

# Sunday School Lesson

October 30, Lesson V—Amos Denounces Sin (World's Temperance Sunday), Amos 2: 4-6; 8: 2. Golden Text—Seek good, and not evil, that ye may live; and so the Lord, the God of hosts, shall be with you, as ye have spoken.—Amos 8: 14.

## ANALYSIS.

- I. THE TRANSGRESSIONS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH, 2:4-12.
  - II. THE CONSEQUENCES, 2:13-16 and 3:9-15.
  - III. THE REASON WHY, 3:1-8.
- INTRODUCTION.—The book of Amos begins with a speech, covering the first two chapters, in which he denounces the sins of the nations round about Israel, and, in the climax, of Israel itself, and declares that punishment is coming which God will not turn aside. It will be noted that the sins which he names are sins not so much against the forms or institutions of religion as against the common laws of humanity. They are the abominable cruelties practiced in war, slave raiding and slave trading, relentless hostility to each other of neighboring, and closely related nations, and the arbitrary treatment of the dead. The punishment which he anticipates will take the form of war, and there is no doubt that he looks for it to come from the proud and powerful empire of Assyria, which, with insatiable greed, was already reaching out after and grasping the wealth of the smaller nations, which it was reducing to the status of vassal and tributary states. The petty cruelties and greed of the people of these smaller nations will, he believes, be punished by their becoming victims of the vastly greater cruelties and greed of Assyria, the first of those military empires which sought to rule the world by force of arms.

I. THE TRANSGRESSIONS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH, 2:4-12.

The numbers three and four in the successive paragraphs of chapters 1 and 2 are no doubt rhetorical. The prophet means, "For the multiplied transgressions." He is addressing people of the northern kingdom, here called Israel, at Bethel, and by denouncing the sins of their neighbors he very cleverly secures their attention and, no doubt, wins their approval. Even when he comes to the sins of the sister kingdom of Judah we can imagine that they still consent to the justice of his words. What must have been their dismay, therefore, when in the climax of his speech (vs. 6-12) he brings the denunciation of sin and coming doom home to themselves!

The sins with which he charges Judah are (1) rejection of Jehovah's law, and (2) the practice of idolatry or worship of false gods. The word "law" is the rendering of the Hebrew word "Torah," which literally means "teaching," and which was regularly used in earlier times for the teaching of priests and prophets. That is quite probably the meaning here. The prophets of God had been sent to instruct the people but they had rejected their teaching (see v. 12). The term "lies" is used of the false gods, worshipped by their fathers, whose worship still attracted many people, and was too often imitated in its worst features at the altars of Jehovah (see Jer. 18: 19-20 and Hosea 2:8-13). It is of these same idolatrous practices that Paul wrote (Rom. 1:24-25), "They exchanged the truth of God for a lie, and worshipped and served the creature rather than the Creator."

The sins of Israel are more particularly specified; the poor sold into slavery for a paltry debt, the greed of rich men who enrich themselves at the expense of the poor, vile practices of drunkenness and vice even at the altars of religion, and neglect of the ancient laws of human kindness. The crime mentioned in v. 6 is either the bribing of a judge to prevent justice, or the actual selling of a poor, honest man into slavery for a debt which he is unable to pay (see Ex. 21, and compare Lev. 25:39 and 2 Kings 4:1). So greedy have such robbers of the helpless become that they are represented by a pardonable exaggeration as desiring the very dust which a poor man heaps upon his head as a token of his misery. The reference in the latter part of v. 7 is apparently to temple prostitutes who carried on their unholy profession in the name of religion, and even at the altars of Jehovah.

The ancient law required that the garment taken from a borrower in pledge for repayment of the debt should in any case be returned to him at sunset, for it might be his only covering (Exod. 22:26, 27), but this

law was being continually disregarded. The wine paid to the priests in the way of fines they drink in the house of their god.

