



LESSON IV.—JULY 27, 1913.

Moses' Request Refused.—Exod. 4:29-6:1.

Commentary.—I. Moses received by his people (vs. 29-31). From the fact that Moses and Aaron called the elders of the Hebrews together it is fair to conclude that the enslaved race had some sort of organization. As Moses addressed them they saw that he spoke with authority and the signs which he did gave such sanction to his words that they believed him to be their divinely-appointed leader to bring them out of bondage. Moses' attempt to deliver his people forty years before this time had the effect of turning them against him; his appearance now gave them the assurance that God had undertaken to deliver them by the hand of Moses. Told Pharaoh.—The Pharaoh of this lesson is supposed to have been Menephtah, the son of Rameses II. Moses' experience in the court of the king of Egypt was an advantage to him now, for he knew how to gain access to Pharaoh. That they may hold a feast.—It was a reasonable request, for each nation had its own religious system and form of worship. The Hebrews had not probably, during their years of servitude, had the opportunity of holding a great religious service. In the wilderness.—The children of Israel desired to worship by themselves, apart from the influence of the sun-worship by the Egyptians. It is not necessary to suppose that Moses intended at this time to lead the Hebrews into the wilderness for a religious feast, and then unceremoniously effect their escape. Moses was practising no deception. This was the first step, and was preparatory to Pharaoh's final, urgent command for them to go with haste. 2. Who is the Lord?—God is here mentioned under the name of Jehovah. Pharaoh's question indicates that he does not acknowledge the authority of Jehovah. God of Israel (v. 1). Neither will I let Israel go.—This is the fulfilment of God's words to Moses in Gen. 3:15. Pharaoh suspected that the children of Israel intended to throw off the yoke of their oppressors. 3. The God of the Hebrews.—This answers the question of Pharaoh in the preceding verse. The Egyptians well knew that the Hebrews worshipped a different God from theirs. Sacrifice unto the Lord our God.—The Hebrews were deeply fixed in the minds of the Hebrews. This act would please Jehovah, who would ward off pestilence and the sword. The public and general worship of God had been too long neglected. Moses insisted that it was Jehovah who required of them this act of worship. II. Pharaoh's refusal (vs. 4-9). 4. Moses and Aaron.—The king charged them with interfering with the work of his slaves.—Release them from their works.—Release them from their tasks, unto your burdens.—The Hebrews still dwelt in Goshen and attended to their flocks and herds, but they were compelled to labor a part of their time under Egyptian overseers upon public works. 5.—Are many.—The children of Israel twenty years old and upward, able to go to war, now numbered more than six hundred thousand (Num. 1:45, 46). Much loss of labor would be effected by several days' absence of such a host. 6. Taskmasters.—Egyptians who directed the work of the enslaved Hebrews. Officers.—Hebrews who had direct oversight of companies of slaves. They acted under the orders of the taskmasters. By many it is supposed that they were scribes to keep exact records of the slaves and the work done by them. 7.—Straw to make brick.—Bricks were made by mixing mud with chopped straw to keep the mud from cracking and cleaving apart. The mud was put in moulds to form the bricks, which were dried in the sun. Let them go and gather straw.—The straw would no longer be garnished. The Egyptians harvested their grain by cutting the straw a lie below the heads, leaving the stubble long, and the stubble was gathered and chopped to use in making bricks. 8. Tale-Number; that which is told, or counted. Shall lay upon them.—They were required to make as many bricks now, when gathering straw for themselves, as when it was furnished them. For they thought he sought the solution of the problem before him in making the work of the Hebrews heavier. His charge that they were idle or sought to be idle was without foundation. 9. Let them not regard vain words.—Let them be fully occupied with their work, and have no time to regard "vain words" (R. V.), as if God had really demanded a pilgrimage of them.—Driver. IV. Burdens increased (vs. 10-18). 10. Thus said Pharaoh.—The taskmasters were under the necessity of making their cruel announcement to the Hebrews already severely oppressed. 11. Get you straw.—Those whose task it had been to procure straw for the brick-makers could be employed in other work, thus rendering to Pharaoh more service. 12. Scattered abroad.—to gather stubble.—It is impossible to imagine a more aggravated cruelty, a more perfect specimen of Oriental despotism.—J. F. & B. The remains of ancient sun-dried bricks show that reeds as well as straw were chopped up to mix with the mud. 13. Hasten to them.—To get them to their tasks. 14. Were beaten.—The mode of punishment was for the offender to lay flat on the ground, face downward, and firmly held, while the blows were given. Those beaten were the Hebrew officers who had not been able to drive the brickmakers fast enough to secure the making of the full number of bricks. 15-18. The complaint which the officers made to the king were given no heed. He had ordered the increased labor, and showed no sympathy for his overburdened subjects. He had no disposition to modify his original demands. V. Moses encouraged (vs. 19-21). 19-22. Moses' task was in no sense an easy

