

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson I. Jan. 5, 1919.
Pharaoh Oppresses Israel.—Exodus 1: 1-14; 2: 1-25.

Commentary.—Attempts to weaken the Israelites (1: 1-14). 1. The seven sons of Joseph's invitation had become a multitude within a few decades after the death of Joseph. "The children of Israel were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them." 2. A new king over Egypt—A change took place in the government of Egypt which seriously affected the Israelites. It is not known what this change was. Joseph says it was a new dynasty, or line of kings. It is believed that this king was Rameses II. Knew not Joseph—Joseph had been dead many years, and his good work for Egypt was forgotten or ignored. The ruler did not recognize any obligation to the family of Joseph or his kindred.

9. Children of Israel are more and mightier than we—This statement indicates how powerful a force in Egypt the enslaved race was likely to become. 10. Let us deal wisely with them—The king's suggestion implies not that wise methods in a good sense were to be employed, but that crafty methods should be used, such as would reduce the strength of the children of Israel. Join also unto our enemies—The Israelites were located on the eastern border of Egypt and beyond them were the Hittites, who were Egypt's enemies. If the children of Israel should become powerful and take sides in a war with the Hittites against the Egyptians, the people of Egypt would have much to fear.

11. Taskmasters—These were officers who had charge of those who were forced to labor as slaves to others. To afflict them with their burdens—The Israelites were subjected to severe toll, for this is implied in the term burdens, "the word regularly used of heavy burdens, carried under compulsion." Treasure cities—These were cities where could be kept vast stores of provisions and munitions of war. Pithom and Raamses—These places were twenty-four miles apart on the canal that anciently connected the Nile with the Red Sea. 12. The more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied—The plan of the Egyptians, which they thought a wise one, did not work as they expected, but rather just the opposite. God was with the Israelites and "the immense national vitality which has made Israel the wonder of history began to be developed in proportion to their oppression." This turn of affairs distressed the minds of the Egyptians.

13. Serve with rigor—The burdens and hardships of the children of Israel were increased. 14. Hard bondage—The Egyptians had set out with a determination to crush the spirit of the Israelites and they would stop at nothing short of securing this object. II. A goodly child born (2: 1-4). 1. A man of the house of Levi—His name was Amram. Levi was one of the sons of Jacob. The descendants of Levi were later constituted the priestly class in Israel. A daughter of Levi—A descendant of Levi. Her name was Jochebed. 2. Bare a son—Miriam and Aaron, older children of Amram and Jochebed, were probably born before the cruel edict of Pharaoh was declared. This new son was, by the decree, sentenced to be drowned. A goodly child—He was goodly not only in his mother's eyes but also before the Lord (Acts. 7: 20, margin). Hid him three months—The mother's love and her sense of right prompted her to make an effort to save the child's life. More than that, she had faith in God that he would be preserved (Heb. 11: 23). "She used all means, yet trusted; she had full trust, yet used all means." 3. Would not longer hide him—The difficulty of keeping a child hidden and "silent for three months is readily understood. Ark—Box or chest. Bulrushes—Papyrus, a reed growing from six to fifteen feet in height. From this plant paper was anciently made. Slime—Either Nile mud or bitumen from the Dead Sea. Pitch—Over the slime was placed a layer of pitch to make the ark watertight. Flags—A species of grass or reeds. By the rivers brink—The Nile. The ark was secured from floating down the stream by being placed among the flags. 4. His sister—Miriam. Stood afar off—So that she could see the place, and yet not betray the fact that she was watching the ark. To-wit—To learn. What would be done—The mother had done the best she knew. It is thought by some that she expected the child to be discovered by the princess, who was accustomed to visit this place.

III. Moses providentially preserved. (2: 5-10). 5. Daughter of Pharaoh—Her name is not given, but she was an important personage. Woman's condition in Egypt was elevated. To wash—The Egyptians gave attention to cleanliness. It is probable that certain places along the Nile were set apart as bathing-places for women. The Nile was regarded as a sacred stream, and bathing in it was looked upon as a religious ceremony. Her maidens—Attendants. 6. The babe wept—And thus at once excited the pity of the princess. One of the Hebrews' child—She knew from the child's complexion and from the effort that had been made to keep it alive that it belonged to the oppressed race. 7. Then said his sister—She was ready to take advantage of the situation. The princess "had compassion" (v. 6), and seemed disposed to ignore the cruel

Hebrew women—Miriam desired to be helpful both to the princess and her own family. An Egyptian woman would not undertake this service for a Hebrew child, and Miriam knew of a Hebrew woman who could be secured. 8. Called the child's mother—The mother's desire were being met most satisfactorily, and God's purpose was being fulfilled.

