



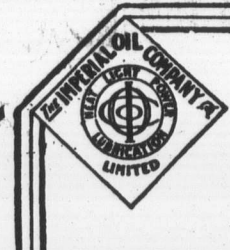
LESSON III.—OCTOBER 19, 1913.

The report of the spies.—Num. 13, 17-14; 25. Commentary.—I. The spies sent out (vs. 13, 17-25). I. The Lord spoke unto Moses—Moses stood between God and the people. He had communion with Jehovah on the one hand, and on the other, had the confidence of the Israelites. What God would say to his people he spoke to them through Moses. 2. Sent thou men—From Deut. 1, 22 it is learned that the plan of sending men to investigate conditions in Canaan had its origin in the Israelites themselves, and because they demanded it, God gave it his sanction. Search the land—The specific directions given to the spies are traced in vs. 17-20. Of every tribe... a man—There were to be twelve spies, corresponding to the twelve tribes of Israel. Every one a ruler—The most capable men of the nation, and not mere adventurers, were selected for this important mission. Every spy was a prince (R.V.) 3. From the wilderness of Paran—This was the general name of the region in which Kadesh-barnea was situated. Heads of children of Israel—Their names are mentioned in vs. 4-15. The tribe of Levi is not mentioned, but the tribe of Ephraim may be said to take its place, and Joseph is represented by Manasseh.

17-20. The spies were to go with a well defined purpose. They were to enter Canaan at the south and proceed through the country, observing particularly of the inhabitants, the manner of their dwelling and the facilities for making a defence against invaders. They were commanded to bring back with them samples of the products of the soil. Moses was careful to tell them to make their observation with hearts full of courage. No doubt it would have been better if the people had refrained from sending the spies, and simply trusted God's word; for He had promised them the land of Canaan as their possession, and He would have given it to them, no matter how strong and numerous the inhabitants were. 21-24. The spies probably went northward along the valley of the Jordan, reaching Hamath, in the region of Lebanon, and returned through the western part of the land of Canaan. They returned with figs, pomegranates and grapes. They carried a large cluster of grapes "between two spies a staff." It is carried in this way not altogether because of its size, but that it might be brought to Israel fresh and intact. Clusters of grapes—weighing twenty pounds are occasionally found. 25. Forty days—The spies had traveled probably five hundred miles in making their investigation.

11. The two reports (vs. 26-33). 26. Brought back word—They went as representatives of Israel and reported the results of their investigations to them through Moses and Aaron. Shewed them the fruit of the land—The sign of the fruit would make a stronger impression upon the minds of the people as to the fertility of the soil than a mere description. 27. Floweth with milk and honey—This expression is frequently used to denote superior fertility. The words of the spies were confirmed by the fruits shown. The spies professed their report by declaring the excellence of the land. 28. Nevertheless—Here begins the spies' exhortation of their unbeliever. Wailed, and very great they were telling what they saw, and that was a proper thing to do, but they were leaving out faith in God. The cities were strongly fortified (children of Anak). They were called giants in vs. 22, 23. Anakites, Israel had already encountered the army of Amalek and had conquered them (Exod. 17: 8-13). Hittites, Descendants of Heth, habitates a people who long held the stronghold upon which Jerusalem was afterwards built. Amorites, Mountain-dwellers. They were warlike and the most formidable of the inhabitants of Canaan. Canaanites. The term is here applied to those various inhabitants of Canaan appeared to the ten spies as being uncomprehensible, and the Israelites lacked the faith necessary to believe that God would give them possession of the land.

20. Caleb stilled the people—Joshua held the same view of the matter as that which Caleb did (vs. 46). The people were almost in a frenzy over the evil report of the spies. Caleb uttered words of encouragement and confidence. Let us go up at once. Caleb was wise to counsel going up to the assault at once, or there is no better cure for fear than action. Wholen. We are well able to overcome it. This is the declaration of faith and courage. Caleb and Joshua were the same things in Canaan that other spies saw, but they saw what Jehovah saw, and they saw what Jehovah saw as his God of battles, and they said, "We are well able." They are stronger than we. The unbelieving spies now boldly declared what they had before left to be inferred. They left out entirely the thought of going from God. 32. An evil report—The report was evil, because it expressed distrust of God's word and promise. It was evil also because of the words which it brought upon a nation, which the spies meant that the land was barren, and did not afford sustenance to its inhabitants, but this was contrary to the statement in v. 27. Some think the spies meant that pastures were frequent, and others that on account of the richness of the country there was constant strife among different peoples for its possession. The best view seems reasonable. Of a great stature. In comparison with the Israelites. 33. As grasshoppers. An Oriental exaggeration of the disparity of stature between the Hebrews and some of the Canaanites. The fear of the unbelieving spies magnified their foes. Probably the average stature of the Israelites did not fall much below that of the Canaanites. Wholen. Faith restored. 34. As grasshoppers. The hosts of Israel believed the evil report of the ten spies and murmured against Moses and Aaron and Jehovah. The speech of Joshua



