LESSON XII

March 21, 1915 Jonathan and Armor-bearer.-1 Samuel 14: 1-46. Print 14: 1413.

Commentary.-1. A bold attack (vs. 1-12.) 1. The young man that bure his armor—He was Jonathan's trusted attendant, who proved himself both brave and strong on this occasion. Let -The Philistines had come to the great army, and were encamped on the opposite side of the valley from where Saul't small force was staying. onaban's suggestion to his attendant was a bold one. Told not his father-it was not in keeping with military tacties for such a movement as this to be undertaken. Saul would not be likely to approve of the project. 2. !Ittermost part of Gibeali-Saul, with his six hundred men and Samuel and Abiah, the priest, was entrenched on one of the many hills of the extreme northern part of Gibeah. Migron-The name means precipire. Six hundred men-fils army that he had had was reduced to this small company. 3. Ahtah-A great grandson of Eli. He

was the high priest. Wearing an ephod -The Ephod 'consisted of two parts, of which one covered the back, and the other the front, that is, the breast and upper part of the body. These were clasped together on the shoulder with two large onyx stones, each havig engraved on it six of the names of the tribes of larnel. It was further waited by a 'curious gird!e' of gold, bine, purple, scarelt, and fine twined limen round the waist." It was worn

by the high priest of Israel.

4. Between the Lassages—From the description of the place it is evident there was a valley leading down to the main valley from where Saul was escamped, and one leading up on the other side to where the Philistines were the steep rocks of hills mention- this otherwise desperate enterprise, ed, called Bozez shiring, and Seneh thorn. 5. Over against Michmash—plete than even Jonathan may have One crag was to the north in front of Michmash and the other south of it in front of Gibeah. Michmash and Gibeah were on opposite sides of a valley that time. His recent transgression was extended nearly east and west about seven miles north of Jerusalem. The facts stated in verses 2-5 are thrown in as parenthetical to give details as hidden in caves, saw that the army to the conditions under which the aseault about to be described was made.

6 These uncircumcised—Circumcision was a rite by which the Israelites were set apart as God's peculiar people. The Philistines were designated Saul on the settlement of the kingdom Israelites expressed their abhorrence of the Philistines. It may be that the Lord will work for us—This expression did not imply a doubt; it signifled simply that the object he aimed efore this indicates that Jonathan believed in God's abil-He expressed his faith clearly. He had a conviction that God would give the victory that moved him to go forward trusting in him. 7. I am with thee--Jonathan's armor bearer had confidence in his master and also in God. He did not hesitate to go with him,

nor did he attempt to turn him from his purpose. 8. We will discover ourselves unto them.—They would go to the garrison an altar to the Lord, in asking God of the Philistines and would make concerning further military underthemselves known to them. 9. If they takings and in swearing by the Lord say thus unto us Jonathan had no to punish the concealed sin of the doubt prayed before for guidance, and people in asking him to decide where now he proposed a test by which it the sin was. Saul censured and checked would be clearly indicated what course the people, but not himself. It was his he should pursue in the matter. 10. selfish motive that determined such The Lord hath delivered them into conduct. He appeared more deeply our hand-This statement shows how implicitly Jonathan depended upon the ward and formal duty than by the in-Lord's direction and aid. A sign unto us-Our action will depend upon the and impious mind. In the exercise of words received from the Philistines. They will be the unconscious bearers an obligation, with a penalty attachof a message from God. 11. The ed, a most presumptuous thing when Hebrews come forth-The Philistines no direct command of God would be understood the weakness of Israel at infringed if the people failed to conthat time, and believed they were hiding in the numerous caverns of the have brought Saul to a sense of his locality. They could not have known error, it would have been the discovery for what purpose. Jonathan and his that his rash decree and oath had imarmor-bearer had come forth. 12. An- plicated his own son, and made him swered—The two had not addressed consider Jonathan's case on its merthe Philistines, but their presence its regardless of his own reputation. called for words from them. Come up The honor put upon Jonathan in his to us with this invitation came the knowledge of what Jonathan and his dence to all but the obstinate king armor-bearer should do and what the that God worked with him. A tempor-Lord would do for them. We will show ary revolution saved Jonathan. The you a thing—These words may have people, wiser than their king, rescued been spoken in contempt or derision. Dr. Clarke thinks the Philistines desired to show the men the strength of justice declared an unconscious transtheir defences.

II. A great victory (vs. 13-23). 13.-Climbed up-Immediately to the east of the village of Michmash exists a natural fortress, still called the fort by the peasantry. It is a ridge rising in three rounded knolls above a perpendicular crag, ending in a narrow tongue to the east with cliffs below.

