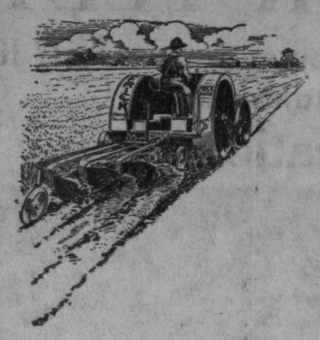
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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR MAY 30

JONATHAN AND HIS ARMOR-BEARER.

LESSON TEXT—I Sam. 14:1-46.

GOLDEN TEXT—For the promise is unto you and your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.—Acts 2:39.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—I Sam. 13: 1-22.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Story of a Brave Prince.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How Two Men Put an Army to Flight.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Our Foes and How to Overcome Them.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Value of Initiative in Christian Work.

I. Israel's Reduced Condition (vv. 1-3).

The Philistine oppression had become so terrible that the king had only about 600 men, and they were completely disarmed, except that Saul and Jonathan had each a sword and spear. Lest the Israelites should make unto themselves swords and spears the Philistines took from them their smiths; they only left them a file to sharpen their instruments of husbandry. This left them under the necessity of going to the Philistines to have their tools sharpened. Saul himself was in hiding. Because he had presumptuously intruded into the priest's office God rejected him. While in this desperate condition God moved Jonathan to go against the Philistines.

II. Description of the Passageway Between Israel and the Philistines (vv. 4, 5).

Over against the way which Jonathan and his armorbearer had to traverse, on either side lay sharp rocks called Bozez and Seneh. The opposing camps were probably three miles apart. It required great effort to scale the cliff. The feat of Jonathan and his armorbearer was one of the most daring ever attempted.

III. Jonathan's Resolution to Go Against the Philistines (vv. 6-10.)

1. Jonathan's summons to the young man (v. 6). Here the thought of verse one is resumed, verses two to five being parenthetical. Jonathan did not doubt but that the Lord was leading him. He recognized his covenant relationship with God, and therefore his claim upon him as against the uncircumcised Philistines, asserting that "there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few." God is all-powerful, so with him numbers cut no figure. Whatever he wills for us he can do. One with God is a majority. (Deut. 32:30).

2. The noble response of his armorbearer (v. 7). He was actuated by the same faith and courage as Jonathan and entered heartily into the undertaking. When two agree together as touching anything in the name of Christ it shall be done (Matt. 18:19, 20).

3. Watching for the will of God (vv. 8-10). Doubtless the same Spirit who had moved Jonathan to go had instructed him to watch for the Divine leading. The sign that God would deliver the Philistines into their hands was the invitation for Jonathan and his companion to come up to the Philistines. They did not go forward until the sign of divine leading was given.

IV. Jonathan's Marvelous Victory (vv. 11-16).

Being assured of the divine leading, Jonathan with his armorbearer sprang forward saying that the Lord had delivered the enemy into the hands of Israel. He did not say "into our hands," but "into the hands of Israel." This is a fine touch of humility; it shows that it was zeal for God, not selfish ambition that impelled him to go forth. God interposed by a great earthquake, causing consternation among the Philistines, moving them to destroy each other.

V. Saul's Foolish Behavior (vv. 17-46).

1. His carnal zeal (vv. 17-23). After the Lord had given the victory at the hands of Jonathan, Saul called for the ark of God to be brought, after which he went forth in pursuit of the enemy who had already been routed.

2. His foolish obligation imposed (vv. 24-30). It was that a curse would be upon any one of his soldiers who should stop to eat on that day. Fasting is proper at times, but it was the height of folly to demand strenuous service of his soldiers without the necessary nourishment.

3. His determination to kill Jonathan. Jonathan not having heard this rash oath, partook of the honey as he passed through the woods and was greatly refreshed. When this was reported to Saul he was about to take the life of his own son, who had so gloriously wrought in the deliverance of his people.

Evidence of Things Unseen.

No pure and simple life, true to itself, true to its maker, was ever lived on this earth that was not a voice on God's behalf, however still and small, and that did not, in its sincere and humble way, declare a hope and reveal a faith which might well be the evidence of things unseen.—Alexander Gordon.

Doing Evil Deeds.

The disposition to do an evil deed is of itself a terrible punishment of the deed it does.—C. Mildmay.

POULTRY

RIGHT STOCK FOR BREEDING

Fowls Should Be Healthy and Vigorous for Best Success—Yearling Hens Preferred.

For success in raising chickens it is necessary to have healthy and vigorous breeding stock, for the lack of vigor in the newly hatched chicks is often traceable to weak parents. Only the most vigorous and the best grown birds should be put in the breeding yards. Each bird should be full of life and energy and free from any serious deformity.

Yearling hens are usually better than pullets for breeders, because hens are more mature and do not lay so many eggs during the early winter, and consequently do not reduce their vitality



Select Only Most Vigorous and Best-Grown Birds for Breeding Pens.

so much before the breeding season. Vigorous hens two to four years old can often be advantageously retained in the breeding yard.

The male bird chosen should be young and active. An early hatched, well-developed cockerel is usually satisfactory, poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture affirm, or a good, vigorous yearling or two-year-old cock may be chosen. The hens used for breeding purposes should be given the best care possible; they should be provided with large runs and should not be forced for heavy egg production during the early winter.

DEADLY FOE OF LAZY FOWLS

When Trap Nests Are Used No Amount of Cackling Will Deceive Owner of Poultry Flock.

