

LESSON V.

Nov. 3, 1918.—Appetite and Greed—World's Temperance Sunday.—Genesis 25: 27-34.

Commentary—1. Twin boys (vs. 27, 28). The boys grew—Esau and Jacob. The cunning Jacob had his plan well thought out. He saw that Esau was falling into the net he was spreading for him and he steadily and swiftly followed up the advantage he had by means of the cunningly arranged transaction. He would not have a delay of a single day, for he was certain that when Esau came to think seriously of the proposition, he would be likely to change his mind. Jacob manifested a great lack of brotherly love as well as a spirit of greed. Esau's unbridled appetite and Jacob's greed resulted in a transaction that meant their names in the sacred scriptures. Appetite and greed work together to keep alive the infamous liquor traffic. The efforts of liquor men to create in children and youth an appetite for strong drink can not be too earnestly denounced. He sold his birthright—Jacob's object was accomplished and he had obtained in his own way, a desirable way, what God would have given him in a righteous and honorable manner if Jacob had been content to abide God's time. 24. Gave Esau bread and porridge of lentils—Esau had met Jacob's purpose and had fulfilled his part of the contract. Then Jacob proceeded to fulfill his. For the priceless possession of the birthright in the Abrahamic succession Jacob paid the insignificant, pittance, perishing consideration of a little bread and a little lentil soup. Jacob can scarcely be praised for adding bread to the portion of porridge for which Esau had asked. There was no atom of generosity visible in Jacob's course, for it was equivalent to adding insult to injury. It was a travesty upon justice. How quickly would the scales kick the beam when Esau's birthright should be put in the pan to balance the portion of bread and porridge that Jacob gave for it! Did eat and drink... and went his way—Esau was apparently satisfied, for the time being at least, with the bargain. Jacob's reason and right have called for his appetite was satisfied, but at an incalculable cost. Esau despised his birthright—His sensuality was in the ascendency. He did not put first things first. Present gratification was more to him than right and future honor. He saw a meal of victuals larger than his place in the patriarch's line and his faith in God was small. He belonged to the great class of those who mind earthly things. He was content to esteem lightly God's superior gifts and grasp a little physical satisfaction. Jacob and Esau both sinned in this transaction. Their evil courses are warnings to us.

II. Esau's uncontrolled appetite (vs. 29, 30). 29. Jacob sod potage. 30. Jacob boiled potage. 31. Jacob made soup which was mostly lentils, a podded plant resembling peas. This "potage" was like pea soup, but reddish brown in color, and nutritious and palatable. A dish of this kind is still used and relished in Syria and Egypt. In the East food is prepared only as it is needed, as the climate would not admit of the practice which prevails in colder countries of keeping food on hand already prepared. Esau came from the field—He returned from a hunting expedition. He was faint—His long and energetic pursuit of game had rendered him hungry and weary. 30. Feed me I pray thee, with that same red potage—Esau's impetuous nature led him to call for the tempting food which he saw before him. If he had possessed proper self-control, he would have refrained from his hasty demand, and waited until Jacob's hospitality might be offered to him; but with Esau everything must be done instantly and with a dash in keeping with his unbridled disposition. I am faint—A little later he exaggerated this statement of his condition by declaring that he was ready to die from hunger. Therefore was his name called Edom—Edom already he was named Esau which means red, and now, from his calling for "that same red," he is called Edom which also means red. This name passed on to his posterity who were called Edomites. Esau with his unrestrained appetite is an illustration of men who are in bondage to their craving for strong drink. They are ready to sacrifice that which is dearest to them if they can only gratify their appetite for rum.

