	
Do., peck	1 00	1 50
Do., new, peck	0 10	
Parsley, bunch	0 05	
Radishes, bunch	0 25	
Spinach, peck		

MEATS WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	13 00	21 00
Do., do., medium	15 50	18 50
Do., hindquarters	22 00	32 00
Do., do., medium	24 00	27 00
Carcasses, choice, cwt.	22 00	25 00
Do., medium	19 00	23 00
Do., common	15 00	18 00
Veal, common, cwt.	14 00	18 00
Do., medium	18 00	24 00
Do., prime	20 00	26 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	20 00	22 00
Shop hogs, cwt.	20 00	21 00
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	25 50	27 00
Mutton, cwt.	15 00	20 00
Lamb, Spring, lb.	0 34	0 40

SUGAR WHOLESALE.

The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:—

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:

Acadia, granulated, 100-lb. bags	21 21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20 81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20 71
Do., No. 3 yellow 100-lb. bags	20 61
Atlantic granulated, 100-lb. bags	21 21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb bags	20 81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20 71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20 61
Redpath, granulated, 100-lb. bags	21 21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb bags	20 81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20 71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20 61
St. Lawrence, granul'd, 100-lb. bags	21 21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20 81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb bags	20 71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20 61

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
July	1 26⅞	1 26⅞	1 26¼	1 26¼
Oct.	1 00⅝	0 99⅝	0 99⅝	1 00⅛
Dec.	0 94	0 94	0 93⅝	0 93⅝
Barley—				
July	1 71¼	1 71½	1 70	1 70⅝
Oct.	1 49½	1 49⅝	1 48⅞	1 49
Flax—				
July	4 12	4 20½	4 12	4 20½
Oct.	4 14	4 22½	4 13½	4 21⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis—Flour unchanged to 25c lower; in carload lots, family patents quoted at $14.20 to $14.80 a barrel in 98-pound cotton sacks.

Shipments, 60,555 barrels. Bran, $1,000. Wheat: cash No. 1, Northern, $2.89 to $2.90. Corn, No. 3 yellow, $1.72 to $1.74. Oats, No. 3 white, $1.06½ to $1.16½. Flax, No. 1 $3.82 to $3.87.

CHEESE MARKETS.

St. Paschal, Que.—At the meeting held here to-day there were 170 boxes of butter sold to Edmond Cote, Quebec, at 56 1-16 cents, and 319 boxes of cheese were sold to Grant, Montreal, at 27 9-16 cents.

DEATH ENTRY TO JOY.

Apart from the mystery of lives cut off in their early prime, and this is the horrid catastrophe of war, it is certain that in our natural clinging to life we exaggerate the importance of the incident of death. "Will you never find an abiding peace?" said a friend to a restless poet. He replied, "All life is a wandering to find home."

Michael Fairless writes in the Road Mender: "To the large majority death in Pluto, king of the dark unknown whence no traveler returns, rather than Azrael, brother and friend, lord of the mansion of life. Strange how men shun him as he waits in the shadow, watching our straining after immortality sending his comrades sleep to prepare us for himself. When the hour strikes he comes—very gently, very tenderly, if we will have it so—folds the tired hands together, takes the way-worn feet in his broad, strong palm; and lifting us in his wonderful arms he bears us swiftly down the valley and across the water of Remembrance. Very pleasant art thou, O Brother Death, thy love is wonderful; passing the love of women."

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

Slang Among the Ancients.

An ancient use of a modern slang idiom was mentioned recently by T. E. Peet, the lecturer in Egyptology at Manchester University. He said that the Egyptians always used the verb "to do" in referring to a visit to a country, just as an American to-day speaks of "doing" Paris or London. After this it will not surprise us to learn that Hannibal considered his expeditions as nothing more than "stunts," or that the Roman populace was rather annoyed when Julius Caesar was "done in."—Manchester Guardian.

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

Let us never be afraid of innocent joy. God is good, and whatever He gives is well given. Moderation for ourselves, to learn for others, that is a royal way of life. We must dare to be happy, indeed we must insist upon our happiness against the sullen and sinister trend of Puritanism. We are the depositaries, not the authors, of our own joy.—Amiel.