Sunday School Lesson

June 2. Lesson IX—Later Experiences of Jeremiah — Jeremiah 38: 4-13. Golden Text—Blessed are ye men when shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. —Matt. 5. 11.

ANALYSIS.

I. A GOVERNOR REBUKED, Ch. 20: 1-6.

II. THE PROPHET IN PRISON, Chs. 37: 1 to 38: 28.

III. THE MIGRATION TO EGYPT, Ch. 43: 1-7.

INTRODUCTION—One of the sons of Josiah, Jehoahaz, also called Shallum, succeeded him upon the throne of Judah, but after three months was deposed by Necho, the king of Egypt, and sent as a captive to Egypt, never to return (see ch. 22: 10-12). A second son of Josiah, Jehoiakim, was made king in his stead, subject to Egypt. In B.C. 605-604, the Egyptian army met defeat at the fords of the Euphrates, at the Hittite city of Carchemish, in battle with the Chaldeans under Nebuchadnezzar (see ch. 46: 2-12), who speedily carried his victories farther to the west and south. Judah passed under his sway, but after three years rebelled. What happened to the evil King Jehoiakim is uncertain (see 2 Kings 24: 6; 2 Chron. 36: 6; Jer. 22: 18, 19). Jerusalem was taken in B.C. 597, and his youthful successor, Coniah or Jehoiachin, was carried capried captive to Babylon where he remained for many years (ch. 22: 24-30). With him went a multitude of captives, the best of the people (2 Kings 24: 8-16; compare Jer. 24: 1-4). Eleven years longer the wretched remnant of the kingdom continued under the rule of a third son of Josiah, Zedekiah (also called Mattaniah). In the ninth year he rebelled against Babylon. His country was again invaded, and Jerusalem besieged. The city held out for a year and a half, then was taken and destroyed, and many of the people who remained in it carried away to Babylon. Only the poorest were left behind, and with them Jeremiah chose to stay. Unwillingly and against his earnest protest he was some years later, an old man, carried down with a band of fugitives to Egypt. There he ended his life of suffering, of patriotic faith, and of high service for God and for humanity..

I. A GOVERNOR REBUKED, Ch. 20: 1-6.

See the story of what preceded in ch. 19. It was early in the reign of Jehoiakim (B.C. 608-597). Jeremiah went with some of the elders of the people, and of the priests to the valley of Hinnom, to the gate where broken earhenware and other rubbish was thrown out. There he declared the coming doom of the city, and breaking a jar which he carried in his hand said that even so would Jehovah break this people, and this city. This terrible prediction he repeated in the temple court to the people who gathered there. The gove. ior, or chief officer, of the temple put him in the stocks like a common criminal. Released in the morning after a night of discomfort, he had the courage to repeat his warning. To the governor he gave a new name, which must have annoyed him exdeedingly, 'Terror round about" (v. 3), and predicted the captivity of himself, his household, and all his friends.

II. THE PROPHET IN PRISON, Chs. 37: 1 to 38: 28.

For the brief story of the reign of Zedekiah, third son of Josiah, last of the kings of Judah, see 2 Kings 24: 17 to 25: 7. Placed upon the throne by the king of Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar, he remained subject to him for eight or nine years. Then very foolishly, against the earnest and repeated counsels of Jeremiah, he rebelled, probably under influence of the king of Egypt, Hophra, who came to the throne of that country in B.C. 589, and who formed a league of the neighboring nations against Babylon. As might have been expected, the Chaldean armies came again into Judah, and laid siege to Jerusalem. For a year and a half the siege continued until "famine prevailed in the city, and there was no bread for the people of the land." Then followed all the horrors of surrender and captivity, or flight. The wretched king saw his sons slain, and then with blinded eyes was himself carried captive to Babylon. The city and the temple were left in ruins.

The King Zedekiah appears to have had good impulses, but he was too weak to carry them into effect. From time to ime he consulted Jeremiah, asked his advice and his prayers, but did not heed, neither he nor his servants, nor the people of the land, the advice given, ch. 37: 1-3. Early in the siege, an Egyptian army came to the rescue, the Chaldeans withdrew, and there was a brief respite. Jeremiah declared that this would not last, that Pharaoh's army would return to Egypt, and that the siege would be renewed. Taking advantage, however, of the breaking up of the siege (ch. 37: 11), he sought retirement among his own people of Benjamin, but was arrested at the city gate, charged with deserting to the Chaldeans, and cast into prison, ch. 37: 12-21. Some of the princes whose unwise policy he had denounced demanded of the king that he be put to death, ch. 38: 1-4. The weakness of the king in consenting to this demand against his better judgment, is evident in his reply, Behold he is in your hand: for the king is not he that can do anything against you.