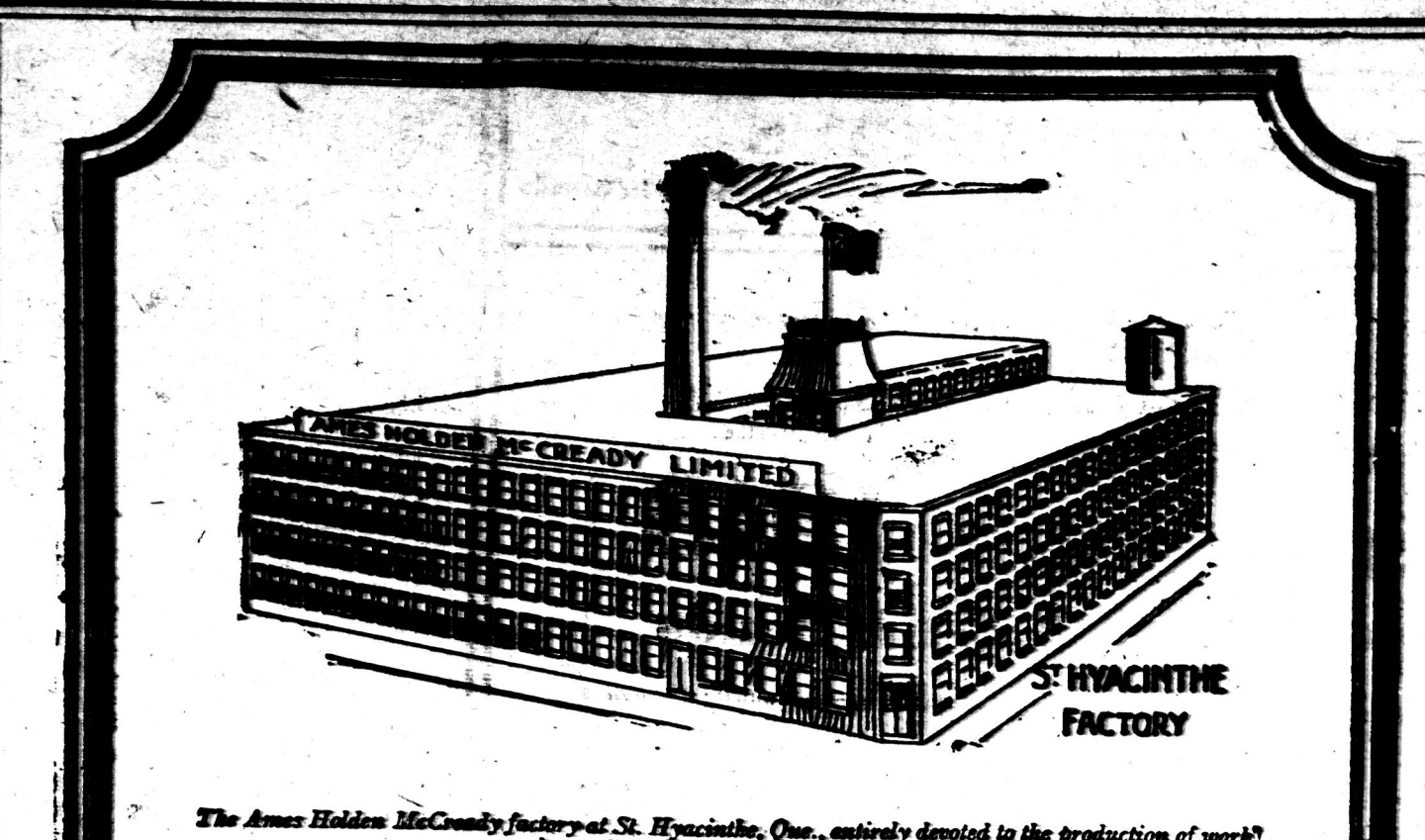
III. Jacob's greed (vs. 31-34). 31. Sell me this day thy birthright. Doubtless Rebekah had told Jacob of the promise that he should hold supremacy over Esau, and he was alert to find an occasion for the securing to himself of that advantage. While Esau was famished and clamorous for food, the scheming Jacob was studying the situation to profit by it. His crafty mind and greed prompted him to make this proposal to Esau. His greed would lead him to take advantage of the impulsiveness of his brother at a time when he was weakest, and exact from him his most valuable earthly possessions. Under ordinary circumstances the birthright carried with it the father's blessing and the possession of half of the father's property. In this particular case it was still farther reaching. "It meant more than an ordinary first-born son's privilege. To be in the patriarchal succession with Abraham and Isaac, to be the recipient of great and precious promises, to be the founder of a great and holy nation, to be the minister of a covenant by which all the families of the earth were to be blessed—this was within his reach." Hastings. All these advantages Jacob planned to secure for himself for a trifle in asking Esau to sell him his birthright. Jacob's conscience must have been satisfied or he could not have tried to obtain from his brother this priceless possession. 32. What profit shall this birthright do to me.—Esau's lack of self-control led him to feel more keenly than he should his weariness and hunger, and he impulsively decided that he must die if he did not obtain food immediately, and he would rather live without the birthright than to die with it in his possession. He was willing to sacrifice his great future for momentary satisfaction. This disposition is possessed by those who give themselves

