



LESSON XII.

September 27, 1913—The Golden Calf

Temperance Lesson—Exod. 32: 1-35

Commentary.—I. Worshipping the golden calf (vs. 1-4). 1. A test was made of the patience of the Israelites by Moses' long stay in the mountain with the Lord. The marvelous displays of divine power in their behalf had not brought them to a state of mind and heart where they would be steady and trustful. They demanded some visible representation of God. They spoke slightly of Moses, and it would appear that they wanted a leader to conduct them back to Egypt. Their noisy demand to Aaron to make them gods was met by the request that the people give up their golden ornaments. Aaron may have thought that they would rather do without gold than give up their ornaments, but they were too eager to rush into idolatry to withhold their gold. After the golden calf was completed, and people joined in worshipping it, and engaged in riotous and degrading dances that accompanied such worship among the Egyptians, when they had borrowed the idea of the calf as an idol. While the idolatry was being practiced, God told Moses what was being done, and threatened to destroy the idolaters, and suggested that he would make a great nation of them. At once Moses began to intercede for Israel, and made a fourth plea. 1. Israel was Jehovah's people. 2. God had performed wonders in delivering the nation. 3. The Egyptians would exult in their destruction. 4. God had promised their fathers the land of Canaan for an inheritance. The Lord heard Moses' prayer and spared the nation. II. The broken law (vs. 15-26). 15. Went down from the mount. He turned from communion with God to face a nation plunging into idolatry. He knew that was transgressing below, but he was to see with his own eyes the corrupted nation. This was a severe trial for Moses' faith, yet he endured. Two tables—the tables upon which the Ten Commandments were written. Both their sides—the tables were not necessarily large, as they had writing on both sides. 16. The writing of God—God himself made the record of his law upon the tables of stone. 17. When Joshua heard the noise—Moses had left the mountain and had gone to the plain where the people were, but him there the two could not yet see the plain where the people were, but him there the two could not yet see the plain where the people were, but him there the two could not yet see the plain where the people were.

