

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III.—JULY 20, 1913.

Moses called to deliver Israel.—Exod. 3: 1-4: 20.

Commentary.—I. God appears to Moses (3: 1-4). 1. Kept the flock—"Was keeping."—R. V. He continued in the service of his father-in-law forty years, twice as long as Jacob served Laban...

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Guaranteed Success. I. Through human agency. II. For a nation's freedom.

I. Through human agency. We here find Moses, a man of mature years, called out on the great mission of his life. His decision for God took place in early manhood, while God's disclosure of duty was deferred until the threshold of old age...

to perform the miracles that would give him a standing before his own people and before Pharaoh. God's call to Moses and his assurance of constant help were so clear that he could not reasonably hesitate to begin his work.

Questions.—How long was Moses in Midian? What was his occupation? To what mountain did he go? What wonderful sight did he behold? What commission did he receive? What four objections did Moses make to God's appointment? How were the objections met? By what name did God reveal himself to Moses? What wonders were done in Moses' presence? In what way did Moses displease the Lord? Who was promised Moses as a helper? How did Moses take leave of Jethro?

The Barred Plymouth Rock still remains the most popular of breeds, taking the country throughout, and unless some unforeseen change happens they again will head the list of American breeds in the standard of perfection.

The number of fowls kept ought to depend not only on the accommodations for them, but the experience of the breeder. Expensive houses are not necessary; in fact, are ill-advised, when profit is the object. But good shelter of sufficient kind should be supplied.

For your own sake, install some trap nests this fall and find out how little you really know about henology. One who has trap nests is a real poultry breeder. He knows what his birds are doing, and how many. It tells the poultry "eggs" and how many. It tells the poultry breeder which bird he wishes for his breeding pen.

FARM GARDEN

THERE'S PROFIT IN MUTTON.

Farmers, as a class, are not yet alive to the advantages of keeping a flock of sheep. As a general rule farmers do not take very kindly to the idea, seeming to lack the tact and kindly disposition towards sheep necessary to making a success.

A farmer can engage in sheep culture without the investment of a great deal of money for a flock, but he must be sure that the foundation stock is well selected rather than invest deeply into the business before he fully understands the requirements, or, at least, partly understands them.

At no season of the year does mutton come any handier for farmers where fresh meat is wanted than during the hot part of the year. A small-sized sheep can be selected the evening before and early in the morning slaughtered and hung in the well if no ice is at hand. It is not so large but what it can be used up before it will spoil.

grazing for all kinds of stock. Progressive agriculture requires that these plants have a prominent place in our rotation.

When purchasing a dairy sire, if possible, see his dam. She should be of good size for the breed, a regular breeder, possess a strong constitution and vitality, wish well-developed barrel and mammary system, and have made a good yearly official record.

There are some soiling crops that may go before the more delicate and fastidious feeders. Buckwheat, rye and the cowhorn turnip are of this character. They will tame and benefit almost any wild and barren soil and flourish over a wide range of climate.

One way to solve the beef problem is to raise more beef cattle on our farms. The manager with a small farm may diversify his crops so that plenty of feed may be produced, devote a portion of the farm to pasture and return the manure from the animals to the soil, so that the yield will be increased and thus find profits in a few beef cattle.

Growing large quantities of legumes—clover, alfalfa, peas, beans and vetches—not only increase the nitrogen, but if all manure is carefully preserved and applied to the soil the humus will also be increased, and by paying special attention to good tillage the physical condition of the soil will without doubt be generally improved, making the farm more productive year after year.

Charcoal is a pressing essential for poultry, especially at this season. Instead of buying it, rake up some old chunks of wood, cobs and other refuse about the place, setting fire to them. When the heap turns to a mass of hot coals smother it down with a little water or dirt, and when it cools you will have a handy supply.

