

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII, November 7, 1914.

Joah repairs the Temple.—2 Kings 21:12-16. (Print 12, 4-15.)

Commentary.—The reign of Joah (21:12-16). Joah was the youngest son of Amaziah, king of Judah. After the death of Amaziah, Joah, who was only seven years of age, was instrumental in placing Joash on the throne, deposing Athaliah, who was in fact the head of the government during the earlier years of the king's reign. Under his guidance Joah did what was "right in the sight of the Lord," yet the "high places were not taken away" (v. 3). Altars were set up on high hills for the worship of Jehovah had been used before the dedication of the temple, and they were still considered sacred. The worship there performed was not necessarily idolatrous, for sacrifices were offered to the true God, but there was a decided tendency toward idolatry in such worship. The heathen chose high places for the worship of their deities. Jerusalem was designed to be the true centre of worship. Joah was a good king while Jehoiada lived.

II. A fruitless effort to repair the temple (vs. 4-8). Jehoiada. This is another form of the name of the priest (Chron. 24:11). Said to the priests, "Joah had probably reached your manhood when he gave the order here recorded. The king had supreme authority and had a right to command the priests. The matter of raising money for religious purposes was in the hands of the priests. All the money of the dedicated things—This includes whatever was devoted to sacred uses. Joah was not content at that time, but the gold and silver were valued according to their weight. The latter clauses of this verse indicate the three sources of revenue for the support of the religious system among the Jews. The money of every one that passeth the account—Rather, "that passeth the numbering," as in R. V. margin. This was the half-shekel required of all the men from twenty years old and upward, excepting old men and the Levites (Exod. 30, 12-16; Num. 1, 42, 45, 47), and was equivalent to about thirty cents. The money that every man is to pay—The amount paid in treasury of the temple in connection with special vows and estimated according to Lev. 27, 1-8. Cometh into any man's heart—Free-will offerings. 5 Every man of his acquaintance—From this verse and from 2 Chron. 24, 5 it seems clear that the priests and Levites were directed to go throughout Judah collecting money for repairing the temple. Joah had been the home of Joah in his childhood, and he had opportunity to serve its condition. It had been neglected for years, and had been broken up by the sons of Athaliah, who sought from it the sacred things and devoted them to idolatrous uses (2 Chron. 24, 7).

6. The three and twentieth year—Joah was now thirty years old. Some years had elapsed since he first gave orders to the temple, but the repairs had not been made. The amount collected was probably not large owing to the prevalence of idolatry, and all that was raised was used for the support of the temple service. Perhaps the priests did not go at the task of collecting money with much energy. 7. Called for Jehoiada—Jehoiada was the high priest and upon him rested the responsibility of carrying out the king's orders. He must have been about one hundred years old when Joah became king, for he died during his reign at the age of one hundred and thirty. His extreme old age may have rendered him in a measure indifferent or incapable of performing the service imposed on him. He received no more—The king relieved the priests of further authority and responsibility in connection with raising money to repair the temple. They were to hand over to others whatever they had for the purpose. 8. Consulted—The work of the priests in connection with the repairing of the temple was at an end. The first effort of Joah to accomplish this necessary and praiseworthy task was a failure.

III. Generous offerings (vs. 9, 10). 9. Took a chest—This was done by Jehoiada "at the king's commandment" (2 Chron. 24: 8). The chest with a hole bored in the lid to admit the money was the receptacle for the special contributions. The contributions were brought to the priests and there is no intimation that they had acted dishonestly in any way. It was expected that the people would give more when the collection was pointed for the special purpose of repairing the temple, than when they were to give to the priests, whereby no giver knew how much of it might be applied for the building—Keil, 10. Much money in the chest—People are more free to give when they are assured that the cause is worthy, and their gifts are for a specific purpose, and the money will be devoted strictly to that object. 10. Told the money—"Told the money."—R. V.