Trap nests are the deadly foe of the lazy hen. When they are used, no amount of cackling and appearance of industry can conceal the fact that she isn't delivering the goods. They are the one accurate way by which the owner of a flock can check up on the laying ability of the individual hens.

Besides being valuable in locating the drones, their use is advisable for the following additional reasons:

They help to make the birds tame, thereby tending toward increased egg production.

They furnish definite knowledge concerning the egg production of individual fowls.

They furnish the most satisfactory basis for utility or other breeding.

They show which hen lays each individual egg, thus furnishing the essential basis for pedigree breeding.

YIELD WHITE-SHELLED EGGS

Mediterranean Breeds Are Best Suited for Production—Do Not Make Good Sitters.

Poultry of the Mediterranean or egg breeds are best suited for the production of white-shelled eggs. Representatives of this class are bred largely for the production of eggs rather than for meat production. Among the popular breeds of this class are: Leghorn, Minorca, Ancona and Andalusian. One of the outstanding characteristics of the egg breeds is the fact that they are classed as nonsitters. That is, as a rule, they do not become broody and hatch their eggs. When fowls of this class are kept, artificial incubation and brooding are usually employed.

POULTRY NOTES

Small or dirty eggs should be used at home.

* * *

Early cockerels are going to bring good prices this spring.

* * *

Feed growing chicks a dry mash to which they can help themselves.

* * *

Stand by the hen, handle her right, and she will lay eggs with all her might.

* * *

Fine cut clover and sprouted oats are healthful and stimulating to young chicks.

* * *

Be sure that growing chicks have plenty of feed so that they will make continuous rapid growth.

* * *

Never overfeed chicks by thickly scattering the scratch feed in the litter. Feed small amounts frequently.

* * *

Preserve eggs in the spring and summer for use during the fall and winter when eggs are scarce and high in price.

HOW PEOPLE AND PLACES GOT NAMES

(From the ..ew York Tribune.)

In the earliest days of the human family, all known persons, places and groups of human beings must have had names by which they were recognized.

The study of these names and their survival in civilization enables us often to ascertain what races inhabited districts now peopled by those of entirely different speech.

The names of mountains and rivers in many parts of England, for instance, are Celtic.

Ancient local names are, as a rule, purely descriptive. A river is called by some word which merely signifies "the water," a mountain may have a name which means "the peak," "the castle," "the point."

English place names generally state some simple fact, and often denote no more than property; the name of a town or hamlet being formed by adding "ton" or "ham" to the name of some early landholder.

"Starvacre" Intimates Much.

Quite often a bit of even half humorous description will survive in such a name, as when a stony; starved and weedy district is called Starvacre.

The English race carries with it the ancient names of an older people into every continent, and titles given to places in the British Isles may be found in America, Australia, Africa and the islands of the farthest seas.

Touching personal names, we find that among most uncivilized races a name, commonly derived from some incident or natural object, is given at the time of birth by the parents to each child.

In some cases names of the earliest races denote some phenomenon of nature. No names are more common among North American Indians than those derived from sun, moon, stars, clouds and wind.

Our English ancestors had for personal names compound words, as "Noble Wolf," "Wolf of War" and so forth, the names testifying to a somewhat primitive and fierce stage of society.

Later came vulgar nicknames, as "Long," "Black," "White," "Brown," etc. Other names were derived from the occupation of the person of whom they were given, as "Smith," "Fowler," "Saddler," etc.

Yet other names are derived from places, the noble and landowner was called "of" such and such a place, equivalent to the German "von" and the French "de." The humbler man was called not "of," but "at" such a place, as in the name "Attewell" (at well), or merely by the local name without the "at," as "Wells.,,

Countries Given Names

Following are the origins of the names of some countries and of States in the United States:

Europe signifies a country of white people, given because the inhabitants were of a lighter color than those of Africa and Asia.

Asia means "between," given because geographers placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa, which formerly was celebrated for its abundance of grain, was given this name, meaning "the land of corn."

Siberia signifies "thirsty" or "dry."

Italy signifies a country of pitch, because it once yielded great quantities of black pitch.

Britain means "the country of tin."

Sicily denotes the "country of grapes."

Hibernia means "utmost" or "last habitation," for beyond this, westward, the Phoenicians never ventured.

Gaul, modern France, signifies "yellow-haired," from the light hair of the Gauls.

Maine was so called from the province of Maine, in France.

New Hampshire was named by Mason, in 1739, from Hampshire, in England.

Vermont comes from the French "vertmont," or green mountain.

Massachusetts is an Indian name, signifying the country about the great hills, the Blue Hills.

Rhode Island was named after the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, because of its fancied resemblance to that island.

Connecticut is derived from the Indian word "Qunni-tukut," which signifies "upon the long river," the Connecticut river.

New York was named by the Duke of York, a tittle given him by the English Crown in 1664.

New Jersey was so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Pennsylvania comes from Admiral Penn, the father of the founder of the colony, meaning "Penn's Woods."

Maryland was named after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. of England.

Virginia was named in honor of the "virgin Queen," Elizabeth.

North and South Carolina were named after Charles IX. of France, Charles being "Carolus" in Latin.

Georgia was so called in honor of George II. of England, who established a colony there in 1733.

Florida was named by Ponce de Leon, who discovered it, in commemoration of the day of his landing, the "Feast of Flowers," or Easter Sunday.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters testamentary on the estate of

AGNES M. SHREEVE

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 7th day of December, 1920, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of May, 1920.

George L. Stocksdale,
John C. Shreeve,
5-7-5t. Executors.

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