MARKET REPORTS TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy 12 00 12 25. Do, light 12 50 13 00. Butter, dairy, lb. 0 25 0 28. Eggs, dozen 0 26 0 28. Spring chickens, lb. 0 25 0 30. Fowl, lb. 0 19 0 21. Spring ducks, 0 20 0 23. Turkeys, lb. 0 22 0 25. Apples, bbl. 2 50 3 00. Potatoes, new, bushel 0 75 1 00. Beef, forequarters, cwt. 8 50 8 75. Do, hindquarters, cwt. 11 75 12 00. Do, choice sides, cwt. 10 75 11 25. Do, medium, cwt. 8 75 10 25. Do, common, cwt. 7 25 9 00. Mutton, light 9 00 10 00. Veal, common, cwt. 9 00 11 00. Do, prime, cwt. 11 00 14 00. Lamb, cwt. 17 00 19 00.

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in London, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence, \$4 40. Do, do, Redpath's, 4 40. Do, do, Acadia, 4 35. Imperial, granulated, 4 25. No. 1 yellow, 4 00. In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 3c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Trade was fairly active in all lines, with very few changes in prices. Export cattle, choice, \$6 25. Butcher's cattle, choice, 6 50. Do, medium, 5 90. Do, common, 4 50. Butcher's cows, choice, 5 00. Do, medium, 4 50. Do, canners, 3 50. Do, bulls, 3 75. Feeding steers, 5 25. Stockers, choice, 3 50. Do, light, 2 90. Sheep, choice, each, 6 00. Sheep, ewes, 4 25. Bucks and culls, 3 00. Lambs, 9 00. Hogs, fed and watered, 9 35. Hogs, f. o. b., 9 00. Calves, 6 00.

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close. July, 98 7/8, 99 3/4, 98 3/4, 99 0/8. Oct., 92 7/8, 93 3/4, 92 3/4, 93 1/2. Dec., 91 1/4, 91 3/4, 91 1/4, 91 3/4. Oats—July, 34 1/2, 35, 34 1/2, 35. Oct., 36 3/4, 37, 36 3/4, 36 3/4. Flax—July, 121 1/2, 123 1/2, 121 1/2, 123 1/2. Oct., 126 1/2, 128 1/2, 126 1/2, 128 1/2. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Close: Wheat—July, 89 1/2; September, 91 7/8; December, 94 1/2 to 94 5/8; No. 1 hard, 92 7/8; No. 1 northern, 91 5/8 to 92 3/8; No. 2 northern, 89 3/8 to 90 3/8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 57 1/8 to 58c. Oats—No. 3 white, 37 to 37 1/2c. Rye—No. 2, 56 to 58c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—Unchanged.

DELUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth, Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 92 7/8; No. 1 northern, 91 7/8; No. 2 northern, 89 3/8 to 90 3/8; July, 91 1/4; September, 92 7/8 bid; December, 94 7/8, nominal.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston.—At the Frontenac cheese board here to-day 665 boxes of colored and 30 boxes of white were boarded; all sold at 13 1/2c. Vankleek Hill, Ont.—There were 1,373 white and 300 boxes colored cheese boarded here to-day, white selling at 13 1/2c and colored at 13 1/8c. There were seven buyers present.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—The demand was quieter at the wool auction sales to-day. Prices crawled were frequent. The best grades