to intemperance and other evil passions. 33. Jacob said, swear to me this day.—The cunning Jacob had his plan well thought out. He saw that Esau was falling into the net he was spreading for him and he steadily and swiftly followed up the advantage he had by means of the cunningly arranged transaction. He would not have a delay of a single day, for he was certain that when Esau came to think seriously of the proposition, he would be likely to change his mind. Jacob manifested a great lack of brotherly love as well as a spirit of greed. Esau's unbridled appetite and Jacob's greed resulted in a transaction that meant their names in the sacred scriptures. Appetite and greed work together to keep alive the infamous liquor traffic. The efforts of liquor men to create in children and youth an appetite for strong drink can not be too earnestly denounced. He sold his birthright—Jacob's object was accomplished and he had obtained in his own way, a desirable way, what God would have given him in a righteous and honorable manner if Jacob had been content to abide God's time. 24. Gave Esau bread and porridge of lentils—Esau had met Jacob's purpose and had fulfilled his part of the contract. Then Jacob proceeded to fulfill his. For the priceless possession of the birthright in the Abrahamic succession Jacob paid the insignificant, pittance, perishing consideration of a little bread and a little lentil soup. Jacob can scarcely be praised for adding bread to the portion of porridge for which Esau had asked. There was no atom of generosity visible in Jacob's course, for it was equivalent to adding insult to injury. It was a travesty upon justice. How quickly would the scales kick the beam when Esau's birthright should be put in the pan to balance the portion of bread and porridge that Jacob gave for it! Did eat and drink... and went his way—Esau was apparently satisfied, for the time being at least, with the bargain. Jacob's reason and right have called for his appetite was satisfied, but at an incalculable cost. Esau despised his birthright—His sensuality was in the ascendency. He did not put first things first. Present gratification was more to him than right and future honor. He saw a meal of victuals larger than his place in the patriarch's line and his faith in God was small. He belonged to the great class of those who mind earthly things. He was content to esteem lightly God's superior gifts and grasp a little physical satisfaction. Jacob and Esau both sinned in this transaction. Their evil courses are warnings to us.

Questions.—Who were the parents of Esau and Jacob? What promise had God given their mother? What do their names signify? What was Esau's disposition? In what respects was Jacob different from him? What advantages went with the birthright in this case? How did Jacob gain possession of the birthright? Who sinned and how in this transaction? What is the temperance application of this lesson?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

- Topic.—Appetite and greed.
- I. Appetite and greed.
- II. Christianity teaches self-control.
- III. Christianity teaches regard for others.
- I. Appetite and greed. The Two principles embraced in the topic are at the foundation of every system of wrong. Singly or associated, they furnish the inspiration of all departures from moral uprightiness. The first represents the dominion of physical sensibilities; the second, that of covetousness. The levity of Esau represents the former, and the scarcely less consumable selfishness of Jacob the latter. The former "for one morsel of meat sold his birthright," forfeited the paternal and patriarchal blessing, renounced the leadership of the family with its privileges, and in despising his birthright, forced himself outside the chosen family, and the lineage of blessing, and became thereby a "profane person." Latter, he would have inherited the blessing, he was rejected, and "found no place of repentance." He stands as a permanent type of the folly and danger of those who sacrifice spiritual and future interests for the momentary and sensual delights of the present. Jacob, rightly named "supplanter," exhibits the latter principle of greed. It shaped constantly his course triumphed over the inherited honor, and the rights of others. Both characters are unjustifiable. The licensed liquor traffic sustains itself by appetite in its victims, and greed in its abettors.
- II. Christianity teaches self-control. It does no injury to any faculty of physical, intellectual or moral nature, but conserves, restrains and directs the whole. It may be truthfully said that a fully normal life of a symmetrical character is impossible without personal Christianity. The inclusive rule of Christian living is, "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." There is no higher purpose, and any lower dishonors God, and degrades the creature. Even the great apostle declared, "I keep my body under, and bring it into subjection; lest... I myself should be a castaway." Unrestrained indulgence destroys the very delight to which it ministers. The propensities of physical life are not the natural enemies of the soul; but become so by undue indulgence. Uncontrolled appetite brings about slavery. The place of the body is as the subordinate and obedient servant of the soul. It is but to ruin. Augustine says, "Let thy spirit obey God, that thy flesh may obey the spirit."
- III. Christianity teaches regard for others. The most exalted and beneficent rule of associated life is that of the Master. "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them." "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth." The enlargement of life comes not by its getting, but by its giving. A self-controlled life is like the Deed God, which, having faith, but no outlets, becomes