made the calf—The responsibility was placed upon the people. They had seen the miracles which God had wrought; they had witnessed signal displays of God's power at Sinai; they knew that they should have reverence for gold; yet they insisted upon having the golden calf made. Which Aaron made—Aaron was equally guilty with the people who demanded gods of gold. He was in a position to turn the minds of the people from their purpose to have a visible representation of Deity, and he could have done it; but he weakly yielded to their demands, and let them plunge into idolatry and incur God's displeasure. QUESTIONS.—How long did Moses remain in the Mount? What special direction did the Lord give him for Israel? What respect did the people make of Aaron? What sin did the Israelites commit? Which commandment was broken? How did Moses first learn about Israel's sin? Describe Moses' dealings with his people regarding the golden calf. Describe Moses' intercession for Israel. What promise did the Lord give to Moses? What was to come upon the people in consequence of their sin? Practical Survey Topic—I. Idolatry in Israel. I. Revealed general instability. II. Demanded general chastisement. III. Induced strong intercession. I. Revealed general instability. From the time of their leaving Egypt under Moses' leadership the Israelites had been depending upon an unseen God and trusting in Moses. The strain of Moses' absence while upon the Mount was severe. They wanted a god they could see. All unconsciously they were demonstrating how feeble were the patterns which God was giving Moses in the mount. What was needed was quiet waiting on the part of the Israelites, for God was providing for the worship of His people. God was engaged in giving them a law which would place them far in advance of other nations. When Israel cherished no further hope of seeing Moses again, the reaction set in. Due provision had been made for the welfare of the people. Aaron had been appointed as their counselor, yet the most disastrous effects followed in the camp of Israel on the withdrawal of Moses to the mount. Israel could not plead ignorance. Knowingly and willingly they transgressed. The whole incident strikingly illustrated the commanding plea which Moses held, and shows what turbulent and refractory dispositions he had to deal with. It further shows the greatness of Moses' character in contrast with Aaron's. The sacredness of his office did not keep Aaron from sin, though he yielded to it in opposition to his conscience. Israel's fear was their undoing. Their sin was a dreadful mingling of ingratitude, folly and impiety. II.—Demanded severe chastisement. The delay in the return of Moses was a trial of faith and patience. It put to test the character of the people. While spreading before Moses the patterns in the mount, God's eye was on the doings of the people below. The people had heard God's voice speaking to them from Sinai. They had acknowledged the solemnity of the situation. They had pledged themselves to lifelong obedience, and yet within a brief space of time they violated one of the main stipulations of their agreement. Wrath against sin is a necessary part of God's character. Aaron's policy was wrong. Had his love for the honor of Jehovah and the salvation of the people compared with Moses' attitude, he would have consented to be stoned rather than suggest a compromise. His first excuse to Moses was bad, and the second was worse. It brought utterable grief to Moses that his brother and co-worker had yielded to Israel to break a plain command of God. Stern as was the punishment, Moses did not shrink from the execution of judgment. His first duty, after descending the mount, was to destroy the golden calf. The broken tables of stone indicated to Israel their broken covenant with Jehovah. Their place of feasting became the scene of death. In the work of executing Jehovah's vengeance, the Levites were to "consecrate" themselves, were sternly to repress all natural impulses, not permitting earthly ties to hinder pure zeal for God's glory. III. Induced strong intercession. It was a blessing to Israel that they had an intercessor. Moses' displeasure at Israel's sin mingled with his love for his people. He was willing to do whatever was necessary on his part for their salvation. He bore in his heart that sublime purpose of sacrificing himself for the salvation of the nation. It was a stupendous proposal to make, an extraordinary act of self-sacrifice. It expressed the grandeur of his character. Moses did not exercise the sin of Israel. In his first intercession, the thought that chiefly filled his mind was the people's danger of utter destruction. His second intercession was pervaded with a much deeper realization of the enormity of the sin for which forgiveness was sought. He was convinced that if the merited judgments were averted, it must be in consequence of an atonement. Jehovah accepted the spirit of his sacrifice, though he rejected the letter. Moses' heart was laid bare in its intense and yearning love. Divine wrath was restrained and gave place to divine love and mercy. T. R. A.



SPINACH AND ITS CULTIVATION.