of merinos and coarse cross-breeds were unchanged, but rates for other sorts declined 5 per cent. There were 14,000 bales offered. The sales for: New South Wales, 2,500 bales; scoured, 1s 1-2d to 2s 2d; greasy, 7 1-2d to 1s 2d. Queensland, 400 bales; scoured, 1s 4d to 2s; greasy, 8 1-2d to 1s 1-2d. Victoria, 1,500 bales; scoured, 1s 2d to 2s 1-2d; greasy, 7d to 1s 7d. South Australia, 100 bales; greasy, 8 3-4d to 10 1-2d. West Australia, 100 bales; greasy, 7 1-4d to 7 3-4d. Tasmania, 400 bales; greasy, 8 3-4d to 1s 4-1d. New Zealand, 8,400 bales; scoured, 1s 2d to 1s 11d; greasy, 6 1-2d to 1s 3d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 400 bales; scoured, 1s 3d to 1s 11 1-2d; greasy, 7d to 1s 1-2d.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Short supplies home cattle, Irish cattle, average supply, top quality in keen demand, second quality scarce. Scotch steers, 1s 1-4d to 1s 1-2d; Irish, 1s 1-4d to 1s 1-2d; bulls, 1s 3-4d to 1s 1-2d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts 5,500; market steady. Beefves 7 25 \$ 9 10. Texas steers 7 00 8 20. Stockers and feeders 5 75 8 00. Cows and heifers 3 90 8 50. Calves 3 00 10 50. Hog receipts, 23,000; market slow. Light 8 50 9 50. Mixed 8 70 9 15. Heavy 8 50 9 07 1/2. Rough 8 50 8 70. Pigs 7 25 9 00. Bulk of sales 8 90 9 05. Sheep receipts, 17,900; market steady. Native 4 15 5 45. Yearlings 5 50 7 25. Lambs, common 6 20 8 15.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle receipts about 700, cows 45, calves 1,200, hogs 1,000. Trade was very dull, with declining prices all around, the drop being greater on common stock. Prime 6 3-4 to 7, medium 4 3-4 to 6 1-2, common 3 to 4 1-2. Cows 50 to 70 each. Calves 3 to 6. Sheep 4 to 4 1-4. Lambs 4 to 36 each. Hogs 10c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady—7s, 9d. In bulk—7s, 9d. No. 3 Manitoba—7s, 3 3-4d. Futures steady July—7s, 5 5-8d. Oct.—7s, 3 3-4d. Corn, spot, Dec.—7s, 4d. American mixed, new—5s, 5d. Futures steady—4s, 1 7-8d. Oct.—5s, 4d. Flour, winter patents—29s, 9d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4s, 1s, to 2s, 1d. Beef, extra India mess—12s, 9d. Pork, prime mess, western—10s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—8s. Bacon, Cumberland, 26 to 30 lbs.—7s. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—7s. Clear hollies, 14 to 16 lbs.—7s. Long clear middles, light, 25 to 30 lbs.—7s, 6d. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs.—8s, 6d. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—6s, 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs.—5s. Lard, prime western, in tins—5s, 6d. American, refined—5s, 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white new—6s. Colored, new—6s. Tallow, prime city—3s, 9d. Turpentine, spirits—28s. Rosin, common—18s, 6d. Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d. Linsseed Oil—7s.

DUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle—Receipts 300; steady. 50 head, active, 50c higher, \$6 to \$11. Hog receipts 1,600 head, active and 10 to 15 cents higher; heavy, \$9.50 to \$9.80; Yorkers and pigs, \$9.70 to \$9.75; roughs, \$8.15 to \$8.30; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.50; dairies, \$9.25 to \$9.50. Sheep and lambs receipts, 600 head, active, sheep, steady, lambs, 10c higher; lambs, \$5.60 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$4 to \$7; wethers, \$5.40 to \$5.75; ewes, \$2.50 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.35.

FRIEDMANN CURE

Elements of Turtle Serum Made Public

By Physician Who Thinks It Good.

New York, July 14.—Dr. George Gibler Rambaud, who has faith in the efficacy of the Friedmann cure, departed to-day from Dr. Friedmann's secret policy regarding his vaccine by telling just what the vaccine is, and how it is administered. He received permission to do so from Mr. Eisner, of Eisner & Mendelsohn, who acquired the American rights, to disclose the component elements of the turtle vaccine.

The following statement issued by the Friedmann laboratory for Tuberculosis Treatment, located at the Pasteur Institute on West 23rd street, was sent to your correspondent to-day: "The vaccine consists of a homogeneous emulsion of a virulent tubercle bacillus in sterile distilled water. The germ was isolated several years ago since by transplantation on culture media, according to the usual procedure. The vaccine is administered to patients in doses of from 0.10 to 0.30 at intervals of from four to six weeks. Injections are made intravenously in the case of joint tuberculosis and intramuscularly in the case of lung tuberculosis. "While some of the patients show improvement after the first injection, some cases require as many as four before the disease is arrested. "Any physician in good standing is welcome to familiarize himself at the various laboratories where the vaccine is prepared with the details concerning the administration of the treatment, that he may be able to use it personally on his own patients. "I have observed 150 cases in the last few months," said Dr. Rambaud, "and I have noticed marked improvement in many, and no improvement in others. "I am investigating this thing because I understand the directorship of the Friedmann Institute, which is now closed. If this is a boon to humanity I want to find it out in order that the public may be benefited. A year surely is not too short a time for a fair investigation, and I propose to keep on with my work for a year at least."

