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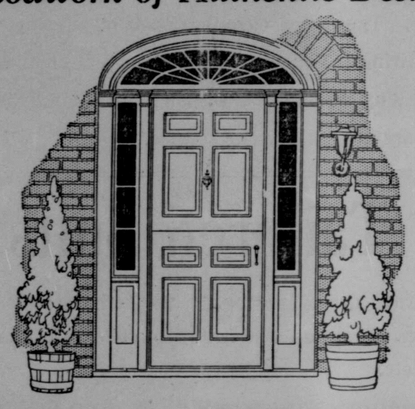
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Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of Day and Evening Schools, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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Lesson for October 3

ISRAEL JOURNEYING TOWARD CANAAN

LESSON TEXT—Numbers 10:11-36.

GOLDEN TEXT—Come thou with us and we will do thee good.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Journey of Long Ago.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Journeying in the Wilderness.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Israel Learned in the Wilderness.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How God Guides His People.

Israel remained almost one year at Sinai. It was a veritable schooling for them. Their stay was necessary.

1. To allow them to recuperate from the effects of many years of slavery.

2. To train them morally and spiritually for the great work before them. The wonderful transactions at Sinai served to inspire them with courage and hope, for through them they came to know God as their king and themselves as His covenant people.

3. To have them thoroughly organized.

This was not only necessary for the march, but for the warfare in gaining possession of the land of Canaan.

I. Marching From Sinai at the Hand of Moses (vv. 11-28).

The nation had now grown to a great host—the army itself of 603,550 strong. Allowing three persons to every soldier, there would be 1,810,650. The army was organized into four great sections or divisions with three tribes to each division. The Levites were organized on the basis of the three sons of Aaron—Gershon, Kohath and Merari. The Kohathites had the principal place about the tabernacles—charge of the most precious things. The Gershonites had the next place of honor, while the drudgery fell upon the Merarites.

1. The signal given (v. 11).

The lifting of the cloud from off the sanctuary was the signal for the camp to be broken and the march to begin.

2. The signal given to rest (v. 12).

Just as the sign to march must be recognized, so the sign to rest must be obeyed.

3. The Commander (v. 13).

God was the Commander through His servant, Moses.

4. The order of the march (vv. 14-18).

As they marched the division led by Judah went forward, followed by Gershon and Merari bearing the coarser part of the tabernacle. Then marched Reuben's division, followed by the Kohathites bearing the sacred utensils of the tabernacle. These were followed by the division of Ephraim and Dan. The ark occupied a central position with the moving caravan.

II. Moses Seeking the Help of Hobab (vv. 29-32).

Hobab was a shrewd child of the desert. Moses thought therefore that his knowledge thereof would be helpful. The children of Israel were going forth under the guiding care of the Almighty. Surely He could be trusted. Certainly He knew that dreadful wilderness.

1. "We will do thee good."

Moses had faith in God's promises to Israel and could well assure Hobab that good would come to him by identifying himself with God's covenant people.

2. "Thou mayest be to us instead of eyes."

Moses still insisted that Hobab

FARM POULTRY

BUILDINGS MUST BE COMFORTABLE

A poultry house which is dry, light, clean and free from drafts or sudden changes of temperature is essential for success with poultry. Hens must be comfortable if they are to be good producers.

It is not always the showy house that produces the best results. Conservatively built houses that provide comfortable quarters are often as good from a practical standpoint as more expensive houses. In fact, at the present time, the small house which can be moved from place to place is rapidly gaining in popularity on account of the benefits derived from moving the chickens to fresh ground in order to avoid diseases by germs that may be lurking in soil long occupied by poultry.

Poultry investigators agree that lack of vitality which has resulted in loss of birds when shipped is the indirect result of increased size of our flocks without a corresponding increase in housing facilities. This is another reason for added attention to poultry buildings.

From the standpoint of satisfactory returns poultry pays as well as any other class of live stock and no other live stock, unless it is the dairy stock, responds so readily to good housing conditions as does poultry. Good locations are essential in order to make good houses give results.

Poultry houses should be located conveniently to the other farm buildings and so that the chickens will range toward the house. If possible the ground should slope toward the south and face in that direction in order to give the birds the maximum amount of sunshine on short winter days. The house should be protected with a windbreak. If no natural windbreak is available some trees or shrubs should be planted to afford shelter.

A good many of the experiment stations have excellent bulletins in poultry-house construction. This is a good time of the year to build a house and get the benefit of it this winter.

Improper Feeding Will Cause Bowel Disorders

This is a time of the year when a good many bowel disorders come from improper feeding or from feeds that are not in first class condition. During warm weather it is very easy for some of the mixtures to spoil and if feeds of this type are fed to the chicks the results are usually diarrhea and sometimes death.

The commercial feeds of the large manufacturers are usually kept and sold under conditions which protect them from spoilage, but if large amounts are stored on the farm they should have a dry place.

Another danger at this season of the year is dead animals. Dead rats, mice, rabbits, and often chickens are allowed to lie where the chickens may pick at them. During hot weather such carcasses often develop ptomaine poisons with the result that a heavy loss of both chicks and mature fowls occur before the cause of the trouble is discovered.

