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E. B. EDDY
Hull, Canada
D. 34, 1911
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# Sunday School.

LESSON IX.—AUG. 27, 1911.

**Judah Carried Captive to Babylon—Jer 39: 1-18.**

Commentary.—I. Jerusalem taken (vs. 1-3.) 1. Ninth year .. tenth month—It was in December, B. C. 588, that the siege commenced. The day of the month was the tenth (2 Kings 25: 1; Jer. 52: 4), hence the last of December since the tenth month of the Jewish year corresponds to the latter part of December and the first part of January of our year. All his army—The forms of the magnitude of th ebesieging army. Besieged it—The one purpose of the Chaldeans in this siege was to gain possession of Jerusalem, and their efforts were twofold. They completely surrounded the city so that none of the inhabitants could pass out and in to supply provisions, and thus in time they would starve them into submission.. In addition to this, they sought to gain an entrance into the city by battering down the walls, and by hurling missiles of various kinds to destroy those who were defending the besieged city. 2. In the eleventh year, etc.—The siege continued one and one-half years, including the interruption occasioned by the approach of the Egyptian army, when the Chaldeans withdrew from Jerusalem for a short time. The city was broken up.—"A breach was made in the city."—R. V. According to Josephus it was midnight when the walls gave way and were opened for the entrance of the Chaldeans. 3. The princes of the king—These were the chief officers of the army. Four of these are mentioned. Rab-saris, meaning "chief of the eunuchs," and Rab-mag, "chief of the magi," are the titles of those whose names they follow. Middle gate—This position was probably between the upper and lower parts of the city "and those who were posted there commanded the temple and the citadel."—Cheyne. There may have been a consultation there to determine what course of action should follow.

II. Zedekiah's punishment (vs. 4-7.) 4. Saw them—It was night, yet the king and his men of war perceived that Jerusalem was in the hands of the enemy. They fled .... by night—Hoping thus to escape the Chaldeans and preserve their lives. Entrance into the city had been made from the north, and the flight was toward the south. The route of the fugitives "wound down the Tyropœan valley, "betwixt the two walls" of Moriahs on his left, and Zion on his right. This path came out in "the king's garden," which was laid out near Siloam in the broad space formed by the junction of the Hinnom and Kidron valleys, at the southeast corner of the city"—Pelcubet. He went out of the way of the plain—"He went out toward the Ahabar."—R. V. This is the depression along the Jordan and Dead Sea. It has been suggested that Zedekiah attempted to reach territory under the control of Egypt, since Egypt and Judah were allies. 5. Pursued after them—As the Chaldeans completely surrounded the city, the flight of the king and his men was naturally discovered, and the fugitive king was ovetaken "in the plains of Jericho" about twelve miles from Jerusalem. Brought him .. to Riblah—King Nebuchadnezzar was at this time besieging Tyre also and had his headquarters at Riblah at the foot of Lebanon, where the great highway from the East parted into two roads, one leading to Tyre and the other to the land of Israel. From this point the king of Babylon could conveniently direct both sieges. Gave judgment upon him—Zedekiah was put on trial as a criminal. Nebuchadnezzar did not look upon him as a king, although he had placed him upon the throne of Judah. Zedekiah had rebelled against him and he was treated as a traitor.

6. Slew the son of Zedekiah. This was the first element in the terrible punishment inflicted upon the conquered king. The anguish of the father who sees his own son wantonly executed is indescribable. Slew all the nobles. The second element in his punishment was to see his nobles, or princes (Jer. 52:10) slain. 7. Put out Zedekiah's eyes. The third element in his punishment was the physical torture of having his eyes thrust out, probably with a speer. Thus the last sight he was permitted to behold was the slaughter of his sons and princes, and this sight would be vividly remembered during all the subsequent years of his life. This was a common mode of punishment in Oriental countries in all times, but too cruel to be tolerated in any age.

