

**LOO.F.**  
**Stouffville Lodge No. 384**  
 Meets every Monday Evening  
 at 8 o'clock in the  
**ODDFELLOWS HALL**  
 Visiting Brethren Welcome  
 Edw. Lintner W. R. Sanders  
 N. Grand Rec. Sec.  
 Archie Stover, Financial Secretary

**LOYAL ORANGE LODGE**  
 NO. 1020  
**STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**  
 Regular Meetings  
**FRIDAY, at 8 p.m.**  
 On or before Full Moon

**FLOWERS**  
**WEDDING BOUQUETS**  
 and  
**FUNERAL DESIGNS**  
 on shortest notice  
 We also have a beautiful  
 selection of **ROSES**  
**FLORAL DESIGNS FOR ALL**  
**OCCASIONS**

**Muston & Sons**  
 Phone 7001 Stouffville

**Iceless Refrigerator Inexpensive.**

An iceless refrigerator at a cost of less than five dollars, is within the reach of any woman who has the knack of using tools, or a man in her family, willing to devote a spare hour to carpenter work. Properly located, it will save many trips to the basement, and much food.

The principle of an iceless refrigerator is that evaporating water cools. The refrigerator itself is simply a framework surrounded by wet cloth. It should be kept in a shady place, but where there is a free circulation of air. A corner of your back porch that is always shady would be an ideal spot. Even on the hottest days in summer, it will hold a temperature that will insure butter, milk, and other foods coming to the table in excellent condition instead of in a hopeless, melted mass.

Four posts, four feet high, are required. Arrange them either in a square or a rectangle. Nail on a bottom of wood, and put four shelves of either wood or wire, about four feet apart. The top should be of solid wood and should hold an enamel pan. Over the framework put a covering of rust-proof wire screen, and under this frame put four short legs, resting in a second enamel pan. Around this framework, fasten, cloth, stretched tightly. It should be long enough to reach the bottom of both enamel pans. The closing down the side of this cloth should be made with snap fasteners, so that it can be easily opened.

Heavy flannel can be used, or a white cotton blanket that has outlived its usefulness will do. The water from the first pan is carried to the tightly drawn cloth of the sides, maintaining a low temperature within, even on the hottest days.—Mrs. L. M. T.

It is hard to judge a man by his clothes, and impossible to judge a woman that way these days.

**S.S. LESSON**

July 4—Israel Enslaved in Egypt  
 Exodus 1: 1-14. Golden Text—The Lord will not cast off his people.—Psalms 94: 14.

**ANALYSIS**  
 I. THE FIRST GENERATION OF ISRAELITES IN EGYPT, 1-6.  
 II. INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE AND OPPRESSION BY A NEW EGYPTIAN DYNASTY, 7-14.

**INTRODUCTION**—The book of Exodus continues the history, in brief summary form, through the long period of the Israelites' residence in Egypt, and then, in much greater detail, tells of the subjection of the people to a very oppressive kind of bondage, their deliverance by Moses, and their journey through the wilderness to the encampment at Mount Sinai in the second year of their departure from Egypt. The latter part of the book (chaps. 19-40) tells of a number of important events which happened at Sinai, including the giving of the law and the building of the tent, sanctuary, or tabernacle. The name "Exodus" is the Latinized form of two Greek words which mean "departure" or "outward journey." The great central theme of the Book is that of God's care for his people, delivering them from bondage, leading them through the wilderness, providing for their many wants, giving them good laws and the beginning of a national constitution, and dwelling himself in the midst of them.

