

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV.—OCTOBER 20, 1913. The Sin of Moses and Aaron.—Num. 20:1-13.

Commentary.—I. Israel's complaint (vs. 1-5). Into the desert of Zin—The long period of wandering in the wilderness was nearly ended, and the people were gathered for their final march to Canaan. The desert of Zin lay close to the southern border of the promised land. In the first month—the month of Abib, corresponding to the latter part of March and the first half of April. It was the first month of the fortieth year after leaving Egypt. Miriam—An elder sister of Moses. She must have been one hundred and thirty years old at this time. Moses was now one hundred and nineteen, and when he was three months old Miriam was old enough to stand guard over him and artfully suggest a suitable nurse for the babe. She had taken an important part in the events connected with the deliverance of Israel from Egypt, and gave evidence of ability and moral excellence. Her once recorded failure was in becoming envious of Moses, and her punishment was swift and notable.

2. No water.—There were springs of water at Kadesh, which had usually supplied the camp, but at this time they were insufficient, either because of a drought or because of the unusually large quantity required for the assembled Israelites. Against Moses... Aaron.—The leaders of the people. They were considered responsible for the condition of things. 3. Chode—Railed at. When our brethren died—they referred to the destruction that visited the people because of Korah's rebellion. Why have ye brought these murmurings against the Lord for he had brought them out of Egypt and on the way to Canaan; but they made their complaints directly to Moses and Aaron. Should die.—The Israelites were unfaithful of the great deliverances which God had wrought for them, and had little faith that their present needs would be supplied. 5. Wherefore... into this evil place.—Their words were bitter. They recalled only the best there was in Egypt and contrasted it with the worst they were then experiencing. No place of seed—It was not a region adapted to sowing seed and raising fruit. It was not intended that it should be Israel's permanent abode. Pomegranates.—The fruit is about as large as a full-sized apple. It is red when ripe and grows upon a bush. The rind of the fruit is leathery. Each separate seed is inclosed in a sack of pulp. The juice is often used as a cooling drink. The graceful shape of the pomegranate was selected for one of the ornaments on the skirt of the high priest's robe and ephod, alternating with the golden bells' (Exod. 28:33, 34; 36:24-26).

11. An appeal to God (vs. 6-8). Went unto the Lord.—It is not a matter of turning upon the people in a reprimanding tone and denouncing their unfaithful judgments against them, they have immediate recourse to the appointed meeting-place, where the Lord was to be sought, and there humbly prostrate themselves before his face. The people sinned, but Moses and Aaron prayed. Bosh, Fell upon their faces.—In the attitude of prayer upon their faces, with their hands toward the ground. The glory of the Lord appeared.—This is the first occasion on which the glory of the Lord flashed out before Israel in the camp, but the cloud still continued visibly present over the tabernacle. The last mention of it is just before the death of Moses (Deut. 31:15)—Whither.—The Lord spoke.—The appeal of Moses and Aaron was not in vain. God heard their prayer and was sending an answer. 8. The rod.—This was the rod of staff by the use of which the many miracles in Egypt had been wrought. It had been used also at Rephidim, where water had been caused to flow from the rock to quench the thirst of Israel and their flocks. Cather than the assembly.—The people who had complained were to witness a new display of divine power in their behalf. Sweet water.—A large single mass, or small hill of solid rock. It is the only visible rock in the whole district, and from it still flows an abundant stream. Trumbull. Moses was commanded to speak to the rock and not to the people, and he was not commanded to strike the rock.

12. Water from the rock (vs. 9-11). From before the Lord.—The rod was carefully laid up in the tabernacle as a sacred thing. 10. Gathered the congregation.—Thus far Moses and Aaron had obeyed the Lord's command. Now, however, as leader of the people Moses had a right to address them under ordinary circumstances, but on this occasion he was directed to do something different from speaking. The language here is not in keeping with the level of tone. It was here that his spirit was provoked "so that he spoke unadvisedly with his lips" (Ps. 106:23). Shall we bring you forth water out of this rock? (R. V.).—In other words there is evidence of impatience, as if this complaining people did not deserve to be supplied with water through a miracle. 11. Smote the rock twice.—Moses smote the rock twice when he was simply commanded to speak to it. He disobeyed God and his disobedience grew out of his unbelief. Water came out abundantly.—Notwithstanding the unworthiness of the people because of their complaining and distrust, and the impatience and unbelief of Moses, the rock gave forth water for the people and their animals. This was because of God's compassion.