III. Judah taken captive (vs. 8-10). 8. Burned the king's house. From the accounts in 2 Kings 25 and Jer. 52 we note that there was a delay of a month after the capture of the city before the palace of the king and the other palaces of the city were destroyed. The extent of the destruction is expressed by the words: "And he burnt the house of the Lord, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem, and every great man's house burnt he with fire" (2 Kings 25:9). 9. Nebuzar-adan .... carried away captive...the remnant. Nebuzar-adan was the officer next to the king of Babylon and had charge of the destruction of Jerusalem and directed the taking of the Jews into captivity. His office literally signified "chief of the executioners." Jeremiah gives (52: 28-30) the number taken captive at this time as seven hundred forty-five, and the total of the three captivities as four thousand six hundred. That fell away. "The deserters."—R. V. 10. Left the poor of the people. "The wisest, wealthiest and strongest of the land" were taken to Babylon, and those who would not be likely to give that government any trouble were left in Judah. Gave them vineyards and fields. The parallel accounts (Jer. 52:16; 2 Kings 12) say that they were left as vinedressers and husbandmen. Combining the accounts then we see precisely how the matter was. They were put in charge of this kind of property, which in a sense was given to them as their own, but might be resumed at any moment by the conqueror.—Cam. Bible.

IV. Kindness to Jeremiah (vs. 11-14). Nebuchadnezzar disposed of Jeremiah in accordance with the words of Jeremiah's prophecies, and his counsel to the Jews to surrender to him. His commissioners [illegible] that the prophet should be treated well. He was taken in chains with the other captives as far as Ramah, where he was set free, while the rest were taken on to Riblah and thence to Babylon. He was returned to Jerusalem and dwelt among his own people who were left in Judah. The direction to Gedaliah, in whose charge the prophet was placed, were to "carry him home" (v. 14), but it is not clearly understood whether he meant Gedaliah's home, the king's house, the temple or the prophet's own home. It is most likely that he was taken to his own home, in view of the fact that the temple and the principal buildings of the city were destroyed.

V. A message to Ebed-melech (vs. 15-18). Ebed-melech, the Ethiopian, stood in a peculiar position. He belonged to a nation hostile to the Chaldeans, hence the fear that the conquering army would do him harm. "This incident should in point of time be connected with the events of chapter 38. It probably was postponed till now in order that there might be no break in the narrative of Jeremiah's imprisonment and the capture of the city."—Streane.

Questions.—What army besieged Jerusalem? Who was king of Judah at the time? How long did the siege continue? Why did the Lord permit the kingdom of Judah to be overthrown What course did the king of Judah take when he saw that the city was taken? Where was he captured and where was he taken for trial? What punishment was inflicted upon him and his family? What was done to the city of Jerusalem? What was done with the people of Judah? What directions were given by Nebuchadnezzar with reference to Jeremiah? What reason was there why the King of Babylon should show Kindness to the prophet? What message did Jeremiah received from the Lord for Ebed-melech?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Closing scenes in Judah.

I. Directly accorded with prophecy.
II. Completed the nation's rebellion.
III. Revealed God's guiding hand.

I. Directly accorded with prophecy. The events which make up the history of this chapter serve to disprove the words of the false, flattering prophets, while they confirm the words of God's messengers. The false prophets fell by those judgments which they said would never come. Jeremiah, the true prophet, escaped those judgments which he had declared would come. The false prophets who had held up hope to Judah were shown to be deceivers while Jeremiah was vindicated before all as God's true prophet. Even the Chaldeans saw that things were coming to pass as Jeremiah's God had declared through him. Judah's ill-usage and mocking of God's prophets, and their resolution to go on in their sins, brought final destruction to the nation. The place was not far from safe when their religion was in ruin. The treatment which Jeremiah received showed how low in degradation [illegible] of Judah had sunk. [illegible] those that the prophet should be treated [illegible] things in high places proved the nation's ruin. The people were just as corrupt and godless as their leaders. They forsook God in the day of their prosperity, and when the hour of their need came, the gods whom they served were not able to deliver them. On their first deviation from God he sent messengers to reprove them and gave them early and timely notice of their danger and duty, thus showing the divine compassion and unwillingness that they should perish. All this was resisted, but its fulfilment could not be resisted.

