

Sunday School Lesson

July 7. Lesson 1—The Story of Ezekiel—Ezekiel 3: 4-11; 24: 15-18. Golden Text—As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turn from his way and live.—Ezekiel 33: 11.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE PROPHET AND THE PEOPLE TO WHOM HE IS SENT, Chs. 1: 1-3; 2: 1-3; 16-27.
II. THE WATCHMAN UNDER RESTRAINT, Ch. 3: 16-27.
III. THE JEALOUSY OF GOD, Ch. 8: 1-4; 11: 22-25.

INTRODUCTION—Ezekiel was a younger contemporary of Jeremiah. Like Jeremiah, he came of a priestly family, but of the so-called "sons of Zadok," who from the time of Solomon had charge of the services of the temple. The family of Jeremiah were country priests (Jer. 1: 1) who seem to have had at that time no direct connection with the temple. When Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, took Jerusalem in B.C. 597, and carried into captivity the king and many of the noblest and richest of the people (2 Kings 24: 11-16), Ezekiel was one of the captives. No doubt he had come, while still at home in Jerusalem, under the influence of the personality and teaching of Jeremiah, and had carried with him to Babylon much that he had learned from that great prophet. His own call came five years later (B.C. 592), and he tells us in chapters 1 to 3 of the impressions, and of the visions which accompanied that experience. His prophetic messages were delivered in Babylon to his fellow exiles, for their instruction and admonition, but some of them seem to have been intended by him to be carried to the people remaining in Jerusalem, chs. 6: 1; 7: 1; 16: 1.

The first half of the book of Ezekiel (chs. 1 to 24) is made up almost entirely of denunciations and warnings, preceding the fall of Jerusalem which took place in B.C. 586. The second half (chs. 25 to 48), in addition to prophecies about foreign nations, contains later messages of comfort and of hope, culminating in a remarkable picture of the city, and the restored temple of the future age.

I. THE PROPHET AND THE PEOPLE TO WHOM HE IS SENT, Chs. 1: 1-3; 2: 1 to 3; 15; 24: 15-24; 33: 30-33.

The first verses of ch. 1 contain two introductory passages, one by the prophet himself (vs. 1 to 4) and the other probably by the hand of an editor, vs. 2, 3. What is meant by "the thirtieth year" is unknown, but it may have been the thirtieth year of the prophet's life. It was the fifth year of his captivity B.C. 592. The fourth month, according to the Babylonian calendar, began some time in June. Ezekiel was among the captives, that is, in a community of captive Jews, by the river of Chebar, probably the great canal now called Shat-en-Nil, some distance south of Babylon. This southern part of the Babylonian country was the land of the Chaldeans.

The first divine messages came to the prophet in the form of visions in which he saw the majesty and glory of God, revealed, and felt the hand of the Lord upon him compelling him to bear them to the people.

In chs. 2 and 3 Ezekiel tells us of his call and commission and, like Isaiah and Jeremiah, something of the obstinate and unrepentant character of the people to whom he had to speak. He had fallen upon his face on the ground prostrate before the majesty of God revealed in a vision, ch. 1: 28. Now, while still in the vision, dream, or trance, he is set upon his feet and bidden to go upon his mission to a rebellious nation, "hard-fac'd and stubborn-hearted." He must speak to such people the words of truth and righteousness given him to God whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear. In Moffatt renders vs. 3: "Son of man, fear them not, fear not what they say, although they strike and wound you, although they strike and sting you—fear not what they say, dread not their scowls (for they are a rebellious folk)." The message which he is to bear comes to him as a roll of a book, a parchment or papyrus roll, written on both sides. The eating of the roll in the vision symbolizes the reception of the message and the value of it into his own mind and heart. Though hearing hard words of denunciation and warning, yet the message has in it the unspoken sweetness of truth. Or, as one writer on this passage (chs. 2: 9 to 3: 3) says, "It is as sweet as honey in his mouth, for it is sweet to do the will of God, and to be trusted with tasks for him." With Ezekiel's experience compare Jer. 1: 9, and for the promise of strength and courage, see also Jer. 1: 17, 19.

The prophet's message is for his own people, who speak his own language, whose willingness to listen he contrasts with what he believes would be the willingness of strangers. That he may stand firm against their stubborn hardness the Lord will give him strength and unyielding steadfastness, ch. 3: 9-11. Their suffering in captivity should have predisposed them to listen, but they seem at first to have been encouraged by false hopes held out to them of a speedy return. (See Jer. 28.)

