

Sunday School Lesson

November 20, Lesson VIII—Micha
 Champions the Oppressed, Micha 2:
 13, 6: 1-13. Golden Text—He hath
 showed thee, O man, what is good:
 and what doth the Lord require of
 thee, but to do justly, and to love
 mercy, and to walk humbly with thy
 God—Micha 6: 8.

ANALYSIS.
 I. OPPRESSED OPPRESSORS, UNJUST RULERS.
 THE WAYS OF THE HOSTS, chap. 2.
 II. THE LORD'S CONTROVERSY, chap. 6.
 III. THE SHAME OF JUDAH, 7:1-6.

INTRODUCTION.—The four prophets, in whose books we find the lessons of this month, all lived in the middle or latter part of the eighth century B.C., that is between 750 and 700 B.C. The messages of Amos and Hosea were addressed to the people of the northern kingdom of Israel, those of Isaiah and Micha to the people of the southern kingdom of Judah. Micha probably lived in the latter part of the eighth century B.C. He was apparently a man of the country. His native place was Gath (7:14), some distance southwest of Jerusalem, and he shows keen interest in the cruel oppression of the poor, the folk of rich and land-grabbers, and in their suffering when the land is invaded by a foreign enemy (2:1-9; 1:9-16). Micha predicts the coming of the Assyrian armies into Judah, and it is probable that he himself witnessed their coming (cf. Jer. 26:17-19), and Micha 3:12).

I. OPPRESSED OPPRESSORS, UNJUST RULERS, AND FALSE PROPHEETS, chap. 2.
 The prophet pronounced woes to the rich and powerful men of Judah who were seeking great profit by night. The prophet rebuked them for their oppression of the poor, their contempt for the law, and their disregard for the Lord's commandments. He predicted that they would be brought down and their land would be made a desolation. The prophet also rebuked the false prophets who were leading the people astray with their visions and prophecies.

II. THE LORD'S CONTROVERSY, chap. 6.
 The prophet is bidden to declare the charge which Jehovah makes against his people. He is to call the mountains to listen, as Jehovah called heaven and earth, Isa. 1:2. He appears, speaking in Jehovah's name, to the history of the past, and to the great things which the Lord had done for them. Two incidents of the early days are mentioned, Balaam's blessing instead of cursing (Num. 22-24), and the crossing of the Jordan, Josh. 3:1-17. The remarkable passage in vs. 6-8, touches one of the highest points of Old Testament prophetic teaching. Not sacrificial ritual, however rich and splendid, but justice, mercy, and the humble ordering of life according to his will, these are what God requires (compare Amos 5:24; Hosea 6:6; Isa. 1:10-20; Jer. 7:1-11; Psalm 51:16-17). In vs. 9-16, there is a similar emphasis upon just weights and measures. Verse 96 should be read as "Hear, O tribes and assembly," of Judah. In the first part of this verse we should read, "Wisdom will fear thy name." A terrible punishment will overtake those who accumulate wealth or store up treasure by such means. In v. 11 we should read, as some ancient authorities, "Shall I regard as pure (or justify) one who uses wicked balances?"

III. THE SHAME OF JUDAH, 7:1-6.
 The prophet deprecates the widespread corruption of the social life of his time. It is as a vineyard from

which the fruit has been taken, there are no good grapes left. Or it is as fig trees from which the choice fruit has been picked. The description seems to us to be in extravagant language, but such was the general depravity of the age that such language must have been justified. That was Judah's intolerable shame.

THE VALUE OF POULTRY ACCOUNTS

A poultry account is a year's record, November 1st to October 31st, of the expenses incurred in operating a poultry yard and of the amounts received from the sale of its products. It includes an inventory at the beginning and end of the poultry year and should show when closed, the amount which the venture has paid the operator for his labor.

In 1915 an effort was made by the Poultry Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to encourage poultry keepers to keep records and accounts. For this purpose special sheets called "Farm, Egg and Poultry Accounts," were prepared and forwarded to those requesting them. The venture proved so encouraging that to date farmers, small holders and numerous other classes from coast to coast are keeping records on the revised monthly forms supplied free by the Experimental Farm.

