

Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY SCHOOL..... GRAHAM
June 15. Lesson XI—Jesus on the Cross—Matthew 27: 33-50. Golden Text—Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God.—Hebrews 12: 2.

ANALYSIS
I. GOLGOTHA, 33-38.
II. THE REVILERS, 39-44.
III. THE END, 45-50.

INTRODUCTION:—The story of the crucifixion is given in considerable detail in each of the Gospels. Matthew and Mark are very much alike in their treatment, but we find that the narratives in Luke and John add many new features. Therefore, if we wish to get a complete story of this greatest crime of the world, we must read the four Gospels and include all the narratives.

I. GOLGOTHA, 33-38.
V. 33. The actual site of this is unknown, but it was evidently outside the walls of the city, but not far away. The name is explained as due either to the fact that some skulls had been discovered on the hill, or to the appearance of the rock. The traditional site is the place where now stands the church of the Holy Sepulchre, but some years ago General Gordon suggested a low hill, outside the Damascus gate, whose form suggested the outline of a skull. This has been called Gordon's Calvary, but many doubt whether there is much to support his views.

V. 34. Mark mentions myrrh instead of gall. Both of these have the properties of a drug, and it was customary to give such drink to criminals in order to deaden the pain. It is said that there was an association of wealthy women in Jerusalem who charged themselves with this office of refuges to accept the offered drug, since he desires to face his trial with a clear mind.

V. 35. It is probable that the cross was after the Latin form as one sees in most of the pictures of the Crucifixion. It would be about ten feet high. This form of execution was very painful and very shameful. It was reserved for slaves and provincials who were regarded as especially criminal.

The garments of the prisoner were supposed to be the perquisite of the soldiers who were in charge. From John 19: 23, we learn that the outer garments were distributed among the men, but the inner garment which was made of very fine cloth was kept intact; and they cast lots for it.

V. 36. The soldiers sit down and watch lest any one should come and attempt to take Jesus down from the cross.

II. THE REVILERS, 39-44.
V. 39. Matthew mentions three different classes of revilers. (1) The scribes and Pharisees. They were evidently a crowd of curious observers such as frequented these places. They were as heartless as most crowds, and they now catch up the charge which had been laid against Jesus before the Jewish court that he had said he would destroy the temple and build it again. These people now taunt him and his incompetence. They cannot conceive of anything else than that a man would try to save himself if he could. Just as in the temptation the devil said, "If thou art the Son of God," so here the people make the same cynical suggestion.

V. 41. (2) The chief priests and scribes represent the aristocratic and educated classes among the Jews, and they had been the agents in bringing about the death of Jesus. They now exult in the success of their labor, and they add this further evidence of their hatred, in that they mock him in his moments of intense agony. They had asked Pilate to place on the cross, "He said he was the king of the Jews," and now they fling this taunt at him, "If thou be the king of Israel!"

V. 43. These words may be taken from Ps. 22: 8, and once again there is an attempt to mock at his divine claims.

V. 44. (3) The third class of revilers consists of the two thieves who were crucified on either side of Jesus. They were likely political prisoners, and are now punished in order to add to the ignominy of the occasion. In Luke we have the story of the conversion of one of the two. He appeals to Jesus for forgiveness and help, and Jesus replies with an answer which is full of tenderness and grace. In these three crosses we see Punishment, Penitence and Perfect Love.

III. THE END, 45-50.
V. 45. According to Mark the crucifixion took place at the third hour.

(Mark 15: 25), which was nine o'clock. Therefore the sixth hour would be midday. The darkness lasted for three hours. "Not the darkness of an eclipse, for it was the time of the Paschal full moon, but a miraculous darkness symbolic of that solemn hour and veiling the agonies of the Son of man, when human soul and body were enduring the extremity of anguish and suffering for sin."

Prehistoric Man Leaves Flint Points

Los Angeles, Calif.—Dr. James A. R. Scherer, director of the Southwest Museum, has announced the finding in Gypsum Cave, Nev., of a wealth of additional evidence that prehistoric man roamed the American continent probably at least 20,000 years or more ago.

Last week, announcement was made that excavation of the cave had revealed camp-fire ashes, charcoal and burnt wood.

Nine hundred artifacts, or prehistoric objects made by man, Dr. Scherer reported had been recovered so far, mostly from beneath a layer of gypsum rock which took ages to form from overhead dripping. These include scores of broken atlantis, a long two-piece dart which antedates the bow and arrow; many flint points similar to an arrowhead, for the atlantis, and a necklace of a type never before found in American archaeological history, made of joints of a centipede strung on fiber of a desert plant.

These conclusive proofs of prehistoric man's work, the museum director pointed out, were scattered among the remains of the extinct ground sloths, huge prehistoric mammals, and of extinct primitive horses, and of a small slender-limbed prehistoric camel.

