

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson VIII.—Feb. 23, 1919. Moses Praying for Israel. Exodus, 32:1-34:9.

Commentary.—I. The Golden Calf Made and Worshipped (32:1-6). A test was made of the patience of the Israelites by Moses' long stay in the mount with the Lord. The marvelous displays of divine power in their behalf had not brought them to a state of mind and heart where they would be steady and trustful. They demanded some visible representation of God. They spoke slightly of Moses, and it would appear that they wanted a leader to conduct them back to Egypt. Their noisy demand to Aaron to make them gods, was met by the request that the people give up their golden ornaments. Aaron may have thought they would rather do without their gold. After the golden calf was completed, the people joined in worshiping it and engaged in riotous and degrading dances that accompanied such worship among the Egyptians whence had been borrowed the idea of the calf as an idol.

II. God's Words to Moses (32:7-10). 7. The Lord said unto Moses—While Moses was receiving the law on the mountain from God, the people below were going into idolatry and its accompanying evils, and the Lord would make known to him what was taking place among his people. Moses was the one to whom the Lord addressed his messages to the children of Israel. set these down—Moses had been in the mount forty days. It was good for him to be up there with Jehovah, but his presence and labors were needed below, they people—God speaks of Israel as Moses' people, but a little later Moses speaks of them as God's people, which both brought out of . . . Egypt—Moses is here given credit for having brought Israel out of bondage, have corrupted themselves—God did not palliate the sad condition of Israel. He spoke out in unmistakable language in telling of the sin of Israel. 8. Turned aside quickly—A few days before this they had declared that they would obey the word of the Lord and would follow him (Exodus, 24:3), but now they had apparently forgotten their vow and had turned from the Lord and Moses to follow their own ways. made them a molten calf—The Israelites were in contact to a greater or less degree with the idolatrous worship of the Egyptians while they were in Egypt, and it is not strange that the representation they made of God was in the form of a calf, for Apis, the sacred bull, was an object of worship at Memphis, Egypt, worshipped it—The Israelites did not intend to worship an Egyptian deity, but worshiped Jehovah under the symbol of a calf (32:4-6). these be thy gods—Moses was gone and the people were desirous of having some visible representation of Jehovah. 9. A stiff-necked people—The Lord likened the children of Israel to an ox that was unmanageable and would not submit to be guided. 10. let me alone—The language indicates that the Lord was inclined to punish Israel for their departure from him and called upon Moses not to interfere with this purpose. The narrative leads to the conclusion that he would test Moses' interest in Israel and his faith and patience. that my wrath may wax hot—God's displeasure at sin is great and persistent transgression leads him to punish the transgressor severely.

III. Moses' Intercession (32:11-14). Moses besought the Lord his God. Moses' life was bound up in his people and in the work to which the Lord had called him. He was not ready to let Israel fall and he undertook an intercession in their behalf that they might be spared, and yet accomplish the sublime purpose God had in raising them up. His plea was fourfold. 1. Israel was Jehovah's people. 2. God had performed wonders in delivering the nation. 3. The Egyptians would exult in their destruction. 4. God had promised their fathers the land of Canaan for an inheritance. Against their people—the Lord had called Abraham and he had responded in faith and obedience to become the founder of God's peculiar people. Israel was God's people and Moses urged this as an argument in his plea. Brought forth out of Egypt—With great power and with a mighty hand—the Lord had delivered Israel from Egyptian bondage, thus showing the intensity of his interest in them. Would he let the facts that he had chosen and raised up this nation and had brought them out of Egypt go for naught? 12. Wherefore should the Egyptians speak, etc.—Moses questioned the Lord regarding the effect the destruction of the Israelites in the wilderness would have upon the Egyptians. They would declare that Jehovah had wrought wonders in leading them out of Egypt, across the Red Sea, simply to destroy them. They would have a false idea of the God of Israel and a lowered idea of their former slaves. Moses' plea was for the honor of Jehovah. He would have his name exalted not only among the Israelites, but also among the heathen. Turn, Repent—Moses showed himself equal to the test and besought the Lord to turn from his wrath and to change his purpose concerning his people. 13. Remember—thy servants—In true prayer there is a pleading of God's promises, and Moses presented before the Lord the promises he had made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and several times repeated. Swearst by thine own self—See Gen. 22:16 and Heb. 6:13. The

Lord had made his promise as strong and as sacred as it could possibly be made. I will multiply your seed as the stars of heaven—A strong expression showing the greatness of the future nation. This land—the land of Canaan. Inherit it for ever—Canaan was promised to the descendants of the patriarchs as a permanent and perpetual inheritance, but upon the conditions of their faith and obedience. 14. The Lord repented of the evil which he thought to do—it is unusual for Hebrew writers to attribute to God the feelings that belong to men. The Lord's change of purpose or course of action is dependent, upon the course that men can take. If man repents, God's threat is withdrawn; if man turns to evil, the promised blessing is withdrawn. Through the intercession of Moses Jehovah changed his course toward Israel.