IV. Moses in Midian (11: 25). As Moses grew up, he realized that he had a divinely-appointed service to perform of helping to bring about the deliverance of God's people from bondage. He left the court of Pharaoh with all its elegance and promise, and identified himself with the despised Israelites. His first efforts to assist his people were ill-advised and failed, and he fled to Midian for safety. Here he was taught the lessons that were needed and he became fitted to accomplish his work.

Questions.—What caused a change in the condition of the Hebrews in Egypt? What fear had the Egyptians? What tasks were upon the Hebrews? What wicked decree did Pharaoh make? Who were Amram and Jochebed? What children of theirs are mentioned in the lesson? Why did Jochebed hide her child? Describe what was done with the baby when he was three months old. Describe the finding of the ark. How did the child's sister help the princess? What is said in the Bible about Jochebed's faith? What privilege was given to her? What choice did Moses make at the age of forty years? Why did he go to Midian? Describe his sojourn there.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Modern oppressions from which deliverance is needed.

I. The oppressor.

II. The oppressed.

III. Application.

In the lessons of the quarter we pass from the history of individuals and families to that of a nation. In the earlier record surrounding nations concern us only as they affect the patriarchal household. In the later history individuals are of interest as they are related to the welfare and destiny of the chosen people. The sphere of interest and providence widens as the chain of events is being divinely forged. God's covenant with Abraham was in process of fulfillment, and a new epoch in the history of the chosen people was preparing through the instrumentality of

1. The oppressor. Joseph and "all his brethren, and all that generation" had passed on. With them had gone the sovereign whom Joseph had so loyally served. "There arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph." With the change of dynasty, service was forgotten, and statecraft superseded hospitality. To the new sovereign the sojourners were but subjects to be exploited for the advantage of the empire; while their numerical increase and growing importance awakened the jealousy of rulers and people, and to their ungrounded suspicions presaged a possible danger to the empire. "The land was filled with them."

II. The oppressed. The covenant with Abraham embraced the sojourn in Egypt with its accompanying prosperity and oppression. The latter was typified by the "horror of great darkness" in the our of his consecration (Gen. 15: 12, 13), and was a part of the education of the nation. At the beginning of our study we find them a prosperous and unambitious people, with fading convictions; and as in many another case, with spiritual aspirations submerged beneath temporal prosperity. For generations they had lived in "the best of the land," and this, with long familiarity with idolatrous practices, had wrought their legitimate results in making them well content to remain by the flesh-pots of Egypt. The oppression was the means of their uprooting, and of preparing them for the fulfillment of their high destiny.

III. Application. The Old Testament is fruitful in lessons of permanent value. "It teems with political wisdom." Current events embody the same principles, and express the same characteristics. History repeats itself because the underlying principles are perpetual. The history we are studying is at once the most ancient and the most modern. Violence, irrevocance and luxury are the characteristics of our own age. The spirit of tyranny is everywhere. The age is essentially selfish and the spirit of the world is not apologetic, but imperative. Culture has not cured its innate selfishness, and civilization breaks down before its unleashed passions. The climax is an autocracy which would rule the world; with the same spirit in the oppressions of capital, the not less oppressive tyranny of labor, the demands of the great secret empire, the dominion of luxury and the lust for pleasure. Only the principles of the gospel of Jesus are the foundation and bulwark of the liberties of men.

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

Probably It Was.

"Mars John," excitedly exclaimed Aunt Tilly as she rushed panting into a fire engine house, "pleas, sub, phonograph to de car cleaners' semporium an' notify Dan'l to emigrate home durnently, kaze Jeems Henry shd' don't bin conjured! Doctor Cutter done already distracted two blood vultures from his 'penderetic, an' I lef him now presaminatin' de chille's ante-bellum for de germans of de neuro-plumonia, which if he's disinfected wid de gottle 'muculate him wid the loco-motiled quarantines—but I b'lieves it's conjuration!"