IV. God's house repaired (vs. 11-16). 11. Into the hands—A careful system was followed in the prosecution of the enterprise. The money was handed over by those in authority to the contractors, who were entrusted with making the repairs they laid it out—Paid it out—R. V. 12. To buy timber and hewed stones—The expression in this and the preceding verses indicate to what extent the temple had fallen into decay in the one hundred and fifty years since it was built. 13. There were not made for the house of the Lord, etc.—In the parallel account in 2 Chron. 24, it is stated that vessels were made for the service of the house of the Lord, but not until after the temple had been repaired, and the surplus was used for that purpose. 14. Gave that to the workers—The repairing of the house of the Lord was not hindered by a lack of funds, for the money was placed at the disposal of the workers.

until the repairs were completed. It is a desolate sight to see the house of God going to ruin, and it is an encouraging sight to see the people taking a hearty interest in keeping it in good repair. "The labors of all, from the king to the humblest carpenter, were essential to the success of the great undertaking. It is not for any worker in the Lord's cause to say he has of himself done any good thing. At the best he is only one of the many agents in the perfecting of God's plans."—Trumbull, 15. dealt faithfully—Such men were entrusted with this important work as were conscientious, active and had the welfare of the cause of God at heart. 16. The money that was brought to the temple as a trespass offering or a sin offering. (Lev. 5: 15-19; 7: 7; Num. 18: 9) belonged to the priests, and was not used in repairing the house of the Lord.

Questions.—How old was Joah when he was made King? What was his character? Who was the high priest and what influence did he have over the young king? Who decided that the temple must be repaired? How long had it been since the temple was built? What was the first plan for raising the needed funds? What ways of raising money are mentioned in verse 4? What was the second way for raising money? Why was this more successful? How was the money counted? How paid out? What practical truths are taught in this lesson?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic—Foundational reform. I. The mission and work of Joah. II. The result of Godly preparation. 1. The mission and work of Joah. The temple at Jerusalem had been the nursery and sanctuary of Joah when a child in hiding from the cruel Athaliah, and he was zealous for his honor. He signalled his otherwise ordinary career by laying this matter much in his heart, and taking it thoroughly into hand. He counseled Jehoiada. He incited the hesitating priests. He called forth the energy of the people. He would not let any slackness on the part of those who should have been eager and diligent, constitute any serious hindrance. The project was becoming and right. It was Judah's duty to protect and preserve the temple. It had suffered mutilation at the hands of Athaliah in order to construct the temple of Baal. Joah gave ample time for the successful working of his first plan which was proposed at the beginning of his reign. The general indifference to the old Jewish system of worship, due to the corruption of idolatry, caused much lethargy on the part of the people, which could be broken up only by some extraordinary method. There was widespread dissatisfaction with the course pursued by the priests. Having abandoned the first plan, the king quickly unfolded his second one, which was as simple as it was effective. The persistent and successful efforts of Joah to accomplish an object which was for the honor of true religion and which had not been neglected for years, and had been broken up by the sons of Athaliah, who sought from it the sacred things and devoted them to idolatrous uses (2 Chron. 24, 7).

2. The result of Godly preparation. Hereditarily did much against the formation of a strong character in Joah. His environment was his strong up-lift. He had godly instruction. He had a good counselor. He had an excellent opportunity. He was the creature of Providence, the child of day, and watchful love. The beginning of his life was conspicuous for the greatness and worthiness of its zeal. He enjoyed the sustaining help of the best and most faithful of friends in the godly priest Jehoiada. To him he owed his life in his infancy. To him he owed his instruction in boyhood. To him he was indebted for counsel in his manhood. Jehoiada sustained the hand of Joah in his work of repairing the temple. He did much to maintain the worship of God in the land against all reactionary influences, whether at court or among the princes or with the people. Few men have rendered such distinguished service to their country as did Jehoiada. It required no small heroism to stand forth as a servant of Jehovah in the days of Ahab and Athaliah. To him the nation owed the preservation of its king, its throne, its religion and its temple. He was the man best fitted to occupy the throne of Judah and therefore the best fitted to direct the boy king whose life he had guarded to the end, that he might perpetuate the family of David upon the throne of Judah. Jehoiada furnished an example of influence exercised for good. He possessed three elements of success—power arising from his priestly office, piety, which gave him the principles on which to discharge his mission, and courage arising from his faith in God.

