

## Sunday School Lesson

November 6. Lesson VI.—Amos Preaches for Justice.—Amos 5: 1, 2, 10-15, 21-24. Golden Text—Let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a might stream.—Amos 5: 24.

### ANALYSIS

I. A DIRGE AND AN EXHORTATION, 5: 1-17.

II. A SOLEMN WARNING, 5:18-27.

III. VISIONS OF INTERCESSIONS AND A PRIEST'S OPPOSITION, chap. 7.

INTRODUCTION.—Like the true prophets of Israel in every age, Amos held that the mere formalities of religion were not in themselves pleasing to God. He saw in Israel, at the sanctuary of Bethel, multitudes who

paid their tithes, and who were careful to observe the ancient forms, but to him it was not worship, but rather transgression against God. He knew the lives which these people lived, their many acts of injustice, their cruel conduct toward the poor, their greed, their self-indulgence, their deeds of violence, and their disloyalty to Jehovah in the recognition and worship of other gods. He saw doom coming upon a wicked nation and declared that Jehovah would not turn it away. He reminds the people of the warnings which they have had, drought and famine, blight and locust swarm, plague and a recent earthquake, yet they have not repented. In the great calamity that is coming upon them they will meet an offended God whose laws of justice and human kindness they have not obeyed.

And yet Amos, true prophet of a merciful God, hoping against hope that a way of deliverance may yet be found, exhorts this sinful people to repentance, and intercedes for them with God that they may be forgiven.

I. A DIRGE AND AN EXHORTATION, 5: 1-17.

The lamentation, or dirge (v. 1) is cast in the form of a verse of poetry (v. 2) with a peculiarly mournful rhythm, which may be imitated in English as follows:

"Fallen, no more to rise, the virgin of Israel; Cast down upon her land, none to lift her up."

Here Amos is anticipating the calamity which he expects to fall upon Israel as a punishment for its sins, and in his prophetic vision he sees it as already present, and the land falling in ruin and decay. The prophet's messages of warning and of exhortation were spoken as early as B.C. 750, and in 722, after a long period of evil strife, and a long siege of the capital city of Samaria by Assyrian armies, the kingdom of Israel came to an end and many of her people were carried away into captivity, see 2 Kings 15: 6-31 and 17:1-23. The prediction of Amos was fulfilled.

In v. 3 the prophet describes the condition to which the country will be reduced as the result of internal strife and invasion by foreign enemies. Only one-tenth of the men able to bear arms will be left in the cities of Israel.

Nevertheless he believes in the mercy of God and urges repentance and the seeking of his favor, if by any means his anger against them may be appeased and he may yet deliver them. Jehovah is to be sought, he declares, not in the gorgeous and corrupt ritual of the great sanctuaries at Bethel, Gilgal and Beersheba, but in just and upright dealing, by putting away their manifold transgressions and their weighty sins (v. 12), by loving and doing good and not evil. For Jehovah is not only the great God, the Lord, maker of the starry heavens and ruler of light and darkness, of sea and land, but he is able to read the innermost thoughts of men's hearts, and he is the defender of the spoiled against the strong (vs. 8-9, compare 4:13).

The Gate was both the entrance to a walled city and the broad square within. The latter was the market place, and the place of public conference, where the judges of the city held daily session. An upright judge who rebuked evil-doers was hated. The prophet indignantly denounces the rich who oppress the poor, who posed as feudal lords over their poorer neighbors, exacting from them gifts of the produce of their labor in return for their patronage, who took bribes and perverted justice, a particularly despicable kind of sinners (vs. 11-12). The day of calamity, and so of waiting for such is surely coming, when the cry of distress and of mourning will be heard in street and highway, in farm and vineyard (vs. 16, 17).

### II. A SOLEMN WARNING, 5:18-27.

The prophet rebukes those who desire the day of the Lord, vs. 18-20. There seems to have been a popular expectation that in some great war Israel to victory over their enemies and to wealth and power. Amos turns this desired day into a day of judgment upon the evil nation. Jehovah will indeed come, but in wrath and not with favor, and his instruments of doom will be these very foes whom they hope to conquer. It will be a day of defeat and not of victory, of humiliation and not of triumph, in which there will be no safety and no escape for those who have sinned against their God.