13. Moses and Aaron rebuked and punished (vs. 12, 13). 12. Because ye believed me not.—The basis of Moses' sin was unbelief, and from this came disobedience, irritation and an exhibition of a hasty spirit. To sanctify me in the eyes of the children of Israel.—Had Moses trustfully obeyed God, he would have honored and glorified his name before the people. Ye shall not bring etc.—As the people thirty-eight years before this had resulted in excluding them from Canaan, so the unbelief of Moses and Aaron excluded them from leading Israel into Canaan, or even entering it.



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solives, 13. Water of Meribah.—The water of strife. The names Massah and Meribah were given to the place where the children of Israel once before were supplied with water from a rock (Exod. 17:7). He was sanctified in them.—He showed himself holy by supplying water for the people in a miraculous way and by punishing Moses and Aaron for their sin. He showed himself holy by supplying water for the people in a miraculous way and by punishing Moses and Aaron for their sin. He showed himself to be holy in contrast to the failure and sin of the leaders of Israel.

Questions.—How long had Israel been out of bondage at this time? Why were they in the wilderness so many years? Where and when did Miriam die? Where did the people gather to renew their journey toward Canaan? At what did Moses and Aaron take when the Israelites complained? How was water provided? In what way did Moses and Aaron sin? What punishment was inflicted upon them? What does the name "Meribah" mean? In what sense was God sanctified in the people?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Results of unbelief. I. Inattention to God's word. II. An unfaithful ministry. 1. Inattention to God's word. The time of Israel's curse had nearly expired when preparations were begun for a second march to Canaan. The camp was reorganized at Kadesh after an interval of nearly thirty-eight years. Sad incidents of moral failure, of disappointment and death marked the commencement of that journey. Israel's trumpet and words were the same as forty years before. Past experience should have led them to calm faith and patient expectation. Reproaches, mingled with vain promises, survived all the years of chastisement. The people came back to Kadesh as their fathers left it, ungrateful and inconsiderate. They could see nothing that Moses and Aaron were leading them about at their own will. They had discredited hearts and ungoverned tongues. They had not been sufficiently instructed and impressed with the goodness of God. Egypt had been so often mentioned by the former generation, that to have infected the present generation. Their murmurs were unreasonably, cruel, ungrateful, degrading and wicked. Their wishes were hasty and insincere. The scene of Meribah was a memorable incident in the history of Israel. Moses regarded the unfaithful murmuring of the people only as a trial and vexation to himself, while it was against God they were sinning. He was only an instrument in God's hand. Moses had been diligent and exact in his apprehensions of all that God revealed to him. Moses and Aaron had been trained to faithfulness in little things. They had learned that God's commandments required constant attention and exact obedience. Here Moses went into the presence of God prostrate, thinking a great deal more about the rebellious spirit of the people than of the glory of his Master. He failed to keep God first in his thoughts. What God overlooked again and again in the ignorant and trustable people, he could not pass over in the wise and powerful leader who was to Israel the visible representative and mouthpiece of the invisible God.

II. An unfaithful ministry. Previously (Num. 11). Moses had uttered his passionate complaints to God only. On this occasion he vented them upon the people. The attitude of Moses and Aaron was unwarrantable. They were not satisfied with divine directions. They were angry with the people and called them rebels. So far as their words went, they took to themselves the glory which belonged to God alone. They spoke as though the water supply was due to their power and goodness,

as though they were the authors, instead of dispensers, of God's gifts. It was all publicly done and so the more dishonoring to God. Regardless of the promise of verse eight, Moses expressed uncertainty as to whether such rebels would be gratified. In this he betrayed the irritation under which he acted, yet God did not withhold the supply, though Moses acted unfaithfully. Moses made God's act of mercy appear stern and wrathful just at the time when it was intended to be especially gracious, that the people might have opportunity to understand him, God's reprimand and punishment of Moses show how very displeasing his conduct was. He touches at the root of the trouble and attributed Moses' sin with its serious consequences to unbelief. His irritated spirit, his departure from the divine command, his assumption of power and his public display of the whole followed upon his lack of faith, a failure to rely thoroughly upon God's faithfulness and power. Moses had sustained the responsibilities of the exodus with unflinching fortitude. He had suffered many things from the people, but it was his own unbelief that brought him the more bitter disappointment. His sin was forgiven, but its consequences were allowed to work out their sorrowful issue. Eighty years Moses had waited and labored for the fulfillment of the promise. No patriot could have yearned more for his fatherland than Moses did to tread the soil of the promised land. The manner of Moses' death seemed a kind of blotting out of all that had been harsh in his conduct at Meribah. The death of Moses, Aaron and Miriam occurred the same year.—T. B. A.

