LESSON XII.

September 19, 1915. Defeat Through Drunkenness-Temerance Lesson.-I. Kings 20: 1-21. Frint 20: 10-21.

Commentary.-I. Benhadad's deidolatry of Ahab and Jezebel and God, not only did the nation become Israel, and had even gained possession of certain streets in Samaria, Ismel's capital (1 Kings 20:34). The Benhadad of the present lesson had ade Israel tributary to himself, and his haughty demands the weak and vicked Ahab was inclined to yield. The King of Syria had said to Ahab, Thy silver and thy gold is mine; thy wives also and thy children, even the modilest, are mine" (1 Kings 20:3), and Ahab assented to his demand; Bet Benhadad was not satisfied with that, and sent word to Ahab that he would send his servants to search the houses of the king and his people and

tetal number of men in Samaria availof for military duty.

Divine direction, and on the other a group of kings in command of immease forces in a drunken carousal. Drinking himself drunk-For kings to drink and for army officers to be counken at any time, and especially as the eve of battle, is the height of folly. Alcohol is a conqueror. It congeers the general, the statesman, the professional man, the laborer, the business man, the man of wealth, the man in poverty the man of intellectiel power, the high, the low, the who tarry with it. In one of the countries of Europe, before an army undertakes a long march, or engages barracks as unfit for the ser- thrown, to that prophet whose come is that, mum?" "A pair of opera glassbe undertaken. One may be panions he had slain. He had made

intoxicated and become sober again, but an injury has been done to the tissues of the brain and to other organs of the body from which he will never fully recover. The kings the thirty and two—They were petty kings, who were tributary to Benha-

17.-Went out first-They went out of Samaria toward the Syrian camp, leading the way for the seven thousand who were to follow. Bentadad sent out-to learn the cause of the sally from the besieged city. 18.—take them alive-In the folly of his drunkmends (vs. 1-9). As a result of the en insolence he was confident of vic-Molatry of Ahab and Jezebel and tory, not dreaming of any power their persistent disregard of the law of greater than his own.—Whedon

IV. Israel's Victory (vs. 19-21). 19, Molatrous and weak, but the heathen these young men...and the army—
sation to the north, Eyria, made in The young men were to be the agents roads into Israel under Benhadad II. in turning the Syrian army to flight Senhadad I, had wrested from Bassha and the seven thousand were to purcertain cities of the northern part of sue the fleeing host. 20. they slew every one his man-Not only was Benhadad's army unprepared for an attack, but the leaders were drunk, while the yonug men were fully alive to the work before them and had a definite purpose, which they accomplished. the Syrians fled—An organized, systematic attack upon the leaderless Syrian multitude, panic-stricken by the unexpected assault, caused them to flee. Israel pursued—The narration is vivid. There is a striking array of facts packed into this verse. On Israel's side was order, on Syria's disorder; on Israel's courage and faith, on Syria's dismay; caused them to flee. Israel pursued striking array of facts packed into

See Angeles of the see Angeles and the second problem of the secon

bittle, appointed the general, disposed the attack and secured the victory. The army of seven thousand Israelites could never, without supernatural aid, have overcome the hosts of Syria That very small army did not betcken a very glerious condition of the sirrength of the kingdom under Ahab's rule, yet the attack was made by istalle, yet the attack was made by istalle, and specially and abundant in goodness and truth. His glown was and chicks cannot.

With grown lows and turnish subtitutes for the green foods and insets. Two broad sows were fed for seven weeks during winter enclusively on silage the amounts fed per week during winter enclusively on silage the amounts fed per week during winter enclusively on silage and the must be kept. When the neighborhood cat must be kept. When the neighborhood is overrun with rodents every means of prevention must be used. Grain must be used. Grain must be kept in rat proof containers and fed in rat proof hopers. Starve the rats out and they will disappear. To overfeed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means a meal or more feed in the litter means and each of the was the sum of the mounts fed per week during alone of the waste during with the discourse of the must feed per week during alone of the same tation. So if under the degree of the state of the mus This must have represented the the attack and secured the victory. A Drunken Army (vs. 16-18), 16 have overcome the hosts of Syria went.—The two hundred thirty- That very small army did not betoken two young men of the princes. It a very glorious condition of the boked as if they were marching to strength of the kingdom under Ahab's their death as this handful of men rule, yet the attack was made by isstrong adjective. On the one side was ful and gracious, long suffering, and the little band going forth under abundant in goodness and truth." His mercy. Ahab deserved nothing as little as he did that victory. The hand of the Lord was clearly revealed. Faith in Israel was called forth. Zeal for God's cause was encouraged. That gracious help in the time of extremity was primarily designed as a proof of Jehovah's power over the gods of Syria, and to lead Israel out of idolatry to serve their God. The agency by which the vistory was won was notagreat, the small, all, it conquers all bly feeble, that the work might be seen to be of God. A little band of God's chosen men accomplished in my than the great troops which fought in in battle, officers pass along the a bad cause. Ged was heaping coals clothes? I'm looking for work." fines to examine the soldiers, and if of fire upon Ahab's head. He was a haven't any old clothes, but here is the smell of liquor is found upon the helpless debtor to that God wines; something that may be useful to breath of any man, he is sent-back afters he had suffered to be over assit you in looking for work." "What es."-Louiseville Courier-Journal

no appeal either to the prophet or to God for help. His heart was unnored. Benhadad's drunkenness involved the demoralization of his soldiery. It was a pitiful end of a campaign that was begun with so much to arting, Punishment came to Syria through this defeat.