Spinach has been termed the "broom of the stomach." It is claimed to have great aperient qualities and is far better than medicine for sufferers from constipation. If the body needed an excess of iron the sale in the past was to supply it by tinctures taken through glass tubes. The idea of the present day is to supply this want by such vegetables as medicated spinach. With folks in the city spinach has become a favorite, and it can generally be found the year around in the markets. It is an animal plant, of a very hardy nature. The red stalk attains a height of two feet. The leaves are rather large and succulent. Spinach is of very easy culture, growing best in cool weather. It is important to have a rapid growth, so that the leaves and stalks may be tender. This can be secured by planting in a soil rich in humus and fine in tilth. The seed can be sown in the latter part of August, or the forepart of September, for a very early spring crop. Sow the seed in drills, a foot apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. It will require about 12 pounds of seed to the acre. Sow about 40 seed to each foot of row, covering about an inch deep. As cold weather approaches the bed should be covered with several inches of straw, hay, leaves or other clean litter. This will give protection to the crop over winter. Spinach requires a light, warm loam soil—but generally it will grow a crop on any land capable of producing a good crop of corn. The land cannot be made too rich for it. Some farmers apply about 10 good loads of stable manure to the acre, and when the leaves are small they top dress with from 100 to 125 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per acre. This latter gives the plants a dark-green color, besides considerably increasing the crop. Other farmers find it especially desirable to apply nitrates of soda to the crop in spring, using it as a top dressing at the rate of 150 pounds per acre. The soda is applied broadcast in two applications, about two weeks apart, soon after the plants get nicely started. Still other farmers believe in giving the ground a dressing of hen manure, or well-rotted barn manure. Fall-sown spinach should be ready for market in April or May, and the crop off the ground in early June. Mildew is one of the enemies of spinach. It appears as gray, velvety patches on the under side of the leaves, with corresponding yellow spots on the upper side. Anthracnose appears as gray spots on the leaves, containing brown pustules. These spots may be found on either the upper or under side of the leaves. Leaf blight may be known by the formation of numerous minute pimples on the lower part of the leaf. In white smut the spores are colorless and give the leaves a frosted appearance. Any of these diseases can be successfully treated by rotation of crops and destruction of all plants that are affected. It is a good plan, before planting, to rake into the bed a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and air-slaked lime. As a rule, spinach is free from insect pests, but the leaf maggot it apt to attack it. In this case the eggs are deposited on the under side of the leaves, and the larva mines in the tissue of the leaf. The mine soon has the appearance of a blister. As the leaf maggot feeds also on the beets and weets, such is the quarters, the latter growing in the neighborhood of the spinach and beet fields should be destroyed. It is a good plan to plow deep either early in spring or late in fall, and then follow by rolling. Rye sown about Sept. 10 makes one of the best spring pastures. It starts early, a week or 10 days ahead of the grasses, ordinarily, and makes vigorous growth. Sheep and small pigs may be turned on it when it is four or five inches high; and, if the land is not overstocked, it will provide good pasture for three or four weeks. When sown for the purpose of pasture seed should be used at the rate of two to two and a half bushels per acre. Fall rye sown in the spring will not make satisfactory growth, and it must be sown in the warm weather. Following the use of the land for rye pasture there is ample time for the growth of a crop of rye for grain, or a crop of fodder or ensilage corn. If desired, the land may be plowed and additional small grain crops sown for pasture purposes. Fruit trees respond as definitely to cultivation as do garden and farm crops, and while young they should be cultivated with as much care as any other crop. Sheep sorrel grows most abundantly in thin or worn meadows. Breaking the meadow and raising corn or some other cultivated crop will usually succeed with grass, and an effort should be made to secure a thick stand. On meadows or pastures that cannot be plowed, top-dressing with manure and sowing additional grass seed will be beneficial. The addition of lime to the soil is said to aid in thickening the grass and crowding out the sorrel. Cherry trees need little pruning. An experienced grower told a farmers' institute audience that when set out the surplus branches of the cherry tree leader and four or five main branches. Do not cut these back. In subsequent pruning only crossed and injured branches need be removed, and there need be no cutting back. Provide fresh water in a shallow dish near the beehive. Put chips in the water, and see that it does not dry up. Have salt where the bees can easily find it and help themselves. This salt should be protected from the rain. Let the bees form your acquaintance. Let them alight on you at will. Never attempt to brush them off. They will do you no harm as long as you are gentle, slow in movement and keep out of the line of flight. Never use perfume on the clothing that you wear near the hive.

THE POULTRY WORLD

BE KIND TO THE HENS. W. W. Cox, in a recent issue of the Poultry Review, wrote:—"Observant people who have charge of horses and cattle know that kindness shown to animals always pays. It is possible that some horses that have been badly used may not do their best under a new driver who is gentle in his language and does not use the whip to urge them to their work, but it is delightful to see a well-trained pair of horses in the hands of a sensible driver, who has made the team his friends by his gentle and friendly manner, straighten themselves for a steady pull and an unusually heavy load when the driver speaks encouragingly to them. You can almost see their sense of appreciation of what is expected of them by the flash of their eyes as they settle themselves down for an extra show of their strength in answer to a call of a friendly and encouraging voice. "It is a well-known fact that a cow will almost immediately show the effects of harsh and brutal treatment by a lessening of the milk supply, and cows that have been roughly handled in the milking stable gradually increase the flow of milk after being put under the care of a kindly attendant. "A hen's brains are not as large as those of a horse or a cow, but they are just as sensitive to the sort of treatment they receive. No hen or flock of hens will do their best if kept in a state of constant fright by rough and noisy treatment. They are peculiarly susceptible to quick and unexpected motions and will be panicked in an instant by a sudden noise or movement. On the other hand a hen will respond to gentle and kind treatment and its son will become tame enough to be handled without being afraid. "To make one's way into the good graces of a flock of hens it is necessary to move quietly when in the coop or yard with them and to keep up a running talk with them. It does not matter what you say—only let it be in a gentle and reassuring tone, being careful not to frighten them by any sudden movement, especially among their heads. If you will frequently take them some dainty morsel from the house or a few worms or bugs they will soon be ready to come to you without fear. By keeping a flock of hens thus happy and contented they will lay more eggs for you and you will enjoy your work among them."