IV. The tables broken and renewed (32:15-34:9). Directly after Moses had offered his prayer of intercession and had prevailed, he went down from the mountain having in his hand the two tables of the law. When he saw that the children of Israel were worshipping the golden calf, he threw the tables of stone from his hands, doubtless in token of the lamentable fact that Israel had thus quickly broken God's holy law. He then ground the golden calf to powder, scattered it in the water and made the people drink it as a punishment. Aaron's excuse to Moses for his part in the idolatrous worship is weak and futile. It was the effect of one consciously wrong, but impotent, to explain his unholy act. "There came out this calf," is the only excuse any sinner can give for his godless life, but it is a poor way to meet responsibility. Aaron was effective as a spokesman, but he lacked the qualities of a leader. If he had taken a decided stand for the right, it is likely the nation would have escaped the punishment that came to them. It was a most happy thing for the tribe of Levi that they could respond to Moses' call, "Who is on the Lord's side?" let him come up, and take their stand with Moses. The death of three thousand persons was a mark of God's displeasure at the sin of his people. Moses went before the Lord and made further intercession in behalf of his people.

QUESTIONS—How long did Moses remain in the mount? What special direction did the Lord give him for Israel? What request did the people make of Aaron? What sin did the Israelites commit? How did Moses first learn about Israel's sin? Describe Moses' dealings with his people regarding the golden calf. Describe Moses' intercession for Israel. What promise did the Lord give to Moses? How were the tables of the Ten Commandments renewed?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The value of intercessory prayer. I. The occasion. II. The intercession. III. Application. 1. The occasion. In the lesson we reach another crisis, self-induced and fraught with the gravest possibilities in the history of Israel. Divine forbearance was nearing exhaustion. The existence of the nation itself was imperiled. Forgetting the recent and wonderful manifestations of love and power in their behalf and even while God was still providing for them and "His purposes" "turned aside quickly out of the way." While Moses, closeted with God, was receiving great messages, their impatience despaired of and slighted their heroic leader, saying contemptuously, "As for this Moses." In the face of Jehovah they lapsed into idolatry. While Sinai still glowed and ere the "voice of words"

required, than to rush in and build before you are sure of what you will need. Study the barns of your neighbors, their size and layout, and profit by their mistakes. The object of this article is to lead more particularly with the points which bear on the sanitation of the building, but many of these are interlocked with others such as efficiency, cost and location, and general layout. So often the location of the barn is any considered from the standpoint of nearness to the house, and as a result, after it is built the owner finds that he gets very poor drainage from the barnyard. There are many yards that are lower than the surrounding areas; the water lies in them, and as a result the stock tramp the soil into mud, and become fouled. This is especially objectionable with dairy cattle. It is, therefore, well, whenever possible, to have a slope away from the buildings. A stone drainage system or tiling will help, and the drains should be extended under the barns also.

We are assuming that the stables are under the barn where the hay and grains are stored, as this has proved to be the style best suited to meet the needs of the average farmer, at least of a separate building which can be made to give better light, ventilation and more freedom from dust. The majority of barns which have the feed above and the cattle below have only one ply of planking, and as a result, much chaff and dirt is continually sifting through, and spiders coming in from the grain fields find the ceilings a veritable paradise for spinning webs. If the ceilings were finished off, as in the picture, it would prevent the dirt from coming through, and be much easier to keep clean. However, the ordinary ceiling, with other things suitable, will give very good satisfaction, if kept clean. The arrangement of the stables influences the sanitation also, as some methods allow the light to penetrate more freely than others, and they also make the chore of cleaning the stables easier. Many prefer having the rows of stalls so that the cattle will face the light as in the picture, and by this method the gutters are opposite each other in the centre, and the manure does not dirty up the outside walls, as it does when the cows face the centre of the stable. With this gutter in the centre the attendant can clean out the stables more easily, and when a litter carrier is used, the cost of tracking is less, as not so much is required. Moreover, when the cows face the light they receive the full benefit of it. Sufficient floor space, as well as ample air space, are conditions which