Cast into a foul dungeon, Jeremiah would soon have perished had he not been rescued by the Ethiopian slave, Ebed-melech, acting under secret orders from the king, ch. 38: 7-13. The pitiable and tragic story of the secret interview of the king and prophet, and of the king's fear and despair, is told in ch. 38: 14-28. The fact that Jeremiah refused to betray the king's secret when questioned by the princes will surely not be held against him, ch. 38: 27.

III. THE MIGRATION TO EGYPT, Ch. 43: 1-7.

After the fall of Jerusalem the King of Babylon left one of the Jewish princes, Gedaliah, a good man, and a friend of Jeremiah, as governor over the remnant of the people. The story of the murder of Gedaliah, and the flight of the terror-stricken remnant to Egypt should be read in chs. 40 to 44.

IT'S ONE-SIDED!

Any young miss would like to be one-sided this season, because all the grown-up folk are wearing clothes that show this smart new treatment. The neckline is V-shape in Style No. 378, with the scalloped collar extended to side calloped closing of bodice. The attached two-piece skirt, has inverted plaits at each side of front, to permit freedom for walking and sports activities of little maids of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. For the 8 year size, 2 yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of 32-inch contrasting, is sufficient to make it. It combines patterned and plain wool jersey. Wool crepe in navy blue with bright red silk crepe contrast, featherweight tweed in soft green tones, linen in nile green with white linen, dark blue cotton broadcloth with tiny white polka dots with white pique, and red and white checked gingham with white pique are suggested for practical wear. Price 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

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 Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by an early mail.

Sweet Running Is Dependent On Lubrication

Oil Must Be Applied in Proper Manner or Vital Parts Will Be Wrecked

PERILS OF FRICTION

Tmple Supply of Lubricant is Needed at All Times

Some folks say this is a mechanical age. Others refer to oil as a product which affects the destinies of nations. As a matter of fact, these two factors of modern life are both vital to progress. For every machine has to run with a minimum of friction. That means oil is essential. This is preeminently true of the automobile. Lubrication is one element the engine of a motor car cannot do without. The body may be wrecked, the fenders bent, the tires cracked—but the car will still travel—if the engine has oil.

People who have small children and anxiously note how rapidly the soles of their shoes year thin as they go scraping their feet along the bare pavement can appreciate the losses which are likely to grow out of a lack of lubrication. Those people who have had the misfortune, however, to slip on a piece of banana peel have had brought forcibly to their attention how lubrication facilitates one's movements.

Oil Is Essential

In the case of the children there is considerable friction. In the case of the banana peel the friction is reduced to the minimum, and this is the sort of thing which happens in the automobile engine when the oil is applied. If the parts of such an engine were all made perfect and fitted together properly and the engine started, without lubrication there would be so much friction that the parts would very quickly wear out. In fact, if the engine could be started at all it would be wrecked in a short time unless lubrication were introduced.

The lubrication of the modern automobile engine is not as complicated as it might appear to many drivers who have no mechanical turn of mind. It is easily enough understood for the average person to confidently undertake to be familiar with the principles involved. This is worth while so that a driver may be able to know that the engine is being adequately lubricated and what is likely to be the trouble in case something having to do with lubrication goes wrong.

In the first place, the instruction book issued by the manufacturer of an automobile which goes along with each car that is sold gives the best instructions in regard to engine lubrication. These should be studier and followed carefully. These books will tell what should be done at the end of a certain number of miles. Consequently, if the owner of the car will keep track of his mileage and be sure to present his car to some reliable service station for lubrication at the proper intervals of mileage, he is likely to have no difficulty from the standpoint of engine lubrication.