II. Completed the nation's rebellion. God's arm had saved Judah from Egypt and Assyria. He could have stayed Nebuchadnezzar, but it was not longer consistent with the honor of God to protect so wicked a people. The history of Judah reveals the long-suffering mercy of God toward sinners, and as clearly the certainty of retribution upon unrepented and persistent sin. All the skill, the courage and the endurance which Jerusalem brought to bear in order to avert the awful judgment availed nothing. By sin they had provoked God to leave them only to find that innumerable evils compassed them about. They deceived themselves in thinking to escape God's judgments and further in presuming they could brave them. The king and princes of Judah not only rebelled against the king of Babylon but set themselves in defiance against God. There could be no further forbearance. Many were put to the sword even "in the house of their sanctuary." The Chaldeans not only paid no reverence to the temple, but displayed no natural pity to sex or age. Too late the king sought safety in flight from his ruined city, a fugitive from God and Nebuchadnezzar. Though late, he was made sensible of the fact that sin was the cause of all his and his people's miseries. The rich and great of Jerusalem, who had grown so by grinding oppression of the poor, were carried away captive, slain with the sword, or cast into prison. The king met the most trying chastisement of them all. Seeing his sons slain and also the princes whom he had led into such gross rebellion and sin was terrible indeed, and then to be deprived of sight only to make memory a stronger power to increase his misery, was a full recompense for his wilful blindness to God's loving kindness. He could proceed no further in rebellion. His captivity was for life. King and people had reached the end of power. Thus Judah fell when all Jehovah's attempts to recall the chosen people to their allegiance to him had failed and the apostasy from him and his law had reached the utmost limit.

III. Revealed God's guiding hand. The exile was made a blessing to the whole world, for the Jewish nation was there by made fit to fulfil its destiny in the redemptive plan of God. This punishment was not the annihilation of the chosen people, but a refining ordeal for them. He is far from confounding the [illegible] with the wicked [illegible] of [illegible] was [illegible] Bullocks are stunted from underfeeding.

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TORONTO MONTREAL

# THE FARM

(The Farmers' Advocate.)

One of the best methods of increasing interest in live stock is to give the farm boys a chance to judge some of the stock at the shows, particularly the larger ones. The Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Kentucky is giving this year a scholarship worth $100 to the farm boy who has never been to college, and who shows the most ability in judging live stock at the State fair. The college students are also remembered. $100 being offered to them for prizes in judging. This is a very commendable departure, and is worthy of being copied by the larger exhibitions in this country. There are many farm boys who would be glad of a chance to show their ability in placing live stock, and many of these boys could use a scholarship in our agricultural colleges to good advantage. No doubt the scholarship plan is one of the best, but, no matter what form the prize may take, such a contest serves the purpose of creating, intensifying and maintaining interest in live stock; and when the boys take an interest in stock they will endeavor to improve their own animals.

SUMMER FEEDING SHOATS.

A very satisfactory method of summer-feeding shoats is to place them in a movable pen located in a grass or clover of the pen serves as a comfortable bed, and the fact that the pen is moved as soon as the grass becomes short or stale, insures fresh green feed for the pigs at all times. The pen can be made of very light lumber, and three or three and one-half feet is high enough so that two men can easily move it whenever this is required. A pig is clean if he is given half a chance, and care should be taken to keep the bedding always in the same end of the pen. A very little straw is required for this purpose. The covered corner need not be very large, and a few boards answer for this purpose. It serves as a shelter from the sun, which might otherwise burn the pigs, especially when they are first placed outside. This method also insures ease in feeding, it being easy to keep the pen close to the buildings.