For the conquest of the Amorites and their great stature, see Num. 21: 22-35 and 13:23-33. The term Masorites (which should be spelled Masorites) was given to men who were under a religious vow to abstain from wine and the fruit of the grape in every form (Lam. 6).

## II. THE CONSEQUENCES, 2:13-16 and 3:9-15.

The prophets believed in the just judgment of God. They believed that sin could not and would not go unpunished. And so they were disposed to regard the calamities that came upon men, whether disease, or famine, or war, as punishment sent by God, or at least as a discipline of pain intended to lead men to repentance (4:6-11; compare Psalm 107). Here it is evidently a disastrous war that the prophet foresees, such as actually came to pass in the Assyrian invasions twenty to thirty years later. The adversary of 3:11 is the Assyrian, and, Amos declares, he will leave of Israel but the mangled fragments of a nation (3:12).

## III. THE REASON WHY, 3:1-8.

The prophet makes a statement in 3:2 which must have been very disturbing to the proud and self-satisfied men of Israel. They were indeed Jehovah's people, chosen by him from the nations, but for that very reason he would punish them for their iniquities. He reminds them of that obvious fact which they had forgotten, that peculiar privilege means peculiar responsibility. Since God had given them much he required much of them.

The questions that follow (vs. 3-6) seem to be in answer to objections raised by those who listened to this startling statement. Who was this man and why did he make such an assertion? Amos replied that the common incidents of daily life in that border fortress did not occur without reason. Nor is his message of warning without good and sufficient reason. God has spoken—that is enough.

## Decorative Flowering Shrubs

As a supply of flowers for indoor decorative purposes is a question of perennial interest to the majority of women it is astonishing that the many varieties of shrubs and climbers which are charmingly appropriate are not more often grown.

They thrive in the smallest garden with the minimum of attention, and give lavish supplies of bloom for many months in the year.

Although planting should not be carried out until October or November it is an excellent plan to send a list of suitable varieties to a good nurseryman somewhat earlier. To order well in advance is a sound rule to follow in all matters pertaining to a garden.

There is no more delightful climber for the side of a house or a spare wall than the winter jasmine, which flowers throughout the winter months, and brightens the dreary days indoors with its sprays of pale yellow starlike blossoms.

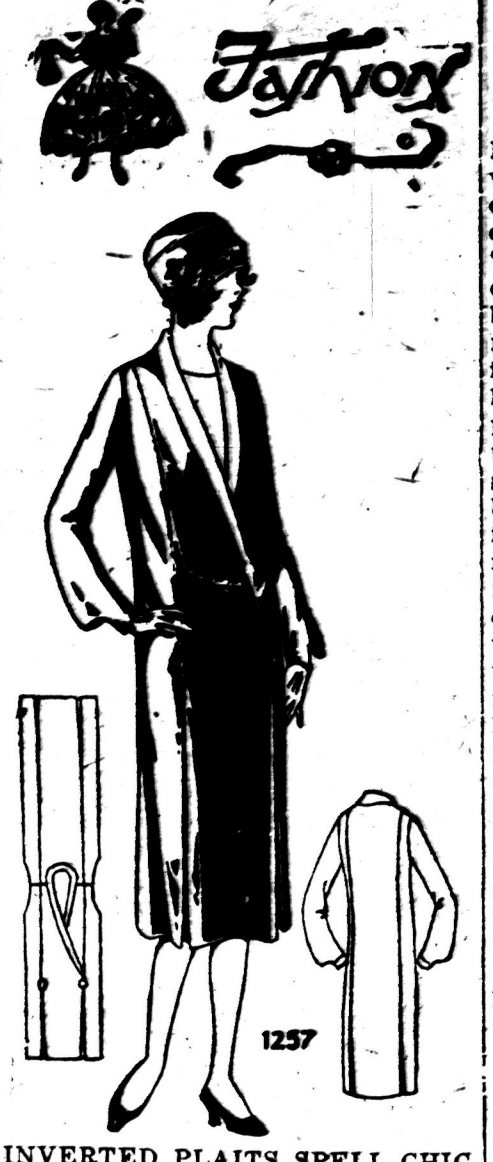
This is followed in February by the graceful trails of the yellow forsythia, the Japanese Golden Bell-tree—which flowers before its leaves appear, and looks well massed in a large Oriental jar in a corner or on a hall table; and by the dainty rose-pink blossoms of the early almond tree, prunus davidiana.