Method Is Explained

The usual method of avoiding engine friction is to carry a certain amount of oil in the compartment in the bottom of the crankcase called the sump. There is a pump located in the bottom of the sump which operates whenever the engine is running. The oil passes through a screen into the pump, which forces it through proper pipes to the crankshaft. The crank shaft is hollow and is drilled so as to permit the oil entering it to be forced into each bearing throughout its length. Thus oil under pressure is supplied to each crank shaft and connecting rod bearing. The oil is forced out around the edges of the connecting rod bearings and as the crank shaft revolves this is thrown up with the cylinders, where it lubricates the pistons and the wrist pin bearings. Provision is generally made for catching some of this oil and leading it to the cam shaft bearings, although in some cases the cam shaft is made hollow the same as the crank shaft and the lubricant is then supplied to these bearings under pressure direct from the pump.

NEW LORD REVELSTOKE

With the sudden death of Lord Revelstoke in Paris the title goes to his brother, Hon. Cecil Baring, who was with him at the time of his death.

Limerick Corner

There is a letter in verse from Mrs. McNeil which speaks for itself. Any comments from our other gifted contributors?

Norwood, Ont.,
May 2, 1929.

Dear Editor, We'd gladly know
What your intentions are.
If rhythmic numbers still must flow,
If rhymes you strictly bar.

We must confess that dollar bills,
All new and clean and fine,
Arouse the most expectant thrills
Along one's eager spine.

But yet—oh house of Limerick,
We think it's time you fell!
Of threefold rhymes we're deadly sick,
Of ads we won't hear tell.

Some higher task we'd gladly greet,
Some more exalted job
Divorced from things we buy and eat,
Such things as please the mob.

Perhaps you'd give (we just suppose)
Each week some title new
Wherefrom a tale we'd all compose,
Or do our best thereto.

In words concise and few and smart,
We'd strive to tell our tale
And cumulate the writer's art—
We could but simply fail.

Content we'd be if you'd arrange
The incidental thrills,
The rules we'd need, the titles strange,
If only—BIGGER BILLS!

Mrs. A. McNeil

Lace Popular

The heavier varieties of lace, like Venise, the lighter Spanish laces, string laces and fine lace patterns of small, round holes like net—are types favoured in Paris. Patterns generally are small. Cire treatments, chenille and metal laces are little featured.

Straws are appearing in profusion and, among those most favored at one shop are natural coloured and blue hats, the majority with medium brims. Brimmed felt hats of the cloche type are very much modish and are much sought in the brown shades. A few pleats break the lines of many of the brims of straw models in a fetching manner.

Burnt Saucepans

If you burn an aluminum saucepan, place it, empty and dry, on the stove and allow to stand over a low gas jet until the burn carbonizes and flakes off. This plan may not work if it is not a good aluminum pan.

When the pan is burnt on the inside, place an onion on the bottom and boil until the burnt pieces rise to the top like scum.

A full-hearted man is always a powerful man; if he be erroneous, then he is powerful for error.—Spurgeon.

Whenever education and refinement grow away from the common people, they are growing towards selfishness, which is the monster evil of the world. —Henry Ward Beecher.

Department of Health of Ontario

The Department of Health, through its laboratories, situated as they are at most convenient points throughout the province, viz.: Toronto, London, Kingston, Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Peterborough, Ottawa, gives a service which would otherwise cost the people a huge expenditure; but, more important still, the diphtheria swabs, the typhoid blood samples and tuberculosis sputum, etc., are examined the reported back to the doctor in the shortest possible time. Time is a very important factor in the treatment of disease, especially in diphtheria, and a laboratory report made with speed has often meant life to a patient, where as delay in the proper treatment would have been fatal.

What do the laboratories do? Their chief business for the private individual is examination of drinking-water. Altogether last year 20,000 samples from private sources and municipal supplies were received and reported upon. Sterile bottle, together with instructions for taking and case for mailing, sample of drinking water, is supplied free.

To help individuals afflicted with a communicable disease, the Laboratories make examination of:

1. Swabs from sore throats:
   (a) For diagnosis, i.e., to find out if diphtheria germs are present and therefore necessary to quarantine.
   (b) For release, i.e., to determine the earliest possible date when the patient or carriers may be allowed with safety to mingle with the public.
2. Blood samples for typhoid and syphilis.
3. Sputum for tuberculosis (7,000 cases were reported upon last year).
4. Heads of dogs suspected of rabies.

In addition to examination of specimens, the Division of Laboratories prepares the following products which are distributed free of charge for use of the residents of Ontario:

Typhoid Vaccine.

Whooping Cough Vaccine.

Silver Nitrate to prevent blindness in new-born babies.

Various products used in the treatment of venereal diseases.

Write for free copy of Health Almanac.