WEAK SPOT IN CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The weak spot in the cattle industry of Canada, both east and west, is that our cattle, when young and growing, are not fed liberally enough. Calves in most places are fairly fed the first winter. Bullocks are crowded with feed the last three or four months in their life, to fit and finish them for market; but in the growing period, especially the second winter, many promising young

Farmers must realize the cardinal principle in profitable cattle-raising, that when an animal is young and growing it makes greater gains in weight to the food consumed than at any other time. If fed the second winter on straw only, steers will go on grass in such low condition that it will require the most of the summer to regain and make up lost flesh; but, if along with the straw an droungage, two pounds of ground oats per day were fed, this grain would invigorate and strengthen the animal, so that it would eat more roughage and hold the flesh and growth of the previous summer.—Duncan Anderson.

HORSES.

Give the horses water as often during the day as you possibly can. A cool drink is just as refreshing to them as it is to their drivers.

The easiest-running binders are heavy work, and two horses should not be expected to do the work of three or four.

It takes less feed to keep a horse in good condition than it does to bring him back to good flesh after having become run down and thin.

Remember that the colt's training should begin with his birth, and that handling while young is valuable. Anything, whether good or bad, that the colt learns is not generally easily forgotten.

Now is the time to teach the foal to eat grain or chop. A little time spent in this work will save trouble later, and there will be less danger of the colt receiving a serious setback at weaning time.

When the mare has been working and is very warm, always allow her a cool off before allowing the colt to suck. Milk, when taken from an excessively hot dam, is superheated, and is liable to cause a disturbance in the delicate digestive system of the foal.

If it is necessary to work the mare that is nourishing a colt, she should not be pushed too hard. It is well to remember that she is not as strong as if she had not to furnish nourishment for the foal. Give her the light work and sufficient time to do it.

THE TRIUMPH OF SILAGE.

Buffalo Times: Though silage was known to the ancients, and was rediscovered half a century ago it is now just coming into its own in the appreciation of the stockmen. It has not been overpraised. Its place has been won slowly after lengthy controversy. Accused of causing disease, poisoning milk, and a dozen other evils, it has withstood every test and demonstrated its excellence as a feed for all classes of stock. Close observations of failures with silage have disclosed bad management in its making and use as the cause of these troubles. Successful experiences in feeding silage are too numerous to permit successful controversy. Poor silage making results in poor silage, and careless farmers have laid the results of their negligence against the silage as a feed. On the other hand, the increased returns from good management and the proper use of silage as a feed give it its high place in the favor of the skillful stockman.

SAVING YOURSELF POOR.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently completed an investigation of the cost and profit of producing grain throughout the United States. It sows that to grow and harvest an acre of wheat in Vermont costs $20, which is three times the average cost in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas. But Vermont gets $42 worth of wheat on her acre, leaving a profit of $22 an acre, and this is more than double the average profit for an acre in the Western States named.

In growing wheat Vermont spends over $6 an acre for fertilizer, and the average expenditure for fertilizer in the other States named is about 10 cents an acre. Hence Vermon's high cost for an acre; hence also her high profit. To grow and harvest an acre of oats in Vermont costs $16, and this is over two and one-half times the average cost in the other States; but the net profit on the acre of oats is decidedly higher than in the other States, in some of which the average expenditure for fertilizing oats land is only 5 cents or less an acre.

English land that has been under cultivation for centuries yields thirty bushels or over of wheat to the acre—about double the average yield in the United States—as a result of proper fertilization. What will some of our best farm lands be yielding a hundred years hence under the present system? One English experiment upon two plots on similar ground covered fifty-one years. At the end of that period the fertilized plot was yielding 32 bushels of wheat to the acre; the unfertilized yielding 12½ bushels to the acre.

Fertilizers are somewhat expensive. A man can save something by not using any. Also he can save something for a time while by not feeding his live stock, but he doesn't gain in the end.—Country Gentleman.

# WESTERN CROPS.

## Conditions Good in Manitoba —Hail in Saskatchewan.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 21.—With temperatures running from 40 to 79, and averaging better than 60, Western fields are ripening in the best of shape. Wind, rain and hail in obscure localities have been reported, but losses have been restricted entirely to these small districts. Damage bogies, which permeated the city ten days ago, have been apparently dispelled in favor of optimism.