The vision ends with the experience of being mysteriously lifted up and borne to the Jewish captives at Tel-abib to whom he was to minister. And while he goes there sound in his ears the whirring of the wings of the great beasts, and the noise of the wheels, which bore up the crystal stage and the anointed majesty of God, ch. 1: 4-28. Overwhelmed with the flow of the vision he remains for seven days speechless and as though stupefied. The story told of the prophet's bereavement in ch. 24: 15-24, has to do with the final destruction of Jerusalem, both city and temple, in B.C. 586. News came to the exiles that the city was besieged. To Ezekiel it seems to have been known by a divine revelation. His own great sorrow, he is made to feel, is little in comparison with the calamity that threatens his people. He will, therefore, make no outward sign of mourning for his beloved dead. He is to the people a sign.

Chapter 33: 30-33 gives evidence of the popularity which the prophet gained after Jerusalem had fallen and his words had thus been proven true. To his later messages of hope and comfort the people listened as to a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice. They listened but still they did not heed.

II. THE WATCHMAN UNDER RESTRAINT, Ch. 3: 16-27.
Very appropriately in this passage the prophet is compared with a watchman warning the people of the deadly peril of the wicked way. But for a time he is withdrawn from his task because of the hostility of the people. Only in his house, to those who came to him privately, will he speak while under this restraint.

III. THE JEALOUSY OF GOD, Ch. 8: 1-4; 11: 22-25.
Ezekiel knew the temple well and knew the idolatrous practices which were being carried on there, which he describes in ch. 8 as though seen in a vision, and because of the majesty of the Lord (chs. 1 and 10) parts from his city and his temple, and abandons them to their enemies, ch. 11: 22, 23.

Parfait Flavorings

Caramel: Use yellow parfait and, before cooking, caramelize half the sugar.

Cherry and Almond: White parfait with one cupful each of chopped cherries, drained and chopped or shredded almonds and one teaspoonful of almond extract.

Chocolate: Melt two squares of chocolate in the hot syrup for yellow parfait and add a dash of cinnamon. Cook the egg mixture over the fire a few minutes until it thickens.

Tutti Frutti: Add to yellow parfait one to 1½ cupfuls of chopped candied fruit.

Maple: Substitute one cupful of hot maple syrup for sugar and water in yellow parfait. Cook with the egg yolks in the double boiler until thick, about five minutes.

Red raspberry or strawberry: Mash one pint of ripe washed berries and add to white parfait.

Mousses

Mousses are composed of whipped cream or thin cream with gelatine added, to give a velvety texture. Over one tablespoonful of granulated gelatine pour one-quarter of a cupful of water and leave thirty minutes, then set the bowl over hot water until the gelatine is dissolved. Add one cupful of sugar and the flavoring and stir over cold water until the mixture thickens about twelve minutes. Add one quart of cream, whipped, and freeze without stirring in one part ice to one part salt. This makes about two quarts.



Bugs (as the summer park pools open): Oh gee, these bumpy-bumps are fun!

GRATITUDE

An Empire Song of Thanksgiving For Returning Health of His Majesty the King

Tune—Suggested by Dr. E. C. MacMillan, Principal, Toronto Con. of Music.



1 Almighty God—in gratitude
We now approach Thy throne,
And in one voice, though many tongues
Thy might, Thy power, we own.

2 The East and West, the North and South,
And mansion, cottage, field,
Cathedral, church and humble shrine,
Their grateful message yield.

3 The Sovereign Lord of Britain lives!
And health returns—by grace
Of Thy divine, Thy healing hand,
Men look upon his face.

4 O grant that still increasing health,
And years of service too,
May be vouchsafed our gracious King,
And his Queen Consort true.

5 Grant peace in all the Empire, Lord,
Grant peace throughout the world,
May every people sing Thy praise,
With every flag unfurled.—Amen

The tune "St. Ann" may also be used for singing "Gratitude."

All are requested to stand reverently during the singing of this hymn.

The above "Hymn of Gratitude" for the recovery of His Majesty from his recent serious illness is being forwarded to all schools of the province through the Department of Education in Queen's Park, Toronto.

Forms accompany the letters to all principals and teachers, on which all scholars who memorize and join in singing this Song of Thanksgiving in a school may place their signatures upon a letter to the king—all of the copies then being returned to the author, Mr. W. E. Dyer, 4 Fairlawn Avenue, Toronto, who will place these in a special leather-bound volume, "The King's Copy of Gratitude."

This volume will then be forwarded to the Canadian High Commissioner in London and will be presented to the King and Queen at some convenient date to be arranged.

ROYAL THANKS.

The author has letters of acceptance from both King George and from the Prince of Wales, as follows:

From Buckingham Palace—"The Private Secretary is commanded to thank Mr. W. E. Dyer for the copies of his Hymn of Gratitude sent for the King's acceptance."