The feast days, solemn assemblies, and offerings are not acceptable, because they have in them no content of true worship. For the same high emphasis upon righteousness and justice, and upon pure worship, see Isa. 1:10-17; Jer. 7:1-15; Hos. 6:6; Micah 6:6-8. The question of verse 25 seems to imply that such forms of worship were not used in the wilderness period, but that is quite inconceivable. The intention seems to be to introduce a comparison between the simpler and purer worship of that period, and the ornate and idolatrous rites of Amos' time (compare Jer. 7:21-24).

III. VISIONS OF INTERCESSION AND A PRIEST'S OPPOSITION, chap. 7.

In a series of dream visions Amos prays for the people of Israel, beseeching the mercy of God upon this little nation of Israel. In the third of these he predicts the fall of the royal house of Israel. The king mentioned in Jeroboam II a short account of whose reign will be found in 2 Kings 14:23-29. This declaration made at Bethel, a sanctuary under royal patronage, aroused the wrath of the chief priest, who ordered Amos to return at once to his own country of Judah. The prophet's simple defence of his divine commission and statement of his call to the prophetic office (vs. 14-15), is very impressive.

## Local Customs Label the People

### Two Boy Bull-Fighters Are all The Rage in Mexico

Bull-fighting, of course, is the supreme sport of the Spaniard, whether in Spain or Mexico. Considering the dangerous and sanguinary nature of the bull-fighting profession, one might innocently think that it was something to be exclusively practised by full-grown men. But, strange to say, the most popular bull-fighters in Mexico to-day are two little boys. Manuel Bienvenida is thirteen and little brother José is eleven. On the days they fight, writes Clara Ousley in "The World Traveller," the huge Mexico City bull-ring is packed to its full capacity of thirty thousand—something it takes the greatest of toradors to do. As we are told:

When the boys, dressed in the conventional costumes of bright silk and heavy gold braid, come out at the head of their quadrilla for the usual parade around the ring before the fight, a stupendous roar of enthusiasm greets them. And during the rest of the afternoon, while they are parrying the charges of the bulls, first with quick, graceful swirls of the cerise-lined capes, and later with the smaller muleta, that sinister little red cloth which hides the steel sword, the roar of those thirty thousand aficionados can be heard all over that part of town.

The skill and audacity of the Bienvenida youngsters has captured the Mexicans, always receptive to that vicarious thrill which comes to the safely protected ringside spectator at a bull-fight. Manuel and José are quick and supple and often foolhardy. They do tricks which no mature fighter would ever think of risking. They look, from the higher seats in the ring, like midgets open to the charge of monstrous beasts, although the bulls they fight are smaller than the average, since obviously the boys are not tall enough or strong enough to tackle full-grown animals. They dart about with lightning speed under the very nose of the infuriated bull; the horns graze their gaudy gold braid; they stroll nonchalantly away, the red cloth dragging behind them; they pull the bull's tail; they grab the horns; they kneel, muleta in hand, before the charge of the bull, deflecting the angry beast with a slight motion of the cloth and an almost imperceptible change of the body to the side; they grimace and gesture to the spectators; their favorite trick is the "pass of death," a wickedly dangerous business which has caused the death of many an overly audacious outsider. They play boldly and recklessly. They are born actors and they are born bull-fighters. And the crowds adore them.

These boys come by their art naturally enough, it seems. Papa Bienvenida was a great matador in Spain in his day, but a couple of wounds persuaded him to retire. He went into business, and he didn't do so well. One day the Mayor of Seville called and asked him whether his two sons would be allowed to fight at a coming charity fight, or corrida. The parents were astonished, but they learned that the boys had been playing at bull-fighting in the parks until they had won a city-wide reputation. And, anyway, the bulls would be small, and it would mean much money for the Bienvidas. So, after much discussion and the setting of a high price on the parents' permission, "Manuel and José fought the bulls in the charity corrida, and Seville went mad over them, and the fame and fortune of the family was assured."

Continues the writer in "The World Traveller."

The day that Manuel and José first fought publicly, Mama Bienvenida looked at their younger brother, still in pinafores, and made up her mind that he at least would never take up so dangerous a career. But as enthusiasm for the two boy fighters increased, and as the house was constantly full of aficionados who talked of nothing but bulls and bull-fighting, the smallest son of all naturally aspired to a similar future. One day she decided that his ambition must be squashed once and for all, so she told Papa Bienvenida to take the boy out and let him try to fight a yearling, feeling sure that after he was

badly trampled he would not be so enthusiastic over the sport. But the result was not as Mama Bienvenida planned. He killed his bull. And now, although only nine years old, still too young to enter the ring, he is accounted the best fighter of the three. Four Mama Bienvidas!