T. R. A.

ITALY'S SHARE Will Furnish Hospitals for Allies and Serbians. London Cable.—The first news of actual aid by Italy for the Allies fighting in the Balkans comes from a correspondent at Rome to-night, though this aid is not of a military character. The correspondent received word from Syracuse that wounded British soldiers and sailors from the Dardanelles, as well as wounded Allied troops from Serbia, will be shortly sent for convalescence to the Italian city. This indicates that Italy will furnish army hospitals for the Allies, taking an important task from their hands.

FABRIC GARDEN

GARDEN AND ORCHARD IN THE FALL.

Don't let the garden go to weeds! Ered, to plow the soil, and sow rye. This will give a good crop of straw next year—and rye straw is a crop worth while. Besides, during the winter, green rye can be mowed off each day and fed the hens. If rye is not wanted, grow anything else in preference to weeds.

Get down the scythe and cut down the weeds, especially those from the fence rows, along the roadside and other out-of-the-way places. Unless the weeds are killed they will go to seed, and next year the garden will be more thickly sown with these pests than ever before.

Rake up all rubbish. Nothing is so disgusting as an abandoned garden patch littered with refuse. Keep the place in order. This likewise applies to the orchard.

Turn the hens on the late garden plot after the crop has been gathered. This can be done a week or two before the rubbish is cleaned up. The hens will find much that will be of benefit to them—short grass, decayed fruit, seeds, worms and bugs. Then can be raked up what the hens have left.

Don't be a soil robber. There are too many who take from but seldom add sufficient to the ground. The cases where the soil is too rich are very rare. Now is the time to improve the garden spot. Manure plowed in the soil in the fall is like putting money in the savings bank.

Autumn is the time to set our scalions (better known as scallions). They should be sheltered by litter or frames to secure early spring growth. They certainly are a relish in early spring, before the regular onions are ready for market.

Spinach might be termed a winter plant, and can be sown in the autumn. It should be protected during the winter with litter or straw.

There is no better dressing for trees, especially the plum, than wood ashes.

All trees become more thrifty, and the fruit larger, if each season the orchard is plowed.

Cut off and burn the blighted limbs of the pear tree. Limbs that die of blight are not dangerous, as the fungus has also died.

It matters little whether tree planting is done in spring or fall, if the tree is a good, hardy one, and the planting has been properly performed. Always make the hole large enough so that all the small roots can be spread out and firmed with the soil.

Nothing should be grown in the orchard that will prevent the cultivation of the trees.

The orchard should be moist. Fruit trees will not grow in a soil saturated with stagnant moisture. Don't plant too deep.

Prune with a sharp, clean cut any broken or injured limbs.

It is a mistake to plant too many varieties of fruit in the orchard.

Never plant when the soil is wet and sticky and always pack the dirt wall around the roots.

Never allow any green, unfermented manure to come in contact with the roots.

Cut back at least one-half of the previous year's growth of wood when planting.

Cut out the diseased part of trees and burn. To allow diseased branches to lie in the orchard is apt to spread the disease.

When the trees die remove it and as much of the root as possible. Leave the hole just as the work left it until ready to plant the new tree, which should be at least several weeks. Then fill in with good soil and plant the tree, tramping it well.

Always set the trees in straight rows. They are more easily cultivated and make a neater appearance.

One-year-old trees are best for planting. White-washing makes a clean, smooth-barked trees.

CAREFUL BUYING PAYS. Success in farming is not entirely confined to production and marketing. These are very important essentials, but there is one side of the business of farming to which many people do not pay sufficient attention. The success of farming from a business point of view requires care in buying. It is one of the principles governing success in any business. The man who buys foolishly or carelessly throws away at least a part of his expenditure. He may pay more than an article is worth, through not giving sufficient attention to details. To avoid this every farmer should know exactly what he wants and should buy with that object in view. The more exacting the requirements the more need there is for care in the selection. It is not always wise to refrain from buying useful articles—that is false economy. Money well invested will invariably give increased returns and the satisfaction of lightened labor. Use judgment and in making the decision study all sides of the question.

NOTES. Burn the weeds now, while they are dry. They will be hard to handle after the fall rains and winter storms come.

A dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds under ordinary conditions yields about 12 tons of solid and liquid manure per year, worth about \$70. The actual value of barayard manure, according to authorities, is from \$2.50 to \$2.50 per ton. Where manure is properly kept about 80 per cent. of its value should be returned to the soil. This is one source of profit in keeping animals.

Set your face toward diversification of crops. You will find it safe, provided always you diversify with intelligence. The merchant does not buy goods merely for the sake of having them in stock, but because he expects to sell them. Let us raise what people want, what they must have, and you no war.

Young animals make more pounds of gain from their food than when older. Dean Henry, of Wisconsin, gathered a lot of data on this and found

Poultry World

200,000 MEN NOW IN LINE

Canada Has That Many Either at Front or in Training.

Nearly 20 New Battalions During the Past Month.

Ottawa Despatch.—There are now 200,000 Canadian soldiers under arms, either at the front, in England or Canada.

To the 160,000 which it was announced up to the end of September nearly twenty new battalions have been added during the past month, while the foundations of others are being laid by the plan of the Minister of Militia to raise and train men in the smaller local centres.

The new units recently recruited are as follows: Two pioneer regiments, one in Western Canada and one in Eastern Canada. One regiment of mounted rifles from Ontario, one from the Ontario (County) Regiments; one from Ontario (County) under Sam Sharpe, M.P.; one from Elgin and Kent Counties; one from Essex County; one from the Rainy River and Fort William districts; two new battalions from Manitoba; one from Saskatchewan; one from Alberta; one from New Brunswick; and one at Victoria, with another to be raised on the British Columbia mainland.

HUN GUNS AT HORSE GUARDS

Trophies of Victory at Loos De-light London Crowds.

Twenty-One Field Guns and Three Trench Mortars.

London Cable.—With their silent muzzle pointing towards St. James' Park, the first trophies of the great offensive in France were ranged on the Horse Guards parade to-day. Twenty-one German field guns and three trench mortars formed a war exhibit of the highest interest to Londoners. Not since Crimea and the Indian Mutiny have guns captured from an enemy crunched the gravel of the Horse Guards parade and publicly ranged as labeled exhibits.

With the exception of three pieces captured at Le Cateau, August 26, 1914, the whole of the guns took part in the battle of Loos, September 26 last. The mud and stain of the battlefield is upon them.

The trophies were hauled into position by the gunners of the Royal Horse Artillery, and beneath the muzzle of each gun was driven a little notice board informing the public of the name of the regiment or division which captured it and where it was captured. Four armed sentries guarded the trophies and a sentry boy was placed at each of the four corners of the wired enclosure. The presence of these captured guns from Loos made an appeal to the imagination of thousands of people who swarmed around the enclosure.

SWARMING TO THE RANKS NOW

The King's Call and the Cavell Crime Have Their Effect, But Disloyal Employers Are Causing Trouble.

London Cable.—There has been a great increase in recruiting throughout the past week, according to a number of newspapers. The Manchester Guardian says that recruiting is now going on at a higher rate than any reached since the early months of the war. King George's proclamation and the execution of Miss Edith Cavell in Belgium both having been the cause of bringing many into the ranks. The increase, it is noted, is despite the fact that Lord Derby's scheme for calling on the men by sections, drawing first the unmarried and those not engaged in work connected with military production, has not yet been put into operation.

The Guardian published messages from various towns reporting heavy enlistments. Manchester and Birmingham are included among the centres showing the best results.

One of the chief obstacles confronting the authorities is the attitude of many employers who, instead of urging their men to join the colors, are not only refusing to grant them any leave, as was done in the earlier stages of the war, but will not guarantee that employees who enlist shall be reinstated in their positions on their return. The matter is being investigated by labor leaders, who probably will make a report to Lord Derby.

Arthur Henderson, of the Board of Education, has addressed a circular appeal to teachers throughout the country urging all those who can enlist to do so. Teachers, he said, must be prepared to make greater sacrifices. "There is a time," says the circular, "when a man who is building leave his work to guard against the destruction of the building itself. That time has now come."