If Bad Water Causes Diarrhoea Use Some 'Nerviline'

Prompt Relief is Instantly Assured and Thousands Use Nerviline On This Account.

A Traveler's Experience Related.

The experience of Mr. Norman P. Hendricks is not an unusual one. Writing from Prince Albert, he says: "My business calls me from one place to another, and I am frequently up against the bad water problem of the Canadian Northwest. In so many places the water disagrees with me, and I used to be kept very miserable on that account. An old settler told me one day that nothing is so useful to newcomers as Nerviline, and he explained to me how valuable it proved to him under similar circumstances twenty-five years ago. You would hardly believe how happy and comfortable my trips are since I learned of Nerviline. I look upon 'Nerviline' as my trusty friend and give it a place of honor in my hand bag. In fact, I wouldn't think of being without it in a country like this. It cures any little stomach trouble or digestive disturbances and relieves a cramp in ten seconds. To cure Neuralgia, Earache, Toothache, or pain in your muscles like rheumatism, you simply can't beat Nerviline. To cure little ills before they grow big and to relieve the aches and pains of the whole family get Nerviline to-day. Family size, 50c; trial size, 25c; at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Cattarbozoo Co., Buffalo, N. Y."

"I notice," he remarked to the young lady who lives next door, that Bunast Varrilla says the Canal must be cut wider." "I wouldn't be at all surprised," she said; "everything is so narrow this year, and the styles change every few minutes."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.



TAKE CARE OF YOUR STOCK.

While it is a fact that a little knowledge is often a dangerous thing, yet it is equally true that a little veterinary knowledge is of great value to the farmer who keeps live stock.

It is natural for both horses and cows to be in good health. If properly attended to they will remain so, but neglected they fall easy prey to illness that often becomes a serious problem to solve. True veterinary science consists more in preventing diseases than in curing them. This knowledge will be of more service than a chest full of medicine waiting for an opportunity to use them. The important factors in cleanliness are good, clean food, premises kept in a strict sanitary condition, and clean animals.

In the matter of food, it should be seen that no damaged grain or musty hay is given. See that only the best quality of feed is used, even though the price has gone up. "Cheap" feed is always the dearest. Keeping the premises in a strict sanitary condition is next in importance to good feed. It is not only required that the manure should be removed daily, but it must be seen that the stable is well ventilated, and that ample provision has been made to allow the entrance of sunlight. The windows of the barn must not be neglected. Unless they are kept clean the sunlight cannot enter. There is no better disinfectant than the strong rays of a bright sun. But powerful as the sun is, it cannot penetrate through a lot of dust and dirt. The stable should be so arranged that it will be cool in summer and warm in winter.

The next factor is clean animals. The curry-comb is not used often enough on the average farm animal. When placed in the barn for the night, the horse's feet should be looked after. Remove all mud or dirt, and see that there are no small stones wedged in the hoof. Clean the dirt from the legs. If the horse is sweating, or has been exposed to the rain, give him a good rubbing down; wash out his mouth and nostrils with a wet sponge, wash his thighs and the saddle marks, and then throw a light blanket over him. Do not feed him until he has thoroughly cooled off. It is a good rule to always water a horse before giving him his feed. While on the road, never allow a horse to drink and then stand. The drink should be given just as one is ready to drive on. A horse never drinks more than what he really needs. It is a good plan for the farmers, dairymen, stockmen and even individual owners of horses and cows in a community to start a sinking fund for the purpose of employing a reliable veterinary surgeon, whose duty it should be to monthly visit the farms and inspect each animal to note if they are in a good physical condition, as well as to give general advice in preventing disease. Five or ten dollars could be raised monthly by each animal owner contributing a small fee for each head of stock. This amount could easily be given, and it might be the means of saving hundreds of dollars, and there would be less sickness and better success.