-----THE POULTRY WORLD

ducive to health. The litter on the floor and in the nests should be removed and

may enter but fowls and chicks cannot.

Cement walls which extent two feet or more below the ground level and a foot or more below the ground level and a root or more about the surface do much to keep out rats. Fine wire nailed to the sill and extended two or more feet below the ground level will also keep the rats out. Covered windows are about the only pro-Methods of preventing and destroying Methods of preventing and destroying mites have already been given. Body lice may be destroyed by using any of the many good kinds of lice powder on the market or by applying a little finely powdered sulphur through the fluffy feathers at the rear of the body. A little lice powder or sulphur in the nests is a

lice powder or sulphur in the nests is a preventive. A dust bath of coal ashes will assist in eliminating body lice. Madam, could you gimme any old



How a large flock of sheep was built up and how it is managed, was told recently by Charles W. Moses, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., a student, in a talk before the Stockbridge Club at the Massachusetts Agriculturat College. "The roundation stock was Hampshire Downs but these didn't exactly meet requirements. They were of varying size and the wool was of warring size and the wool.

be his wickefines in trusting in bear in the first, to rob and appropriate farming the first, to rob and appropriate farming the first described in the power, he also not the first described in the power of the first of the fi the animals consumed from 28 to 35 lbs. of silage and 14 to 21 pounds of corn on the cob per week during a period of 19 of a German excuse for the sinking weeks. The animals were kept in good condition through a severe winter on this ration. By using the silage a saverage of the liner and the sacrifice of scores of American lives.

The initial saturation attention

ing of nearly one-third in the cost of leed was effected.

Experiments at other stations have not

semerally been very favorable to the use of slage as a food for swine: nor do the results of experiments at the Virginia Station do more than indicate that silage Station do more than indicate that sliage is worthy of consideration as a component of a cheap maintenance ration, to be used for such purposes as carrying broad sows over winter, and not for fattening.
When used for fattening hogs, four

tion, namely, that the succulent nature of pointoes tends to keep the system in good condition so that better use is made of other forms of food used. When fed in connection with skim-milk and buttermilk they will undoubtedly make a splendid

These, fed in the form of alop to sows during the gestition period. However, if one has a cooker on hand, so that potatoes can be belied and mixed with other foods as a small outlay of labor and fuel, there is no question but what the use of a small good results, even wi 25 cents per bushel.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

BACK-YARD CHICKENS CARE.

(Prof. A. C. Snath, in N. Y. Sun).

The lack lot poultryman has those three prechems: First, sanitation; second, enforcing exercise sufficient to maintain vigorous health; third, supplying a natural variety of foods.

When fowis are kept in confined yard space both the houses and the outdoor runs must be kept in a sanitary condition. This realily means nothing more than keeping nem clean. How often to clean is a debatable question, and the answer largely cepends upon the climate and partly upon the encironment. The lacel not nucleoter clean every day; so does the largel poultryman.

Unsanitary conditions of any kind must not be tolerated, especially ourney warm months. Daily realoyal of all leftues is the finer hay, using our coarse advisable, since it greatly reduces the danger of disease and or the multiplication of lice and mites. Clean nicors, clean nests and even clean wails are conditions at it meets and our months. Daily renoval of all leftues is the finer hay, using our coarse advisable, since it greatly reduces the danger of disease and or the multiplication of lice and mites. Clean nicors, clean nests and even clean wails are conducted to health. The litter on the floor and in the nests should be removed and burned every two or three weeks, depending upon weather, size of the flock of salt in each pasture. In wind on the nests should be removed and burned every two or three weeks, depending upon weather, size of the flock of salt in each pasture. In warm and the pasture is the first of the flock of salt in each pasture. In warm and we always keep and two pastures and be made to grow and burned every two or three weeks, depending upon weather, size of the flock of salt in each pasture. In warm and we always keep and the profession of the flock of salt in each pasture. In warm and we always keep and the pasture is the first of the flock of salt in each pasture. In warm and we always keep and the pasture is the first of the flock of salt in each pasture. In warm and we always ke Save the best calves. More than ever should this admonition be heeded, as there is an increasing searcity of cattle and sales continue at high figures. Parmers should raise all the stock they can to good advantage, as if not all are wanted at home, there will be a quick demand for the surplus from elsewhere. Do not undertake to raise more than can be cared for in the best manner. Feed properly, keep dry and warm in cold weather, and note what good returns these young growing animals make for the feed and care given. The farm herd should be kept constantly improving by thoughtful selection, breeding and care of animals composing it.

against \$10,500,000; 138 aeroplanes, valued at \$380,836, were shipped, compared with 62 machines, worth \$238,-212, in June. July experts of cartridges were valued at \$2,427,761, Cows \$40 to \$55 each.