one. Those who trusted him to bring relief to them found that his efforts had only made their burdens heavier and their enslavement more intolerable. Their complaints to Moses were disheartening and he was driven to seek an explanation from the Lord. Out of the depths of his grief he cried unto God. The Lord had not changed his purpose regarding Israel. He encouraged Moses with the promise, that not only would Pharaoh permit the Hebrews to go forth from Egypt, but he would even thrust them out. Questions.—Why did Aaron go to meet Moses upon the return of the latter from Midian? What was Moses' first act upon returning to Egypt? How did he convince his people that he was commissioned to lead them out of bondage? What request did Moses and Aaron make of Pharaoh? How did Pharaoh answer them? In what way were the Hebrews' burdens increased? Who were the taskmasters? The officers? What complaints were made to Pharaoh? How were they received? What did the Lord say to Moses about the deliverance of Israel?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Contest for freedom. I. Intervention for Israel. II. Retaliation upon Israel. III. Consolation for Israel. 1. Intervention for Israel. Moses was divinely prepared and sent upon his mission. He had been instructed by a vision from God. He had been enriched by life's discipline. He had gathered inspiration through communion with God. He was invested with power to work miracles. He was given the message which he was to deliver to Pharaoh. He was an ambassador from the King of heaven to the King of Egypt. He and Aaron went before Pharaoh at the risk of their lives. Their demand touched the honor and revenues of the King. Moses' first appeal was made to Pharaoh's sense of fairness, his humanity and respect for religion. His heart was thus tested as to honor and piety. One question confronted Pharaoh, whether or not he would obey God. Pharaoh refused to obey or to pay anything like respect to God's demand. Moses made it plain that God required Israel to acknowledge him publicly as their God, that they should offer sacrifice to indicate their acceptance of the deliverance, and that everything else should yield to the discharge of those duties. Pharaoh acknowledged no such Jehovah, and neither recognized his authority nor admitted his claims. Israel's freedom was hopeless only as God interfered and worked miracles in their behalf.

II. Retaliation upon Israel. Pharaoh was not accustomed to look upon the moral side of questions. He judged every one by his own low moral standard. He used the language of superiority, of decided opposition, of contempt, of defiance. In his opinion, there was no need of such religion and no danger in neglecting the alleged commands of God in the matter, and no intention among the people to engage in worship. At any rate he determined that his slaves should be taught that rebellion was not likely to be successful. He insisted that Moses, through selfish ambition, had incited the people to action, and treated him as a mere politician and Israel as insurrectionists. He became more unreasonable in his demands. He was cruel in his resentment and mistaken in his judgment of guilt. He pressed his cruel measures in requiring the impossible, and mocked their woe, while he exaggerated the importance of worldly pursuits and ignored Israel's religion. By hindering Moses Pharaoh assumed a fearful responsibility, which resulted in Israel's losing faith. If the Israelites could have read Moses' heart they would have found occasion for supporting him with the greatest tenderness, gratitude and patient endurance. He thought much more upon Israel's sorrow than he did upon Israel's sin. III. Consolation for Israel. There is help in God, was one of the great lessons which all those painful years were meant to teach Israel. Israel's methods of working called for divine interposition. Moses at first failed to see that the increased burdens were the first indication of success. In all his perplexity Moses still acted upon the firm confidence that Jehovah would continue to reveal His will, and to Him he poured out the burden of his heart. In answer to his cry God vouchsafed a new and sublime revelation of His character, a sublime revelation of His name, a comforting reference to His covenant, a pathetic reference to the sorrows of Israel. Though Pharaoh had made bitter temporal life of a fleeing generation, as fast as it was possible, he was a righteous and omnipotent God. The enslaved people must be delivered because God had promised to deliver them. The haughtiness of Pharaoh was the preliminary step to his overthrow. Moses had discharged his duty thus far with dignity and courage. The revival of true faith and loyalty to Jehovah was the fundamental need in Israel. Long years of oppression by an idolatrous people had dimmed their spiritual vision.—T. R. A.

