

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,  
JUNE 25.

Lesson XIII.—Review... Golden Text, Micah 7.

## QUESTIONS FOR SCHOLARS

Lesson I.—Elisha Heals Naaman the Syrian.—How did Naaman hear of the wonderful prophet in Samaria? Who sent him to Israel to be cured of his leprosy? What did the king of Israel fear when he could not cure him? Who did cure Naaman? How was the cure performed? What did Elisha do with the proffered reward? What wicked thing did his servant, Gehazi, do? How was he punished?

Lesson II.—Elisha's Heavenly Defenders.—How did Ben-hadad try to capture King Jehoram? What did he think when Jehoram always escaped him? What did his servants tell him? Where was Elisha? How did Ben-hadad try to capture him? How did Elisha's servant feel when he saw the Syrians surrounding them? What vision was given him? How did Elisha treat the Syrian army?

Lesson III.—Easter Lesson.—The Resurrection Morn.—For what purpose did the women go to the tomb on Easter morning? Who reached the tomb first? What did she find? Whom did she tell? What did they believe? To whom did the risen Jesus first appear? What was she doing at the time? What did he send her to do?

Lesson IV.—Joash Repairs the Temple.—Who ruled over Judah just before Joash? How had she become queen? How was Joash preserved from death? How was he proclaimed king? What became of Athaliah? What did Joash direct the priests to do? How did they carry out his command? What did Jehoiada prepare to receive the people's gifts? How was the money spent?

Lesson V.—God's Pity for the Heathen.—Who sent Jonah out as a foreign missionary? Where was he sent? How did he try to shirk his duty? How was he brought back to his duty? What was the result of his preaching? Why was Jonah displeased at God's mercy upon Nineveh? What lesson did God teach Jonah?

Lesson VI.—Uzziah, King of Judah, Humbled.—Along with three lines did Uzziah strengthen Judah? What old enemies did he overcome? How did he fortify Jerusalem? What works of peace did he construct? Who helped him in these enterprises? What irreverent act did Uzziah commit? Why was this act wrong? Who rebuked him? How did he take the rebuke? How was his pride humbled?

Lesson VII.—Isaiah's Vision and Call to Service.—Who was Isaiah? What vision had he? Where did he see the vision? In what year did this occur? Of what did the vision make Isaiah feel conscious? How was he assured of forgiveness? To whom was he sent as a messenger? What result was to follow his preaching? What was the final hope of Judah?

Lesson VIII.—Song of the Vineyard.—To what does the song of the vineyard compare Judah? Where was the vineyard planted? How was it cared for? What harvest was expected of it? What did it produce? How did Judah resemble the vineyard? How had the wealthy oppressed the poor? How did many of the people spend their days and nights?

Lesson IX.—Micah's Picture of Universal Peace.—Who was Micah? In what kingdom did he prophesy? What fate did he warn the Jews of? Of what final hope did he tell? What condition will follow the knowledge of the Lord by all peoples? What will become of wars? How shall the nations show their love for God? Who shall be their examples?

Lesson X.—Israel's Penitence and God's Pardon.—How did Hosea regard Israel? What did he appeal to Israel to do? Whose help did he ask them to forsake? What evil practices did he urge them to abandon? How did he say God would regard Israel's penitence? What promise did he make concerning Israel's future prosperity? What did he say about the ways of the Lord?

Lesson XI.—Hezekiah's Great Passover.—Who had closed the temple? Who reopened it and had it cleansed? Whom did he invite to come to Jerusalem? For what purpose did he invite them to come? When was the passover celebrated? How long did the celebration continue? What did the people do when they returned home?

Lesson XII.—The Downfall of

Samaria.—Who was the last king of Israel? Who exacted tribute from him? How did Hoshea seek to avoid paying the tribute? What did the Assyrian king do then? How long did the siege of Samaria last? What was done with the Israelites? What finally became of them? What was the cause of Israel's destruction?

## CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The Thirty-second Annual Meeting of High Court—The Sessions are Largely Attended—Most Representative Meeting Held in Years.

A large representation of delegates present at the opening session of High Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters betokened the deep interest throughout the Dominion in the welfare of this great fraternal insurance society, which now includes nearly 80,000 Canadians in its membership.

Great enthusiasm characterized the gathering, and rightly so, as the year just closed was the most successful in the history of the Order, and to this may be added the fact that the delegates are for the first time meeting in the commodious Assembly Hall of the Canadian Foresters' Building, 22 College street. The new building is up to date and thoroughly equipped, and is a credit to the members of the local Courts, who undertook the work and carried it to so successful an issue. The magnificent structure is a tribute to the spirit of fraternity, which prevails among the members of the City of Toronto, and the result of their united efforts is a splendid object lesson to the delegates from other centres.

The sessions of High Court were presided over by the High Chief Ranger, J. A. Stewart, and all the other High Court Officers were in attendance.

After receiving reports of the High Court Officers, which were distributed to the delegates in printed form, the meeting received the various civic deputations.

The report of J. A. Stewart, High Chief Ranger, was replete with facts and figures, showing the Order to be in a most flourishing condition, maintaining and even surpassing its record for previous years.

On the last of January, 1910, the Order had a membership of 73,955, and there were initiated during the year, 8,280 new members, being an increase of 911 over the previous year. During last year 3,663 members lapsed and 498 died, leaving the net membership at the close of the year 78,104.

The increase in the Insurance Reserve of the Order during the year, amounted to \$276,186.13. On January 1st, 1910, the amount on hand in this Branch was \$3,002,308.29, and at the close of the year, \$3,287,494.42.

The standing of the High Court Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch is also most satisfactory. During the year no less a sum than \$147,224.96, covering 6,132 Claims, was paid in this Branch. The amount to the credit of this Fund at the commencement of the year was \$170,773.82, and at the close \$207,223.20.

The report of Geo. Faulkner, High Secretary, covering the general work of the Society, was next in order, and showed in detail the large volume of business transacted through his department.

The amount of Insurance Premiums received during the year was \$644,077.82, which with the large sum of \$133,690.75 derived from interest on investments, made the total receipts in this Branch \$777,768.57. There were 498 Death Claims paid, amounting to \$501,582.44, leaving the sum of \$276,186.13 to carry to the Reserve, which at the close of the year was \$3,278,494.42.

The amount of Sick and Funeral Benefit fees received during the year was \$175,863.29, and interest \$7,811.05, making the total receipts in this Branch \$183,674.34. There were 6,132 Sick and Funeral Benefit Claims paid, amounting to \$147,224.96, leaving \$36,449.38 to the Reserve, which at the close of the year amounted to \$207,223.20.

There were 78,104 members in good standing, at the close of the year, carrying \$78,102,000.00 Insurance.

There were issued from the High Secretary's Office 8,123 Insurance Certificates and 7,483 Membership Certificates, or a total of 15,606, and in addition there were endorsements made on 1,629 Insurance Certificates.

The report of Robert Elliott, High Treasurer, showed the funds of the Order to be in a most satisfactory condition. The income in the several funds was as follows: Insurance \$777,768.57, Sick and Funeral Benefit \$183,674.34, and

General Fund \$102,899.78. Total Income, \$1,064,342.69. The total expenditure in these funds was \$748,052.87. The surplus income over expenditure amounted to \$316,289.82.

The Insurance Reserve Fund at the close of the year was invested as follows:

Municipal and School Debentures .....	\$3,218,797.30
Dominion of Canada Stock .....	150,000.00
Deposited in Chartered Banks .....	20,000.00
Current Accounts in Chartered Banks..	39,697.12
	\$3,278,494.42

The total assets of the Order amounted to \$3,559,322.09, and its liabilities \$28,517.97. Assets over liabilities \$3,530,804.12.