From St. James' Palace—"The Private Secretary is desired by the Prince of Wales to thank Mr. W. E. Dyer for the copies of his song 'Gratitude,' which he kindly sent for His Royal Highness's acceptance."

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., writes, "I have read no other verses which, in my opinion, are more suitable for group singing in schools, churches and patriotic gatherings."

Copies of the hymn with music, also forms for signatures, complete 20c each, set of 3 for 50c, may be secured from the author, W. C. Dyer, 4 Fairlawn Ave., Toronto.

"I Am, Sir, A Brother of the Angle,"—Izaak Walton



Rollin Kirby, famous cartoonist of the New York World and twice winner of the Pulitzer prize of \$500 for the best cartoon of the year—he was the winner for 1925—is not only a great cartoonist but an ardent fisherman as well. "No man can lose what he never had," said Izaak Walton, and that's what Kirby tells the fisherman who says he caught the biggest one—but it got away! Kirby has fished in many rivers and lakes of Canada, and declares that no better fishing exists anywhere. His cartoon indicates that the fisherman is happy, far from business cares, and that he is sorry the boys in the office are not having such a good time.

GOLD OR IRON

Thou art either gold or iron; if thou art gold trial will chasten thee; if thou art iron, it will rust thee.

Intuition is what warns a bride that if she doesn't make a doormat of the groom he will start right in trying to make a hired girl of her.

American Reporter—"A guess you haven't had time to see our city. But a guess you've been quite a while in the States. Guess you find America all right?" English Celebrity—"I don't see how America can help being right, sometimes, anyway, because the Americans are always guessing."

Farm Notes

Meat Supply Safeguarded
Practically all of the meats sold in the better shops of Canada come from abattoirs operated under the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, administered by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. There are approximately sixty of these abattoirs, the majority of them being in full operation throughout the year. These establishments, erected and equipped so as to ensure the utmost in sanitation, are each provided with a staff of federal inspectors who see to it that only healthy animals are used and thoroughly sound meat turned out. During the past fiscal year there were slaughtered in these abattoirs 1,108,825 cattle, 2,453,04 hogs and 649,994 sheep.

Live Stock Protection

Canada is fortunate in having escaped many of the diseases of live stock which, in other lands, have inflicted great losses and ever rendered this part of agriculture precarious. Three diseases, quite common in other countries, that are dreaded by live stock men, have never invaded Canadian herds and flocks. These diseases are cattle plague, contagious pleuropneumonia and foot and mouth disease. Two outbreaks of the last-named of these occurring in the United States during the past decade or so, cost many millions of dollars in losses and in measures taken for its eradication. These and other opportunist diseases are kept out of Canada through the vigilance of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa in the administration of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act which permits the admission of live stock from outside countries only when accompanied by official certificates of health. In the case of cattle, sheep and hogs, the animals are held under supervision at quarantine stations for a sufficient length of time to give assurance of their freedom from disease.

Building Up Sheep Flock

Beginners in sheep raising are recommended by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to practice judicious care in the initial selection of foundation stock and the subsequent breeding operations. While every breeder would do well to aspire to produce a distinctive type it should be remembered that the ultimate destination of the lamb and wool crops is a profitable market and this should inspire an effort to build up a flock of high utility type. Beginners are advised in Pamphlet No. 106 issued from the Department of Agriculture to call upon the assistance of the sheep promoters established at different points finding desirable foundation ewes and when buying rams to take advantage of the work that has been done by the Department graders in classifying the rams that are offered for sale according to their quality.

Requeening Colonies and Why

A most important operation in the bee yard is the giving of a new queen to a colony, or the requeening of a colony. Its importance lies in the fact that the queen is the greatest factor in the production of the honey crop; that is, she produces all the bees of the colony, which in turn produce the crop, usually considered as being proportional in size to the number of honey gatherers present. The queen, therefore, must be vigorous. To secure this quality of vigor, some beekeepers make a practice of requeening their colonies each year, while others, who think that a queen is at her best in her second year, requeen every second year. Whichever of these methods is used, the practice is most common in Canada is to requeen the colonies towards the latter part of the main flow during the last week in July or first week in August. This gives a young queen ample time to increase the strength of the colony in young bees before the winter sets in, and does not affect the honey crop.

Besides this wholesale method of requeening, there are times throughout the season when necessity demands the giving of a new queen immediately. In the spring, one sometimes finds a colony queenless or headed by a drone layer. At such a time, the beekeeper who has wintered a few spare queens for such an emergency, can immediately requeen his colony, which others, less provident, must send to the south for a queen.