MAY HEAR JACKSON

In Heresy Case Before the British Conference.

London, July 21.—Under the chairmanship of Rev. Luke Wiseman, the outgoing president, the Wesleyan Conference opened this evening at King Street Chapel, Plymouth, with over a thousand ministers and laymen in attendance. An invitation to meet at Leeds next year having been accepted, Rev. F. S. Collier, of the Manchester Mission, was elected president for the ensuing year. This evening's business was largely formal. Some doubt is now being expressed as to whether the question of the appointment of Rev. George Jackson, of Toronto, who has been accused of heresy to a position on the teaching staff of Disbury can be raised at all in the representative session, which is by its constitution debarring from the discussion of theological issues, but it is not unlikely that Mr. Jackson himself may ask permission to make a plain statement of his views, and if this is accorded it is difficult to see how a general debate can be avoided. A section of the opposition is already clamoring for his expulsion from the ministry.



TREATMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE.

There is some truth in the assertion that "no one ever sells his best cow." It, therefore, is established that to have profit-making cows it is important for the dairyman to raise his own herd, and not rely on purchasing animals to keep up the supply. Inherited capacity for milk production is a point that must not be overlooked in breeding cattle. In fact, it is the first thing the dairyman should avail himself of, and to strongly further this end a good bull of one of the dairy breeds should be used.

The work of establishing a good dairy herd, however, is only begun when the breeding is done. Starting with dairy inheritance the heifer calves should be fed and handled with a view of increasing the influence of the maternal function on which milk production depends. The feeding of the heifer calves intended for the dairy is a very different thing from that calculated to make a good calf in the sense of pleasing outline and a thrifty plumpness. These latter points should be aimed at by the beef producer, of course, but in dairying, while the heifer calf should be well nourished, it should be done with feeds that produce angularity of form, rather than plumpness. This means that little or no fattening food should be fed, and that the tendency to lay on fat should never be encouraged at any step in the feeding. A heifer calf that insists upon putting on fat should be left out of one's calculations so far as the dairy herd is concerned, and prepared for the butcher, for whose use the capacity to lay on fat is desirable. The calf should be handled, also, regularly every day, and with kindness, so that it will never be afraid of man and the early establishment of the maternal function is important dairy heifers should be bred early. There is a tendency in some breeds to overdo at this point. A good many heifers are bred too early. About 15 months is about right for breeding dairy heifers.

In dairying it is important that the calf be suckled as little as possible. Many dairymen never allow the calf to take the dam's milk direct at all, believing that any nursing whatever awakens the instinct to do so in both dam and calf, and when the latter is denied, makes both fret to a greater or less extent. Others allow the calf to suck a couple of times, taking care not to permit it to gorge itself, so that it will begin life with a bad case of scour, and then remove the calf entirely out of sight of the mother. The future thrift of the little fellow will then depend upon it being taught to drink promptly. To do this put warm diluted milk in a pail and get the calf in a position where it cannot back away from the operator, stand astride of its neck, hold the pail in the left hand, dip two fingers of the right hand into the milk and then gently insert them into the calf's mouth. Instinct will cause it to suck the fingers, and as it does this its mouth should be placed in the milk and the fingers slowly removed. After a few trials the calf will usually learn to drink without assistance.

At this stage of the feeding of the calf care should be taken to avoid overfeeding. More calves are injured by permitting them to gorge upon milk quite early in life than in any other way. Nature's own methods in this respect are a good guide, and for the first week little and often should be the rule. In the course of a week the calf should be gradually brought to a skim-milk diet by reducing the whole milk little by little, and supplying the like quantity of water, sweet skim milk.