March brings the red japonica (pyrus japonica), which may be trained a trellis, and which is very decorative, especially when arranged in a Chinese ginger jar; followed by the vivid pink clusters of pyrus malus; the butterfly flowers of yellow and orange broom; the pink ribes (flowering currant); the brilliant orange of the berberis darwinii; the dainty showers of white broom and the varying shades of purple puce and mauve lilacs as spring changes into early summer.

The lovely and little-known varieties of ceanothus (the Californian lilac), produce their delicate lavender and powder-blue heads from May to July, and in August the purple buddleia rears its fine spreading sprays.

The autumn is enriched by the several red-berried varieties of the berberis family, the cotoneasters, crataegus (thorns) and the common holly, all of which look well in bowls for table decoration.

Good nature should be like all nature—natural.



## INVERTED PLAITS SPELL CHIC

Illustrating the chic of the one-piece tailleur achieved with seaming and inverted plaits, is this frock, built on the new princess lines from wood-brown charmalaine, a light wool material that is making some of the most successful costumes. Black satin is also suitable, or any of the new cloth or silk materials. Modish fullness is brought about with inverted plaits that start at the front and back from a flat braid ornament. A long narrow collar emphasizes the diagonal closing, and a new idea in sleeves is expressed by the fullness at the wrist being cut away to form a deep cuff.

## HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

## Renovating a Leather Bag

Many methods were suggested by readers for renovating a leather bag that has become soiled with use. It is found that the following method has most to recommend it:

The leather should be cleaned thoroughly by the application of saddle soap. Where saddle soap is not available, a good, non-acid yellow soap will do, but its use must be followed by a little olive or similar oil. The saddle soap should be applied with a moist sponge, and then the surface should be rubbed dry with a clean cloth.

To remove oil and grease spots, a thin coating of a good quick-drying rubber solution (as used for mending punctures in cycle tires) should be placed over the spots, and peeled off just before the solution is dry. Do not use any strong acid preparations on the bag, such as oxalic acid, as this is injurious to the leather.

To clean the fasteners, remove the rust with a little paraffin, and then use whitening where they are of nickel, and metal polish on brass fasteners. A spot of oil dropped into the key-hole helps to preserve the lock, and prevents it from rusting.

If a bag becomes mildewed by being left in a damp place, the mildew should be wiped off with a cloth dipped in warm, soapy water. The bag should then be left in a dry place for a time and cleaned in the manner recommended. On the other hand, leather bags should not be kept in very warm places, or the leather will become excessively dry and harsh.

## Farm Notes

### New Pointers on Meunier Cheese.

The process of the manufacture of Meunier cheese has become fairly well standardized and the results now obtained, like that of a product of the first quality among full-flavored cheeses. The whole process of making it is described in a pamphlet distributed by the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. New information concerning the cheese has been secured through recent experiments. It is now definitely known that the quality of the product is greatly affected by the percentage of butter-fat of the milk from which it is manufactured. When cheese was made from separate lots of milk testing 3.5, 4.2 and 5.6 per cent, all was of excellent quality and flavor, but with the increased percentage of fat the quality improved. In fact, the flavor of the cheese made from the higher-testing milk was particularly pleasing, having a richness and delicacy sufficient to indicate the desirability of utilizing a high-testing milk to obtain the very highest results with Meunier cheese. Another fact ascertained is that the cheese may be held from three to five months after it is sufficiently cured for use provided that the atmosphere is kept humid. The flavor improves with age when drying out does not take place.

Producing High-Class Cream.