New York Report.—Gustav Stalil, Snep and lames, recourts 800 mean, active; lambs, \$5.00 to \$9.25; others the German reservist who swore that unchanged.

of a German excuse for the sinking

The United Lates district attorney has evidence upon which he bases the belief that Stahl did not make the affidavit of his own volition. An effort will be made to discover who employed him to swear that the Lusitania was an armed ship.

The indictment charging Stahl with perjury was not based on his affidavit sent by the German Ambassato one pound of corn. Thus, when corn is worth 40 cents it would be profitable to feed potatoes if they could be purchased for 16 cents.

In the case of breeding sows there is another factor that enters into considerations of potatoes is considered equal dor to the State Department. Stahl repeated the statement under oath in a John Doe proceeding before the Federal grand jury on June 10th. It was found to the consideration of the purchased for the superclassic consideration of the purchase entered his plea of guilty to-day on advice of his counsel, Harold & Deming, who had conferred at length with United States District Attorney Marshall



1	FARMICES MAILA	EI.	
	Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 28	
1	Butter choice dairy	0 30	0
	Spring chickens, dressed	0.20	0
į	Fowl dressed, Ib	0 16	0
1	Ducks, Spring, lb	0 20	0
1	Turkeys	V _5	u.
1	Aroles, bbl	3 03	4 1
1	Blueberries, bkt	1 25	11
1	Peaches, H-qt. bk.t	U 44	u ·
1	Do., No. 1	0 50	0 7
1	Pears, Ill-qt. bkt	0 35	0 5
I	Plumbs, Il-qt, bitt	0 25	ă i
١	Potatoes, new, bag	0 75	0 8
ł	Ontons, 75 lbs	1 40	0 0
	Tomatoes, bkt	0 20	ő
ł	Cabbage, crate	0 75	0 0
Į	Melons, H-qt. bkt	0 35	0 5
Ī	Watermelons, each	0 35	0 5
ı	Grapes, 6-qt. bkt	0 60	0 0
ì	Celery, doz		0 3
I	DESTABLE THE TAXABLE TO A		0 3

Beef, forequarters, cwt. . \$10 00 leals, common, cwt. SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars, wholesale, are quoted as follows: per cwt.
Extra granulated, Redpath's \$6 61
Do., 20-lb. bags. 6 71
Do., St. Lawrence 6 61

LIVE STOCK.			
Receipts—309 cattle, 43 calves, 669	hogs,		
Export cattle, choice 8 00	8 10		
Butcher cattle, choice 7 25	7 50		
do. do. medium 6 50	7 00		
do. do. common 6 00	6 25		
Butcher cows, choice 6 00	6 70		
do. do. medium 5 25	5 50		
do. do. canners 3 75	4 25		
do. bulls 4 00	6 00		
Feeding steers 600	7 50		
Stockers, choice 6 25	7 00		
do. light 5 00	6 00		
Milkers, choice, each 60 00	110 00		
Springers 60 00	110 00		
Sheep, ewes 600	6 50		
Eucks and culls 4 00	4 50		
Lambs 800	8 50		
Hogs. off cars 9 40	9 65		

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provement

Cows \$40 to \$75 each. Calves, 5 to 8 Sheep, 5 to 5 2-4. Lambs 7 1-2 to 7 3-4. Hogs about 9 1-2

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle re-

Veals, receipts 100 head; active; \$4.50 to \$12.25. Hoge, receipts 4,400 head; active,

heavy \$7.70 to \$8.90; mixed \$3.50 to \$8.60; yorkers, \$8.50 to \$8.95; pigs, \$8 to \$8.25; roughs, \$6.40 to \$6.10; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.75.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, steady. No. 1 Manitoba—its. 9 1-2d. No. 2 Manitoba—its. 5 1-id. No. 3 Manitoba—its. 6 1-id. No. 1 Nor. 1 whith—its. 5d. Corn. spot. quiet. Corn. spot. quiet.
American mixed. new—'s He.
Flour winter patents—is, 6t.
Heps in London (Facilic Coast)—f4, 15s.

to t5. 10s.

Hams. short cut, 14 to 13 lbs.—60s.

Bacon. Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.— S. Clear bellies: 14 to 16 lbs.—70s. Long clear middles, light, 23 to 31 lbs.

Loug clear middles, heave, 25 to 60 lbs -Lour clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—65s. 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—65s. 6d.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—62s, 6d.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—42s; old—45s.

American, refined in patts—48s, 91. Butter, finest U. S. boxes-47s, 64. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-

Colored-78s. Tallow, prime city-34s.

Australian in Lonedn-36a.

Turpentine, spirits-34s. Resin. common—lis. 3d. Petroleum. common -# 1-4d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle. receipts 4.000. Western steers 6 70
Cows and heifers 3 00
Calves 8 00
Hegs, receipts 14 70 Market strong . Light Heavy Rough Pigs Bulk of sales

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Star again fo bed-at-noon, i midday. To midday, the si the smill: at gold haras har my beautiful bot himself w Dunstam C. W. envy that ha such a fair in