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and Caleb had no effect upon them, and they even desired to slay them for bringing back a good report. The Lord threatened to destroy the unbelieving Israelites, but Moses made a powerful plea in their behalf. The Lord was moved by Moses' prayer and did not cut them off, but he did not let them go unpunished. They were sentenced to die in the wilderness without entering the promised land. Those who believed the Lord and brought a favorable report were promised entrance into Canaan, but the people who failed to believe God must wander forty years in the wilderness, a year for each day the spies were searching out the land.

Questions.—How far had Israel journeyed from Sinai? Why did the spies go into the land of Canaan? What particular directions were given them? How far did they go in searching the land? How long were they gone? In what respects did the two reports which the spies brought back differ? In what respects did they differ? Which report did the people accept? How were the people affected? Describe Moses' intercessions for Israel. What punishment was pronounced upon the unbelievers? What promise was made to Caleb?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—A priceless privilege. I. Offered. II. Refused. III. Lost.

I. Offered. It was at the desire of the people and for their satisfaction that the spies were sent out. Instead of going resolutely forward with the shining pillar of the divine presence for their guide, and the promise of God for their support, the people desired to have the land reported upon by chosen men of their own company. In this they betrayed a lurking distrust of the Lord's promises and leadership. Having God's command and promise given them, the greatest boldness would have been their trust in wisdom. Israel had come to depend upon twelve limited minds like their own, instead of on God. God had brought them to the borders of Canaan, but they could not enter unless their will united with his and they went in his name and his strength. Victory was assured on those conditions. The crisis came to Israel when they had to choose between the majority and minority reports of the spies. Whether the Canaanites were strong or weak, many or few, should have been nothing to the Israelites. Giants and walled cities were as nothing to him who had divided the Red Sea for his people.

II. Refused. God looked on Israel as the heir to Canaan, but Israel obstinately refused to make ready for the great inheritance. They looked upon Canaan as worse than the grave, a scene of vain struggles and harassing privations. To them their only hope appeared in retracing their steps. To Caleb and Joshua that was the utter extinction of a great opportunity, the drawing back from certain and inestimable blessings, which lay within their reach. Their real danger was rebellion against God's appointments for them. It was not mere weakness, but wickedness. In returning to Egypt, Israel would have had to part from Moses their leader, and Aaron their priest. They would have had to abandon the ark and the altar. They could not expect manna for food, or the cloud to guide them. Could they presume that God would sustain them in a cowardly retreat? Caleb and Joshua spoke entreatingly, only to be threatened with stoning. They were rescued from danger by the interposition of God. Israel proposed to substitute a captain in place of their tried friend and God-given leader. That was perhaps, the bitterest hour in Moses' life. Prostrate before the tabernacle were Moses and Aaron in deep affliction for Israel.

disaster and destruction. Miserable as the desert wandering might be, it was a discipline which prepared the nation for better things. A glorious future was spared for a glorious future, but the rebellious individuals were sentenced to exile and destruction. The appeal of Caleb and Joshua was Israel's last opportunity. The glory of the Lord appeared no longer to open up a way for them, but to frustrate their rebellious attack upon his two faithful servants, and to pass sentence of condemnation upon the entire congregation. The first fruit of their refusal to advance was mourning, the second murmuring, the third rebellion, so that Canaan was a last possession to that generation. Their punishment was total exclusion from the land they refused to enter. Unbelief of the promise was a forfeiture of the benefit of it. In reward for their faithfulness, Caleb and Joshua were spared in the hour of judgment upon Israel. A second time Jehovah proposed to make Moses the head of a righteous seed to receive the inheritance which Israel had forfeited, but Moses had an intrinsic greatness of soul beyond all that God so dealt with Israel's sin as to bring out that singular goodness of his servant. He knew the hidden nobleness of his faithful servant, and he would have revealed it to all the world. Moses was at his greatest in his passionate pleadings for Israel. T. R. A.



CARE OF THE SICK ANIMAL.

The proper management of sick animals is a knowledge that should be possessed by all owners of live stock. Good treatment, like good nursing, is half the battle. It must be remembered that outside of the medicine used in treating diseases, considerable depends upon the care, management and mode of giving medicine.

It is not uncommon, in the case of the animal, to find the owner careless, often believing that if the medicine prescribed are given at regular intervals, nothing more is needed. It is a mistake, for unless the animal receives good nursing the medicines will have very little effect.