Canada Increases Trade With U.S.

Gain of \$48,132,326 For 12 Months Shown by Statistics

New York.—Canada's total trade with the United States for the 12 months ending February 28, 1930, totaled \$1,413,001,297, an increase of \$48,132,326 more than the corresponding 12 months. Canada bought from the United States \$869,194,933 worth of goods, or the equivalent of nearly \$87 per head of population of the Dominion, and in the same period sold to the United States goods to the value of \$543,806,364. The largest Canadian purchases were iron and iron products valued at \$296,854,956; motor vehicles held second place, valued at \$82,057,232, and oils third, valued at \$37,985,714.

The chief item of export from Canada was paper, valued at \$129,707,037, of which newsprint alone accounted for \$127,878,870. Metals were next, with a value of \$113,169,162, of which copper and gold ore accounted for nearly \$70,000,000. Wood was third, worth \$72,323,940.

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 (not preferred); wrap it carefully for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Tail of Airship Delays Her Trip
London.—Information has been given to parliament that examination of the R-100 had revealed damage to the cover and the securing wires and tapes behind one of the power cars, as well as damage to the tail. The damage to the cover will be remedied by inserting additional girders and new material will be used for the tail. This has to be specially manufactured and the flight to Canada will be postponed to the end of June or the beginning of July.

Lincoln Records Show British Origin
London.—Antiquarian research here has unearthed an interesting reminder of what is believed to be a link in the early history in England of Abraham Lincoln's family.

A record collated by J. E. Ansell of the Society of Genealogists shows that one Abraham Lincoln was a holder of land in Norfolk in the early part of the eighteenth century. This record as published in the Times of May 29 tells how in 1726 Abraham Lincoln and Sara his wife were joint vendors with Isaac Lincoln and Edward Rush and Lydia his wife, of nine acres of land in the parishes of Garboldisham and Aldeby, Norfolk, to one Sir Edmund Bacon.

Gabby Gertie
"Whoever said 'There's safety in numbers' must have forgotten thirteen."

Many women now wear their wedding-rings on the third finger of the right hand, instead of the left.

What New York Is Wearing

By ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON
Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern



An interesting feature of this polka-dotted crepe silk is the shawl collar that terminates in scarf end at left shoulder. It was a clever thought of the designer to detract from breadth. The hips are extremely flat. The circular skirt is beautifully shaped with rippling fullness at hem.

Style No. 3131 can be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.

It is very effective in sepphire blue crepe silk with eggshell vestee or black silk crepe with Vionnet pink este.

Black and white chiffon and Paquin red crepe de chine also chic.

Farm Housewives Remodel Kitchen
Chicago.—In the farm kitchens a movement is under way which bids fair to revolutionize housekeeping methods. Led by extension service teachers working through the American Farm Bureau Federation, campaigns are being conducted to discover ways in which the housewife can save time and energy.

In New Hampshire the movement, it was said, is amounting almost to a revolution, as some of the farm housewives are giving up their old kitchens altogether and moving their ranges and refrigerators into a part of the house which is better lighted and more conveniently located. Under the process of modernization, the old farm kitchen, used as kitchen, dining room and living room, is rapidly disappearing.

"Think of our fathers and we think of making good; think of our mothers and we think of being good," said Rabbi Jacob Katz recently. He might have added: "Think of our mothers and fathers together, and we think of making good in a good way."

Mutt and Jeff—By BUD FISHER

EVERY THING IS PEACHES DOWN IN GEORGIA, MUTT—JUST PUT ON YOUR CLOTHES AND WE'LL SCRAM!

MATTREES, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS

NOT ON A NIGHT LIKE THIS!

THAT BIRD MUST BE SLIGHTLY NUTTY! THE DIZZY FOOL IS SAWING HIS WAY INTO JAIL!

WELL, IF I CAN'T GET MUTT OUT WITH THE LAW, I'LL DO IT WITH A SAW!

It would be easier to forgive a friend's success if he didn't try so hard to be modest about it.

Radio Promises No More Static?

High Power Broadcasting Gives Engineers Victory Over Summer's Atmospheric Noises

Summer is no longer a bugaboo of radio. Static, the demon radio listeners have known since the first signal flashed through the ether, still crackles and roars during the hot months, but its rumblings are growing weaker. The dream of the radio engineer that it may be eliminated entirely has not been realized, but step by step it has been driven into the background.

This year, in contrast to the past, radio listeners are not likely to let batteries run down and dust accumulate on the dials, because programs will remain up to the Winter standard, and in the majority of cases receiving equipment now in use will bring in entertainment without interruption.

A multitude of factors is responsible for year-round radio. Broadly they may be summed up in a phrase—improvement of transmitters and receivers. Ten years ago, 500 watts were regarded as high power for a broadcaster. To-day 50,000 watts are considered as high power.