Conder. An advance guard of the
Philistines may have held this position, and this crag may have been the one Jonathan and his armor-bearer ascended. They fell before Jonathan-Twenty men fell before Jonathan and his armor-bearer in a space equal to one side of a square containing an acre. 14, 15. Great fear fell upon the Philistines because of this successful attack and the terror was increased by the quaking of the earth. 16-22. Saul was within sight of the camp of the Philistines and saw what was being done there. He caused his camp to be searched to determine who of his men were missing. His little army joined in the battle, and those who were hiding in Ephraim came out also to help their brethren. There were He-brews in the camp of the Phillistines, who probably were slaves. These turned senious their market and the vie

III. Soul's anwise de

I was much moved by the victory which was being ained over the Philtines, and rashly decreed that no man should taste food that day. He did not consider that his men would he better fitted to pursue the enemy if they should be strengthened by taking food. There was woodland then in that country and many wild bees. Houey was produced in large quantities. Jonathan was ignorant of his father's decree and ate some honey. It was learned later what Jonathan had done and Saul was determined to have him slain in accordance with his decree, but the people interfered and saved Jonathan from death.

Questions-What was the condition of the Israelites in their relation to us so over to the Philistines' garrison | Philistines at this time? Where were the two armies? What did Jonathan very centre of Israel's country with a propose to his armor-bearer that they should do? What test did Jonathan make to learn what he should do? Describe the victory gained by Israel over the Philistines. What mistake did Saul make? How was his unwise purpose changed?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic-Inspired leadership.

Revealed God's power to Israel. II. Revealed Saul's true character. I. Revealed God's power to Israel. This lesson shows what great results may attend individual effort. In Israei's extremity, under a most noble inspiration, help came through the courageous enterprise of Jonathan, who with his body-guard opened a campaign which overcame the enemies of Israel. The approach to the Philistine garrison would have been pronounced impassable by a less decisive and less courageous mind. Jonathan believed that it was the height of wisdom to give God the opportunity to reveal His mighty arm. His thought was of the promises and purposes of God concerning Israel. It was not his own project that was to be carried out, but the advancement of God's cause. There was a profoundly religious spirit controlling the impulse which led Jonathan to act. He believed that God's help was not dependent on the extent or the degree of the means by which it is realized, and that His power is absolute. The inspiration of faith vindicated itself and the noble Between these, in the valley, self-devotion that had plunged into led to a triumph more speedy and comcontemplated. He was the hero of the scene. Saul had no thought of making an attack on the Philistines at that now bearing some bitter fruit in his comparative inactivity and helplessness. When the Israelites, who had of the Philistines had met disaster, they helped on the victory. The faith of Jonathan had a glorious reward.

II. Revealed Saul's true character.

It was a tacit understanding with as uncircumcised since they were not that he might rely on the guidance the Lord's people. By this term the of God. Samuel's exhortations and instructions emphasized the same, but Saul began to disregard God's will in his public acts and was now beginning to reap the penalty. Fear of the threatening dangers had seized on his at was not in his own power, but it heart; then impatience prevented him depended upon God, and that he ex- from waiting the time appointed by pected success neither from his own Samuel for sacrifice; then doubt of swength nor his own merit.—J., F. & the trustworthiness of the divine pro-B. To save by many or by few-The mise came in. All this drove Saul to the purpose of helping himself, which dissipated more and more his trust in ity to give success and that his power God. It was the root of unbelief from might be exercised on this occasion. which all this sprang. Here began the unsteadines and passionate character of Saul's inner life. He was indeed fulfilling Samuel's predictions. In accordance with, his pretext that he must seek the Lord's face before going to battle, Saul sought to set forth proofs of his piety, and godliness, such as calling for the ark of God. showing a great zeal against those who transgressed the law, in the building of affected by the neglect of some outdulgence within himself of a wrong that self-will he imposed on the people form to his word. If anything could charge against the Philisines was evithe well-beloved Jonathan. What Saul deemed a capital offense, reason and gression of an unjust decree. The remonstrance of the people was just, devout, resolute, successful.-T. R. A.