On the ground that the patient is a dumb beast, these negligent owners reason that no precautions are necessary in the way of comfortable clothing, warm quarters and good ventilation. Hundreds of valuable animals have been lost that good nursing might have saved. It is impossible to lay down a fixed set of rules, for the reason that in many cases the surroundings are such that facilities are not at hand for the best management of the case. Nevertheless, certain rules apply to certain cases, and they should be adhered to as closely as circumstances will allow. By way of illustration, we will take the sick horse, and consider the diseases of the respiratory organs, such as distemper, influenza, inflammation of the lungs, etc. The same general rules will fit all cases affecting the organs of respiration: Give the horse rest from the outset of the disease. Keep him in a warm, well-lighted and well-ventilated stable, and clothe according to the season of the year, or present temperature. As far as possible avoid draught, excepting, of course, fresh air, which is a great essential, and unless a direct draught strikes the body of the sick animal too much air need not be feared. When a box stall is convenient it should be first thoroughly cleaned and bedded, and then the patient turned loose in it. Have fresh drinking water at all times within reach of the animal. Feed soft food, such as bran mash,

carrots, etc., in small quantities, but often. If the legs are cold, bandage them and keep the animal as quiet as possible. In feeding a sick animal of any kind, no more food should be given at one time than what it will clean up, excepting hay, which may be kept before it all the time. The hay, however, should be of the best quality, sprinkled so as to allay the dust. Dusty hay will cause spells of coughing, which irritate the throat and nostrils. In approaching a sick horse or animal do so quietly, as in time of illness he is apt to be more nervous or irritable than under ordinary circumstances. The rules that apply to disease of the respiratory organs will not fit diseases of the digestive organs, such as colic, indigestion, etc.

To calculate the amount of butter fat from the weight of cream delivered and the test, multiply the two together and divide the product by 100. Thus 25 pounds of cream testing 39 per cent. butter fat contained (25x39) divided by 100) 9.75 pounds butter fat.

Ever Have Cramps, Nausea, Vomiting?

THEN USE NERVILINE. For Stomach Pains and Cramps, its Remedy so Prompt as Nerviline. A Westerner's Experience Related.

It is in an unsettled part of the country like our far West that proves how valuable Nerviline is in the home," writes Mr. Patrick M. Dehnan, from Fort Saskatchewan. "Chills are frequent—a hot drink of Nerviline sends life circulating through the body and at night is one of our terrors. No druggist or doctor is near, but if Nerviline is handy you can get relief. The worst cramps Nerviline has cured in my children in half a minute. I don't think any farmer's wife has any right to be without the protection of Nerviline. In our family we use it for a hundred ills, and it cures them all. One night one of my kiddies had colic and another toothache. Without Nerviline no one could have slept—I applied it a directed, and the children's pains disappeared. My husband uses Nerviline for lame back, rheumatism, aching joints and all sorts of muscular pains. It is as good inside as outside, and is as much a part of my home as my kitchen stove."

WIRELESS DOCTOR

Saves Life of C. P. R. Liner's Sick Fireman.

Montreal, Oct. 13.—The fact that a fireman of the Canadian Atlantic Liner Monmouth is alive to-day is almost certainly due to the fact that he was on board a ship which was fitted with wireless. James Arthur, the fireman in question, was attacked with internal trouble of some kind, accompanied by severe hemorrhage. There was no surgeon on board the Monmouth during the voyage, which terminated yesterday with the ship's arrival at Montreal, so her commander, Captain N. Griffiths, got into communication with the Allan Liner Hesperian, by wireless, detailed the sufferer's symptoms to the Hesperian's surgeon, and received daily prescriptions in return. After the Hesperian had passed beyond the range of the Monmouth's wireless apparatus, Captain Griffiths managed to get in touch with the Montezuma, of the same line, and the surgeon of the sister ship continued the good work begun by the Hesperian's surgeon, with the result that the sufferer recovered.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy 12 25 12 50. Do, light 13 00 13 00. Butter, dairy, lb. 0 30 0 33. Eggs, new-laid, dozen 0 35 0 40. Chickens, lb. 0 18 0 20. Fowl, lb. 0 14 0 15. Turkeys, lb. 0 15 0 17. Apples, bbl. 0 20 0 23. Potatoes, bag. 0 50 0 55. Beef, forequarters, cwt. 8 00 9 00. Do, hindquarters, cwt. 12 50 14 00. Do, choice sides, cwt. 11 00 11 50. Do, medium, 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. \$1 50. Do, do, Redpath's. 4 50. Do, do, Acadia. 4 45. Beaver granulated. 8 55. No. 1 yellow. 8 40. In barrels, 3c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK. Receipts were—Cattle 1576, calves 430, sheep 1904, hogs 521. Export cattle, choice 7 35 to 7 65. Do do medium 7 00 to 7 25. Do do light 6 50 to 6 80. Butcher cows, choice 5 50 to 6 00. Do do medium 5 25 to 5 50. Do do light 5 00 to 5 25. Feeding steers 4 75 to 5 00. Stockers, choice 5 00 to 5 50. Do do light 4 75 to 5 00. Milkers, choice, each 65 00 to 85 00. Springers, 45 00 to 55 00. Sheep, ewes 3 75 to 4 00. Bucks and culls 2 50 to 4 00. Lambs fed and watered 6 75 to 7 50. Calves 8 00 to 10 50.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close. Oct. 0 81 1/2 0 81 1/2 0 81 1/4 0 81 1/4. Dec. 0 81 0 81 0 80 7/8 0 81. May 0 80 1/2 0 80 1/2 0 80 1/4 0 80 1/4. Oats—Oct. 0 34 1/4 0 34 1/4 0 34 1/4 0 34 1/4. Dec. 0 33 1/2 0 34 1/4 0 34 1/4 0 34 1/4. May 0 32 1/2 0 33 1/4 0 33 1/4 0 33 1/4. Flax—Oct. 1 19 1/4 1 19 1/4 1 19 1/4 1 19 1/4. Dec. 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1/2. May 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1/2.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis despatch: Wheat—Dec. 84 3/8c; May, 91 1/8c to 91 1/4c; No. 1 hard, 86 1/2c; No. 1 northern, 84c to 86c; No. 2 do., 82c to 84c; No. 2 hard Montana, 82 1/2c to 83c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 67 1/2c to 68c. Oats—No. 3 white, 37 to 37 1/2c. Flour—Unchanged.