This multiplication of transmitting power has the same effect upon the old-style sets as upon the new. It increases the signal level over the noise level. The result is that, with any type of receiver, programs should be easily audible at all times at least fifty miles from a broadcaster. The majority of receiving sets are believed to be within this distance.

Another improvement in reception brought about in the transmitting station is that in modulation. A greater proportion of the energy radiated is now modulated, which means that under modern radio engineering practice a greater proportion of the electrical energy that is used in broadcasting actually comes out of the loud-speaker in the form of voice or music.

The radio engineer cannot claim a complete victory, because an electrical storm directly overhead can still mangle even a strong program; but the day is past when almost any electrical disturbance can turn a program into what sounds like a major artillery engagement.

Greater efficiency at the receiving end centers in two fields of development, shaper tuning and better tubes. The sharper the tuning, the narrower the wave length band upon which static can effect a receiver, and the lower the volume of static. Improved tubes, notably the screen grid, have helped to achieve finer tuning. These are by no means the only improvements. Others, such as visual tuning devices and a sensitivity control which automatically cuts down the volume of excessively loud signals, have come to the assistance of the radio listener. And now, with the increasing use of radio-phonograph combinations, even the most violent thunder storm cannot rob listeners of Summer musical entertainment.

Sailor Will Cross Atlantic in Skiff?

Lisbon.—A Portuguese sailor and fisherman, who has passed nearly all his life on the sea, has had a small skiff constructed on a plan of his own in which he intends to attempt to cross the Atlantic, starting from Casablanca in North Africa and landing at New York.

Mr. Macedo has his own deep-rooted opinions, and disagrees with the assertion made in a book recently published by Alain Gerbault the French navigator who last year attempted to cross the Atlantic in a small boat. According to the Frenchman the ideal boat for this crossing must be eight meters and 50 centimeters in length. "My skiff," says Mr. Macedo, "is only six meters fifty long, but this constitutes no inferiority. Another essential difference is that while Mr. Gerbault states that three tons of lead are necessary to keep the boat balanced, I only carry a very small weight without in any way endangering the stability of my skiff, owing to the very special shape of its hull, which is a real innovation in sea craft construction."

Arab to be Heard At League Enquiry?
Geneva.—Houssein Bey, Grand Mufti of Palestine, arrived here recently to express the views of the Arab of Palestine on the eve of the extraordinary session of the League of Nations Mandates Commission which opened June 3.

At the forthcoming session of the Mandates Commission the report of a British mission of inquiry will be presented, and the Arabs desire to state their case. They claim a legislative assembly elected by proportional representation, and a share in executive and judicial power. Complete cessation of immigration into Palestine is another Arab demand, which is forcefully disputed in Jewish quarters.

The British Government replies that "sweeping constitutional changes" demanded by the Arabs are "wholly unacceptable since they would have rendered it impossible for His Majesty's Government to carry out its obligations under the mandate."

Work On!
By BETTY GOURRE
Tired? Well, what of that? Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease
Fluttering rose bowers, scattered by the breeze
Come! while yet it is day,
Sluggard, arise! Go forth on thy way!

Lonely? Well, what of that? Some must be lonely, 'tis not given
To feel a heart responsive, rise and fall
To blend another life into its own,
Work may be done in loneliness
Work on!

English Girl Triumphs



Above photograph shows English aviator's smiling her triumph over many hardships. Amy Johnson has just completed lone flight from England to Australia where she received congratulatory message from the King.

Rural Education In Ontario

Should Agriculture Be Taught in Rural Public Schools?
This question is not—"Do the rural people want agriculture taught in rural public schools?" Apparently they do not. But even a majority may be wrong. To this we all agree, when we happen to be in the minority.

Perhaps the best way to approach this subject will be in the form of a debate, and first we will present the affirmative side of this resolution—"Resolved, that Agriculture should be taught in the public schools of rural Ontario."

The first point to be made is this: No occupation in Canada requires more intensive study than agriculture. Industrial workers can be trained in a few weeks to do certain limited mechanical duties rapidly and efficiently, and for that service they are well paid. If the job lasts throughout the year, they can put in a bolt, connect a wire, place a gearing, paint a section of a car, in any one of these duties they are experts; but they are not real mechanics.

Farming can never be carried on in this manner. A good farmer must be an all-round man. He must know stock well enough to be able to buy it intelligently, feed it effectively, care for it so as to bring it to proper maturity and production, and sell it at the most profitable moment. He must know land, and learn the suitability of the soil for the various crops to be grown. He must know fertilizers and their fitness for his purpose. He must be acquainted with seeds both pure and impure. He must learn how to prevent the growth of weeds, or eradicate them from the soil where they have gained a foothold. He must be familiar with pests, the damage they do, the manner in which they operate, and the simplest, cheapest and most efficient method for their destruction. He must be a carpenter, a blacksmith, a mechanic, and a good horseman. He must be active and industrious. Above all, he must be proud to do his work well, and produce crops and stock which are reliable, and which will do him credit.