FIFTEEN YEARS

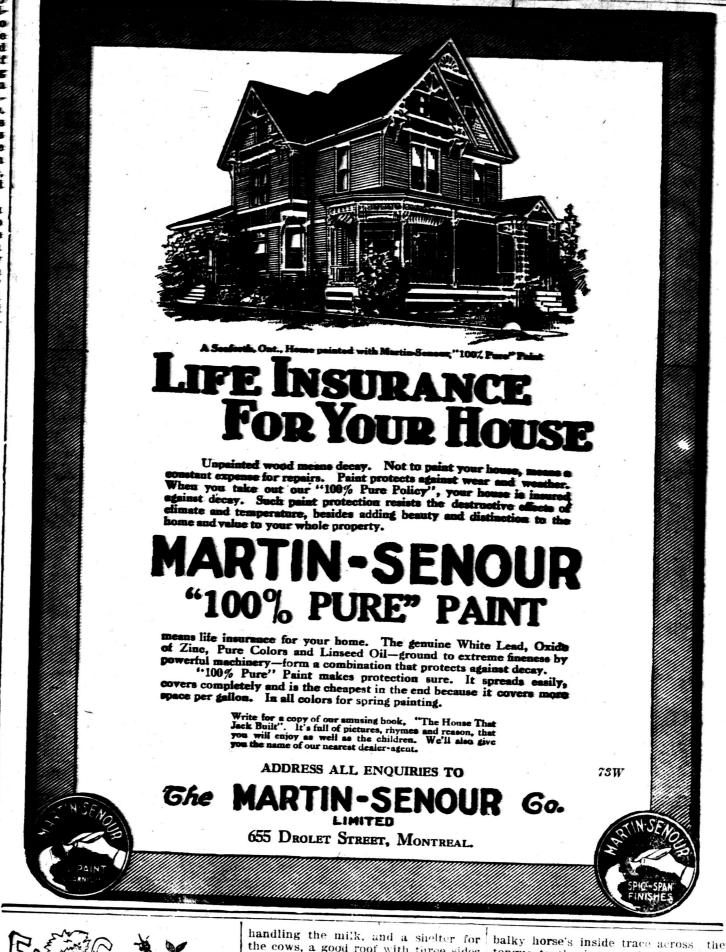
Canal Guard Who Shot Comrade is Sentenced.

St. Catharines, Despatch- Fifteen years in Kingston Penitentiary was the sentence imposed this morning on Frank Hartley found guilty last night of manslaughter, in naving on Oct. 7 shot Private Theodore Burgoyse. Judge Private Theodore Burgoyse. Judge Sutherland, in delivering sentence, said the jury might easily, on the evidence, have brought in a verdict of murder.

"It has been said," remarked His Lerdship, "that it has been the custom of soldiers to point their rifles at each other in a joking way. Just here I may spate it is a practice which should be fromed down by military authorities. It is foolish, and against the law."

To Hartley he said he might easily in the droumstances sentence him to life imprisement, but would award a more mient possity.

Hartly took the se
and solking to say. Fred. Iyonaga, of Japan, thinks the





HANDLING DAIRY CATTLE.

Dairying can be made a profitable throughout the year, to turn into profit our low-priced forage crops, and to provide a sure and steady cash income.

Success in dairying depends not only on the cost of feed and the price received for the product, but also on the individuality of the man and of the cows. To be profitable the cow should produce as a daily average for ten months 21/2 to three gallons of milk. testing 4 to 5 per cent. fat. Three gallons of 4 per cent. milk means one pound of butter fat per day. This should bring an average price throughout the year of 28 cents, or \$84 for 300 days. In addition to this she will produce skim-milk worth about a third as much as the butter fat, for feeding to calves, pigs and chickens. There is also the value of the manure, and the calf, which should total \$25 or more

per year. The most profitable ration to feed such a cow would consist of pasture, silage, alfalfa and a carying amount of mixed grain, consisting of bran, cottonseed meal, and corn, mile or kaffir. Silage is a very valuable feed when pasture is short. In fact, many dairymen consider it indispensable. If it is not available, its place will have to be taken by green soiling crops, supplemented in the winter by some such feed as dried beet pulp. Such feeding will mean a total cost of \$60 per year, divided about equally between grain and roughage. Thus it hogs should not be neglected. If wood will be seen that, if \$5 per month is to ashes are available, the hogs should be paid on the purchase price of the have all they will eat, When not concow, what is left of the cream check venient to feed ashes, charcoal is a will scarcely pay for the feed that good substitute, and even soft coal must be bought, and the farmer must look to the profit from the skim-milk better. Hogs are never injured by estto get some measure of pay for his ing all the ashes they want, but it is labor. The above estimates are for a not safe to give large quantities of good cow. A poor cow might do little salt to animals not accustomed to it. or no better than the make her own The salt and ashes mixture should be payments, and such a cow would never become profitable. A really profitable it will be protected from rain, and herd can only be built up by keeping an accurate check on the production salt for each bushel ashes. Many feedof each cow and discarding the poor ers add a few ounces of copperas to ones. Many a dairy herd would yield this mixture. Free access to such a

butcher stock. Aside from cows, the necessary material equipment will consist of a separator, if the cream is to be sold the best results.