The report of Dr. U. M. Stanley, Chairman of the Medical Board, showed the average death rate since the commencement of the Order to be 5.22 per 1,000 membership. There were submitted to the Medical Board during the year 10,106 applications, the largest number for any year in the history of the Order, of which 9,215 were accepted, and the remaining 891 rejected. The number of applications was 1,290 more than for the previous year.

The report of W. G. Strong, Superintendent of the Organization, showed that during the year there were 8,280 initiations as against 7,369 for the previous year, an increase of 911.

At the close of the year, there were 1,069 Courts in the Order, representing a membership of 78,104. There were 517 Courts in Ontario, 180 in Quebec, 56 in Nova Scotia, 71 in New Brunswick, 14 in Prince Edward Island, 65 in Saskatchewan, 37 in Alberta, 17 in British Columbia and 112 in Manitoba.

Among those in attendance are the following:

J. A. Stewart, High Chief Ranger, Perth, Ontario; J. A. A. Brodeur, High Vice Chief Ranger, Montreal, Que.; Geo. Faulkner, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont.; Robt. Elliott, High Treasurer, Brantford, Ontario; Dr. U. M. Stanley, Chairman Medical Board, Brantford, Ont.; W. M. Couper, Montreal, Que.; A. P. Van Someren, Saskatoon, Sask.; R. W. Wigmore, St. John, N.B.; R. C. Gavin, Toronto, Ont.; T. E. McLellan, Galt, Ont.; Members of the Executive Committee; W. L. Roberts, High Auditor, Brantford, Ont.; J. P. Hoag, High Auditor, London, Ont.; W. Walker, High Registrar, Montreal, Que.; W. G. Strong, Superintendent of Organization, Brantford, Ont.; Lyman Lee, Solicitor High Court, Hamilton, Ontario; Hon. Colin H. Campbell, High Court Solicitor for Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.; F. H. Davidson, D.H.C.R., Winnipeg, Man.; and D. E. McKinnon, Winnipeg

## TOMMY ATKINS IN EXILE.

The British Soldier Has Long Terms of Foreign Service.

The British soldier knows more of exile than any foreign "Tommy." He has far more colonies to garrison, and longer terms to spend in them.

Regiments have just been returned to England after sixteen, eighteen, and even twenty years in India and the Colonies; for at this time of year the troopships are merrily plying between Great Britain and every distant outpost that proudly flaunts a Union Jack.

And not always have regiments been relieved so often as once in twenty years. For instance, with the exception of a brief two or three years at home, the old 19th Foot was on foreign service from 1781 to 1820—or thirty-nine years—during which time it took part in no fewer than five campaigns. The old 40th Foot, however, went on better, for it was continuously on foreign service for forty-six years. But the record, doubtless, belongs to the 38th Foot—now the 1st South Staffordshire Regiment—which was despatched to Antigua in the reign of Queen Anne, and was left there to rust, quite forgotten, for fifty years.

Before the end of that time not forty per cent. of the men were fit for service; their clothing was in rags, and they had neither hats nor shoes nor cartridge-boxes nor swords!

## WOULD MAKE HIM CARE.

Juggins—"Who was it that said if he could make the songs of the people he wouldn't care who made the laws?"

Muggins—"Don't know. But if he's the chap who's making the songs of the people nowadays I'd just like to have the making of the laws a little while! That's all!"

## JOURNEY THROUGH PAPUA

BRITISH EXPLORERS IN A DARK LAND.

Interesting Light Thrown on the Manners and Customs of the Natives.

The adventures of Mr. Staniforth Smith and his party in the exploration of Papua were both interesting and exciting. The journey was the longest ever accomplished in the territory, and the return of the party was so long delayed that it was reported that the Administrator and his party had been massacred.