FARM GARDEN

As the closing autumn months see the young turkeys rapidly preparing for their market journey, their owners' mind is turning toward the next season and its needs. Strange as it may seem, the poultryman's calendar begins with the last of the year. The before, market-time, the poultryman is debating with himself the subject of next year's breeders. Unless he is "on the job," the best will slip away, absorbed in early shipments, and Mr. Kaiser will begin his new season handicapped with undersized or undesirable breeders, whether turkeys or geese.

Delays in this matter even till Christmas are likely to inspire a scamper for breeders at an advanced price, and with any choice for the table, but for the breeding-pen, something better should be sought.

By the way, the turkey raiser should know of a certainty the answer to the following questions: Shall the old hens be retained, or exchanged? How many should compose the flock, and what variety? Shall home-bred pullets be kept and an alien gobbler sought, or vice versa? These are questions not to be ignored. Since only the maturest and healthiest individuals, male and female, should be selected for propagation, the turkey raiser must select his birds before they have been culled for the first holiday market. One plan only satisfies the turkey raiser, and that is to buy always reliable, which is to buy eggs in the spring and raise the breeders oneself.

Delay in securing the new gobbler until after most flocks have been sifted of the best, often forces the laggard to be content with an inferior sire, in the shape of an untrained and immature bird. Such a specimen sometimes attains proper size in a favorable winter, but reduces to the level of a dud the winter's theory of the survival of the fittest should be employed, it should be in the poultry yard. What waste of effort and energy, and attention to a scrubby lot of baby turkeys already weakened by inheritance!

The number of circumstances govern the changing seasons. Seldom is it possible or profitable to continue two years with no change, addition or subtraction. It is to retain the gobbler a year or a second season. Far better be it to sell him at cut-rate prices or serve him at the family's reunion if one is so inclined to have assembled a flock of satisfactory hens, the gobbler should be replaced every year. It is cruel to the hens to keep the old one and may even occasion loss. In this combination, the old hens furnish the stamina and size of the offspring. The exactingness of one's routine is this of keeping the hens. Occasionally one may die of overwork, be killed, or become a nuisance because of her habit, or some bad habit, such as wandering, eating eggs, puncturing, such may be replaced at the end of the season with pullets. Other hens are good often for five years.

Among the advantages accruing from continuing them is that their eggs though an inferior quality, they are large and hatch vigorous offspring. Old hens are like old servants, well-trained to one's methods, used to home and range, which makes them a quiet resting place for one who has done a marathon around a coop in the effort to placate a frisky, distrustful young pullet. One who knows the value of the sedate and trained old hen, which long ago passed that stage of hysteria. The exactingness of the grower who has a vigorous flock that seems shifting. All that is needed for awhile is a well-developed yearling spunk and good inheritance for this new flock is insured.

When to change is a puzzle to the turkey raiser, the advice of a satisfactory keeper of the old hen, is the advice of practical raisers. When necessity arises to make that change, if part of the flock is renewed one year, the remainder of the flock is not dependent wholly upon new, untrained birds.

QUESTION OF VARIETY.

Not always is age loss, or some disposition in the breeder, the reason for new variety. Perhaps a new variety is to be tried out. Some people build a success on one breed, others on another, and sticking to the pure bred is advisable. Sometimes turkeys of one variety are crossed by another. The progeny partakes of the qualities of both, but the breeder should be remembered, may be counted upon to reproduce size, but the size is not the end. The first makes a good mother, but a fighter of considerable ferocity. In the passion of her motherhood, she knows no qualms against attacking her best friends. Such fighters often kill or maim their young and should be blacklisted for the next year. Slaty, brown red or black hens with bronze gobblers, produce a good cross, but crossing at best is merely temporary. Much more satisfaction attaches to the pure-bred flock.

Neighborhood exchange is convenient, too convenient for a raiser's welfare at times. It is desirable for it to be frequently been demonstrated, that sires from a distance seem to introduce vigor, producing individuals superior in every point. It is a question of truth that exceeds the atrocity of crossing breeds. Wild turkeys are in great demand as sires in the belief that they have a downward trend. A raiser last year congratulates himself on the fact that out of a setting of wild turkey eggs she raised a pullet and gobbler. She esteems them as valuable breeding stock, since they are acclimated, accustomed to the farm, and trained to her methods, and she waits the season closely. They are singularly beautiful with their long and slender heads, drooping tails, and bushy wings. They are tame, but unobtrusive air, walking warily, the heritage of generations of forest ancestors.

HOW MANY BREEDERS?