Reports from official and semi-official sources indicate very favorable conditions, although some predictions set the date for general harvesting another two weeks ahead. Cutting, however, is now in full swing in most parts of Manitoba and at several points in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

HAIL DOES DAMAGE.

Rosthern, Sask., Aug. 21.—Word has just reached this town that a severe hail storm occurred on Sunday night in the Blain Lake and Redberry Lake county, four townships being affected. Farmers have put in hail claims for from 10 to 50 per cent. of their crops.

Apricots, peaches, pears and small fruits grow well in Chile.

# MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

| | | |
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| Dressed hogs | $10 25 | $10 75 |
| Butter, choice | 0 24 | 0 27 |
| Do., inferior | 0 19 | 0 22 |
| Eggs, dozen | 0 25 | 0 28 |
| Chickens, lb. | 0 18 | 0 22 |
| Fowl, lb. | 0 14 | 0 15 |
| Ducks, lb. | 0 16 | 0 19 |
| Turkeys, lb. | 0 18 | 0 20 |
| Apples, bbl. | 4 00 | 6 00 |
| Potatoes, bush. | 1 20 | 1 35 |
| Beef, hindquarters | 11 00 | 12 50 |
| Do., forequarters | 6 50 | 7 50 |
| Do., choice, carcase | 9 00 | 9 25 |
| Do., medium, carcase | 7 75 | 8 50 |
| Mutton, prime | 9 00 | 11 00 |
| Veal, prime | 10 00 | 12 00 |
| Lamb | 13 00 | 15 00 |

THE FRUIT MARKET.

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| Oranges, Valencias | $ 4 50 | $ 5 00 |
| Lemons, case | 5 00 | 0 00 |
| Bananas, bunch | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| Pineapples, case | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Apples, bkt. | 0 20 | 0 30 |
| Peaches, bkt. | 0 50 | 1 00 |
| Plums, bkt. | 0 30 | 0 50 |
| Pears, bkt. | 0 40 | 0 55 |
| Tomatoes, bkt. | 0 20 | 0 25 |
| Wax Beans, bkt. | 0 35 | 0 40 |
| Cauliflow'r, doz. | 1 50 | 0 60 |
| Cabbage, crate | 2 00 | 2 25 |
| Canteloupes, Can., bkt. | 0 50 | 0 60 |
| Cucumbers, bkt. | 0 20 | 0 25 |
| Potatoes, bbl. | 4 50 | 4 75 |
| Thimbleberries | 0 09 | 0 10 |
| Corn on cob, doz. | 0 08 | 0 10 |
| Grapes, 6 qts. | 0 30 | 0 25 |
| Pickling onions, 11 qts. | 1 00 | 1 25 |

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

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| Extra granulated, St. Lawrence | $5 35 |
| do., Redpath's | 5 35 |
| do., Acadia | 5 30 |
| Imperial granulated | 5 20 |
| Beaver granulated | 5 20 |
| No. 1 yellow, St. Lawrence | 4 95 |
| do Redpath's | 4 95 |

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto despatch: The market on a whole is some firmer. Choice two cattle are selling well, but they are rather scarce. There are a large number of common and poor cattle offering. There is not much doing in hogs or lambs, both unchanged. Hogs are $7.90 fed and watered at the Union yards this morning.

Export cattle, choice, $6.10 to $6.25; medium, $5.75 to $6; bulls, $4.90 to $5.25. Butcher cattle, choice, $5.70 to $6; medium, $5.50 to $5.70; common, $6 to $5.25. Butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5; medium, $3.75 to $4.25; common, $2.75 to $3.50; canners, $1.50 to $2.50; bulls, $3.50 to $5; feeding steers, $5.25 to $5.50; stockers, choice, $4.75; light, $4 to $4.50; milkers, choice, $60 to $70; common and medium, $26 to $50; springers, $35 to $50; calves, $3.50 to $7.