Fine flavored fresh cream is essential in the making of choice dairy butter. To obtain such cream there are a few precautions which must always be observed. They are detailed in a Dominion Department of Agriculture bulletin on Butter-making on the Farm. In the first place the cows should at all times have an abundant supply of pure water to drink. When cows are compelled to drink in swamps, muddy ponds, or sluggish streams or ditches they cannot be expected to give first-class milk. When cows have free access to salt at all times, they will give more milk and the cream from this milk will have a better flavor, and keep sweet longer, than when they do not get any salt at all or only receive it at intervals. Absolute cleanliness in milking is essential. Only bright, clean tin pails should be used and the utmost care must be taken to clean and sterilize all utensils with which the milk and cream come into contact.

Mineral Foods For Poultry.

Laying hens require a considerable percentage of mineral elements in their food. When they are confined, and in the winter time, it becomes necessary to supply these foods and the question of the most suitable form in which they can be obtained becomes important. This is dealt with in a bulletin on Poultry Feeds and Feeding, available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. According to the bulletin, besides what is supplied through the feeding of alfalfa, clover, bran and other ordinary feeds, it is necessary to provide something that contains these elements in such quantities and condition that they can be assimilated more freely. To do this, bones, shells, grits, and charcoal are generally used.

Green cut bone is an excellent poultry food containing a high percentage of mineral elements. Bone meal or granulated bone may be used but oyster shells are the most popular. Laying hens consume large quantities of them. Grit, which is made by crushing rocks of different kinds into sizes suitable for different classes of fowl, assists in the grinding of the food in the gizzard. Some of its mineral elements are no doubt also assimilated. A hopper of granulated size charcoal should be kept constantly before the flock. It is inexpensive, and is a valuable corrective of digestive disorders.

Storing Potatoes.

Great losses occur every year from the careless storage of wet potatoes in comparatively warm and poorly ventilated cellars, piling them in great heaps and generally furnishing ideal conditions for the development of disease. The proper methods of storing are concisely detailed in a pamphlet on the Digging and Storing of Potatoes, distributed by the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Potatoes, according to the pamphlet, should be stored while dry in a cool, well-ventilated cellar which is perfectly dark. Good ventilation is of prime importance. If the cellar is not provided with a good system of ventilation, every effort should be made to have an free air circulation about the potatoes as possible. Instead of piling the potatoes against the wall or on the floor, slits should be nailed a little apart about six inches or more from the wall. This will give a circulation of air behind the pile. A temporary floor should be put down about six inches above the permanent floor, with cracks between the boards. The temperature of the cellar or storehouse should be kept as near 33 to 35 degrees F. as possible. The cooler potatoes are kept without freezing the better.

## Green Feed For Egg Production

Green feed in some form is essential in the poultry ration, in order to maintain the flock in a healthy, vigorous condition. It should be supplied daily unless the birds are on range where green feed is available. During the summer months rape, cereal, clover or alfalfa are usually easily obtained and they make excellent green feeds.

In the winter months green feed is more difficult to obtain. The principal sources are cabbage, sprouted oats, alfalfa and clover meal or hay, beets, mangels, swedes and potatoes. Cabbage, sprouted oats, alfalfa or clover meal, make excellent green feed. They are succulent, rich in certain vitamins, and the birds like them. Cabbage, alfalfa and sprouted oats are not always easily obtained. If clover is to be used, it should be cut early and carefully cured as the leaves are the valuable part. Beets, mangels and swedes are the principal root crops used for green feed. Potatoes are used occasionally. These crops are generally available and constitute a convenient form of green feed. Experiments have been carried on at the Experimental Station, Fredericton, during the last two years to determine the relative value of mangels, swedes and potatoes as green feed for laying pullets. The average egg production each year has been highest in the pen fed swede turnips, followed by the pen fed potatoes. The fertility of the eggs as well as the hatchability has also been in favor of the swedes, followed by potatoes. Swedes are not generally considered to be equal to sprouted oats or alfalfa meal but where these are not easily obtainable, it would seem from the above experiments, that swedes are a fairly satisfactory form of green feed and since they are comparatively cheap, easily handled, and readily obtainable, their use is more generally recommended.—E. M. Taylor, Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B.

