

# 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 5: 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 noticed 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, retaliation, hostility to each other of neighboring and closely related nations, and sacrilegious 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. It was this 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 visited by these becoming victims of the vast, 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, Israel, and he is denouncing the sins of their neighbors, he very closely secures their attention and, no doubt, wins their approval. Even when he comes to the sins of the king of Judah, he speaks in a way that is complimentary to the notice 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 down 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" in 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, it is probably the meaning here. The prophets of God had been sent to instruct the people but they had rejected their teaching (Isa. v. 12). The term "lies" is used of the false gods, which, by their fathers, and which still attracted many people, and was too often initiated in its worst features at the altars of Jehovah (see Jer. 16: 19-20 and Hosea 2:8, 13). It is of these same idolatrous practices that Paul wrote in Romans 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 root sold into slavery for a native debt, the greed of rich men who enrich themselves at the expense of the poor, vice 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 judges to prevent justice, or the actual selling of a poor, honest man into slavery for a debt which he is unable to pay (see Lev. 25:39, and compare Lev. 25:39 and 2 Kings 4:1). So, greedily have such robbers of the helpless become that they are represented by a pardonable exaggeration as desiring the very dust which a man may heap 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 selfishly 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: 21-26 and 13:28-33. The term Nazirite (which should be spelled Nazirite) was given to men who were under a religious vow to abstain from wine and the fruit of the grape in every form (Lev. 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. This assertion 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 they 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 (v. 6-12) he brings the denunciation of sin and coming down home to themselves!

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 star-like 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 as 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 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) exude 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.

# Jaxon



## INVERTED PLAITS SPELL CHIC.

Illustrating the chic of the one-piece tailor achieved with seaming and inverted plaits, is this frock, built on the new princess lines from wood-brown charmelaine, 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. Modishfulness 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 fulness at the wrist being cut away to form a deep cuff. No. 1257 is in sizes 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust. Size 44 bust requires 5 1/2 yards 36-inch, or 3 3/4 yards 54-inch material. Price 20 cents.

## 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 this 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 when they are of nickel, and metal polish on brass fasteners. A spot of oil dropped into the 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 Meulleur Cheese.

The process of the manufacture of Meulleur cheese has become fairly well standardized and the results now obtained make it 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 3.8, 4.2 and 5.5 per cent. all was of excellent quality and flavor, but when the percentage of fat was increased to 5.5, the quality 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 Meulleur cheese. Another fact ascertained is that the cheese may be held from three to six 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.

### Produce of High-Class Cream.

Fine flavored fresh cream is essential in the making of choice dairy butter. To obtain such cream, the best of the cream which must be available are a few precautions. They are detailed in a Dominion Department of Agriculture bulletin on Butter-making on the Farm. In the first place the cows should be 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, 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 the what is supplied through the feeding of alfalfa, clover, 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 assimilated. A hopper of granulated 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 subject, 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 as free air circulation about the potatoes as possible. Instead of piling the potatoes against the wall or on the floor, slats 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.

## 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 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, some how, it will "come back." When it starts—when it is evident that it is headed up, but what money you can spare into it. You may lose; but I doubt it. One of the richest men I knew bought stock in the company of which he is now president when it was so largely 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 survey 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 Cook

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. This will remain fresh for several days. When washing day comes round, this rice water is just the thing to use on 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 simpler.

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

Obedience alone gives the right to command.—Emerson.

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

## 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 rye, cereals, 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 green 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 with turnips, followed by the pen fed with 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.

## 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.

"Well, I've had thirty years' experience, and I think I ought to tell you that, in my opinion, every case of cancer of the throat I have treated has been caused by the smoking of bad tobacco."

"The old farmer went on puffing for a few moments, then he removed his pipe to say:—"

"Well, I've had thirty years' experience, and I think I ought to tell you that, in my opinion, every case of a black eye and a bashed-in nose I ever met has been caused by folks interfering with other folks' business."

## The Herd Bull and His Care

When six months old, the bull calf should be separated from the heifer calves and fed a ration that will keep him growing rapidly. At this age, feed him four to eight pounds of grain daily, depending on his size. Most dairymen prefer to feed bulls the same grain ration that is fed to the other growing stock. But in addition, a good leguminous roughage is necessary, the amount depending on the size of the animal. Mature bulls will eat as much as 15 pounds of hay daily. Silage may be fed to the growing bull in small amounts, say five pounds.

A common grain ration for the mature bull after complete growth is: Three parts cornmeal, three parts ground oats, three parts wheat bran, one part linseed-meal. Along with this ration should be fed leguminous roughage and some corn fodder or stover.

To keep the bull in excellent condition, but not fat, exercise is a factor that must not be forgotten. If the bull can not have access to a yard at all times, he should at least be tied outdoors and allowed to go back and forth on a strong cable.

### Choosing a Herd Bull.

When selecting a herd bull, see to it that he is not only of satisfactory individuality himself, but that his ancestry is a fair guarantee of a continuance of that individuality in his get. Satisfied on this point, study the pedigree. If you are a Holstein breeder, for instance, you will want to know the conditions under which his seven-day records were made, and you will also want to know how much 365-day blood is in the more or less immediate ancestry. You will also want to know if the butter records were made with a normal Holstein percentage of fat, or whether the large butter records were made from a relatively small quantity of milk.