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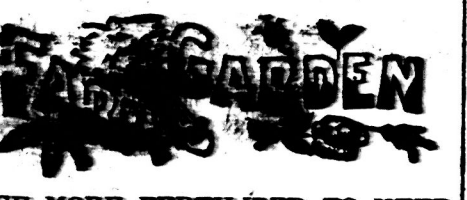
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A stagnant desolation. Life must find outlets as well as inlets. The application of gospel principles would obliterate every system of evil, and adjust social, civic and industrial conditions, to the highest well-being of every class. "Look not every man on his own things; but every man also on the things of others." W. H. C.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermicide that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.



USE MORE FERTILIZER TO KEEP MORE LIVE STOCK.

Ask almost any live stock man why he keeps live stock and he will be "when you give as one of the main reasons." Live stock keeps the soil rich. And in almost any community the live stock farms will sell for more than other farms because the fertility is usually better maintained.

This reasoning satisfied the live stock man of the past, but the modern business stockman and dairyman is beginning to look closer into the matter. He is asking, "Is there anything else that I can do to make my farm even more profitable?" That is the vital question, remember that unless grain is purchased all of the food first came from the soil of the farm. Even where grain is purchased it seldom more than offsets the fertility removed through the sale of some cash crop, as wheat or timothy. Passing through the bodies of animals does not increase the amount of plant food. In fact, a small part is removed by the animal to produce bone, flesh, wool or milk, as the case may be. Moreover, even with the most careful methods of handling manure a considerable portion is lost through seepage and the action of ammonia.

The benefits of manure are due in large part to the humus which it supplies—humus which is teeming with bacteria. On this point Prof. H. J. Wheeler says in his book, "Manures and Fertilizers": "An animal excrement can no longer be looked upon as a mere storehouse of plant food, but as a mass teeming with the most abundant life." Mixtures of litter and of solid and liquid excrement are exceedingly rich in living organisms.

Second—See that there are as many windows as possible in your buildings and that the glass is tight in all of them, for there is no better preventive of disease than plenty of light. It is not possible to have double windows for all your stables be sure to use what you have on windows on the north side, in order to conserve heat.

Third—Ventilation is one of the most important things in live stock industry, and unfortunately, one that there is not enough stress laid upon, for without proper ventilation, it is practically impossible to get the good, healthy development and benefit from food consumed that we should have in our live stock.

Fourth—It is also very important to see that all boarding is tightly nailed down and all cracks closed in order to keep a uniform temperature as possible and prevent drafts which are very detrimental to our live stock at certain times.

The Experimental Farm system is pleased at all times to forward bulletins on farm buildings, ventilation, etc., also answer questions and help prepare plans of such buildings as may be required on your farms.

ATTENTION TO PLANT DISEASES AFTER HARVEST

The plant pathologists of the Experimental Farms inform us that of the many destructive plant diseases, none are more difficult to control than those living over in the soil. Year after year notwithstanding the practice of crop rotation, the effects of soil infection often became so pronounced as to cause what is popularly known as "soil sickness". One of the most notorious of these diseases is clover and alfalfa wilt (Sclerotinia) which has given rise to the belief that land may become clover sick. This disease has just begun to show up on the Continent of America, and unless prompt precautionary measures are taken there is a possibility of the disease causing similar losses here to what it does in Europe.