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had ceased, they grew weary and "in their hearts" turned back again into Egypt. Impatience of delay or disapproval has wrought many a spiritual disaster. Popular clamor found an all-too-willing instrument in Aaron, whose chief recommendation at the beginning seemed to be that he could "speak well" and who, while God was dealing the order of the priesthood, was weakly yielding to the popular demand and employing the graving tool on Israel's idolatrous turning, "to the image." And is it not true that many another has spurned or delayed high honors for the worship of wealth, fashion, influence or power, all idols of their own making?

II. The intercession. There is but one greater example of utter self-abnegation and intercession than that of Moses. In his life he twice brushed aside the proffered honor of the fatherhood of a new and greater nation and stayed the flood of wrath long patient and long provoked. He pleads covenant relations. "Thy people," promises to preceding generations. "Remember Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. . . to whom thou swearst"; and the honor of God before the Egyptians, "Wherefore should the Egyptians speak?" The climax is reached in the abandon of intercession. "If thou wilt forgive their sin . . . and if not, blot me . . . out of thy book." He could not survive an unpardoned action and rested not until the dread crisis was past and assurance renewed. "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." Jesus appropriated the phrase in the universal invitation as He also appropriated the relations of shepherd, bridegroom, king and judge, all of which belong to God.

III. Application. The ministry of intercession antedates Moses and is abiding both in its responsibilities and possibilities. With right personal relations, it is a mighty instrument which all can wield. Abraham's intercession for the doomed cities is the first, recorded example. The supreme

Suitable Stables for the Stock

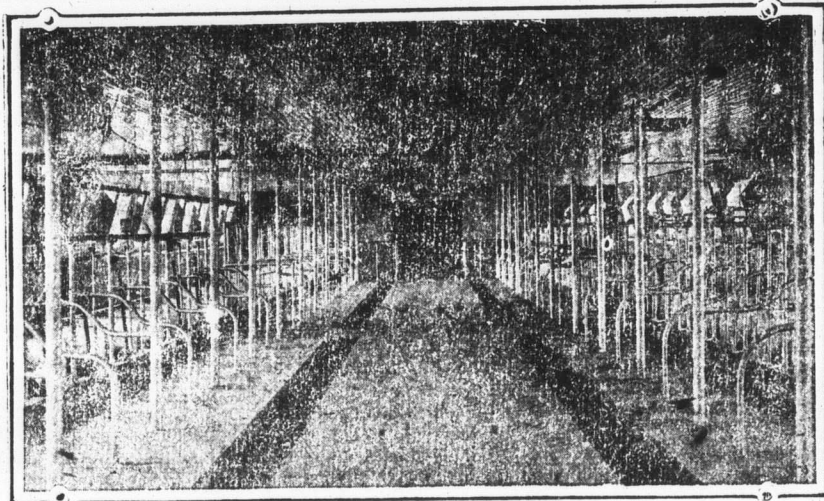
The Provision of Good Healthy Stables is Half the Battle in Stock Raising—Plenty of Air and Light is Essential.

(By J. M. Waterman, B.S.A.)

The building of suitable barns and stables, so that they will be efficient, moderate in cost, and at the same time sanitary, is a problem which many builders do not consider thoroughly enough before building. How often we see barns and outhouses built that do not by any means fulfill as they should, the purpose for which they are required. Before building or remodeling the barns, the owner should consider the matter well and lay his plans so that the building, when finished, will be adequate to the needs. If this is not done the owner will be forced to make another addition, and so many buildings around greatly increase the cost of maintenance and increase the depreciation. Two thousand years ago Cato gave advice on the subject of building which is just as true today as it was then. He said: "In his youth, the farmer ought to diligently plant his land, but he should ponder before he builds." It is better to farm for a while, and get to know just what is

add to the comfort of the cow, but are often woefully neglected, either through ignorance or carelessness. One of the reasons why stables are rather small is the cost of buildings. While we do not advocate unnecessary large quarters, yet it is hard to get good results if the animals are crowded. We must remember that the stock in Canada has to be stabled half the year, and if the conditions are unsuitable and unsanitary, they will soon detract from the usefulness of the herd. It is safe to say that the great percentage of stock losses from disease are due to poor stable conditions, which allow the disease germs to multiply and spread from one animal to the other. At least fifty square feet of space should be allowed for each animal housed, and allowed for air space, from five hundred and fifty to six hundred cubic feet are necessary, and to accomplish this with economy of floor space, the ceilings should be about nine feet high. In order to keep the air fresh, an