DUCHESS TO COME

Will Return to Canada With Governor-General.

Her Health Is Reported As Much Improved.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—It is stated here that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, will accompany H.R.H. the Governor-General to Canada on his return next month after the marriage of his son, Prince Arthur, to the Duchess of Fife. Cheering reports have been received here of the health of her Royal Highness, but it is understood that she will not take an active part in the social life of the capital as formerly. Great care will have to be taken in guarding against any over-exertion on the part of the Duchess, whose continued good health depends upon rest and freedom from strain. It is understood that Princess Patricia will necessarily take a more prominent part in the social side of viceregal functions. Her correspondent is authorized to report that the Duke of Connaught, the title of Duke of Canada will be assumed by Prince Arthur of Connaught. It is stated that in responsible quarters the idea was never entertained. No decision has yet been made as to the successor of his Royal Highness but the name of Lord Methuen is mentioned. Col. Lowther, military secretary to the Duke of Connaught, will leave Canada early next month, and will immediately take command of the first battalion of the Scots Guards at Aldershot. His successor, Major Fawcett, of the oldfrenck Guards, will arrive here early next week.



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy 12 50 12 75 Do, light 13 25 13 75 Butter, dairy, lb. 0 27 0 30 Eggs, new-laid, doz. 0 28 0 32 Chickens, lb. 0 22 0 23 Doves, lb. 0 17 0 19 Turkeys, lb. 0 18 0 21 Apples, bb. 0 19 0 25 Potatoes, new, bag 0 75 0 85 Beef, forequarters, cwt. 11 00 12 50 Do, hindquarters, cwt. 11 50 11 00 Do, medium, cwt. 8 50 8 50 Do, common, cwt. 6 50 0 00 Mutton, light, cwt. 9 00 11 00 Veal, common, cwt. 9 00 10 00 Do, prime, cwt. 11 00 13 00 Lamb, cwt. 13 00 14 00 SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence \$4 60 Do, do, Redpath's 4 40 Do, do, Acadia 4 55 Beaver granulated 4 45 No. 1, yellow 4 20 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 3c less. LIVE STOCK. Toronto despatch: Receipts at the Union Stock Yards were 2,263 cattle, 333 calves, 1,636 hogs, and 1,089 sheep. The quality of stock arriving was only medium, and the prices of yesterday did not show any advance in sympathy with the small receipts. Export cattle, choice 4 20 to 7 00 Do, do, medium 3 50 to 5 50 Butcher cows, choice 3 50 to 6 00 Do, do, medium 3 25 to 5 00 Do, do, common 3 00 to 5 25 Butcher cows, choice 3 50 to 5 50 Do, do, medium 3 00 to 4 50 Do, do, common 2 75 to 4 50 Sheep, ewes 4 00 to 4 25 Bucks and wethers 3 25 to 3 50 Lambs 4 00 to 4 75 Hogs, fed and watered 4 96 Hogs, f. o. b., 4 25 to 4 75 Calves 4 00 to 10 00 OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Open, High, Low, Close. Wheat— 86 1/2% 86 7/8% 86 1/2% 86 3/4% Dec. 85 3/4% 85 1/2% 85 1/4% 85 1/2% May 90 7/8% 91 1/4% 90 3/4% 90 1/2% Oats— 36 3/4% 37 3/4% 36 3/4% 36 3/4% Dec. 36 1/4% 37 1/4% 36 1/4% 37 1/4% May 41 1/4% 41 3/4% 41 1/4% 41 1/4% Flour— 131 1/2% 131 1/2% 131 1/2% 131 1/2% MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis, Close: Wheat—September, \$3 14; October, \$3 38; May, \$3 34; No. 1 northern, \$3 34 to \$3 24; No. 2 do, \$3 34 to \$3 18; No. 1 hard, \$3 14. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72 1/2 to 73. Oats—No. 3 yellow, 42 1/2 to 43. Rye—No. 2, 60 to 62 1/2. Flour—Unchanged. DULUTH GRAIN. Duluth, Close: Linnseed, cash, \$1.50 3/4; September, \$1.49 1/4 asked; October, \$1.49 1/4 bid; November, \$1.50 1/4 asked; December, \$1.47 1/4 asked. SALE OF SHEEPSKINS. London.—A sale of sheepskins was held here to-day. The attendance was large and there was a brisk demand from the home trade and the continent for the 7,500 bales offered. American representatives were quiet, but the pelts were readily sold. Crossbreds advanced 1-4d, and merinos 1-4d to 3-8d. Following are the sales and prices paid for clothing and combing: New South Wales, 200 bales at 4 1/2 to 8 3/4; Queensland, 300 bales at 4 to 9 1/2; Victoria, 1,900 bales at 5 to 9 3/4; South Australia, 600 bales at 4 1/2 to 8 3/4; West Australia, 1,200 bales at 5 to 9 3/4; Tasmania, 300 bales at 4 3/8 to 9 1/4; New Zealand, 1,700 bales at 5 1/4 to 10 3/4; Punta Arenas, 900 bales at 4 7/8 to 10 5-8. CHEESE MARKETS. Kingston.—On the local cheese board here to-day 463 colored were boarded, and sold at 13 3/8. Brockville.—To-day cheese board meeting the offerings were 2,355 colored and 845 white. The sales were 1,005 colored and 275 white, at 13 3/8. Alexandria: Six hundred and thirty white cheese sold tonight at 13 1/8. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market steady to a shade higher. Hogs, receipts 2,000. Market dull, 10 to 20c under yesterday's average. Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market steady to a shade higher. When Leghorns, or any of the lighter and more active breeds, are kept in an orchard some provision must be made to keep them from flying in and roosting in the trees, or considerable difficulty may be had in getting them to winter quarters. Clipping one wing as soon as they show signs of flying is one means and is very effective. Fowls to produce well must be kept tame. At feeding time, when the birds are hungry, and you have from one to five minutes time that can be spared, sit or kneel down at the usual feeding place with the bucket of feed and throw out a little of the feed near you, gradually shortening the distance from day to day. In this way the birds may be able to approach rather close, and after a few trials they will usually eat from one's hand.—Ray H. White, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, in the Poultry Review. Hens for hatching and brooding are to be recommended where it is convenient to use them, for as a rule naturally raised chicks are much more vigorous than artificially raised ones. Of course, where large numbers are being raised, or when hatching is being done out of the natural season, artificial means are necessary. What is known as the polar regions cover 4,970,065 square miles and have 300,000 inhabitants.