Cows do not, as a general thing, cat; more food than they can properly digest. The more food consumed the tem of sheep as food. Sheep are best

The body of the cow is warmed by sheep the food it consumes. If through ex- they are liable to partake of too much posure to cold or rain, the tempera- of it at a time, and sometimes dropsilture of the body is reduced, nore food cal conditions are the result. will be needed to keep up the inside warmth. If this demand is very great, there will be little or none left for milk production.

Cottonseed meal fed to dairy cows produces hard butterfat. Linseed meal and gluten produce soft butterfat.

Carrots have a feeding value far beyond the nutriment they contain. They aid digestion.

Experiments made some years ago change in composition of the immasticated parts, consequently it is safe to assume that the animal receives no benefit from grain that passes through the digestive tract unaltered.

According to feeding triais with dairy cows, alfalfa can be made to take the place of at least one-half of the grain usually fed. As the nutrients can be produced much more cheaply with alfalfa than with grain, the cost of milk may be considerably reduced by its use.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

A good supply of salt and ashes for will be eaten for want of something kept in a low box under cover. where it should consist of about two quarts a larger net profit if a third, or in mixture will preserve the health of 9 expressed no choice. The results the hogs, and sows which have had show that in these rations not only an abundance of such food rarely eat their young.

If one horse will pull and the other or churned, the ordinary utensils for will not, it is advised to hitch the

For You-a wonderful Book

on farm Drainage FRE

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor?

it's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drains, assists pulverisation—lengthens the season—prevents surfawashing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought a increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very in-teresting besidet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Den't neglect saything that will help you grow better, blegger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your least assemble or every one that goes there now, and the Government leads you money for the Tile if desired. Write on testing. Mostless this paper. Your leak is uniting.

the cows, a good roof with three sides tongue to the inner end of the other enclosed, is sufficient in our climate. horse's single-tree, then hitch the pul-A silo and a good sanitary floor in ler's inside trace across tongue to the milking stable are also essential to, inner end of balker's singletree. The balky horse will be forced to pull.

Salt is about as necessary to the sysmore milk produced. The greater the judges of how much salt they need. industry, and it can be the source of larger the milk flow. The great secret can reach it at all times. The old-time amount of protein in the ration, the hence it should be placed where they failure. We need dairying to conserve of high dairy production is the cow way of regularly salting them is all our soil, to better utilize our labor with an enormous capacity for assim- right, but it is better to give them acto it at will. Where are not salted regularly

Not infrequently valuable trees are killed or seriously injured by using them for anchors, for guy wires, or for clothesline posts. If a tree is to be used for this purpose only temporarily, several blocks of inch board two inches wide should be placed around the trees, over which the wire may pass. This method is not safe for more than two or three years .A better way show that when whole corn was fed is to screw a large screw hook into to cows, 22 per cent. was unmasti- the side of the tree, to which the cated; when fed to heifers, 10 per wire may be attached, or for heavy cent., and when fed to calves, 6 per anchorage a bolt with a hook at one cent. Chemical analysis showed no end may be put through the tree wire attached to this.

> By selecting a good herd bull, of some particular breed and giving careful attention to the raising of calves, one can start with common-grade cattle and in a few years 'time build up a good herd of either beef or dairy type, whichever is aimed at.

It has been asserted by some dairymen that the feeding of crushed oats to cows will improve the flavor of milk. To ascertain the correctness of this theory a series of experiments was made by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture at the experimental dairy farm at Beitsville, Md. Six cows were used in the experiment; three were fed a grain ration of cornmeal, bran and cottonseed meal; the other three were fed a grain mixture of five parts crushed oats and one part cottonseed meal. A number of samples of milk from the cows fed these rations were submitted to various persons in the dairy division and they were asked to indicate their pre ference. In all 50 opinions were passed on various samples. Of these 16 showed a preference for the milk from cows fed on crushed oats, 25 preferred that was there no marked difference in favor of the crushed oats as a feed to improve flavor, but, if anything, the ration containing bran and corn was was more successful in producing a fine-flavored milk.

CARDINAL FACTS

Everybody can do a little.

actions of to-day.