The condition of the horse in old age is very often the result of past treatment. His bad condition is the penalty for abuse heaped upon him by some inconsiderate, reckless owner or attendant. The old horse is knock-kneed. Fifteen years ago his legs were neat and trim. He was a horse of mettle and proud of his ability on the road, the owner drove him pell-mell over hard roads and pavements. He was allowed to stand hitched to a post by the hour; kept in a nervous condition by stamping to keep off the flies in summer, or to keep up the circulation of blood during winter. Is it any wonder that he is now legged now? His old head droops now where once there was a lordly arch in that neck. But the overcheck was used, resulting in a painful tension of the flexor muscles of the neck. This hindered full respiration and circulation of blood, bringing on quick fatigue. He can hold up his head now only for a short time. The bunches of grey hair on his neck are saddle galls. They were caused by hard riding at a rapid gait. The owner neglected to put a blanket under the saddle. He is "sweened." The collar did not fit and the hames were not properly adjusted. The seasons were dry and dusty and the poor horse's shoulders were often sore. His eyesight is poor. The natural angle of vision for the horse is earthward, but in order to make the animal look stylish he was reined up so that eye strain resulted. At times he was driven without blinders, and then again with them. Dust and lack of sunshade put on the finishing touches. There is some good in him yet. He wants to be of use, but his strength soon runs out. At times, when there is a level stretch of road, the poor old fellow gets up the spirit of his younger days, but he soon plays out. Poor, abused horse. He still loves his master, and whinnies at his approach. Then, to think that after all the years of faithful performance, how hard-hearted some owners are. They kill the honest animal who has suffered needless pains, instead of pensioning him for life.

LOCKING AT PANAMA

Panama, Oct. 20.—The first lockage at the Pacific end of the canal occurred yesterday, when the tug Miraflores, three barges and two other craft were raised together through the west flight of the Miraflores lock from the Pacific entrance of the channel to the surface of the Miraflores Lakes, 36.82 feet above the sea level. The lockage was made without a hitch, all the machinery working with the same precision as obtained in a similar operation at Gatun Locks recently. The passage of the vessels was begun shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning, and consumed an hour and a half. Because of insufficient water in the section of the canal between the Pedro Miguel locks and Cuacacra slide, the vessel could not be passed through the single flight of locks at Pedro Miguel, as originally planned. The engineers have succeeded in obtaining mastery over the Cuacacra slide to the extent of getting a fair-sized stream of water through the lower section of the cut. The water is rising rapidly, and it is expected that a vessel will be locked through Pedro Miguel to-day or to-morrow, which will complete the first actual working test of all the canal locks. A dredge will be passed through the Pacific locks and set to work on the slide within a few days.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 2,500; cows and springers 25; calves 50; sheep and lambs 700; hogs 1,000. The market was active for small bulls and stockers for shipment to the United States. There were no really prime beefs on the market, the best cattle fetching from 5 to 6 1/2, while the common brought 3 to 4 3/4. Bulls and stockers 2 1/2 to 4 3/4. Cows 3 1/2 to 5. Sheep about 4 cents. Hogs 6 1/2 to 7 1/2.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy 11 75 12 25 Do, light 12 50 13 00 Butter, dairy, lb. 0 30 0 33 Eggs, new-laid, doz. 0 35 0 40 Chickens, lb. 0 20 0 21 Fowl, lb. 0 15 0 16 Ducks, lb. 0 17 0 18 Turkeys, lb. 0 20 0 23 Apples, bbl. 2 50 3 00 Potatoes, bag. 0 80 0 90 Beef, forequarters, cwt. 12 50 14 00 Do, hindquarters, cwt. 11 00 11 50 Do, choice sides, cwt. 9 25 10 50 Do, common, cwt. 8 50 9 00 Mutton, light, cwt. 9 00 11 00 Veal, common, cwt. 10 00 11 50 Do, prime, cwt. 12 00 13 25 Lamb, cwt. 13 00 13 50

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. \$4 50 Do. do. Redpath's. 4 25 Do. do. Acadia. 4 25 Beaver granulated. 4 10 No. 1 yellow. 4 10 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK. Export cattle, choice. \$ 7 35 \$ 7 50 Do, medium. 7 00 7 45 Do, bulls. 5 50 6 50 Butcher cattle, choice. 7 30 7 50 Do, medium. 6 50 7 20 Do, common. 5 75 6 35 Butcher cows, choice. 6 00 6 50 Do, medium. 5 00 5 50 Do, canners. 4 40 5 00 Do, bulls. 5 25 6 00 Feeding steers. 5 00 5 75 Stockers, choice. 2 50 3 50 Do, light. 2 50 3 50 Milkers, choice, each. 70 00 85 00 Springers. 40 00 87 00 Sheep, ewes. 4 00 5 25 Bucks and culls. 3 50 4 00 Lambs. 8 75 Hogs, fed and watered. 8 35 Hogs, f.o.b. 4 00 7 00 Calves. 7 00