After their first appearance, engagements came thick and fast for Manuel and José. At first they were paid five thousand pesetas for every fight. Their fame spread rapidly, and they were known throughout Spain. A promoter telegraphed for an engagement in San Sebastian. Papa Bienvenida had decided by that time that five thousand pesetas was not enough. And when he wired his terms to the San Sebastian promoter, that amazed person replied: "I do not want to buy your sons." But he accepted the terms, and after that the Bienvenida family got twelve thousand pesetas for all their fights. They became so popular that they took all the patronage away from the older toradors. The crowds expected from the grown-up toradors the same exciting tricks shown them by the Bienvenida boys. And the grown-up toradors couldn't deliver. It was a bad business. So the grown-up toradors got busy, put political machinery to work and had a law passed prohibiting boys under fifteen years of age to fight.

After that there was nothing for them to do but search for new worlds to conquer. So they crossed the border into southern France, and from there they came to Mexico. The Mexican promoters considered their terms absurd, and refused to have anything to do with them. So Papa Bienvenida bought a few bulls on his own, rented the bull-ring, advertised the affair well, and after the startling success of the performance the promoters knuckled under. Now the boys receive twelve thousand pesos (six thousand dollars) every time they fight. From this Papa Bienvenida allows them each one peso (fifty cents) a day for pocket-money. The rest he puts in the bank. Their yearly income is about three hundred thousand dollars.

When the boys fight, Papa Bienvenida is always in the ring with them, cape in hand, ready to rush to their assistance. And because of their dare-devilries he is frequently forced into action. One afternoon José was tossed by a bull José wasn't used to such treatment, and he rushed at the bull without cape or sword, ready to grapple with the beast bare-handed. Papa Bienvenida grabbed him and saved him from being gore, but José, instead of appreciating this paternal attention, kicked and bit furiously in a most unfilial fashion.

Jose insists that he is the best bull-fighter, because he was born in Seville, while Manuel was born in Madrid.

The New Skirts.

The skirts worn with the smart sweaters are always related to them. Sometimes they, too, are knitted, and then they match exactly. When they are fabric they are tweed or a fine homespun, kasha, wool crepe or jersey. Or they may be heavy crepe de chine. In the latter case they will be finely pleated all the way round. In woollens the familiar wrap-around is still popular.

There are so many sorts of pleated skirts, from narrow box pleats an inch wide to box pleats five or six inches wide. There are accordion and knife pleated skirts or skirts with merely one or two inverted pleats in the front. A small number of very smart new skirts have circular fullness in front or just at one side.

The Egg Eating Remedy

If chickens begin eating their eggs it is usually because they need starch. Purchase bulk laundry starch and put it in a dish in the coop when you mistrust you are losing eggs in this way, and you will be surprised at the amount they will eat, and their starch feast will end egg eating.

For holding gravel, oyster shells, starch, and charcoal, I use tube cake pans such as are sold at variety stores for baking angel food cakes. Drive a sharpened two foot stake through the centre of the pan and into the ground. Then fill the pan and the fowls can not tip it over and but little is wasted. The pan can be slipped off the stake for cleaning and refilling. If you are giving a tonic there is less waste if it is given in this way than by mixing with the whole feed of grain or mash.

Chickens are fond of uncooked potato skins and for a winter feed unless you have plenty of green oats, cabbage, etc., it is well to chop potato paring two or three times a week and feed them all they will eat.

Hens that moult late can never be coaxed to lay winter eggs and it is better to put them in separate coops and feed for vitality and future profit. Corn, buckwheat, and mash are all excellent. Keep the pullets and early moulters by themselves and give them the tonics, the green food and shells, starch, charcoal, etc., to stimulate egg production.

When Individual Treatment is desired, nostrils should be cleaned as thoroughly as possible. Following this a solution of twenty drops of oil of eucalyptus to one ounce of mineral oil should be injected into each nostril, mouth. In the case of particularly valuable birds a twenty per cent. solution of argyrol can be injected into the swelling underneath the eye with good results. In severe cases of roup, twenty per cent. solution of argyrol is effective, and two or three applications will usually completely remove the canker.—J. A. Hannah.