Every man should do what he can. Every woman should do what she

Improved production means increased production. Two people's deas may be an improvement on those of one.

In serving the Empire we are serv ing ourselves. Markets are not cr held in a day. Now is the time to pro

Canada's future depends upon

so will be our pross the years to come. With more than half of

Europe engaged in war the l tions decimated, other co especially those forming the Empire, will have to make up deficiencies, both in foodsi raw material.

Great Britain imported 51,786.90 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported 80,013,879 bushels from the United States. She also import 12.789.969 bushels from Russia Central Europe.

Great Britain imported 24,148,333 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia. Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Aug. tria. From Canada she took 5,977,528 bushels, or less than a fourth. Great Britain took 22,454,693 bush

of cats from Germany, Russia as Roumania in 1913, of which one-had was from her bitterest and most me age enemy of to-day. Great Britain imported 185,125,000

bushels of wheat from August 1, 1913; to July 31, 1914. Russia exported 163. 267,000 bushels and Roumania 45,648;-000 bushels in the same time. How far is Canada going to help to make up the deficiency?

Great Britain imported from August 1, 1913 to July 31, 1914, 54,307,000 bushels of oats. Russia exported 34,750,000 bushels, Germany 25,077,000, and Roumania 17,195,000 bushels. Who is going to make up this deficiency of 77,000,000

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TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Eggs, new-laid, dozen.. .. 6 37 Ducklings, dressed, lb ... Turkeys, dressed, lb ... Cabbage, crate
Celery, dozen
Cranberries, bbl
Onions bag Potatoes, Can. bag

D 12	
Do., Spanish box 150	
SUGAR MARKET.	
Current quotations of sugars are	
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Read Standated, Redpain's	5 6
Do., 20-10, pags	
Do., St. Lawrence	~
Do 20 1b been	0
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t. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	ē
cadia	
cadia	6
DO., NO. I Vellow	8
Dominion crystals	-
Do in 20 11 1	6
Do., in 20-lb. bags	6

WHOLESALE MEATS. as fol-

•	The state of the s
•	Wholesale houses are quoting
-	lows.
)	Beef, forequarters, cwt \$ 9 00
•	19 50 hindquarters 19 50
	Carcases, choice 11 00
	Do., medium 900
	Do., common 7 00
	Veals, common, cwt 12 50
-	Do primo
	D.o. prime 14 00
-	Mutton 8 00
	100 light 10 00
	Lambs. Spring 16 An
	Hogs, light
	Do., heavy 8 50
1	3 30
i	LIVE STOCK.
1	Receipts were heavy, and not o

Receipts were heavy, and not of best quality, but everything was clearly dup early. Cows were a little firster. Lambs, with offerings of quality, were steady, as were also calves. Sheep scarce and higher. Hogs firm. Receipts, 973 cattle; 296 calves; 3,000 hogs; 80 sheep.
Butcher cattle choice 7 25 to 175 do do medium of the second steady. do. do. medium...... do. do. common

Stockers. choice Lambs ... Hogs, fed and watered

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

of Hora.					
Close. 1 50% 1 50%					
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37.50; first clears, \$6.20; second \$4.80. Bran unchanged. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.51 1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.43 1-2 to \$1.47 1-2; May, \$1.47 1-2; July, \$1.42 1-2. GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow-Watson and Batchelor report Scotch steers at 17 1-2 to 18 1-2c. Irish

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S	Market week			
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1	Lambs, native	7 75	to	8
,		7 65	to	10
1	BUFFALO LIVE ST	OCK		
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14	East Buffalo, Despatch—C	attle	rec	æh

75: easy.

Veals, receipts 50; slow; \$5.00 to \$11.00.

Hogs, receipts 1.300; active; heavy \$7.35
to \$7.50; mixed \$7.75 to \$3.00; yorkers
\$7.90 to \$8.00; pigs \$7.50 to \$7.90; roughs
\$6.35 to 06.50; stags \$4.50 to \$5.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 600; active;
lambs \$6.50 to \$10.60; yearlings \$6.00 to
\$9.25; wethers \$8.00 to \$8.35; ewes \$4.00
to \$7.50; sheep, mixed, \$7.80 to \$7.75

MONTREAL MARKETS. Receipts: cattle 300; cows and spring-ers 70; caives 600; sheep and lambs 150;

hogs 550.

Price beeves 7 1-2 to 8; medium 6 to 7

L-4; common 4 3-4 to 5 3-4.

Cows 360 to 380 each; springers 530 to

Chives 5 to 8.

Away (builer

> You just bruz is re and then