Warmth and sweetness in the feed must be insisted upon. If the milk given be cold, or if it be a little bit turned, digestive disturbances are almost sure to follow, and perhaps the calf will be raised and perhaps not. As it gets to a skim-milk diet an effort should be made to replace with the best substitute obtainable the fat that is removed from the whole milk by skimming. The best means to do this is by the use of a little ground flaxseed, every pound of which contains about one-third its weight of quite easily-digested vegetable fat. It is sometimes added directly to the milk in the form of gruel, made by boiling a pint of ground flaxseed in a gallon or two of water. As early as possible, however, not only this, but whatever other supplemental feeds are added to the ration, should be fed dry, as it is important to teach the calf to eat dry meal as early as possible.

Conformal in the proportion of about eight or nine parts to one of ground flaxseed makes a very desirable substitute to a skim-milk diet, beginning with a small amount of it and gradually increasing it from a couple of tablespoonfuls in the beginning to twice as much within a week, and then slowly increasing to a pound a day; and when the calf is two months old a pound of oatmeal or wheat shorts may be added and continued for a couple of months longer. Care should be taken not to overdo the skim milk portion of the ration. Twenty pounds a day is abundant, and, properly supplemented, a considerably less quantity will answer well.

The demand for draft horses is far in excess of the supply, and prices are at a point where satisfactory returns are sure to accrue to the breeder. Drive slowly when the horse is full of food and water, but after the muscles are relaxed and the system empty, increase the speed. Never keep the same gait and speed for a long time, for a change of gait is equivalent to a rest.

When cultivating corn do not plow so deep as makes a very rough bed, but demonstrate time and again that shallow cultivation is best for corn. When a limb of a tree is to be removed

entirely the cut should be made at the union with and parallel to the surface from which the limb arises.

Covering the ends of the whiffletrees and hames with burlap or leather will protect the orchard trees from being barked or bruised while driving through the orchard with horses.

Milo maize is similar in composition to Indian corn and will make very good silage. For all practical purposes it has about the same feeding value as corn silage.

A good liniment for wire cuts, where the bones of the feet of the animal have been injured, is made as follows: Chloroform, one ounce; tincture of belladonna, one and one-half ounces; tincture of opium, one ounce, spirits of camphor, two ounces, and olive oil, two and one-half ounces.

FALL FAIRS

To Be Held Throughout Province This Year.

Table listing various fall fairs across the province, including locations like Aberfoyle, Abingdon, Alexandria, and dates from Oct. 1 to Oct. 25.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as wheat, flour, and livestock, with columns for item names and prices.

BRUTAL HIRED MAN

Assaults Western Employer and Co-laborer.

Man, Sask., July 21.—While his employer, C. D. Beneson, was stabling his team last night, Lloyd Atz, hired man at the Silvermoon Ranch, south of here, made a vicious assault upon him with a whiffletree, beating the unarmed man to the ground. Beneson struggled to his feet and staggered toward the house, but Atz followed and within a few yards of the door made a second attack, leaving his victim for dead. Beneson, however, managed to make the house, where he was taken in by his wife and a Miss Wolfe. Atz had disappeared, but the woman's cries for help attracted John Brocknow and his sisters, who were driving past. Brocknow barred the doors as Atz returned to the house. The hired man made an unsuccessful attempt to enter and went away. About this time Miss Wolfe remembered the other hired man, Leonard Wame, was somewhere about the farm, and she went out into the night to find him. After a brief search she found Wame, unconscious and with terrible wounds on his face and head. Despite the fact that Wame weighed 180 pounds, the girl raised him and carried him on her back to the house. Nothing more was seen of Atz. When Wame recovered sufficiently to speak he told of a vicious attack made upon him by his fellow employee, who battered him with the butt of a rifle, the butt of which was found to have been broken into two pieces, and the barrel was covered with blood. The mounted police were notified, and are now scouring the country for Atz.

FROM JOY-RIDER TO ROBBER.

St. Thomas despatch.—The magistrate today committed for trial Joseph Demice and Albert Lamin, negroes, for committing robbery and beating Miles Kitchem, a farmer, near the west end market. At a late hour last night Kitchem was waiting for a traction car when the two men walked up, and after addressing a few words to him struck him on the head with a bottle, knocking him to the ground. While he lay dazed with the blow the men went through his pockets. Demice was just released from custody last week, and fined \$50 for stealing T. J. Prime's car out of the garage and going on a joy ride.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

A Montreal, Que., despatch: East end market: Cattle—Receipts, about 950; milch cows, 100; calves, 1,300; sheep and lambs, 925; hogs, 920. Trade was slow, but good cattle brought higher rates than were paid here a week ago, quality considered. Prime beefs, 6 7/8 to 7 1/4; medium, 4 3/4 to 6 3/4; common, 3 to 4 1/2. Cows, \$30 to \$65 each. Sheep, 3 to 6c. Hogs, 10 to 14c.