When Lungs Bleed

We have had our Leghorn flocks bleed to death. A small peck from one of the birds of the flock pecked the blood continues until the weakness and loss of blood can often be used to isolate when covered so that the pecked wound locate a bleeder treatment. Many cases the bleeding until she is bled weak. Examine Sometimes only a show at a time a sing will continue fore the bird dies will apparently be the small injury feather. Examine pale and shows at the side of the body with that type of die from weakness of blood is not so

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## Fashion Notes

It is very important to own a number of sweaters if you have any feeling on the subject of being well dressed. It is on the other hand, clothes bore you, it is wise to own sweaters, as they are the simplest and most comfortable things in the world to wear. You can wear them as many more pieces than you used to be able to. They may be worn for school or in an office. They are the smartest possible things for football games and for the country and for all kinds of sports. And they are correct in town for shopping and luncheon. The smartest way to wear them is with the new tweed coats with matching skirts, but they are also worn with tailored suits and separate skirts under fur coats.

The pull-over sweater may be bought in solid colors or in an infinite variety of stripes and patterns. Fine natural cashmere is very smart in a plain sweater.

Many of the large stores have these cashmere shirts without a neck line cut, so that you can cut and bind them as you wish. Another sweater is horizontally striped. This is a good sweater to wear with a plain cardigan the color of one of the stripes. Some of them combine two or three contrasting colors, as a beige sweater patterned in black and bright vermilion red. Some of them are in various shades of one color.

There are a number of new sweaters that are cut and made from the Rodier knitted woollens. In this way you can have a sweater that will fit as precisely as a blouse that is tailored to your measure. They come in different patterns, some of them woven with metal threads. A popular pattern is striped narrowly with beige, light brown and rust.

The cardigan sweater is always worn with a slip-over underneath it. It is generally plain and matches one of the colors in the slip. Very occasionally the cardigan is striped or patterned in some way and the slip-over is plain.

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## Fall Colds

### Chickens With Feathers Get Them As Well As Those Without

Fall colds are quite common in past try flocks at this period of the year, the inspectors reporting that approximately one-third of the flocks they are inspecting are infected to a greater or lesser degree with fall colds.

Colds in poultry are somewhat similar to colds in higher animals and are not fully understood. It is commonly accepted that they are caused by a disease organism which as yet has not been isolated. They can be detected in the flock by the watery discharge from the nostrils of the affected birds, a rattling in the throat, and in severe cases, a swelling of the eye. The nasal discharge has a very disagreeable odor. The nasal passages oftentimes become covered with straw, dust, etc., making it impossible for the nasal discharges to escape, causing a backing up of the discharge through the tear duct, and the swelling up of this material in the duct, just underneath and at the front of the bird's eye, which sets up an irritation and the accumulation eventually develops into a mass of yellow, cheesy material, bringing about the condition which is commonly known as roup.

Any condition which may pull down or reduce the vitality and disease resistance of the birds, makes it more susceptible to fall colds, as well as to other ailments. Improper or insufficient feeding, roosting in trees, or in draughty hen houses, housing in damp unsanitary buildings, or any like condition, may reduce the bird's vitality to a point where it becomes readily susceptible to colds.

Ordinarily, if proper feeding is continued and the housing conditions improved, the affected birds will recover without treatment; however, in very severe cases, the disease may cause the loss of a number of birds, and the loss of egg production over a considerable period of time.

Treatment.

When colds are prevalent, the first effort should be directed towards finding out the faulty condition, bringing about the disturbance. The walls of the building should be made tight, the ventilating system put into order, the dry litter placed in the house, and the general housing condition made as comfortable as possible.

Every effort should be made to increase the feed consumption of the birds. In most cases, the birds eat very little in which case, a wet mash should be fed, daily, about all that the birds will consume, and any other palatable foods available, should be given in an effort to increase the food consumption.

Potassium permanganate, or a similar disinfectant, may be profitably kept in the drinking water while the flock is suffering from colds, in an effort to prevent dissemination of the disease through the drinking water.

When individual treatment is desired, nostrils should be cleaned as thoroughly as possible. Following this a solution of twenty drops of oil of eucalyptus to one ounce of mineral oil should be injected into each nostril, mouth. In the case of particularly valuable birds a twenty per cent. solution of argyrol can be injected into the swelling underneath the eye with good results. In severe cases of roup, twenty per cent. solution of argyrol is effective, and two or three applications will usually completely remove the canker.—J. A. Hannah.

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