Department of Health of Ontario, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

Why Not Publish "Care of Horses" In Town Papers?

We should be very glad to see the editors of newspapers in large and small towns devote more space to articles on the care of animals, particularly horses. These papers are read locally, from cover to cover, and a large number of the readers are farmers and other people who own horses. Much of the suffering endured by man's most faithful slave is caused by mere ignorance on the part of the owner or driver as to what constitutes suffering in a horse. Some day (when the millenium is just around the corner, says someone) all drivers will have to pass an examination in horsemanship before receiving the license that will be just as necessary as a motor driver's license is now.

The horse-driven vehicle is not, of course, the menace to pedestrians that the motor car has become, but the horse, which is a living, sentient, sensitive creature, has a right to a square deal also, and it is one of the most selfish and callous sins of civilization that this helpless creature can be sold to a person who does not know its hock from its withers; who knows only the most elementary rules of driving, harnessing, feeding, etc.; does not know when the horse is sick, or hungry, or thirsty, or hot, or cold; has only one idea in his head—to make it go. And when it can go no more, they scrap it with as little emotion as they would bestow upon a worn-out motor car.

There is a great deal in the papers that, with benefit to the readers, might give place to instructions on the proper care of the animals upon which so much of the economic life of the country depends. Some editors reaize this and give space frequently to matters humane. We are publishing on this page an editorial from the "Port Arthur News Chronicle," on horses. We should be glad to see the rules on general care of horses that appears in the "Pleader," given space in newspapers throughout the country. Humane societies could do much toward helping the cause by reuesting their local papers to publish these articles. The editorial reads as follows:

If dogs are an essential factor in the life life of the North, the horse is no less an important factor in the work upon which the North has for many years depended for its existence, and which will continue for years to be the principal source from which revenue is derived. Timbering operations cannot well be carried on without the aid of the horse. Tractors are all very well in their place. They can replace the horse to some extent and will increase in numbers as operations continue, but the time is far distant when the horse will not be employed in timber operations. One would think that the owners of horses would take the utmost care of them, and some do. But there are those who do not appear to have regard for either the animals or the service they have rendered. At the end of the season hundreds of horses are either brought to the city and shipped to outside points or are turned out to pick their living until they are again required, in the fall. It is at this time particularly that the horses reflect the treatment they have received during the winter season. It is inevitable that accidents will happen to horses as well as to men in the hazards of bush work. Men are brought to the hospitals and cared for. From the beginning of the bush season until its close, men are constantly being brought to hospital and given the care they need to recover from the effects of mishaps and accidents. Horses meet with accidents and are given treatment by some, but others fail to realize the duty that should be theirs to fare for wounded and unfit animals.

It is not going out of the way to say that cruelty to horses should be severely punished. Stories which are related to the "News-Chronicle" indicate that some men are utterly heartless in their treatment of the animals which enable them to earn a living. They are perfectly willing to take from the horses the last ounce of service and requite the poor beasts with seeming studied indifference, if not downright cruelty.

It is not a pleasant task for members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to lay charges against offenders or to appear in court against them, but the task is apparently necessary. Those against whom charges are laid or action taken frequently manifest ill will against the Society and its agents and officers. Possibly the same may be said of offenders against other laws in regard to the policemen who apprehend them. Nevertheless, the policeman is a necessary adjunct of community life and the S.P.C.A. is just as necessary if justice is to be done to the helpless horse, who asks only for food, shelter and decent treatment as wages for service rendered.—"Humane Pleader."

A man who truly loves beauty, hates to think that he enjoys it at the expense of starved and stunted human being or suffering animals.—John Galsworthy.

Washing Curtains

Dirty curtains should be steeped overnight in salt and water—a good handful of salt to a gallon of water—before dipping them into soapsuds for the first time.

By doing this you set the colour, besides drawing out the dirt. In the morning rinse them once or twice, then wash with pure soapflakes. When they are quite clean, rinse them again until the water is clear.

Curtains made of net are often inclined to shrink and it is a good idea to run a weighted rod through the bottom and hang them while still damp.

Use More Starch

Handkerchiefs, pillow cases, towels and so on will keep clean much longer if some thin starch water is added to the final rinsing water.

They will also be easier to wash next time, as the dirt slips out with far greater ease.

MUTT AND JEFF— —By Bud Fisher. **Isn't That Using the Old Bean? We Ask You.**