A disease similar in nature attacks beans, and there are other instances which call for a word of general advice on matters of prevention. As soon as crops are harvested, whether gathered in the field, garden or orchard, there is manifested a universal indifference and neglect on the part of some growers towards the condition in which the ground, trees or bushes are left. Where it but known to them that with the refuse left on the ground from crops there exists myriads of germs of serious plant diseases (and also insect pests) ready for hibernation!

PREPARE FARM BUILDINGS FOR LIVE STOCK.

This is the season of the year when every farmer should be considering the putting of his farm buildings in the best shape possible for the winter housing of his live stock, that is (1) in regard to cleanliness, (2) light, (3) ventilation and (4) warmth.

First, the farmer should see that all dirt and cobwebs that may have accumulated through the summer are swept down and a good coat of whitewash applied with a certain amount of disinfectant, such as is used on all farms added to the wash, in order to eliminate as much as possible any disease which may be present.

Second—See that there are as many windows as possible in your buildings and that the glass is tight in all of them, for there is no better preventive of disease than plenty of light. It is not possible to have double windows for all your stables be sure to use what you have on windows on the north side, in order to conserve heat.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

The Word "Coffee." The word coffee is thought to come from Kaffa, a district of Abyssinia. According to the introduction of coffee into the world is to the effect that the fruit of the tree of Kaffa, called at the time of the eleventh century, brought coffee from Abyssinia, calling it the fruit of the tree of Kaffa, the Abyssinian province in which they got it.

Any telephone girl will tell you that a ring on the finger is worth two on the phone.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Products		
Butter, choice, 40-lb.	42	42
Do., creamery	42	42
Margarine, 1-lb.	22	22
Do., new, 1-lb. box	22	22
Cheese, lb.	22	22
Do., Swiss, lb.	22	22
Dressed poultry		
Turkey, lb.	46	46
Pow, lb.	32	32
Spring chickens	22	22
Roasters, lb.	22	22
Ducklings, lb.	22	22
Geese, lb.	22	22
Fruits		
Apples, bkt.	22	22
Do., No. 1	22	22
Crabapples	22	22
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.	40	40
Peas, 6-qt. bkt.	12	12
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	12	12
Peas, 6-qt. bkt.	12	12
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	12	12
Plums, 11-qt. bkt.	12	12
Melons, bkt.	22	22
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	22	22
Vegetables		
Beets, new down	22	22
Carrots, new, doz.	22	22
Corn, doz.	22	22
Cucumbers, bkt.	22	22
Radishes, doz.	22	22
Cauliflower, each	15	15
Celery, head	10	10
Eden plants, doz.	10	10
Gherkins, bkt.	10	10
Lettuce, head, bunch	10	10
Mushrooms, lb.	40	40

MEATS, WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	15.50	15.50
Do., hindquarters	20.00	20.00
Cockade, choice	17.50	17.50
Do., medium	17.50	17.50
Do., common	16.50	16.50
Do., medium, cwt.	20.00	20.00
Do., prime	20.00	20.00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	25.00	25.00
Shop hogs	25.00	25.00
Abattoir hogs	25.00	25.00
Mutton, cwt.	25.00	25.00
Lamb, Spring, lb.	25.00	25.00

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale prices to the retail trade on Canadian refined, Toronto delivery, are as follows:

Acadia granulated, 100-lb. bags	27.00
Do., No. 1 yellow	27.00
Do., No. 2 yellow	27.00
Do., No. 3 yellow	27.00
St. Lawrence granulated	27.00
Do., No. 1 yellow	27.00
Do., No. 2 yellow	27.00
Do., No. 3 yellow	27.00
Atlantic granulated	27.00
Do., No. 1 yellow	27.00
Do., No. 2 yellow	27.00
Do., No. 3 yellow	27.00
Redpath granulated	27.00
Do., No. 1 yellow	27.00
Do., No. 2 yellow	27.00
Do., No. 3 yellow	27.00

Barsils—In car lots, 50 over bags, 5-21, 40c; 10-10-lb., 50 over bags, 5c, and 50 2-lb. cases, 25 1/2.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Cattle trade continued to be rather slow, and prices remained about steady. Small meats were barely steady.