## Gold Under Foot

You do not have to go a thousand miles from home to make money. Opportunities are all around you. Look about. Keep your eyes and ears open. Ask questions. Investigate. If you find—and you will—an enterprise in your town which has fallen on evil days, get at the reason for its difficulties. It may be bad management, it may be dishonesty, it may be extravagance, it may be faulty manufacturing, it may be any one of a hundred things. No matter! If the business is one which justifies itself—that is, if it serves or tries to serve, some good purpose—the chances are nine in ten that, someday, somehow, it will "come back." When it starts—when it is evident that it is headed up and what money you can spare into it. You may lose; but I doubt it. One of the richest men I know bought stock in the company of which he is now president and the largest stockholder when it was so thoroughly discredited that its \$100 shares were selling at less than a dollar, and he was bookkeeper on a salary of less than \$100 a month. But, investigate before you invest, not after if you would play safe.



"The pin money that girls stick dad for is usually the price of a diamond brooch."

## Butter From Prairies

Winnipeg.—A recent summary of the dairy industry in Western Canada shows that the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, which a comparatively short while ago did not provide enough for their own requirements, now account for nearly 30 per cent of the butter output of the Dominion. Large quantities of butter are exported from the prairie province to Great Britain and the Orient.

## Save Rice Water

Generally when rice is cooked there is a little water that has to be strained off. Don't throw this away. Pour it into a basin and cover it. Thus it will remain fresh for several days. When washing day comes round, this rice water is just the thing to use slightly to stiffen aprons, cushion covers, or short curtains. Dipping the articles in rice water makes them keep clean much longer, and they look as good as new after the wash, and the next wash they receive is much simplified.

Nervous Young Man—"Er—can I kiss you?" The Maid—"Well, there's something wrong with you if you can't."

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## We Sell Potatoes Direct

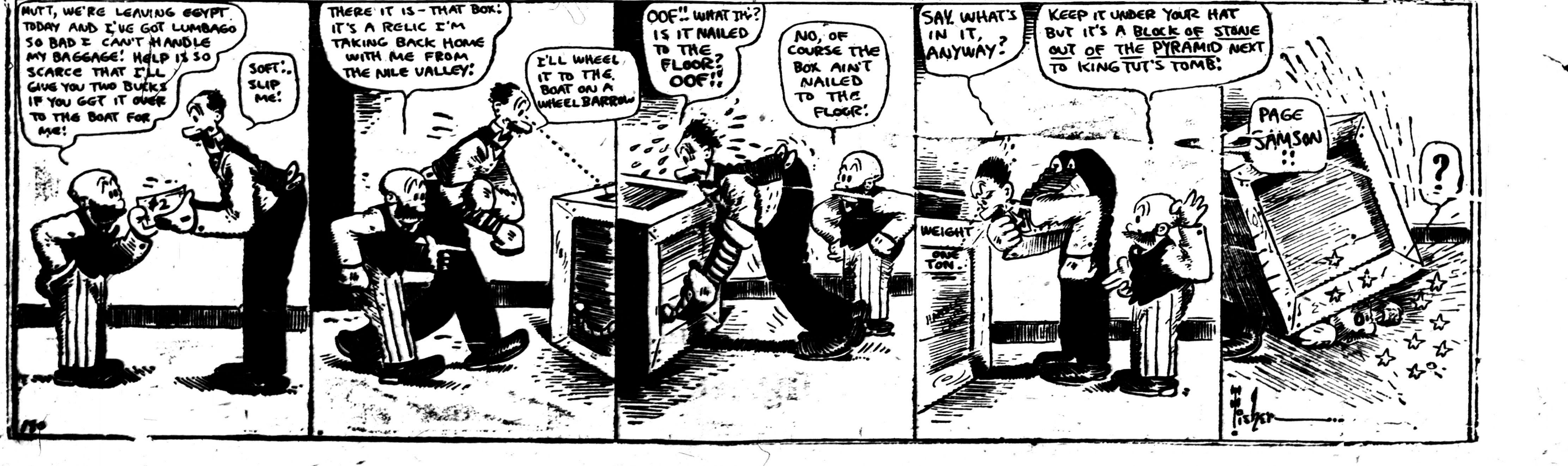
Our vegetables delivered direct to consumer last year paid so well that we are selling this year's crop that way.