DELUTH GRAIN MARKET. Deluth—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 86 1/2c; No. 1 northern, 85 1/4c; No. 2 do., 83 1/4c to 83 3/4c; Dec., 84 1/4c to 84 3/8c bid; May, 89 1/4c bid.

THE CHEESE MARKET. Frontenac—At the cheese board today 74 boxes of white and 235 boxes of colored were boarded; no sold at 12 3/4c. Vankleek Hall—There were 654 boxes of white and 371 of colored cheese boarded and sold to-day. All sold at 12 11/16c. Brockville—At to-day's cheese board 1721 colored and 1,025 boxes white cheese offered; 12 3/4c was refused.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day consisted of a miscellaneous assortment amounting to 12,000 bales. Competition continued active and prices were steady. The continent was keen for Queensland wools and Americans bought a few lots of slipes. The sales follow: New South Wales—1,600 bales, scored, 1s 3d to 1s 9 1/2d; greasy, 9d to 1s 2 1/2d. Queensland—2,000 bales, scored, 1s to 2s 1/2d; greasy, 1s 1 1/2d to 1d. South Australia—300 bales, scored, 1s 2 1/2d to 1s 7 1/2d; greasy, 9 1/2d to 1s 1 1/2d. West Australia—600 bales, greasy, 9d to 1s 1/2d. Tasmania—100 bales, greasy, 9d to 1s 1/2d. New Zealand—6,100 bales, scored, 1s 2d to 1s 3 1/4d; greasy, 6 1/2d to 1s 2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—300 bales, greasy, 8d to 10d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 5,500. Market steady. Beefsteaks 7 15 to 9 50. Texas steers and feeders 5 25 to 7 25. Stockers and feeders 4 75 to 5 50. Cows and heifers 3 50 to 4 50. Calves 7 50 to 11 25. Hogs, receipts 23,000. Market slow. Light 7 85 to 8 50. Mixed 7 75 to 8 25. Heavy 7 65 to 8 50. Rough 7 50 to 8 50. Pigs 4 50 to 7 50. Bulk of sales 3,000. 7 85 to 8 35. Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Native 3 90 to 4 35. Yearlings 5 00 to 5 50. Lambs, native 5 90 to 7 25.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts about 2,500, milch cows 70, calves 800, sheep and lambs 1,000, hogs 1,500. Trade was brisk, especially for bulls and stockers for shipment to the United States. Forty-four carloads of these have been forwarded to the United States this week. Prims beeves, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, medium 4 1/2 to 6 1/4, common 3 to 4 1/2, small bulls 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. Cows, \$25 to \$75. Several large springers brought \$60 to \$70 each. Calves 3 to 6 1/2. Sheep about 4. Lambs about 6 1/2. Hogs, 9 1/4 to 9 1/2.

ANGLICAN U. S. COMMITTEE. Saskatoon, Sask.—The Primate of Canada, Archbishop Matheson and Bishop Sweeney, of Toronto, presided over yesterday's session of the Sunday School Committee. A resolution will be sent Premier Borden, asking that Thanksgiving Day in future be late in October, as the third Sunday in the month of October is Children's Day and Oct. 30 a day of special intercession for Sunday schools.