IT'S THE PRIZE MODEL
Cheruit's (Paris) prize summer model is this picturesque formal frock of printed purple rayon velvet.

During the summer also, losses frequently occur. Much time is saved here, too, by the beekeeper, who rears his own queens and who has spare queens in his mating-boxes, on which he can draw to replace these losses.

For methods of requeening see Bulletin No. 33 issued by the Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

The first feed of a nursing sow should be a warm slop of middlings during the first ten days gradually increase the ration to the maximum, seeing that from the very start the little pigs have exercise. Ground oats of good quality, bran, shorts and middlings, equal parts, is a good ration, and may be fed diluted with milk products, such as equal parts of skim milk and water. So advises Mr. G. B. Rothwell, the Dominion Animal Husbandman in pamphlet No. 74 of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture dealing with Breeding and Feeding the Market Hog. Mr. Rothwell doubts the advisability of the unlimited use of dairy products with the brood sow in good condition, many poor-doing litters resulting from overfeeding from a deep exercising sow. See that the sow gets scavenging as that means more perfect of her excretory organs. In the spring, and in the winter, a few roots, some clover hay and bran will help to keep the blood cool. Mr. Rothwell further advises the emptying of a corner of earth and wood ashes in a pen every few days, and noting how soon the little pigs gravitate toward this corner. Exercise of both dam and litter is an absolute necessity.

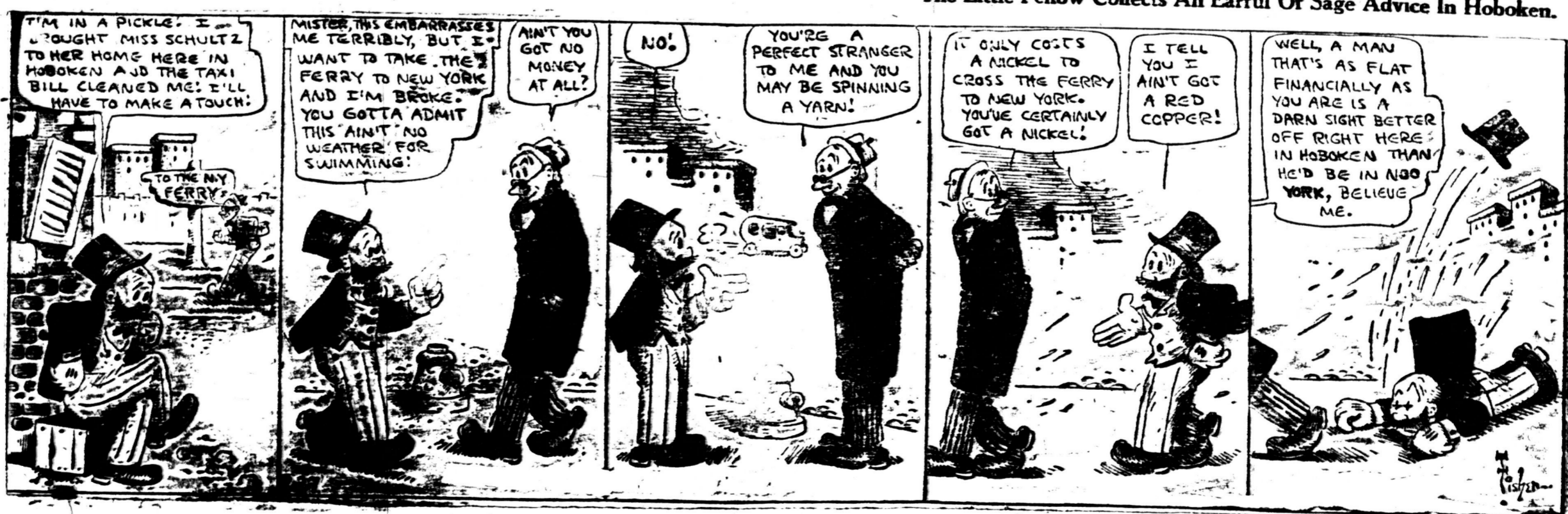
CANADA AND THE U.S.A.

Halifax Herald (Cons.): If our nearest neighbors do not want to use our products—while we use theirs in vast quantities—then, Canada should turn her attention more and more to trade between British countries. No one in this country objects to the action of the United States in raising prohibitive tariff walls against us; all Canadians ask is the right—and opportunity—to attend to their own affairs in a manner befitting such a situation. Buy British.



2nd Circus Man: That? Oh, that's the Wild Man of Borneo in the side show.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



The Little Fellow Collects An Earful Of Sage Advice In Hoboken.