TORONTO MARKETS

Table showing Toronto market prices for farmers' market, including items like dressed hogs, butter, and various types of poultry.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence, \$4.40. Do. do. Redpath's, 4.40. Do. do. Acadia, 4.35. Beaver, granulated, 4.25. No. 1 yellow, 4.20. In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock prices for various types of cattle, sheep, and hogs, including export cattle and butchers' stock.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Table showing Winnipeg grain exchange prices for wheat, oats, and flax, with columns for item names and prices.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close—Wheat—July, 87-1-2c; Sept, 87-8c; Dec, 92-1-4c; No. 1 hard, 91-1-8c; No. 1 northern, 89-5-8c; No. 2 hard, 87-5-8c; No. 2 do., 87-5-8c; No. 2 northern, 85-5-8c; No. 3 do., 85-5-8c; No. 3 northern, 83-5-8c. Oats—No. 3 white, 36 1-2c to 37c. Rye—No. 2, 56 to 58c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 91-1-4c; No. 1 northern, 90-1-4c; No. 2 do., 88-1-4c to 88-3-4c; July, 89-3-4c; Sept., 32c; No. 3 feed, 30c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville, Ont.—No sales were recorded at the cheese board meeting today. The best bid was 12-1-2c. Kingston—At the cheese board meeting here to-day, 615 colored and 30 white were boarded, 20c sold at 12-3-8c.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow.—Watson cables average supplies of Scotch and Irish cattle. Good demand for all classes. Scotch steers 15-14 to 16-12c; Irish, 14-14 to 15-12c; bulls, 12-3-4c to 13-1-2c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts 4,300. Market—Steady. Texas steers, 7.00 to 8.00. Stockers and feeders, 3.80 to 5.00. Cows and heifers, 3.50 to 4.50. Hogs—Receipts 15,000. Market—Strong. Light, 9.00 to 9.47 1/2. Mixed, 8.50 to 9.00. Reserve to heavy, 8.00 to 8.80. Pigs, 7.50 to 7.75. Sheep—Receipts 24,000. Market—Weak. Native, 4.25 to 4.50. Yearlings, 1.50 to 2.00. Lambs, native, 6.00 to 7.00.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot—No. 1 Manitoba, 75 3/4-1-2. No. 2 Manitoba, 74 1/2-1-2. Futures—Steady; July, 75 3/4-1-2. October, 75 3/4-1-2. December, 75 3/4-1-2. Corn—Spot, steady; American mixed, new, 48c. American mixed, old—Nominal. Old, via Galveston, 48c. Futures—Easy, Sept. 48c-1-2. October, 48c-1-2. Flour—Winters, 20s. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4 1/2 to 15 1/2. Beef, extra India mess—12s 9d. Pork, prime mess, western—10s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—8s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs.—7s. 6d. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—7s. 6d. Long clear middles, light, 25 to 34 lbs.—7s. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 34 lbs.—7s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—28s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—21s. Canadian, prime western, in tierces—2s. 6d. American, refined—5s. Colored, new—6s. Tallow, prime, 31s-6d. Australian in London—96s 1-2-0. Turbentine, spirits—2s. Petroleum, refined—3-3-8d. Lard, 56-6d. Lard, refined—56-6d. Cotton seed oil, Hull, refined—Spot, 52d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. despatch—Cattle—Receipts 150 head, steady. Veals—Receipts 50 head, active and steady, \$6 to \$12. Hogs—Receipts 1,000, active, 10 to 20c higher. Heavy \$9.50 to \$9.65; mixed \$9.65 to \$9.85; Yorkers, \$8.50 to \$10; pigs, \$9.00 to \$10; roughs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; stage, \$6.50 to \$7.75; dairies, \$9.25 to \$9.35. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,000 head, active and steady. Lambs \$5.50 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$6 to \$7; wethers \$5.45 to 25c; ewes, \$2.50 to \$5.25; sheep, mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.60.