THE POULTRY WORLD

NOTES.

Be willing to pay a fair price for either hatching eggs, day-old chicks or stock. One should remember that it costs more to handle breeders to produce hatching eggs of day-old chicks. Advertising bills must be met, shipping boxes, and extra time in shipping, and one cannot afford to sell at market prices. Yet many beginners expect that, and often get stung on cheap stock. But do they? They generally obtain what they paid for.

Don't be a knocker. Boost the poultry industry. There are failures in every line of business, but in most every case the blame rests on the would-be poultry-raiser, and not on the industry. It is the same in the show room. There is, and always has been and always will be, more good than evil.

Fresh eggs have kept as a good figure in spite of one of the warmest winters in a number of years. This proves that it is the limited supply of really fresh eggs in this country. During the months of November to February there is plenty of room in the poultry business for live men who will make a study of egg production.

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL.

London, July 14.—The Imperial Service Medal for long and meritorious service has been awarded to Michael Berrigan, Bedford, P. E. I.; Joseph Henry Berry, Halifax; William Burrows, Winnipeg; George Cameron, Halifax; Hazel Carter Moncton; Jas. Ross Cumming, Truro; James Currie, Alberton, P. E. I.; Frederick Gagnon, St. Simon; Charles Grant, Patrick Hopper, James McDermott, Moncton; Alex. McDougall, Antigonish; Hector McKinnon, Pictou; George Noles, Pictou; Martin O'Brien, Halifax; Charles Reeves, Toronto; Samuel Watson, Moncton; John Yerxa, Fredericton.

Don't overcrowd chicken coops at any time, but be particularly careful at closing up time to see that coops and boxes are not crowded, and that there is ample ventilation.

Because you happen to have been successful with one brood or have gone through one season with fairly good results and without many mishaps, don't get the notion into your head that you know all there is to know about poultry. There are 2,000 many breeders, who have been at it for a score of years, who will tell you that they know less now than they thought they did at the close of their first year, and they are still learning.

When through with sitting nests, clean them up and put them away. When through with incubators, clean them up and leave in good order; if hot water machines, drain off all water. Do the same with brooders, with tools and with everything you use. It takes a little time, but it saves both time and money in the end.

Protein that is grown upon the farm is often more valuable than that which is purchased in concentrated form, and it is also cheaper.

A three-year-old rotation—potatoes, oats and hay—enables Maine farmers to keep their soil filled with humus and in condition which enables the crop to readily utilize the commercial fertilizer.

A good hogs' house is dry and clean inside, admits plenty of light, is well ventilated, free from draughts, and comfortably warm for the hogs. This is the teaching received by a class in swine production at Western Agricultural College. And the most practical hog man will admit that it is good advice. Change the bedding frequently by cleaning everything out of the sleeping pens. Scatter air-slaked lime about at frequent intervals. Use a coal-tar dip or crude carbolic acid solution, and spray the pens every few weeks.

When cutting hay for their own use farmers usually wait until the plant has come into the stage known as "second bloom," which occurs after the full bloom has passed. When sold on the city markets "choice" timothy means hay just cut as the plant comes into the first or full bloom.

Winter leguminous plants are very valuable and should not be neglected. They improve the soil, prevent loss of plant food during winter and furnish

the eggs are neglected by the men, or were unfavorably placed, they have been known not to hatch before the twenty-third or twenty-fourth day of sitting. Such instances are rare, however. In the majority of cases 21 or 22 days are required.