The keeping of such a monthly record does not interfere with any special or practical method of care or management. He may buy and sell whenever he sees fit, providing that a record is kept of the change in the flock, he egg yield is to be noted each day and credited at market prices, whether used in the house, incubator or sold. The various columns of the sheet are to be filled in at the time of the transactions. In this way the hens are given the credit they deserve. By filling a bin in the hen house with grain once a month and providing a good sized dry mash hopper, the trouble of keeping account of the feed is reduced to a minimum.

At the summary of these records should furnish very valuable data, a duplicate copy is mailed to the Poultry Division, promptly at the end of each month. In acknowledgement of this information, a monthly letter of hints stressing some subjects of importance is mailed to the correspondent. Should the report contain correspondence or questions this matter is immediately attended to. Only those who return the monthly reports receive the letters of suggestions.

All monthly records should be examined at the end of the year to note particularly from what item the greatest income has been derived, whether from market or hatchery eggs, market poultry or breeding stock and to study the expenses with relation to the receipts. Such a record properly kept not only affords pleasure but is a guide for future operations. Thus, the poultry man who is able to answer the following questions is the man who watches every little detail and makes note of it, and only when such definite records have been kept, has any great advance in production or real progress been made.

What was the average production of your flock last year?
 What is your annual poultry expense and income?
 What does it cost to produce a dozen eggs?
 What did it cost you to produce a laying pullet?
 What are your plans for the coming year?

Use of Aircraft in Canada
 In addition to the forest, surveying, and mining services using aircraft in Canada, the Department of Marine and Fisheries is directly interested in the use of airplanes in fisheries protection work along the Pacific coast; the Department of Agriculture realizes their possibilities in fighting insect pests; and the Department of Customs uses them to advantage in the prevention of smuggling.



The Watersport at sea is often reeled in and seldom seen. This one was photographed 75 miles off the coast of Sweden when it passed the ship at little more than 100 yards distance. An hour later it was seen again in the distance. A heavy disturbance which threatened the safety of the ship was experienced at close quarters to the phenomenon.

Strawberry Plants Coaxed to Give Fruit in the Fall

Commercial Growers are Now Having Marked Success With the "Everbearing" Variety

Fresh, home-grown strawberries are no longer necessarily a sign of early summer. Baskets of them keep reappearing even in the fall and yield up their place entirely only after the hard frosts begin. The secret lies in the marked success achieved in recent years with the "everbearing" variety. In the past amateur and expert alike have amused themselves with "everbearing" strawberries to some extent, but recently in certain sections the cultivation has been on a sufficient scale to develop a market value. The Alpine strawberry, indigenous to some parts of the European Alps and fruiting from early summer to fall, has been cultivated for 150 years, but has never become of commercial importance because of its small fruit. Europe has developed other varieties with larger fruit, but none of these has proved desirable in the United States. Growers here have developed their own from a plant that by chance was found one day in September, 1808, bearing fruit and blossoms in all stages of development. The plant was straightway set aside and christened the Pan-American, and from this ancestor a numerous family has sprung.

CAREFUL CULTIVATION NEEDED.
 Everbearing strawberries are now raised in many parts of the country, but all of the varieties originated in the Northern States, where conditions are peculiarly suited to them. The quality of the fruit depends largely on the climate, the most important element being plenty of moisture. They cannot survive long droughts unless irrigation is supplied. On the other hand, late spring frosts make little difference to them, for if their blossoms are killed by frosts they will bloom again. The plants are very hardy and their vigor is particularly resistant to disease, but they require more fertile soil than do the ordinary varieties and tillage must be more thorough.

Most everbearers call for intensive methods of culture to return the greatest yield. They are harvested as any strawberries are, but the task is more costly, since their ripening period is long and fever are obtained in one picking. Flower stems appear soon after the plants have been set in the spring. If set early they begin to bear in July, and at the height of the season, when conditions are favor-

able, as many as 1,000 quarts an acre have been known to be obtained a day. The early summer crop is usually the least abundant, but some varieties have been so improved that then they yield as well as the common sort. They continue bearing through the summer and fall, and some berries may even ripen after hard frosts.