be well to provide about twenty-five per cent. extra. It will be readily seen that less openings will be needed when a good wind is blowing, or in cold weather than in warm weather; therefore the use of the dampers is necessary to control the temperature of the stable, and keep the walls free from moisture. In a stable where the ceiling is not celled below the joists, the system cannot be expected to carry off all excess moisture, as the joists form pockets, and interfere with free air circulation. The owner should bear in mind that no system will work in all kinds of weather unless regulated, and in cold weather especially is this so. The inlets should be at least 12 by 6 inches in size. Allowing 10 square inches inlet per head, a barn holding 25 cattle and 5 head of horses would require 30x10-300 square inches—and thus approximately three inlets, 14x7 in. would be necessary. For the outlets for the same number, it would be 15 x30-450 square inches of space—and inches square, it would require two



Note the lightness and absence of obstructing posts in this barn; cement floors and plenty of air and floor space ensures comfort and health to the animals.

equate system of ventilation should be installed. This is one of the points—together with an insufficiency of light—that the majority of stables are weak in, and yet these two are perhaps of greater importance in ensuring the health of the herd than any other two factors that we can name. Some tried out, but the King and the Rutherford systems have been most used, and of these the Rutherford is given the preference in most cases, though some use a combination of the two. The two differ in the manner in which the fresh air is brought in and the stale air disposed of, and are worked out on the theory of the action of the air as it becomes used up by the cattle.

The King System is based on the theory that carbon dioxide, which is present in breath exhaled from the lungs, being much heavier than air, will sink to the floor of the stable. Consequently, the outlet for the stale air should be near the floor, and the intake near the ceiling. The outlet flue runs up the side of the barn to the peak, at the cupola. This necessitates a very long line of pipe, and makes the system hard to install in a barn after it has been built. The intake flue in the wall, or a box inside can be used. The fresh air enters near the ground to the intake, passes up the pipe, and enters the stable at the ceiling.

In the Rutherford system we do not have such long pipes, and it can be fitted into a barn that is being remodelled more easily than the former. In this system the foul air is taken away at the ceiling, because it is claimed that it will be warmer than the fresh air, and consequently will rise to the ceiling, as warm air is lighter than cold. The fresh air enters the building near the floor, enters the gutter in the outside, passing down under the wall and up into the building, thus getting an upward motion, which spreads it through the buildings. In order to ensure this upward motion, the inlet opening on the inside of the building is surrounded for six or twelve inches, and this also prevents dirt and chaff getting into the entrance. The outlet flue passes up through the centre of the barn to the peak, or if a hay fork is used, it can be put in far enough to one side to allow the fork to work.

An accurate estimate has been made of the necessary size of the inlets and outlets in this system. The minimum requirements are eight square inches of inlet space, and fifteen square inches of outlet space for each animal housed. In order to ensure sufficient space of inlet and outlet for all kinds of weather, it will as these should not be less than 15

to dispose of the stale air. The outlet flues should be tightly built of matched lumber, and should extend above the ridge of the barn in order to get good circulation through them. The early types of stable with the windows only above the doors are now obsolete, as stockmen, more and more, are learning the value of light and its beneficial effect on the stock. The germicidal power of light is being emphasized more and more, and in the best barns there is plenty of provision made for its entrance into the stable. Generally speaking, there should be from five to seven square feet of glass per animal in the stable. It is impossible to have too much, though improper placement of windows will tend to weaken the wall. The windows should also be of such a type that they can be opened or closed, according to the weather. They should be cleaned a couple of times a year, anyway, as the flying dust and cobwebs will soon detract from their power.

The inside of the stable can be greatly lightened by the use of good sweeten the stable. The laying of the floor and the kind of stanchions and uprights is also important. The liberal use of cement cannot be too highly recommended, as it overcomes the bad features of the old plank floors that allowed manure and water to collect underneath. In putting in the cement, it is well to make the mangers of the same material and cement all uprights and posts into place. Where water is through the stable, it may then be used to clean out the mangers and the cows watered from the same. In putting in the posts and uprights, the builder should strive to use as few as possible, as unnecessary structures darken the stable and increase the cost. A slope of one to two inches from manger to gutter should be given the stall, and the same in the manure passage to ensure drainage of all liquids to the gutters. The gutter should be eight inches deep from back of cow stall, and the passage behind the cows should be about two inches below the stalls. Cement floor for feed rooms, and alleys also tends to lessen labor in keeping the stable clean, and in this way promotes the general hygienic conditions.