Chicken Raisers Trying Canaries as Side Line

Chicken raisers and poultry fanciers in increasing numbers are interesting themselves in canary breeding. The man who raises chickens finds that he has enough spare time and

Larkspur and Lilies

By RUBY DOUGLAS

(Copyright.)

"A GARDEN is a lovesome spot—" quoted Angela, idly.

She was sitting on a rustic bench tucked away in a blue-and-white corner of the garden. Larkspur and lilies surrounded her. "It is also a lonesome spot," she added, "when love has hurt you."

Angela never walked in her garden among the lovely colors and fragrance without being poignantly reminded of the days when Tom Wall had shared life's beautiful things with her. She never stood in the glow of a wonderful sunset, she could not step out into a silvery moonlit night without being stabbed by haunting memories of moments with him who had gone.

"I'm always believing he will return," she said whimsically to herself today. "It seems as if the paths of those who have been as close as we were must cross again."

A soft summer breeze stirred the fragrance of the lilies. She covered her face with her hands. "Oh," she breathed, "nothing so vividly recalls memories to me as a fragrance. Those lilies—"

It had been in this very corner that they had first admitted their love—nearly six years ago. She had seen love become visible in his eyes, like some tangible thing, as he stood watching her among the tall blue flowers of her garden. And she had known then that she, too, truly loved him.

For two years they had been happy, the two wonder years of her life as she looked back. Then, as they trod carelessly the pathway that should have led them into eternal happiness, they had stumbled. The obstacle was not a hidden menace but one that many had fallen upon before them. They should have seen it. It was the old, old rock over which lovers from time immemorial have stumbled into lonely pathways. Jealousy, it is called.

Neither had been jealous of the friends or associates of the other. Their faith seemed too firm for that. It had been a selfish lack of understanding of just how much a man should mean in a woman's life, what time should be his, what thought, what effort. He had believed with many of his male forebears that when a woman loved she should care for nothing else but to please the man she loved.

Angela had always been an artist of a sort. She had reached a successful position in the field of decoration—flowers were her inspiration, and it was in floral designs for fabrics that she had succeeded.

Tom Wall had felt that this was only a temporary passion of hers and that she would drop her work entirely when she married him. He had taken it for granted, so thoroughly, old-time male was he.

So they had quarreled—a little at first, then violently. Angela would not give up work that involved the gift that had been given her and that her father and mother had fostered and through which she had enjoyed a great measure of success.

"Then," Tom had said, sadly but definitely one night as they stood by the gate, "I may as well leave you to your art—your career."

She had never heard from him again. Friends told her he had gone to France to take up work he had become interested in when he was in the war.

Many of her motifs traced long spikes of larkspur and, mingling with them, Madonna lilies. It was with this motif that she worked in her studio day after day on a floral design for an

The Christian Endeavor Topic

By the Rev. Chas. E. Schaeffer, D. D.

October 3rd—What Is Education How Get It? How Use It? Rom. 12: 1-3; 2 Tim. 2: 15.

Education is a word of large meaning. It may suggest very much or very little. We usually associate it with culture, enlightenment, information, knowledge and other kindred terms. It, however, includes a great deal more than a storage of the mind with facts. It implies that one shall know how to put such knowledge and information to the best possible use. There are two theories regarding this matter of education. The one holds that education is the pouring of facts into the mind, where they can be retained for future use. It consists of a filling-in-process. The mind is like a big sponge that absorbs everything that comes in contact with it. The other holds that education is a drawing out, a leading forth, a development. It believes that there are certain innate, native ideas in the mind which need to be developed and brought to adequate expression. According to this, education is not so much the creation of new ideas as the development of what are already there. Consequently, what is needed is proper environment, wholesome influences, helpful suggestions, etc. Now, as usual, truth lies somewhere between these two theories. Education is both a filling in and drawing out process. It certainly does include the gathering of facts and information, it includes the filling of the mind with truths. But it means vastly more than this. It involves the development of the whole man, the training of all his faculties and powers, the enrichment and the enlightment of his whole nature. No one can claim to be a truly educated man who merely knows a lot. There is a wide distinction between knowledge and wisdom. A man may know many things, but he may not put them to proper use; the motive and purpose of his life may be misdirected. Head knowledge is not enough. A bad man may be a highly educated and polished rascal; his education serves for evil purposes. A man may have learned all the philosophy and science in our modern program of religious education and literature one can acquire and yet not be truly educated. Herein lies one danger in our modern program of religious education. Even to know the facts of the Bible, to know all about the Bible, to be able to recite whole portions of it, does not necessarily produce spiritual life, although we need to know many things of which so many are ignorant.

Education is a process rather than a possession. It is a method, a means to an end. It is not the end itself. Merely to know is not enough. Knowledge must be transmuted into life, learning into living, logic into love.

How then do we get our education? God has given us five gateways to the soul. There are our five senses: seeing, hearing, smelling, touching, tasting. Through these avenues we receive most of our impressions. But there are other factors in the educational process which influence our lives. One of them is heredity. We come from afar. In our veins courses the blood of our fathers. The corpuscles of the blood are great determining factors in life. Herein lies the principal difference