Gold Keeps India Poor

Precious Metals Hoarded and Not Earning Causes "Frozen Wealth"

Five billion dollars' worth of gold and silver treasure is hoarded in India in temple decorations, jeweled ornaments and bars of bullion, together with the bangles, anklets, necklaces and American "cigars" with which millions of women array themselves, according to a new study of the legendary "wealth of the Indies" submitted to the United States Department of Commerce.

"Frozen wealth," the Government economists call this treasure, for it is distributed and used in such forms that it yields not a penny of return to its owners nor a dollar of credit to carry on the world's commerce.

With a lofty indifference to international money markets and the needs of trade, India sprinkles gold dust over the food served at extravagant banquets. Immense quantities of gold and silver are used to array brides for their marriage ceremonies, and in a multitude of other forms of decoration.

A gold is believed, moreover, to have occult power of healing the sick. It is a popular remedy in the native pharmacopoeia, says the Government study, "and medicines containing gold are favored for many diseases."

THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.
 All this has more than a picturesque interest. It involves the problem of altering the distribution of the world's gold supply—a problem that took on new importance when executives of the British, French and American central banks and the American Federal Reserve system recently gathered in New York and Washington, and with the adjustment of Federal Reserve "rediscount" rates below the European level.

As the world, recovered from the financial chaos of the war, must nations have struggled back to, or toward, a gold standard for their currencies. To establish and maintain such standards they must have gold reserves. The currents of international trade and other influences have brought to America's coasts about half of the world's money stock of gold. But in the last quarter of a century India has been quietly absorbing immense quantities of the yellow metal. With \$200,000,000 she draws to herself a large part of the new gold produced from year to year.

Meanwhile, the world's gold production has declined sharply from the maximum for this century, reached between 1910 and 1915. Although there has been a recovery since 1922, this increase has been vitiated so far as monetary gold for the world is concerned, by the increase of Indian absorption.

PROPOSED REMEDIES.
 In an attempt to halt or to retard this accumulation, far-reaching changes are projected in the Indian financial system. Adoption of a gold bullion basis for India's currency; replacement of silver rupees in circulation by gold notes; establishment of a strong central bank; and extension of savings bank facilities now proposed. All are designed largely to wean the Indian population away from the habit of hoarding of gold and silver pieces and bullion bars. If that is ever accomplished, India's five billions and more of gold and silver in time will cease to be merely so much "frozen wealth."

What disturbing business economists is not the size of India's store of gold, great as it is, so much as the way it is stored.

Ways For Boys to Earn

Once upon a time the motives for earning and saving money were given to children in terms of disaster. "Save for a rainy day," "Save for old age," "Save for sickness," etc.—but modern economists are agreed that it is the thrifty habit of saving and the self-discipline thereby involved that is important to youth rather than the cash stored away.

Children are trained today to sacrifice a present good for a future better and the immediacy of the reward is impeded to suit the type of young capitalist. A group of boys in Toronto, who were earning money, planned just what they wanted to use the savings for. They agreed as to the childishness of impulsive worthless articles for service upon people who are pleased to help a boy merely because he is in earnest. They also decided that the greatest "job," since most of them were less than 17 years of age, finally they classified the types of money-making opportunities possible to them.

Two Ways to Earn.
 The first method, and it is far-reaching in its lessons of constructive thrift, is to discover and sell all the household material that accumulates in every household. One boy sold three old tin pots for 50 cents. Another sold four "tin" bathtubs for \$1. Old papers, bit 25 cents a hundred pounds, bottles brought 5 cents for three in the quart size and 8 cents in dozen in odd lots. They did not have to be clean and did not require any special cleaning. Old tires brought 5 cents but a battery sold for \$2 and a Ford "coil" for \$3.

