

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON. OCTOBER 16.

THE BURNT OFFERING.—Leviticus 1:1-17.

1.—Under the Levitical law the animal suitable for sacrifice were distinctly prescribed. While no unclean animal might be offered, neither might all the clean ones. The ox, the sheep, the goat, the dove and the pigeon were the appointed animals. These are mentioned in our Lesson as an offering of the herd (verse 3), of the flocks (verse 10), or of the fowls (verse 14). In the case of the quadrupeds, the animal was required to be a male, and without blemish; in the case of the birds, the offering was to consist of a pair. These animals were all (excepting, perhaps, the turtle dove) domesticated, and the flocks and herds formed the chief property of the Israelites. That the offering should be part of the possessions of the flier seems to have been one essential requirement; but according to its circumstances—the offerer might choose the larger or smaller offering. This was a manifestation of the gracious goodness of God in, even under that dispensation of enactments and exactions, requiring nothing beyond the ability of the worshipper.

In giving so wide a choice of animals which might be offered, the Law also established a test of the disposition of the offerer. The man whose heart was right would offer the bull or the sheep if he could possibly see his way to do so; while the man with little sense of obligation or of sin to be expiated, would try to persuade his conscience that a pair of pigeons was all that could be expected of him. There was as much room for the display of ingratitude on the one hand, and generosity on the other, in these sacrificial offerings which the Israelites had to bring to the Tabernacle, as there is in the collections which are made in our churches.

2.—There were some sacrifices which were of a public character, and had respect to the whole nation. Such were the daily sacrifices and those on the day of atonement. But the burnt offering of our lesson was of a private and personal character. These offerings were voluntary. There were no specified times at which, or specified grounds on which, they were to be presented. They were, under that dispensation, the appropriate expression of the pious sentiments and feelings of the offerer. Thus, that it should be brought "of his own voluntary will" (verse 3) was made an essential condition.

The offerer was to bring his offering to the door of the tabernacle, and there formally present it, laying his hand upon its head. Though not mentioned, it is probable that he repeated some form of confession and prayer in this attitude. Then he was to slay the animal, and the priest, catching the blood in a basin, was to sprinkle it round about the altar: after which the carcass was to be skinned and cut up, and then the whole of it burned on the altar. The routine was just so far varied in the case of birds as the circumstances required.

3.—Four different kinds of sacrifices are described and prescribed in the first seven chapters of Leviticus—burnt offerings, sin offerings, trespass offerings and peace offerings. The chief distinction between the burnt offering and the other is that the whole of it was consumed on the altar, no part of it being preserved either for the priest, or to be eaten by the offerer. But it should also be noticed that while the other sacrifices were distinctly Levitical, the burnt offering was the original form of sacrifice. It was this which Noah offered on coming out of the ark (Gen. 8: 20), and in connection with which the expression first occurs, "the Lord smelled a sweet savour," which is so frequently used afterwards to express the divine acceptance of the sacrifice. Abraham's covenant sacrifice (Gen. 15) consisted, by divine direction, of all the same animals (except that they were not all males) prescribed for the burnt offering in this chapter. In the subsequent history the sacrifices offered on special occasions were burnt offerings. This leads to the conclusion that while the strictly Levitical sacrifices had each a leading idea and a specific meaning, the burnt offering was a sacrifice in the broad general meaning of the term which pervades the entire Scriptures.

It is in keeping with this view of it that the "strangers in Israel" were permitted to offer burnt offerings (chap. 17: 8; 22: 18). The burnt offering expressed those general sentiments of acknowledgment to God as Creator and Benefactor, as well as that propitiation to Him as an offended Sovereign, which nature instinctively awakens in the breasts of all, and which rendered it, therefore proper to be offered by all.

4.—The burnt offering was in all respects a type of the sacrifice of Christ. The continual burnt offering involved in the morning and evening sacrifices typified the Lamb of God, whose propitiation is continuous and everlasting and it was the expression of the national faith in that great Victim slain from the foundation of the world (1 Peter 1: 20; Rev. 13: 8); while every private burnt offering brought was an expression of individual faith in that great doctrine.

It does not seem to be forgotten that though it is a part of the Jewish history it is also evident that all the true, typical and spiritual ideas of the sacrifices were lost sight of. How completely this rendered them unacceptable to God is evident from the many passages in the Psalms and Prophets in which their hollowness and offensiveness are denounced. It should be carefully noted, too, that they had no efficacy whatever in themselves. They were a means of grace—a channel of blessings to pious, believing, spiritual-minded Israelites, but all their virtue was derived from the great sacrifice to which they pointed.—S. S. Mag.

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TO PRESERVE WINTER APPLS.