The last chapters of Genesis tell the remarkable story of Joseph, Jacob's son, who rose to great power in Egypt, and who settled his father and his brothers, and their dependants there, in the northeastern part of that country, in a time of famine. It seems practically certain, from our knowledge of Egyptian history, that the Pharaoh who made Joseph his prime minister and welcomed Jacob and his sons, was one of the so-called Hyksos, or Shepherd kings, who ruled in Egypt in the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries before Christ. They were themselves Asiatics, not native Egyptians, and of a race akin to the Hebrews, a fact which may account for the kindness which they showed and the welcome which they gave them. Early in the sixteenth century, B.C., these shepherd kings were driven out of Egypt, and were succeeded by Egyptian kings of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties, one of whom was no doubt, the "new king over Egypt" who knew not Joseph.—8.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the king mentioned in our lesson was Thothmes III, of the eighteenth dynasty, whose reign extended over the first half of the nineteenth century (about 1503-1449 B.C.) or Rameses II, of the nineteenth dynasty (about 1276-1208 B.C.). The former opinion is supported by the statement in 1 Kings 6: 1 that Solomon began to build the temple in Jerusalem "in the four hundred and eighth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt." Solomon's reign began about B.C. 970, and this would fix the date of the departure from Egypt under Moses shortly after B.C. 1450. Against his view is the fact that Thothmes III conquered western Asia, including Palestine, and established an empire which endured until the time of Rameses II, and, therefore, that if the Hebrews had settled in Palestine during this period, they would have been still subject to Egypt, or in conflict with that empire as still holding power in Palestine. The whole matter is still in doubt, and the course of events may have been much more intricate and involved than that shown in our history. The commonly held view today is that the Pharaoh of the oppression was Rameses (or Rameses) II, and that the Exodus took place under his son and successor, Merenptah, about B.C. 1200.

**SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN FORD PRICES**

Coincident with the reduction in the price of FORD CARS and TRUCKS in the United States, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, announces the following prices, effective June 19.

In addition to these drastic reductions, all models quoted below, except the Truck, are now standard equipped with Self-starter and Balloon Tires.

Model	New Price	Savings
Runabout	\$460	\$50
Touring Car	480	50
Sport Roadster	555	40
Coupe	610	50
Tudor	625	60
Fordor	690	55
Chassis	370	40
Light Delivery	470	60
Light Delivery Van	525	50
Truck, non-starter	395	50
Truck, self-starter	460	65

(Above prices at factory. Freight to point of delivery and sales tax extra)

These reductions are made absolutely without sacrifice to the traditional quality and durability of Ford products. They open the way to car ownership to thousands of Canadians who have not previously been afforded the comfort and economy of personal transportation.

See your LOCAL AUTHORIZED FORD DEALER TODAY. He will gladly demonstrate the model you are interested in and explain convenient terms of purchase.

**Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited**

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PRODUCTS OF TRADITIONAL QUALITY

**Rolling Home at Sunset**

After a wonderful weekend on Ontario roads

No speed records were made—for it was a trip of wholesome enjoyment. Two days in the vigorous outdoors—in friendly farming country, through alluring woodlands, through fascinating villages and towns.

The trip will be remembered by what was seen, not by the speed at which the road was covered. With moderate driving, every beauty spot was enjoyed; every panorama was appreciated.

There is good sense and good business in moderate driving in the country. Good sense, because it enables you to see everything as you go along. Good business because excessive speed is dangerous and destroys the road surfaces. As the cost of road maintenance is borne by you and other motorists, you are interested in helping along this movement to preserve Ontario's roads.

Those who persist in breaking the speed laws will find a numerous traffic patrol on the highways, whose duty it is to rigidly enforce the law.

**THE HON. GEO. S. HENRY**, Minister of Highways  
**S. L. SQUIRE**, Deputy Minister

Issued by the Ontario Department of Highways to secure the co-operation of motorists in abating the abuse of the roads of the Province.