Sheep—Ewes, $3 to $4.25; lambs, $6.75 to $7.35; bucks and culls, $3 to $3.50.

Hogs—Fed and watered, $7.75; f o b., $7.45 at western yards.

Receipts for yesterday and to-day are: 102 cars, 1,044 cattle, 2,150 sheep, 1,924 hogs and 204 calves.

GRAIN MARKET.

Toront odespatch: Manitoba wheat is up three-quarters of a cent from last night. Latest quotations:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter wheat, 82c to 83c outside; new wheat, 81c to 82c.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.03; No. 2 northern, $1.02; No. 3 northern, $1.00 3-4.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 41c; No. 3 Canada western, 40c at lake ports; Ontario No. 2 wheat, 39c to 40c outside, and 42c to 43c on track Toronto.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 lbs., $2.25; per barrel, $4.75, wholesale to Montreal.

Corn—American, No. 2, yellow, 68 1-2c c i f Midland.

Peas—No. 2, 80c to 82c outside.

Rye—No. 2, 70c to 72c outside.

Milfeed—Manitoba bran, $22, in bags; shorts, $23; Ontario bran, $22, in bags; shorts, $23.50.

Barley—65c to 67c outside for malting, and 55c to 57c for feed.

Buckwheat—59c to 62c outside.

Manitoba flours—First patents, $5.30; second patents, $4.80; strong bakers, $4.60.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent. patents, $3.35 to $3.50 Montreal freight.

## OTHER MARKETS

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Vankleek Hill, Ont.—One thousand two hundred and thirty-three boxes of cheese were boarded to-day, and all sold at 13c.

Brockville, Ont.—At to-day's Cheese Board boarding the offerings were 2,350 colored and 1,080 white. The sales were 315 white and 675 colored at 13c; balance refused.

Winchester, Ont.—At to-day's Cheese Board 704 boxes were boarded; 13c was offered, but none sold at this figure.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot, steady. No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 1½d. No. 2 Manitoba, 8s 8d futures, firm; Dec., 7s 2 3-4d.

Flour—Winter patents, 28s 3d.

Hops—In London (Pacific Coast), £7 15s to £8 5s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 8d.

Pork—Prime mess western, 75s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 73s 6d.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 54s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 56s; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs., 56s; long clear middling, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 57s; long clear middling, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 57s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 48s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 47s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 44s 9d; American refined, in pails, 46s 3d.

Cheese—Canadian finest, white, new, 59s 6d; Canadian finest, colored, new, 60s 6d.

Turpentine spirits—38s 6d.

Rosin—Common, 18s.

Petroleum—5 1-2d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago Dispatch—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 4,500; market, strong to 10c higher; beeves, $5.25 to $8.10; Texas steers, $4.50 to $6.65; western steers, $4.25 to $6.75; stockers and feeders, $3.15 to $6.65; cows and heifers, $2.75 to $6.25; calves, $6 to $8.50.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 14,000; market slow; light, $7.20 to $7.50; mixed, $7 to $7.60; heavy, $6.85 to $7.50; rough, $6.85 to $7.20; good to choice, $7.10 to $7.50; pigs, $5.75 to $7.60; bulk of sales, $7.15 to $7.60.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 16,000; market steady; natives, $2.40 to $3.80; western, $2.70 to $3.80; yearlings, $4.10 to $5; lambs, native, $4.25 to $7.10; western, $4.25 to $7.10.

NEW WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

| | Close. | Prev. Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Oct. | 96⅝ | 96¾ | 96⅞ | 96¼ | 96⅝ |
| Dec. | 95½ | 95⅝ | 96⅛ | 96⅜ | 96 |
| May | 99⅝ | | | | 100½ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Oct. | 37¾ | 37¾ | 38 | 37¾ | 38 |
| Dec. | 37⅜ | 37⅛ | 37⅞ | 37⅜ | 37⅛ |

Steel, when rusty, may be cleaned by rubbing the article a good coating of sweet oil, leaving it for a few days and then rubbing with unslaked lime.