Fruit to retain its good flavor and keeping qualities should be gathered as soon as perfectly matured. Some varieties, like the Hubbardston and Nonesuch, that can hardly be classed among the winter apples, if picked before overripe, will remain crisp and luscious through the winter months; on the other hand, if the Roxbury Russet was gathered in at the same time it would not be perfectly matured, and would soon be withered and tough. Our practice has been to pick the apples as soon as ripe, when perfectly dry, rejecting all unround and green specimens—prefer packing at once in clean sound barrels, press moderately when the head is inserted, and keep in a cool dry place until there is danger of freezing, which is not as early in the season as most people would expect. We next store them in the coolest part of the cellar; if so cold as to freeze water at times in the immediate vicinity, the fruit usually remains unharmed. When the fruit is well assorted and picked, the barrels should not be opened till wanted for use, if its not till mid-summer of the following year. We know of no better way to dispose of refuse fruit than to use it for feeding purposes for domestic animals.—Golden Rule.

POISON IVY.

My boys have been great sufferers from ivy poison, one of them to an extent beyond description, and visited by my physician two or three times a day without any apparent relief. An old Quaker, hearing of the case, called to see him, and promised to cure him in twenty-four hours. He gathered a handful of "life-everlasting" which grows in abundance in every pasture and roadside in the country. A strong tea was made of it, small quantities given from time to time as a drink, and the body freely bathed with it and kept wet. The relief was wonderful, and no one was more surprised than the doctor. In two days the body of the boy had recovered its natural proportions, and the fever and itching gone and recovery fully established. It is claimed for this herb that it cures ivy poison so that no return of it is to be dreaded.—Transcript.

USEFUL HINTS.

The mica windows of coal stoves can be easily cleaned with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar and water.

Put coal ashes on hard, stiff clay soils. In this way the soil is broken up.

Harness oil made of one gallon of neat's foot oil, with four ounces of lamp-black well mixed, is simple and effective.

The late Lord Seafield planted the enormous number of six millions of trees on his estates in the three counties of Scotland.

Chloride of lime spread on the soil near plants will protect them from insects or vermin. Brushing over the stems of plants with a solution of the chlorine will keep all insect plagues at a distance.

To wash windows, put a little spirit of ammonia on a sponge, and rub over the glass, touching every part of the window, then rub quickly with a soft paper till dry. This treatment gives a beautiful polish to the glass, and does away with the use of soap or water. Rub both sides of the glass.

Horseradish will prevent pickles from moulding. Cut in little round slices a piece of horseradish root as large as your finger and twice as long, and throw them into a two gallon jar of sweet pickles just before setting it away, and you will find them all right when you go in haste to get a dishful for the table.—Western Union.

All soils are improved by mixing. The physical properties of the soil have an important influence upon its average fertility. The admixture of pure sand with clay soil produces an alteration which is often beneficial, and which is almost wholly mechanical. The sand opens the pores of the clay and makes it more permeable to the air.

I will tell my friends my way of packing eggs for winter. Take a box of sufficient size, sprinkle oats on the bottom, stand the eggs so that they will not tip over, sprinkle between each layer and on top. Cover tightly and set in a cool place. I know they will keep seven months and be clean and fresh.—Western Rural.

The value of underdraining is forcibly illustrated in the experience of a farmer who writes that the corn on common tile-drained land is large and beautiful, and is growing rapidly, with a dark green, healthy color. "I measured corn over a string of tile on my own farm yesterday," he says, "and it was thirty-six inches high. On the ground which did not feel the effects of the tile the corn only averaged twelve inches in height."

INFORMATION.

THE HEAD AND STOMACH.—When the head aches, the stomach is, almost invariably, the cause. A single dose of Herriek's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills will relieve the former through purifying the latter, and restoring its tone. These great cathartics are sold everywhere. They never fail! Try them.

DEBILITY AND NERVOUS HEADACHE. Chronic, sick or nervous headache is generally dependant on, or accompanied by, impaired digestion, by which the circulation and nutrition of the brain are deranged, the nervous centres vitiated. The Peruvian Syrup by invigorating the digestive powers, lays the axe at the root of the tree; the brain is doubtly nourished, the nervous symptoms cease, and the headache disappears. Sold by all druggists.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

As caloric, electricity and phosphorus are induced and supplied by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it only requires the administration of this successful invention to fortify the feeble give brightness and motion to the torpid, and bring about a condition which not only secures tenacity of life but makes life really enjoyable.

Wherever coughs, colds and consumption exist, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral ought to be known and used. There never existed a remedy so universal among all classes in favor of any other medicine, as is entertained the world over, in regard to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The humble patient in the pioneer's cabin, and the proudest dame in the metropolis, alike use it, appreciate it, and speak its praises.

Mrs. ROBERT HUNTER, Penfield, N.B., had long been troubled with Rheumatism in her back and knees until she used Graham's Pain Eradicator, and has been cured by using two bottles fifteen years ago, and has since remained well. oct. 7—21

IF YOU HAVE TO WORK EARLY and late, and get little or no exercise, take Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron to give you strength.