**I. THE FIRST GENERATION OF ISRAELITES IN EGYPT, 1-6.**

These are the names, v. 1. Compare the list given in Genesis 46: 8-27. If we add to these who are named as the direct descendants of Jacob, all those who had become attached to them by marriage, or who were their servants or dependants, the total number will appear to have been considerably more. This is implied in the phrase, *Every man and his household. All that generation*. The total period of the residence in Egypt is given by the historian as four hundred and thirty years (Exod. 12: 40; compare Gen. 15: 13). In Exod. 6: 16-20 there are just four generations from Joseph to Moses. If these passages all come from the same original source, a generation must have been reckoned as about one hundred years. If Joseph and his people settled in Egypt about B.C. 1600, or earlier, we can reckon, on this basis, the Exodus as taking place about 1200.

**II. INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE AND OPPRESSION, 7-14.**

*A new king*, v. 8. The fact that one of the "treasure cities" built by the forced labor of the Israelites was called *Rameses*, would seem to point to the king as bearing that name. But compare Gen. 47: 11, which may be held to prove that the name was given at an earlier time to that part of the country. The site of *Pithom*, and probably that of *Rameses*, has been identified, and the bricks used in the walls are found to have been made of Nile mud and chopped straw. Both cities were in the northeastern part of Egypt.

These *treasure cities*, v. 11, or "store cities," were, probably, strongholds on or near the eastern frontier, for defence, and as depots for the supply of provisions and arms in time of war. *Service in the field*, v. 14, must have included not only the making of bricks, but also the digging of canals for irrigation, the making of dykes and embankments, and the lifting of water from the river and its branches in the dry season. The great dams or barges erected by British engineers in recent times, for the control of the Nile water, have made unnecessary much of this burdensome toil, and have enormously increased the wealth and productivity of the land.

With what *rigor* the system of forced labor was employed may be judged from the fact recorded by Herodotus, that one hundred and twenty thousand workmen lost their lives in the construction of a canal connecting the Nile and the Red Sea in the time of Pharaoh Necho (seventh century B.C.). In modern times Mohammed Ali's canal from the Nile to Alexandria cost twenty thousand lives.

To remove the rust from plows, etc., just take some ground corn, wet it, and let it sour. Then put a half-inch layer of this mash on the rusty surface, and cover it with a soaked sack to keep it wet. In three days the rust will come off easily.—A. J. L.

**To Keep Dust Off Shoes.**

It is amazing how much dust will collect in a day or so, on a pair of shoes that has been thrown carelessly into a corner of the closet. In the case of shoes for ordinary wear it makes not quite so much difference, for they can be brushed off or polished in a few minutes; but those intended for dressy occasions should receive especial care. It is never good for shoes, and they do not look as well after being cleaned with any preparation as they did before this was necessary; so it is best to keep them like new as long as possible.

A good way to protect them from dust is to make a number of pairs of cotton flannel "overshoes" with which to cover them. Cut these in two pieces the shape of stocking feet, with the seam lengthways through the centre of the foot. These covers should be large enough for the shoes to slip in easily, and should fold over at the tops. If wisher, a snap or two may be attached to keep them fastened.

If the covers are made of different colors, it will be easier to identify the shoes within.

If shoe trees are not used, when shoes are taken off, catch the heel in one hand and the toe in the other and straighten each sole, then smooth the vamp with the fingers.

If there is room in the closet, keep a part of one shelf for shoes; it is better for them to be up off the floor. A closed box is a good place for them, but the top should be made of wire and covered with some material that will keep out the dust, but allow ventilation. When putting shoes away, be certain they are clean and perfectly dry.

If there is not room in the closet for a shoe shelf or box, get a piece of wood 4x4 inches and as long as needed, and drive nails in it, letting the heads stand an inch or more above the surface. Have the nails about five inches apart. Fasten this strip in the most suitable place in the closet, with the nails a most against the wall and standing up. The heels of the shoes can be caught over the wood, and the possibility of their falling can be prevented by small loops attached to the heels of the covers and caught over the nails.

**To Remove Rust.**

When any part gets rusty put kerosene on it, but be sure to wipe it off after it has stood awhile. Kerosene is useful in removing rust; but it will also cause rust. After wiping off all of the kerosene very carefully, put oil on the parts, or wipe with an oil rag. Crude oil is also very good to remove rust.