An unusual circular was used. Printed in blue ink on coarse brown paper about the color of a potato, it was addressed in red ink and mailed under a one-cent stamp. Attached inside was a printed return-addressed postal card, so that customers only had to fill in quantity desired. It was mailed to 2,000 addresses taken from the telephone book. The printed message called attention to the previous year's high cost of potatoes, to the extra cost of buying in small quantities, to the excellent quality, especially the keeping quality of this offering. It appealed to community pride by stating that these were grown practically in your backyard. It aroused interest by suggesting that neighbors club together for large quantities. Delivery by our own truck, commencing at a certain date, was assured.

The result was immensely satisfactory. It took more than ten days to deliver to those who responded. Undoubtedly hundreds of barrels more could have been sold even at an advanced price, for neighbor told neighbor. One woman, the mother of a large family, secured orders for 100 barrels. For the previous two winters she had bought direct from us for her own use and was an enthusiast from start to finish. Keeping up the standard of goods will bring repeat orders. If a sufficient number of people on one block or in one section can be secured, so that long hauls for small quantities will not be necessary, delivery is profitable. You are your own salesman and commission merchant; the truck does the rest.—C.A.U.

The fellow who in the spring and early summer put a lot of time into the garden is now realizing that it was a paying investment.

## MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



"Act and Then Investigate" Is Jeff's Motto.

## DEBILITY D TO IN

Perfect Digestion Through Rich Blood  
 There can be no unless you have rich scientifically true blood that there is no tonic that is not a tonic part of the body. Some up the stomach blood.  
 The many so-called diet merely try to star you. How much time up the stomach? The own's work as there is no pleasure digested food. Tone and your appetite a soon be normal.  
 If your digestion blood thin you need Williams' Pink Pills for blood and restore strength use care in your food and your stomach soon pass away. Dr. Peterboro, Ont., tells this medicine did for "Something over 40" a gasoline salesman was sick. I felt miserably pounds in weight, well and could not scarcely retain anything. I went to a local doctor, but the fumes of the my system. He gave me and told me I in the country for a change, but I still felt listless and had no ambition of a friend I decided on Hams' Pink Pills. I had the pills long before I kept better, and well. I rest on taking at the end of the seven I did not need any gained the weight I well and could eat as since had splendid health say too much in praise Hams' Pink Pills.  
 You can get these medicine dealer or by a box from The Dr. Price Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Working Girl Ho Elizabe

Standerton, S. A. (South Africa's first Inspector, and has not been able for the opening of Girls Club at Port Elizabeth has done splendid work the hundreds of young in the factories there, at a cost of £10,000 and is, so far, the only in the Union. It is a similar industrial hostesses towns where welfare work is receiving attention.  
 It is felt in South Africa that those as industry should keep ideals, first that of workers with any well the factory, and secondly into forewoman ability for the welfare industry and of the individual. Mrs. Tonkin has made great Federal Labor America, and considers work in Great Britain is a much more exhaustive term than the America.

Public opinion in Great Britain is in agreement with the ideas of mutual aid and peace.—Globe and Mail.



SPECTACLES  
 Non-Breakable  
 Send No Money—Let us send you on 30 Days Trial the finest spectacles ever for only \$3.98 equal to those sold elsewhere. If you do not like them, return them for a full refund. Name, address and age on the coupon.  
 Crown Spectacles Co., Dept. C  
 I want to try your spectacles for a pair for myself FREE.  
 Street and No.  
 City