TORONTO MARKET

FRUITERS' MARKET.		SUGAR MARKET.	
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0.45	0.50	
Butter, good to choice	0.25	0.25	
Spring chickens, dressed	0.18	0.20	
Fowl, dressed	0.15	0.15	
Duck, Spring	0.15	0.25	
Geese, lb.	0.15	0.25	
Turkey, bkt.	0.20	0.40	
Apples, bkt.	0.30	0.40	
Do, bb.	0.20	0.40	
Crabapples, bkt.	0.40	0.40	
Cantaloupes, bkt.	0.40	0.40	
Pears, 11-lb. bkt.	0.30	0.50	
Potatoes, bkt.	0.25	0.40	
Do, basket	1.00	1.00	
Sweet potatoes, hamper	1.15	1.25	
Onions, 10 lbs.	0.25	0.40	
Do, Spanish	0.25	0.40	
Tomatoes, bkt.	0.25	0.40	
Cabbage, doz.	0.40	0.40	
Cauliflower, doz.	0.50	0.50	
Grapes, 6-ct. bkt.	0.15	0.18	
Do, Rogers	0.15	0.20	
Celery, dozen	0.25	0.30	
Cranberries, bbl.	8.50	9.50	
Grape fruit case	4.75	5.25	

OTHER MARKETS

WHEAT—1914		MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET	
Oct. 1914	1.15 1.25 1.35 1.45	Minneapolis—Wheat—December, 95-78	
Nov. 1914	0.95 1.05 1.15 1.25	May, 90-78; cash No. 1 hard, 110-78; No. 2, 108-78	
Dec. 1914	0.85 0.95 1.05 1.15	Northwestern, 78-80; Corn—No. 2, yellow, 67-68	
Jan. 1915	0.75 0.85 0.95 1.05	Black, 1.85-2.00; Flour and grain unchanged.	
Feb. 1915	0.65 0.75 0.85 0.95	DELTA GRAIN MARKET	
Mar. 1915	0.55 0.65 0.75 0.85	Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 86-78; No. 2, 84-76	
Apr. 1915	0.45 0.55 0.65 0.75	Montana, 86-78; No. 2, 84-76	
May 1915	0.35 0.45 0.55 0.65	Wyoming, 86-78; May, 84-46	
June 1915	0.25 0.35 0.45 0.55	California, 1.85-2.00; December, 81-85; May, 81-85	

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow.—Watson and Batchelor report light supplies and fair prices. Scotch steers, 12c to 14-15c; Irish, 10-14c to 11-15c; best bulls, 9c to 11-14c. Live weight.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Recruits, cattle, 90c; cows and springers, 80c; sheep and lambs 1.90; hogs 1.00. Prime beef, 1.10; medium, 1.00; and 23 boxes colored calves boxed and sold on the Vancouver Hill Cheese Board here to-day. The white selling at 15-18c and the colored at 13-16c. Six buyers were present.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle receipts, 6,000.

Market steady.

Beef, 4.50; butchering, 5.00; 5.00 to 5.25.

Hogs, receipts, 15,000.

Light, 6.00; mixed, 6.20; heavy, 6.50; rough, 6.70; pig, 6.50.

Bulk of sales, 6.00.

Sheep, receipts, 11,000.

Market, 10c; 11c; 12c.

Wethers, native, 6.00; 6.50.

Lambs, native, 7.00; 8.15.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Spot quiet.

No. 2 Manitoba—11s, 4-12d.

No. 3 Manitoba—11s, 3-12d.

No. 1 hard winter, old—12s, 3-12d.

No. 2 Chicago, new—11s, 2d.

Soft, spot quiet—12d.

Flour, winter patents—4s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4s, 10d.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—7s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—8s.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—7s.

Long clear middles, light, 25 to 24 lbs.—8s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs.—8s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—7s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—6s.

Lard, prime western, in tins, new—6s-6d, 6d.

American, refined—5s, 9d.

Butter, finest U. S. in 56-lb boxes—5s.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—5s.

MANY COUNTY BATTALIONS.

Ottawa Report.—Simcoe's lead in raising a battalion is being followed by many other counties, including Ontario, Essex, Frontenac, Lanark and several from the West. Major Sam Sharpe, who commanded the Ontario county battalion, is of one and perhaps two, while he has also promised two.