The conditions under which most of the milk is sold in this country will give a decided advantage to the man who sells whole milk, and for this reason the Holstein breeder is looking for the largest possible flow of milk for the largest possible butterfat content. Guernsey and Jersey breeders usually cater to a different kind of market—either a special milk which demands a nice premium, or else to a cream market. Therefore, they will pay special attention to the butterfat production.

### Type Reproduced in Get.

The statement has been made that production does not always reproduce itself, but that type nearly always does. To get an accurate answer to this problem, it would be necessary to go more deeply into the study of breeding than is practical in a short article like this. But you have surely noticed that a slopy-rumped bull usually sires slopy-rumped calves, and that a good, straight-backed bull often sires calves of good top lines out of poor cows.

It behooves the dairy-cattle breeder, therefore, to study this question of types and individuality. If you will study the pedigrees of the winners at the great dairy shows of the winners at the pedigree registry records; that the bulls almost invariably have a good list of high-producing daughters, and progeny which make good in the show ring. Type and production so hand in hand, and it is a wise breeder who combines them in his own herd.

## Mind Your Own

Elizabeth Drew tells in "The Out-look" a story of "an Englishman who got into a railway compartment with an old countryman, who proceeded to smoke a very dirty old pipe of extremely rank tobacco. At length he felt he could bear it no longer.

"Excuse me," he said, "but I am a doctor of twenty years' experience, and I think I ought to tell you that, in my opinion, every case of cancer of the throat I have treated has been caused by the smoking of bad tobacco."

The old farmer went on puffing for a few moments, then he removed his pipe to say:—"

"Well, I've had thirty years' experience, and I think I ought to tell you that, in my opinion, every case of a black eye and a bashed-in nose I ever met has been caused by folks interfering with other folks' business."

## Canadian Trade Increases

Canadian trade for the twelve months ended August, 1927, was \$2,331,000,000, against \$2,314,000,000 in preceding 12 months. Imports for 12 months ended August were \$1,056,000,000, against \$1,050,000,000, a year ago. conspicuous among the increased imports were alcoholic beverages which increased from \$26,000,000 in 1926 to \$35,000,000 in 1927.

### A Motorist's Prayer.

A motorist's prayer: Teach us to drive through life without skidding into other people's business. Preserve our brake linings that we may stop before we go too far. Help us to hear the knocks in our own motors and close our ears to the chattering of other people's gears. Keep alcohol in our radiators and out of our stomachs. Absolve us from the mania of trying to pass the other automobile on a narrow road. Open our eyes to traffic signs and keep our feet on the brakes.

## Control of Muscle

Miserna H...

"Are you glad to be returned from a visit to the country. I am so glad that you are here after the big game and the country."

Lucia smiled. "Quite. It is the nicest place I know. Poor little Rose got a full nap and were there."

"It would seem the large rooms in the place could be found."

"There is no quiet always was noisy, but voice is changing it. I ears to be in the house arms and legs are in difficulty in controlling race awkwardly and slams doors, jumps and whoops."

"You children have been healthy? I would not they be their noise out of doors anxiously."

"That reminds me and her boys. I'm smiling. She looked their nose out of the never granted that."

"Tell me about the 'She started when I toddlers.' Elston typically everything she had a quiet influence, ing to them and telling naturally would have she made up games of something to do quickly."

"One of the games 'Mouse' is somewhat changed. It is called 'The Egg.' It involved part of the room to and closing doors and putting down articles a noise. If the could tell where you were doing, you'd be folded in his head."

"Another game was in this game the kitchen and, without his mother three times for dinner. The door room was closed and the towel from that side the said. If they could tell and other of those art for dinner, then the boy loudly received only of the favorite dish. The children learned to spin."

"Still another game 'Sword's Point.' Each turn was the point of the aim of the game was around the room without much as a sword. The room was closed and the towel from that side the said. If they could tell and other of those art for dinner, then the boy loudly received only of the favorite dish. The children learned to spin."

"These games didn't visited in the house until I was fully grown. I why Aunt Deborah them. He did not games, but required of them in the yard or which was great often them."

## G. B. SHAW IS SU TUNNEY WO

## Says Film Inferno Out in Seventh 'Stuff and Non

London—George Bernard Shaw has written about himself a good deal of late. He has added his own to the reading. Gen. Tunney cut by Jack Dempsey round of the recent...

While attending a pro the fight film Mr. M. ed contemptuously a implied that Tunney was because he took full advantage of thirteen.

"Stuff and nonsense" dramatist. "Tunney is get up. He is watching closely. He has got his him. See, he is an his wonderful dancer he is."

Mr. Shaw's comment round was: "Four Dempsey! Ah, the gong just saved him the last round? I am at can march out with the On being told what paid for the seats he said "What news. The ship fight will be in nobody present but the referee and the showman. On being informed that "received" the greatest given to a public performance dramatist's comment was "He should have seen evanished. I have received."

The mind is like the st not how much you put counts, but how much Albert Jay Nock.

"There's one thing church bazaars, anyhow, is that? The stalls pretend to be selling out

## MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.