Export cattle, choice	12.00	12.50
Export cattle, medium	11.50	12.00
Export bulls	9.00	9.50
Butcher cattle, choice	8.50	9.00
Butcher cattle, medium	8.00	8.50
Butcher cows, common	6.50	7.00
Butcher cows, choice	8.75	9.00
Butcher cows, medium	7.00	7.25
Butcher cattle, canners	5.50	6.00
Butcher bulls	8.50	9.00
Feeding steers	8.50	9.00
Stockers, choice	8.25	8.50
Milkers, choice	8.00	8.25
Springers, choice	85.00	130.00
Sheep, ewes	14.00	15.00
Bucks and culls	4.00	10.00
Lambs	15.00	16.00
Hogs, fed and watered	18.25	19.00
Hogs, f.o.b.	17.25	
Calves	18.50	17.00

Time Has Tested It—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada, and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

What Makes Thunder Rumble?

Why does thunder rumble? The path of a lightning flash through the air may be several miles in length. All along this path the sudden expansion of the heated air—a true explosion—sets up an atmospheric wave, which spreads in all directions, and eventually registers upon our ears as thunder. Since the lightning discharge is almost instantaneous, the sound wave is produced at very nearly the same time along the whole path. But the sound wave travels slowly through the air. Its speed is approximately 1,090 feet per second. Thus the sound from the part of the lightning's path that is nearest to us reaches us first, and that from other parts of the path afterward, according to their distance. Intermittent crashes and booming effects are due chiefly to irregularities in the shape of the path.—Popular Science Monthly.

Causes of Earthquakes.

One cause of earthquakes is the shrinkage of the earth's crust from cooling. This process exerts a powerful sidewise pressure on certain rock strata, and at irregular intervals one stratum slips a little over the other. Another cause is the sudden conversion of water into steam in or near volcanic districts. An explosion of greater or less violence is thus produced, and the consequent tremor is transmitted for many miles through the rocks.

Rose Always Popular.

It is doubtful if there is any other flower so widely spread over the globe, so universally represented among the races of men in all times as the rose. Before the Christian era men chose the finest of the species and improved them insofar as possible. And it was during the invasion of the barbarians from the north German countries during the dark ages that the culture of the rose was driven into the more protected places, like the convents and the larger castles.—St. Louis Republic Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

"Ever been on Government work before?" asked the manager of the factory. "Very nearly, sir," was the reply. "What do you mean by very nearly?" "Well, you see, there wasn't quite enough evidence to convict me."—Boston Transcript.

STO

CHAPTER

Kitty's supper party delightful, though a little late. The guests were usual, but the literature, and the general tone of the brilliant atmosphere. The hostess an admirable conversationalist, and the influence of the wine, the excitement of the evening, and the stories, caustic remarks and epigrams followed on in reckless profusion. Very pretty the supper, though, it must be admitted, it was not a success. The company admirably adapted to the soft light of the taper, room was illuminated by glasses of champagne, crumbs on the white table, but a general array of guests had pushed a light breeze came from an open French window cooled the temperature. The smoke atmosphere of the light on the women, gay and ardent, fascinated Kitty side his hostess, listening conversation, a little in Slingshot about a new book out, and this gave a rattle of pungent wit. "It's called 'Conscience of blood and art.'" "Yes, so they say. Navigate 'Calendar' with a dash of reality." "Awfully bad for 'Bah!' they read 'The Penny Whistle' prevalence of criminal cases—29 find a verdict—the pot calling the vengeance." "Don't suppose either shockers have much morals of the public to the deuce." "Realistic!" "But true! It's a leader, with Father's head." "God, he ought to his destination by the 'Oh' we'll all find we got the above of Kitty, shuffling her feet are not so bad a 'No, they're worse lightly.' 'Put on your go through Victoria, rare were the gems, 'n't be treated as you." "I'm afraid I've diamonds," laughed faintly take them, but astro every night, but

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