The new raiser of turkeys, who must of course begin with pullets, must determine the number. A conservative estimate allows to each hen ten young to be raised in a season. From six hens by the law of average, one may expect 60. One may do better or worse. Beginners often make amazingly good luck. Ten hens with a gobbler in an average flock, should 12 are seen and six makes a good flock for the novice.

One may only a thrifty flock should be sought to furnish pullets, one whose health is known or guaranteed. The expert is a pullet and gobbler should not be so heavy, but must have a good frame, a deep breast and a sleek coat, and reasonably good feet. It pays to inspect one's own flock. The presence of each breeder is straight. Crooked breast bones are not only revealed in the young, detracting from salable value, but are believed to be significant of an impaired vitality. This specification above all others is important in judging the eligibility of a sire.

TURKEY IN WINTER.

Mature turkeys are not great care in winter. Certain things they must have, corn, water, which must be supplied, with an occasional change of wheat screenings or oats. They feed around fodder-piles most acceptably to them-

selves, finding in the dried blades the roughage they require. Fodder, a safe and clever hay and wheat straw with its wheat sheaves are the salvation of turkeys in winter affording them exercise and the necessities for which they yearn, in open weather, even water is at hand, but in a "freeze-up" they suffer if long deprived thereof. They can be trusted to decide for themselves when roosting in the open is safe.

The stretch in time that spares one much trouble in housing the new flock in the home intended for their laying. As winter progresses, nests should be arranged in roony boxes or made with boards on the ground, and filled with pine shavings. The hens are very apt indeed to use these nests in early spring, when nests outside are not so inviting, being damp and cold. Thus many a wearisome search is saved. When Madame Turkey's intentions to sit are manifest, the nest is ready at hand. The shrewd turkey laying abroad must be followed and the egg daily brought in, lest the embryo cuddled within be destroyed.

A Remedy for Bilious Headache.—To those subject to bilious headache, Parmalee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at some time subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

TRAINING THE TOTS

In Useful Tasks, With Delight to Them.

Little children may be trained to their great delight. For sewing, cut out a piece of cardboard about eight inches square, and draw a circle on it within an inch or two of the outer edge. Holes as big as the end of the little finger should be punched around the circle about an inch apart.

A shoelace is the best material to begin sewing with.

Then, as the little hands acquire some skill, yarn and blue-pointed kindergarten needles can be used, smaller holes punched and the outlines varied to the square or oblong. Holes should be punched in these every inch both across and up and down, and may be sewed along the vertical lines, the horizontal lines and diagonally. Simple pictures may also be outlined for sewing. With some of the cards the child should be allowed to sew whatever he chooses.

Different colored yarns should be used for each card to hold the child's attention.

For weaving, colored wrapping paper again comes in play. A piece about ten or twelve inches square should be cut in half-inch slits from one side to within a short distance of the other. Half-inch strips of another color are then to be woven in and out the slits. A needle specially designed for paper weaving can be obtained at small expense. In selecting the papers to be woven, colors should go harmoniously together.

Stringing beads, buttons, seeds, spools or anything else which can be strung will always hold the child's interest and familiarize him with color, form and number, separately and in combination.

With a little time and ingenuity spent in getting these various occupations started any mother can direct the activities of her child into many educational channels and supply the imperative need which the child feels for self-expression.

The Proven Asthma Remedy. Since asthma existed there has been no lack of much heralded remedies, but they have proved short-lived and worthless. The ever-growing reputation of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has given it a place in the field of medicine which no other can approach. It has never been pushed by sensational methods, but has simply gone on effecting relief and making new converts.

A Warm Recommendation.

There is an authenticated story of Macdonald in the early sixties. He was Attorney-General for Upper Canada, and lived in lodgings in Quebec. He had been absent from duty for a week; public business was delayed, and the Governor-General became impatient. He sent his aide-de-camp, young Lord Bury, to find the absent Minister. Pushing his way past the old housekeeper, Lord Bury penetrated to the bedroom where Macdonald was sitting in bed, reading a novel with a decenter of sherry on the table beside him. "Mr. Macdonald, the Governor-General told me to say to you that if you don't sober up and get back to business, he will not be answerable for the consequences." Macdonald's countenance reflected the anger he felt at the intrusion: "Are you here in your official capacity, or as a private individual?" "What difference does that make?" asked Lord Bury. "Just this," snapped the statesman, "if you are here in your official capacity, you can go back to Sir Edmund Head, give him my compliments, and tell him to go to—; if you are simply a private individual, you can go yourself." In after years Lord Bury often told the story, but with more of affection than of censure for Sir John Macdonald.—Sir John Williams in The Canadian Magazine for December.