WEAKNESS OF MIND OR BODY. Paupation of the heart and depression of spirits are quickly relieved by Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR INDIGESTION. The worst cases of indigestion can be permanently cured by taking Hanington's Sugar Coated Dinner Pills according to directions. They seldom fail. oct. 7—1m

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN OF LARGE experience who has made Pulmonary Consumption a specialty, says that "although in the worst and most rapid forms of the disease we have still to confess that medicine is almost powerless, yet in those less overwhelming, and in those more chronic, WHICH HAPPILY CONSTITUTE THE FAR GREATER NUMBER OF CASES, we have been able to adduce many proofs that much may be done to mitigate, to prevent, to retard—aye, and even to arrest and cure this most destructive of human maladies." His experience of fifty years leads him to assert that the "great remedy, more essential and more effectual than any other, is Cod Liver Oil." BUT WHO CAN TAKE IT? Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime contains all the virtues of Cod Liver Oil, in a form and combination most desirable to obtain its desired effects. ANYBODY CAN TAKE IT!

Prepared solely by Hanington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemist, Saint John, N.B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. oct. 7—1m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. jan 28—1y

REST AND COMFORT FOR THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. jan 28—1y

ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL! FELLOWS' Dyspepsia BITTERS

Are always successful when used to Cure INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, BAD BREATH, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, HEARTBURN, And all Diseases arising from Bad Digestion. PRICE 25 CENTS. Every Bottle bears the name of FELLOWS & Co.

PEARL WHITE TEETH THE admiration of the world, EXAMELLINE! Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. EXAMELLINE is unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness, and hardening the gums. EXAMELLINE removes all tartar, hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance. PRICE 50 CENTS. For sale by all first-class Druggists.

SPECIAL CAUTION O WING TO the marked success of Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters, the only acknowledged cure for Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaint, Bad Breath, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Waterbrash, Loss of Appetite, etc., base imitations are being placed in the market. The genuine Dyspepsia Bitters have the name Fellows and Co. on the Bottle. When you ask for Dyspepsia Bitters, see that you get the genuine article. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Summer Complaints FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF only requires minutes not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease. It is the best remedy known for summer complaints. It never fails to relieve pain with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain from which you suffer, Fellows' Speedy Relief will afford instant ease. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, Cramp, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chills, Frigidity, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs are instantly relieved. Travellers should always carry a bottle of Fellows' Speedy Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it. It is the true relief and is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Purify the Blood GOLDEN ELIXIR The Great Blood Purifier.

For Cleansing and Clearing the Blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scars, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing remedy and permanent cure. It cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face; cures Cancerous Ulcers; cures Blood and Skin Diseases; clears the Blood from all impure matter, from whatever cause arising. As this medicine is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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or a week, exhausting strength in this useless tread to go about it, another would in writing half a dozen letters, all mon—railroad professors, manufacturers, merchants—are men who have executive ability, or It is the power of accurate judgment of a thing, or giving at once, and then disom the mind, so that ing may be taken up d. The hour's duties the sixty minutes, the within business hours; man may read, ride, ess, with a mind free of the boys and girls work thus, then they their play.—Scholar's

ORENCE. ath morning, and she before the glass, tying her lovely new sash; and on her elbows, er for a minute, and e was a little more She was pretty and y body admired her, ning she was going very nice. In the s a new family, just orence had already d with Weston, old son, and invited Sabbath-school, and d and declared that Sunday-school very had agreed to call, he way to church by

ve they are people h much," Florence e draw on her long eased air; "but I rised if I could get it of going." And sighed, and wished do anything; here poked in the house y because she had ust then the door aster Weston's in the hall. Then a flutter. "Dear and it is time we e is my handker- ven't you seen my You certainly must aid it right here. ould let my things have you seen my thought it was O, o can it be? On, I should think find it. I hate to mind my money; Sunday. Mamma, me waiting to get at all, if I have to Carrie Marshall, red my handker- Mamma, wont go this minute? want to make me if my hair is too st the way all the would n't have it face in the wild es for anything. at book, quick! I ed!" Then I reat she went out down the stairs,

her draw a reliev- Florence were e girl," she said, out picking up the young miss ent flying hither she were a little r, in some things, Meantime Flor- along beside her ht as the morn-

out their nice hat a pleasant y had, and what mid" teacher. the young peo- g, and asked him her question asked him if he And said car- rry," when he then she said a words that ought good, and she art why he was return, showing rest in the sub- looked into his have found just that this dainty ty hat and friz- knew I waited hile she left her d to her mother ver she is. The d the task I am match. How she means?" er thoughtless, at home, that d the influence ed! And the was so used to s matter, that —The Pansy.