No farmer can learn all these things without training, either by reading, or school instruction; because new problems are constantly arising, and new methods are constantly becoming necessary with the rapid increase of machinery and the rapid decrease of farm laborers.

In advocating the teaching of agriculture in the public schools of rural Ontario, it is not necessary that the subject be elaborately taught. At first it would be well to centre it about two features of school work—the school garden, and the rural school fair. These both give ample opportunity for correct teaching of such matters as: weed seed impurities, seed testing, improving poultry, making flower and vegetable beds, making a hotbed; and many other investigations that will naturally grow out of these studies.

The negative side of the debate can be summed up under two heads—lack of experience of the teacher, and lack of time for extra work during school hours.

There is some foundation for complaint as to the inexperience of teachers; and for some reason or reasons not yet defined very few teachers are taking any effective agricultural course; but all the stories regarding the ignorance of teachers in the matter of farming are not true. Indeed some of the stories seem to have been made up merely to discredit the work of such teachers. If teacher and pupils have an honest desire to learn, they will not go far astray. There is ample information at hand that is dependable; but children must be taught to study it.

As to time, much of this work is done by successful teachers out of school hours, and the children enjoy it. Garden plots, well raised poultry, good calves, plump pigs, expert manual products—these point to interested students, and should be encouraged.

Agriculture should be taught in the rural public schools, even if it be in the most elementary way. Intelligent interest in farming must be fostered.—Samuel Farmer, President of Canadian School Trustees' Assn.

Mutt and Jeff—By BUD FISHER

Mutt Prefers the Great Indoors.

For Remembrance

England now offers one of the cheapest and most charming memorials that anyone could ask.

This is a tree, to be planted along one of Britain's new arterial roads. The Roads Beautifying Association has worked out a scheme by which a tree, specially grown in a nursery garden, will be planted in prepared soil of a suitable kind, and provided with a tree guard, with a specially inscribed tree tablet. This tablet bears the name of the organization, and has a space for the name or initials of the donor, and the date. The inclusive cost is two guineas.

Already, as a result of the activities of the association, a number of trees have been planted along the Kingston by-pass road, and dedicated to men who fell in the War. The planting of trees along other roads is now being planned. Only one thing can stop it—the hooliganism that, in some cases, is defacing the inscriptions and damaging the trees. But one or two prosecutions would probably have a salutary effect in checking this wanton vandalism.

The movement can only be fully successful, however, if a sufficient number of individuals, or organizations, are prepared to plant one or more trees. But there is no lack of occasions which might be commemorated in this way. Royal, national, and international events might all be marked by the planting of trees. It is also suggested that private events, such as weddings and births, might be commemorated in the same way.

Similarly, if you have a serious illness, when you get better you might plant a tree to celebrate your recovery. Or, if a friend or relative dies, a tree would serve as his memorial.

But it is not only trees in which the Roads Beautifying Association is interested. It has another scheme for the provision of seats along the new roads. These seats are more expensive than the trees—one six feet long will cost \$35 or perhaps more, and inscriptions cut into the wood are charged for at about 50c a word.

There are many people, however, who will think the extra cost well repaid by the gratitude of the weary pedestrians who will use the seats. In some cases the seats can be obtained in Empire timber, specially resistant to the effects of rain.

Dominion Parliament Approves Naval Treaty
Ottawa.—Approval of the London Naval Treaty of 1930 has been given by the Dominion Parliament.

In introducing the matter W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, bestowed high praise on Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, who represented Canada at the conference.

After giving a resume of the history of the conference, the latter described Canada's naval policy as "based on her needs, which are constant protection on the Atlantic and the Pacific and extending to a certain degree out to sea." At the conference, he said, Canada's position was to give a living example of a great trade nation that could give a substitute for armaments. Its navy consisted of only two destroyers in operation, two destroyers authorized by Parliament to be built, and three mine ships.

"We in Canada," he continued, "should find substitutes when international clouds gather; we should appeal to arbitration, not force; we should instill into the people that there is some place to go in times of strife and no resort to ships and bayonets when disputes arise." In his opinion the conference had been a great success, a marked advance toward world-peace.

Mutt and Jeff—By BUD FISHER

Mutt Prefers the Great Indoors.

Work On!
By BETTY GOURRE
Tired? Well, what of that? Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease
Fluttering rose bowers, scattered by the breeze
Come! while yet it is day,
Sluggard, arise! Go forth on thy way!

Lonely? Well, what of that? Some must be lonely, 'tis not given
To feel a heart responsive, rise and fall
To blend another life into its own,
Work may be done in loneliness
Work on!

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