It Treats for Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMER'S MARKET.

Dairy Produce—
Butter, choice, dairy \$ 0 50 0 50
Do., creamery .. 0 55 0 63
Margarine, lb. 0 77 0 40
Egs, new laid, doz. .. 0 35 0 40
Cheese, lb. 0 5 0 40
Dressed Poultry—
Turkeys, lb. 0 50 0 53
Fowl, lb. 0 28 0 32
Spring chickens .. 0 35 0 38
Roosters, lb. 0 23 0 26
Duckling, lb. 0 35 0 40
Geese, lb. 0 28 0 32

Fruits—
Apples, basket 0 25 0 60
Do., bbl. 2 00 6 00
Vegetables—
Beets, peck 0 25 0 25
Do., bag 0 25 0 20
Carrots, peck 0 15 0 15
Do., bag 0 05 0 10
Cabbage, each 0 15 0 35
Cauliflower, each ... 0 05 0 10
Celery, head 0 15 0 10
Lettuce, 3 bunches ... 0 10 0 10
Onions, 75-lb. sacks .. 1 50 1 75
Do., bkt. 0 25 0 50
Do., pickling, bkt. ... 0 40 0 75
Leeks, bunch 0 10 0 25
Parsley, bunch 0 10 0 10
Parsnips, bag 1 00 1 00
Do., basket 6 00 6 00
Pumpkins, each 0 10 0 30
Potatoes, bag 1 50 1 75
Do., sweet, 3 lbs. 0 25 0 10
Sage, bunch 0 05 0 12
Savory, bunch 0 05 0 10
Spinach, peck 0 40 0 50
Squash, each 0 10 0 40
Turnips, bag 0 75 0 75
Do., peck 0 20 0 20
Veg. marrow, each ... 0 05 0 10
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MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters \$18 00 \$20 00
Do., hindquarters .. 24 28 00
Carcasses, choice .. 22 00 26 00
Do., medium 17 50 19 50
Do., common 14 50 16 50
Veal, common, cwt. 13 00 15 00
Do., medium 17 50 19 50
Do., prime 24 00 25 00
Heavy hogs, cwt. .. 19 00 21 00
Shop hogs, cwt. 25 00 26 00
Abattoir hogs 25 00 27 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Oats— Open High, Low, Close.
May .. 0 80% 0 80% 0 78% 0 78%
Flax—
Dec. .. 3 25% 3 25% 3 25% 3 25%
May .. 3 30% 3 38 3 35% 3 35%
Barley—
May .. 1 63% 1 63% 0 99% 1 00%

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Barley, 86 to 94c. Rye, No. 2, \$1.64% to \$1.55. Bran, \$34.00. Flax, \$3.52% to \$3.54%.

DULUTH LINEDSE.

Duluth—Linedse—On track, \$3.52% to arrive, \$3.50% to December, \$3.49% to January, \$3.50% asked; May, \$3.55% bid.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

How They Lived in Early Days.

Men and women who are complaining that the increasing cost of food staples is making the purchase of some luxuries beyond their means should read the account of the privations which the people of medieval England had to suffer, notes a correspondent. They lived without sugar until the thirteenth century, without coal until the fourteenth, without butter on their bread until the fifteenth, without tobacco until the sixteenth, and potatoes until the sixteenth, without tea, coffee and soap until the seventeenth, without umbrellas, lamps and puddings, until the eighteenth, without trains, telegrams, gas, matches and chloroform until the nineteenth.

Work Must Be Respected.

Any painter will tell you that the sketch he begins carelessly, with a slovenly scamping of paints, ends by disgracing him and is frequently left unfinished. Any embroiderer will admit the same experience. Work to be a pleasure must be respected. It must be approached as a dignified and an honorable affair.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly kill the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

His Narrow Escape.

"Say," said a citizen, entering the police station, "I ain't an alien enemy and don't want any trouble. A little girl just asked me how many stars were in the American flag, and I didn't know. The grocer didn't know, and two other men didn't know. I don't want to be one of those things they call a pro."
"Oh, I guess you are all right," said the sergeant, in a fatherly way.
"By George!" said the sergeant to himself as the citizen departed, "I had a narrow escape! Suppose had asked me how many stars there are?"