THE POLITICAL WORLD

HAVE NEW FAITH And Indian Proselytes Abandon Industry. Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—A serious condition of affairs among the Indians at Fairford, Man., is reported by Rev. S. P. Lough, who represents the Baptist Union of Western Canada in that district, and who arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. Lough says that owing to the extent to which the tenets of the adherents of the Apostolic faith have obtained among the Indians they have practically abandoned all industry, and are neglecting their cattle and allowing them to die. In one case a man had ten herd of cattle in the care of Mr. Lough, and who left two herd of cattle, his best men, as the men they were left with neglected to look after them. Mr. Lough says:—"This Indian reservation is situated on Lake Manitoba, about 150 miles north of Winnipeg, and is bounded by the Red River, St. Martin's and Grand Rivers. A Baptist Church has been carried on work there for some time, and J. C. Clarke, M. D., was charge until it arrived there. He looked after the physical and spiritual needs of the Indians, ministering to them in their sickness as well as preaching to them in health. "The Apostolic faith adherents have been doing work out there, but the impression among the white people seems to be that the general effect on the Indians is not wholesome, as they are neglecting their cattle and allowing them to die. The result that the cattle are allowed to die from neglect has been reported by the local Apostolic faith mission went among the Indians and spread their tenets, and the indifference has been for demonstration and excitement seems to have responded to the appeals may by the following:—"The Apostle's faith, however, little cause of complaint so far as the morals and cleanliness of these Indians are concerned, the objectionable features being those already stated."

CARSON WARNED

Must Include Female Vote in Constitution.

London, Sept. 15.—The Women's Social and Political Union is planning to make things uncomfortable for Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues if they fail to make provision for votes for women in the new constitution they are drafting for Ulster. In a letter to the Ulster leader the women put themselves on record as follows:—"You and your colleagues and supporters are forming an Ulster Government, and preparing an armed rebellion as a protest to being brought under a system of government to which you do not give your consent. It is precisely on the same principle that the militant Suffragist organization refuses to submit to a Government without the consent of women, either in Ulster or in any other part of the Kingdom."

THE DOMINICAN SQUABBLE.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Sept. 15.—Samona Bay and the seaport of Puerto Plata, on the north coast of this island, where the inhabitants are up in arms against the provisional Administration of Jose Borcua Cerdas, has been officially declared closed to commerce and navigation. In all other departments of the Dominican Republic quiet prevails.

DE FREYNE NOT DEAD.

London, Sept. 15.—Baron De Freyne, ex-colonel of the 5th battalion of Connaught Rangers, has been added to their obituary notices. The announcement of his death, which was given much space in all the morning newspapers in London to-day, has proved untrue. Baron De Freyne is seriously ill, but his condition is no worse to-day than it has been for some time past, and the members of his family are unable to account for the premature announcement of his demise.

KILLED UNDER HORSES' HOOF.

A Berlin, Ont. despatch: Tilman S. Shantz, one of the best known and most successful farmers in Waterloo County, was the victim of a fatal accident on his farm three miles north of Waterloo about 11:30 o'clock this morning. He succumbed to his injuries at 1 o'clock this afternoon. While Mr. Shantz was driving a team of horses attached to a thrashing engine the animals became unmanageable and ran away. He was thrown beneath them and was crushed by their hoofs in his side. He was picked up unconscious and taken to his home.

Hand in Wool. Working on raw wool. This is a good young man. Manufacturing Co. Do Plan. At home, while work sent any stamp for Manufacturer. FINISHING. Boston Home. arlist. omposer, said of he disliked. He made about have some true know, his motto: ackle a child. A He remembers and and valuable. He is probably in after years a Science Globe. ORTED. hung on for his stony heart, and out of his mouth. At all dealers. E IDIOM. ranslation of amplifications. Conversations. I published in To to supply a station in Eng- to my house. am very much and invitation and to make. He will catch up your coat the buttonholes. I you captive, he till he has on. cannot be you, the hall, and the name by the thinks he may in entertaining you know very I welcome to show you my 30 I was sur- into the hall by a stranger or. Danduff. WOMEN. me plays many the rules while. At her potent. A rogues, we with a tender he doth them for dabbling in with skirts of. h dreams of. her ambition's and such social with powder. recent array, she will make at least one heart. her decline's. now her pride to be queen on family and and loving care. stone caring people with all one tell the. her purchase. saw her frisky get married. eves Neuralgia. 's Friends. a pair of swal- the leaves of Preston (Lan- I noticed one from the nest. ing in the nest. by three old. mpathy for the other nests on. re loss in the Canada reached