**BIRDS AND BUGS**

BY CHARLES P. SHOFFNER

We pay much attention to many things that are in reality of little value, and neglect other matters which are of the greatest interest to mankind. That's because we are human, and a so, very often, obstinate.

When a scientist says that it is possible for bugs to destroy the human race, there is a loud ha-ha! and again a ha-ha-ha! Even scientists have been known to be right. Do you remember when you laughed at the idea of hearing voices through the air without the use of wires?

The folks who do not laugh at the bugs are the ones who raise the food supply of the world. They know that one-tenth of everything produced is destroyed by the millions and trillions of insects that infest the fields.

Do you know that the number of insect species is greater by far than that of the species of all other living creatures combined?

Do you know that almost 12,000,000 plant lice have been found on one tree?

Do you know that a single pair of Colorado potato beetles, if allowed to increase without molestation, would, in one season, amount to 60,000,000?

Do you know that the unrestricted increase of one pair of gypsy moths would, in eight years, be numerous enough to devour all the foliage in Canada?

Do you know that many caterpillars daily eat twice their weight in leaves?

Do you know that there is a flesh-feeding larva that consumes, in 24 hours, 200 times its original weight?

Do you know that every year insects cause a loss of more than \$100,000,000 to the farmers, truck-raisers and fruit-growers of Canada?

FACTS, NEVERTHELESS. These are facts. It is practically impossible to raise fruit or vegetables without spraying. Spraying costs money and, in the long run, the consumer must pay for it. Spraying is a makeshift and not a cure.

Let us admit that birds can not save all the fruit and vegetables, nor can they eat all the bugs; nor do all birds eat bugs. The real students of bird life know these things are impossible, but what we do know is that insectivorous birds are the natural enemies of insect life. Nature is so wisely balanced. The natural world, long ago, reached a state of approximate balance, where every living thing had its means of support. Any artificial check or change in the balance might easily cost a century of trouble before the slow forces of Nature could make the necessary readjustments.

We have upset the state of balance in relation to bird life. We have carelessly, thoughtlessly and arrogantly killed our birds, and have allowed the insects to increase enormously.

THE BIRD'S APPETITE. We have seed-eating birds and insectivorous birds. The seed-eating birds do much good by destroying weed seeds. The insectivorous birds feed principally upon insects and these birds are now protected by law.

All birds at times will eat cultivated fruit. Generally this is caused by lack of their natural food (wild berries, etc.) or by one species increasing to above the normal limits.

Some birds seem to do more harm than good. The crow, both fish and common crow, and the English sparrow, an imported bird, are not protected on account of the damage they do.

Insectivorous birds eat an enormous number of insects. The food of meadowlarks consists of 72 per cent. destructive insects and 20 per cent. weed seeds. Fifty-one species of birds eat hairy caterpillars and 38 species feed on plant lice. Most hawks and owls are great destroyers of mice, rats and other rodents.

WHAT SHOULD WE DO? First of all, do not begrudge a few cherries or a few of your berries to the birds. They work for you faithfully. How long would you auto run without gas?

Second, teach the children the value of bird life. Put up bird-houses, eliminate the enemies of bird life, feed the birds in winter and plant trees, shrubs and vines to supply the birds with their natural fruit foods.

Remember that from the beginning of time, man has been the greatest natural enemy of birds and exterminator of the various species. Man, with his gun, trap, cat and dog, has been directly or indirectly responsible for the great decrease in bird life during the past century.

We are up against a stern condition. Bugs are increasing. The human race is fighting for its food, which is its life.

Will you become an ally of the birds? Beehives should not rest directly upon the ground. Bricks, timbers or special stands six inches high can be used for supports. Place a board from the ground to the entrance so that heavily laden bees that drop near the hive can crawl up.