The party started from Goaribari Island and ascended the Kikori river as far as navigable. From Mount Murray, which is 8,000 feet in height and believed to be the highest mountain in the Western division, with the exception only of the main range, the party endeavored to strike west with a view of cutting the large rivers mentioned. It was, however, forced north-west by parallel ranges of mountains and exceedingly rough country.

On 23 January, after travelling for nine weeks, a large river was reached, which it was believed must be the Strickland river. This was subsequently ascertained to be the Kikori, which has its rise in the main range and at first runs parallel to and about six miles from the upper waters of the Strickland.

The Kikori at this point was running through a gorge 1,200 feet deep, and could not be crossed. It was then decided to make rafts and get down to Kiwai Island, where the Merrie England was waiting.

## OVERTURNED IN RAPIDS.

The rapids, it was found, extended for 120 miles. The rafts were overturned and the members of the party were strewn along both banks of the river for several miles. It took five and a half days for the party to get together again. All provisions, tents, and baggage were lost, and the party faced with a journey of 300 miles over unknown country. This was accomplished in 33 days.

The expedition travelled on foot over totally unexplored country for 374 miles and by raft 150 miles, or 524 miles in all. The country is indescribably rough, the mountain ranges consisting of huge masses of jagged and precipitous corral, making their ascent always difficult, sometimes impossible, while the valleys, except in a few instances, are covered with masses of corral wedged together, and sometimes 40 or 50 feet in height, making locomotion very difficult.

Although the rainfall was heavy and of daily occurrence, especially in the eastern portion of the plateau, we had on many occasions to go without water for periods of from 26 to 30 hours, as the rain sank through the corral, leaving no surface except in the lowest parts of the valleys.

## COMMUNAL DWELLINGS.

At Sambrigi, immediately to the

north-west of Mount Murray, are a cluster of villages with an aggregate population of about 1,000 people. Throughout the trip only one other village of any size was seen. This was on a large tributary of the Kikori flowing south of east. In every other instance the tribe or clan lived in one communal dwelling, varying in dimensions according to the size of the community, and capable of housing from 10 to 70 people. These dwellings, especially the small ones, are generally hidden away or perched on steep ridges that are not easy of access, probably from motives of defence, says Mr. Staniforth Smith.

By exercising great forbearance and patience we were fortunately successful in making friends with these bushmen everywhere, and as they had never seen a white man before the arrival of the expedition caused great excitement. At the first small communal village the party reached they all turned out with their bows and arrows and stood shouting their war cries. The evidently thought the expedition was a marauding party, and naturally and rightly they were prepared to defend their wives, children and homes.

While they were in this condition of extreme excitement we sat down, and although our arms were ready for any emergency, appeared to take no notice of them except to hold up some red cloth. Then they retired, and when some presents were sent up to the house it was found that they had all fled. Great care was taken that nothing was touched, and a tomahawk, a knife, and some red cloth were left in the louse.

## BUSH TELEGRAPHY.

Not seeing them return, we started on our march next morning, and in the afternoon were overtaken by the natives, who, when they found we had no desire to harm them, evidenced the greatest joy, and made us presents of food. After that we had no trouble in establishing friendly relations with the natives we met; possibly by some bush telegraphy they had notified the other tribes that the party had no desire to injure them.

The natives do not appear to be a homogeneous people. Ethnological divergencies were noticeable that indicated an admixture of two or three stocks. The Semitic caste of countenance was very noticeable in the first half of the party's journey, other natives were usually light skinned, more the color of the Samoan. In some instances the skins were no darker than those of a southern European, others again approximated very closely to the coastal type.

The inhabitants of the Sambrigi village were particularly interesting, as they live at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level, the highest elevation, I believe, of any Papuans so far visited. The physique of some of the young men was magnificent, the Kagi men of the main range approaching most closely to them in this respect. Their weapons consist of the bow and arrow, a heavy pig spear, which was not used for throwing, and a man-killing club. Very rarely we saw a stone club. These had probably been introduced from the coastal districts.

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