Commentary.—I. God appears to Moses (3: 1-4). 1. Kept the flock—"Was keeping."—R. V. He continued in the service of his father-in-law forty years, twice as long as Jacob served Laban; Priest of Midian—Jethro, or Reuel, was the head of the tribe, and as such was in charge of its religious affairs. To the back of the wilderness (R. V.)—Among Orientals east was the front, the right was south, the left north, and the west was back. Mountain of God—It was called the mountain of God, probably from the fact that God later revealed himself there in power and glory to Moses and his people. Horeb—The name given to a group of mountains of which Sinai was one. 2. The angel of the Lord—Here was a visible manifestation of God. Flame of fire—Fire was often used to symbolize the divine presence (Gen. 15: 17; Psal. 12: 29). A bush—A bramble, probably the acacia, which is common in that region. Was not consumed—This extraordinary sight served both to attract Moses' attention and to prepare him for the revelation soon to be made. 3. This great sight—A fire in the desert would ordinarily consume all the bushes within reach. 4. When the Lord saw—the event is described as if God were a man, who must wait until Moses acted, before he could know what he would do. Out of the midst of the bush—Jehovah was there clothed in a garment of flame. Moses—The repetition of the name indicates the importance of the communication that Moses was to receive. (See Gen. 22: 11; 48: 2.) Here am I—Although the manner of the communication is not known, Moses understood that he was personally addressed. 5. Put off thy shoes—It was the custom anciently in the East, and is still, to remove the sandals upon entering a place of worship, or upon reaching an important personage. Horeb ground—The divine presence rendered the place sacred, and it should be observed as such by every mark of reverence. 6. I am the God of thy father, etc.—The Lord thus introduced himself to Moses as the God whom his forefathers had served and who had guided and preserved his people thus far. 7. Moses called to service (vs. 7-10). 7. The affliction of my people—God had seen their afflictions, and had heard their groanings, yet the divine purpose of their sojourn in Egypt was only now fulfilled. They were kept a separate people, being an enslaved people, and they had not become corrupted to any great extent by the idolatrous worship of the Egyptians. Taskmasters—Overseers, slave-drivers. 8. I am come down—Representing his dwelling place as heaven. God comes down to intercede for his oppressed people on earth. Unto a good land and a large one—The land of Goshen had become crowded with the rapidly increasing race of the Hebrews, and the land of Canaan, which was to be their possession, was large. Flowing with milk and honey—Canaan was a fruitful land. It was well adapted to grazing, therefore the supply of milk and other products of their herds would be abundant. The land still abounds in bees, both wild and domesticated, and great stores of honey are produced. Canaanites—Inhabitants of the seacoast and Jordan valley. Hittites—The people dwelling north of Phenicia and Lebanon. Amorites—Dwellers in the mountains east and west of the Jordan. 9. The Egyptians oppress them—In cruel slavery they had been employed in making bricks and in great public works. 10. Unto Pharaoh—Probably Meneptha, the son of Ramesses II. 11. Objections Answered (vs. 11-4: 17). 11. Who am I—Moses pleaded his inability to perform so great a work. Forty years' toil in the wilderness, he may have thought, had unfitted him to stand before the mighty Pharaoh. This was the first of four objections that Moses raised to the appointment. He had a proper view of the greatness of the task before him and he had no disposition to overestimate his own ability. 12. I will be with thee—He who was speaking to Moses from the flame in the midst of the unconsumed bush would be with him to guide and strengthen, ye shall serve God upon this mountain. This is a second answer to Moses' first objection. Upon that very mountain he would worship God with the hosts of Israel, whom he was about to lead out of bondage. What shall I say unto them—The Egyptians had various gods, and Israel, long used to their practices, would be sure to ask after the name of the God whose messenger Moses was. How was he to be named to them? Alford. Moses' second objection was based upon his incomplete comprehension of the nature of the appearing. Names under the Israelites were indicative of character, and Moses desired the name by which God was to be proclaimed to them in this crisis. 14. I am that I am—This term denotes his eternity. Unchangeableness and his self-sufficiency. 15-22. Moses received particular directions as to the steps to take in describing to Israel his purpose concerning them, assuring him that they would believe his message. Pharaoh, however, would not grant their request to go into the wilderness to worship Jehovah, but after signs and wonders had been given, he would let them go. They would receive much treasure from the Egyptians by asking it of them. This is the meaning of the word "borrow" in v. 22. 4: 1-17. Moses' third objection was that Israel would not accept him as a leader sent from the Lord. In answer to this God gave him the signs of the rod changed to a serpent, of the leprous hand, and of the water turned into blood. The Egyptian's final objection that he was not a ready speaker, by giving him Aaron, his brother, as his spokesman. 18. Moses leaves Midian (4: 18-20). The revelation at Horeb was finished, and Moses returned to Jethro with his flock. Having obtained Jethro's consent to visit his own people in Egypt, he set out with his wife and his two sons. He took with him the rod by which he was