There are barns in which a great deal of money—too much—has been spent, but it is not necessary that an average farmer should do this. By forethought and planning, he can have a very serviceable barn at moderate cost, as much of the work he can do himself, and improvements will increase the earning power greatly, as well as preventing losses from diseases such as tuberculosis.

—Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table listing various farm products and their prices. Items include Dairy Produce (Butter, creamery, etc.), Poultry (Turkey, Fowl, etc.), Eggs (fresh, new laid, etc.), and various vegetables (Beets, Carrots, etc.). Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

MEATS WHOLESALE.

Table listing wholesale meat prices. Items include Hindquarters, Carcasses (choice, medium, common), Veal (common, cwt), Lamb (medium, cwt), and Prime (cwt). Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table listing cattle market prices. Items include Receipts (2,634 cattle, 153 calves, 1,326 hogs, 522 sheep), Export cattle (choice, medium), Export bulls, Butcher cattle (choice, medium), Butcher cows (choice, medium), Butcher cows (canners), Butcher bulls, Feeding steers, Stockers (choice, light), and Makers (choice). Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows: Open, High, Low, Close.

Table showing grain exchange data for May, July, and August. Columns include price per bushel and percentage change.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis Flour unchanged. Barley, 71 to 84c. Rye, No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.25. Bran, 42.00. Flax, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

DULUTH LINEDS.

Duluth-Linseed—On track, \$3.37; arrive, 32.50; February, \$3.27 asked; May, \$3.35 bid; July, \$3.31 asked.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARTIC MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Cathartic Medicine is taken internally and acts through the mucous surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Facts About the Moon.

The apparent size and brightness of the moon depends upon its nearness to the earth, and the biggest and brightest full moon we have enjoyed this century was that of January, 1912, which came as near to the earth as any moon can ever come—about 221,526 miles, that is to say, for another moon to rival that we must wait until 1950.

The greatest distance the moon can ever recede from the earth is 252,800 miles; when, of course, she appears smaller and dimmer. The phases of the moon, since she shines by reflected sunlight, depends upon the continually changing position with regard to the earth. It is because of this that the horns of the crescent moon in its first quarter always point to the left, while in the last quarter the position is reversed, the horns then pointing to the right.

She always turns the same face to us so that what the other side looks like we do not know. The probability is, however, that it does not differ materially in appearance from the one we are acquainted with, for the moon is a cold, dead world, a huge mass of burnt out slag.

Being destitute of either water or air it is, of course, quite incapable of sustaining any sort of animal or vegetable life. The so-called "man in the moon" is really a group of extinct volcanoes, some of them more than twenty thousand feet high.

The moon exerts comparatively little direct influence on the earth, except insofar as regards the tides, which are due almost entirely to its attraction. Its reflected heat is almost negligible, being somewhat about 15,000 times less than that of the sun; while the light of the full moon, notwithstanding its apparent brightness to the sun's light, is as 1 to 618,000—Suffolk Gazette.

It is a great mistake to believe only what our finite minds can grasp—Judge Rentoul.

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A young man cynical, sullen and selfish, is like a darkened soul in an animated corpse.—Georges Melme.

A Pledge.

I will not trade with a German shop. That lives by the German hand. I'll buy no goods with a German name. That's made on German land.

I will not take a German's word—He'll break it if he can. There is no love in a German heart, Or faith in a German man.

I'll not forget those awful deeds To girls and little boys. No more I'll hang on Christmas trees, Those blood-stained German toys.

This is my oath, and from this day on I'll swear to keep it true. And since I know you feel the same, I'll ask this oath of you.

Locust Eggs as Fertilizers.

Locust eggs, treated with sulphuric acid and lime, are used as fertilizers in Mediterranean countries when the insects are numerous.

Reminders.

Duty is busied with small things. But to the things with which duty works she imparts her own holiness. The best we can do for any man is to help him to be his own best self, to reach his own highest possibility. Courage cannot be cultivated, but it can be inspired. No one is well educated till he can help educate others.—Great Thoughts.