Metals were readily disposed of. Lead sold for 5 cents, copper for 7 cents, and silver for 8 cents. An old stove in the basement yielded \$1.00. A dilapidated cabinet and a collection of broken jewelry, of no value except for metal, brought \$1.57 to one boy. One man permitted his son to sell and haul loam from his vacant lot at \$10 a load. Alamo was practically disposed of at the nearby gas station. A new house had 42 cement bags in the basement. These were returned to the company at 15 cents each. Bags were eagerly purchased by people who were packing 700 lbs. of cement. Old tires were sold for 5 cents each. A neighbor had a broken-down car and a neighbor had a broken-down car. They were sold for 5 cents each. A neighbor had a broken-down car and a neighbor had a broken-down car. They were sold for 5 cents each.

Some things the help of a parent or an older brother was necessary. This happened with a boy who was good in his manual training work at school. He repaired and painted a discarded table and sold it for \$4. A neighbor had a broken-down car and a neighbor had a broken-down car. They were sold for 5 cents each. A neighbor had a broken-down car and a neighbor had a broken-down car. They were sold for 5 cents each.

Now You Tell One!
 Here is an incident related recently by a "preparator" to one of New York's large city dailies, who writes in a column of "how-to-do-it" advice. It was written by a man behind me in the next pew, who since rather loudly and out of time, and who had been showing me the paper. I do not know the man's name, but I have seen him in a dirty book store or restaurant on my way to work.

The newspaper in question offered the following advice to the correspondent:

"What matters to how the man sings, in tune or out of it, so long as it is not about his own singing. It is the heart that makes God's music there. The late Archbishop Tappan had a voice which was anything but melodious. Yet he found by the hymn with such vim that his sermons rang with a grandeur that was heard in the hearts of his hearers. After he became Archbishop he had entered a church and when the psalms were chanted he sang with enthusiasm, but did not sing 'Gloria, gloria,' said a young man at his obsequies, 'you are the best.' 'It's all right,' replied the boy, 'it's in the spirit.' 'It might be for a deaf and dumb saint,' retorted the correspondent.

"Nevertheless, the Archbishop did rightly. A person may have the best of harmony but he or she has the right to make a joyful noise unto the Lord in his house. Perhaps the preacher in question chose his people's hymns to stimulate his vocal cords for their next attack. Have sympathy with him, and keep your dirty book for your unconfessed sins. If he is beyond your endurance, complain to nobody; change your seat, and let that end the difficulty."

Development of Aerial Photography
 Notable progress has been made in Canada in the employment of balloons and aeroplanes for mapping some of the little-known parts of the Dominion. By special arrangement the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior is conducting a series of aerial photographs in Ontario over 2500 square miles of the province.

Jeff Had the Right Dope From the Start.
 "WHAT ARE YOU DOING, MUTT?"
 "SH-H! I'M MAKING A WISH ON THIS MAGIC PIECE OF TOWEL CALLED 'MAGIC CLOTH' BY THE OLD CHINESE SIK!"
 "SILLY AND CHILDISH, I CALL IT!"
 "BUT IT'S THE REAL DOBE! HERE, PRESS THIS QUARTER AGAINST YOUR BREAST, LAY THE OTHER HAND ON THE MAGIC CLOTH AND MAKE A WISH AND IT WILL COME TRUE!"
 "IF THERE'S ANYTHING I HATES IT'S A SKEGIC. HAVE YOU MADE A WISH?"
 "YES!"
 "FINE! WHAT DID YOU WISH?"
 "I WISHED I COULD KEEP THIS QUARTER!"
 "I TOLD YOU IT WAS A LOT OF BUNK!"

GILLEX
 SOFTENS WATER
 Use it for all
 CLEANING
 and
 WASHING

JEAN VON

JEAN VON

JEAN VON

JEAN VON

JEAN VON

JEAN VON

WRIGLEYS
 DOUBLE MINT—easy to remember—and hard to forget once you've tried it.
 Keeps teeth white, breath sweet, aids appetite and digestion.

WRIGLEYS
 BAKING BEST

"MUTT AND JEFF"—By Bud Fisher.