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close. Oct. ... 0 80 1/2 0 80 1/2 0 80 0 80 Dec. ... 0 79 1/2 0 79 1/2 0 79 1/2 0 79 1/2 May ... 0 85 1/2 0 85 1/2 0 84 1/2 0 84 1/2 Oats—Oct. ... 0 33 1/2 0 33 1/2 0 32 1/2 0 32 1/2 Dec. ... 0 33 1/2 0 33 1/2 0 32 1/2 0 32 1/2 May ... 0 36 1/2 0 37 1/2 0 36 1/2 0 36 1/2 Flax—Oct. ... 1 16 1/2 1 16 1/2 1 15 1/2 1 15 1/2 Dec. ... 1 15 1/2 1 16 1/2 1 15 1/2 1 15 1/2

DULUTH GRAIN. Duluth—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 85 3/8c; No. 1 northern, 84 3/8c; No. 2 do, 82 3/8c; Montana, No. 2 hard, 81 7/8c; December, 82 7/8c bid; May, 87 3/8c to \$7 3/4c asked. Linseed—\$1.37; May, \$1.39 3/4; October, \$1.25 3/4 bid; November, \$1.36 bid; December, \$1.34 1/4 bid. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Close: Wheat—Dec. 82 1/2c to 82 1/4c; May, 87 1/2c; No. 1 hard, 84 5/8c; No. 1 northern, 82 1/8c to 84 1/8c; No. 2 do, 80 1/8c to 82 1/8c; No. 3, 78 1/8c to 80 1/8c. Oats—No. 3 white, 64 1/2c to 65c. Oats—No. 3 white, 34 3/4c to 35c. Flour—First patents, \$4 to \$4.25; second patents, \$3.65 to \$4.05; first clears, \$2.80 to \$3.60; second clears, \$2.25 to \$2.65. Bran—Unchanged.

GLASGOW CATTLE. Glasgow.—A better demand existed to-day. Trade all around was firmer at fully late rates. Scotch steers, 15 1/4 to 16; Irish, 12 3/4 to 14 3/4; best bulls, 11 3/4 to 13 1/4c.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. MADRID, Oct.—Boarled to-day 670 box cheese; all sold at 12 1/2c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 15,500. Market weak. Beef steers 7 30 to 8 50 Texas steers 6 30 to 7 20 Stockers and feeders 5 25 to 7 50 Cows and heifers 4 25 to 11 00 Calves, receipts 34,000. Market slow. Light calves 8 00 to 8 50 Mixed calves 7 50 to 8 50 Heavy calves 7 50 to 8 50 Pigs, receipts 32,000. Bulk of sales 8 00 to 8 45 Sheep, receipts 32,000. Market slow. Native sheep 5 00 to 7 00 Yearlings 5 00 to 5 50 Lambs, native, 5 50 to 7 50

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. Buffalo, Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 1,400 head; slow and 10c to 15c lower. Veals—Receipts, 50 head; active and steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head; active and 10c lower. Heavy, \$8.80 to \$9.50 to mixed, \$8.75 to \$8.80; Yorkers, \$8.50 to \$8.80; pigs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; roughs, \$7.90 to \$8.80; stags, \$7 to \$7.50; dairies, \$8.50 to \$8.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,600 head; active; wethers, 15c lower; lambs, slow and 10c lower. Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.15; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6; wethers, \$5 to \$5.55; ewes, \$2.50 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.15.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot easy, No. 1—78, 2d. No. 2 Manitoba, old—78, 4d. No. 3 Manitoba, old—78, 2d. Futures easy Oct.—68, 11d. Dec.—78, 3d. Corn, spot, March—74. American mixed—67, 7 1/2d. Futures easy Oct.—68, 19 5/8d. Dec.—68, 10d. Flour, winter patents—28 1/2. Flour, white (Pacific Coast)—47, 10 1/2. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—47, 10 1/2. Best extra India mesne—120. Pork, prime mess, western—110. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16lb—96. Bacon, Cumberland, cut, 28 to 30 lbs.—48. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb.—88 1/2. Long clear middles, light, 25 to 24 lbs.—78. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—78. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—66. Shoulder, square 1 to 13 lbs.—68. Lard, prime western, in tierces—68, 6d. American, refined—68. Chilean, Canadian, finest white—63, 6d. Colored, new—64, 6d. Tallow, prime city—38. Turpetine, spirits—38. Rosin, common, 198, 2d. Petroleum, refined—9 3/8d.

Hunting trouble is hard work, but it's all the exercise some people are willing to take.—Atlanta Constitution.