

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson v. October 31, 1915. The boy Joash crowned King.—2 Kings 11:1-20.

Commentary.—I. Joash preserved (vs. 1-3). Athaliah was the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel and was possessed of the same cruel and wicked disposition that had characterized her mother. Jezebel died greatly when he married his son Jehoram to this woman. During the year that her son Athaliah reigned, she dictated the kind of administration to be given the kingdom. At his death she was not content to give way to a successor, but undertook to make herself secure in the possession of the throne by putting to death all who might claim heirship to the throne, including her own grand children. Athaliah's sister, half-sister according to Jo-ephias, preserved the life of the infant Joash, Athaliah's youngest child, by hiding him in a room in the palace where beds were stored when not in use. Jehoshaphat was the wife of Jehoiada, the priest, hence was able to keep the child hidden in the chambers of the house of the Lord to which she had access. During the seven years of Athaliah's usurpation of the throne of Judah, Joash was carefully and successfully hidden from his cruel grandmother. The Lord's hand was signally seen in his preservation, for there was a great work for him to do for the nation.

II. Joash made King (vs. 4-12). The seventh year.—The seventh year of the life of Joash. Eulers over hundreds.—These were the elders in Judah's army. Their names are given in 2 Chron. 23: 1-3, where it is stated that Jehoiada, the priest, assembled the Levites and chief fathers of the nation at Jerusalem. Made a covenant with them.—Jehoiada gained the confidence and support of the people before he disclosed to them his purpose to depose Athaliah, who was reigning without right, and place Joash, the rightful sovereign, upon the throne. Jehoiada made a covenant with them by taking their solemn promise to cooperate with him in this plan. Showed them the king's son.—It could not have been known that a son of Athaliah was alive, and it was a revelation to the assembled leaders of Judah to have Joash brought into one of the chambers of the house of the Lord, where they were assembled. The sight of this boy who had a right to the throne and who had been providentially preserved from death could not fail to arouse the patriotism of the people of Judah.

5. This is the thing that ye shall do.—Jehoiada had his plans of procedure clearly made and was prepared to give directions to the people. You that enter in on the sabbath.—The priests and Levites served by courses, one week at a time, and entered upon their duties on the Sabbath. Water of the king's house.—A third part of those coming in to perform service were to keep guard at the royal palace, so that no trouble could arise from that source. Gate of Sur.—This gate is not elsewhere mentioned, hence its location is not known. It was a point evidently where opposition to Jehoiada's plan might arise. At the gate behind the guard.—Reference is made to the royal guards, Jehoiada placed men here for the purpose of taking care of these guards of Joash. 7. You that go forth on the Sabbath.—In planning that the deposition of Athaliah should take place on the Sabbath, Jehoiada could make use both of those who were coming in to take up their week's duties and also of those who were just finishing, and as the Sabbath was the day of larger assemblies of people at the temple, there would be no suspicion on Athaliah's part of what was taking place. Keep watch of the house of the Lord.—While three companies were keeping watch at the royal palace, other companies were guarding the boy Joash at the temple.

8. Compens the King round about.—If Athaliah or any of her supporters should know that Joash was alive and an attempt was being made to place him on the throne, every effort would be made to take his life. Ranges.—Ranks. Let him be slain.—Whoever should break through the guards placed by Jehoiada would be considered a supporter of Athaliah. 9. Did according to all things.—Jehoiada found in his associates faithful men who believed that right should prevail in the nation. 10. King David's spears and shields.—The weapons that David had taken from his defeated enemies had been placed in some of the chambers of the temple. 11. The guard stood.—The guard about the King.—It was stationed in front of the porch of the temple, and the guard extended from the northeast corner of the temple to the altar and from the altar to the southeast corner of the temple, enclosing a triangular area. 12. He brought forth the king's son.—Jehoiada led out before the people the boy Joash who had never appeared publicly until that day. It was a bold step, but a righteous one. The position of Joash was by one of the pillars of the porch, the place where the kings were crowned (v. 14). Put the crown upon him.—Jehoiada, the priest, placed the crown upon Joash's head. He was the one who officiated upon this occasion. Give him the testimony.—This was the law of Moses. Joash was to know God's word and was to rule his people in harmony with it. Anointed him.—The priest anointed him for kingship. The anointing oil was probably the same as that used for consecrating Levites to the priesthood. They clasped their hands.—In token of their joy over the coronation of Joash as king, the people clasped their hands. It was a symbol of pleasure and approbation. God save the king.—"Long live the king."—R 3. This expression was used when Saul was made king of Israel (1 Sam. 10, 24).

III. Athaliah slain (vs. 13-16). Athaliah's sin was to be visited upon her own head. She had put to death many that she might reign, and now when right and justice were to triumph she must pay the penalty. She was attracted by the shouting of the people and hastened from the royal palace up

ant His second thought was for the welfare of his country. He therefore caused the king and people mutually to covenant together. His further thought was for the honor of true religion. Consequently he destroyed the temple of Baal and inaugurated the true worship of Jehovah. True worship and true government constituted the standard he raised. "All the people rejoiced" in the signal victory.—T. R. A.

THE POULTRY WORLD

LADY EGLANTINE'S RECORD. Some years ago, even wise poultry editors scoffed at the idea of any hen laying 200 eggs in 365 days. Users of trap nests had told of remarkable layings, but as they came from unofficial sources, little credence was given them, and the 200-egg hen, though then in the yards of some breeders, was not given the consideration it is given today. Two hundred eggs in a year from a hen is mighty good laying, and while the 200-egg producers are not common, they are becoming more plentiful each year, where trap nesting is resorted to and proper breeding followed.

Each year at the laying contests held in different States the official world's record has been broken. Last year at the International contest staged at Thomaston, Pa., a Columbia Plymouth Rock took the honors for the year, a New Jersey product. This year a Maryland Leghorn, the product of the Eglington Farms, Greensboro, Md., A. Christian, of Philadelphia, owner, has broken all laying competition records, making this singlecomb White Leghorn the most wonderful layer in the world. It is doubtful if either private or any other record has ever approached the record made by this hen, and it seems to the uneducated in poultry lore that no hen could lay as many eggs, through moults and all.

Those who scoffed at the 200-egg hen some years ago have experienced a change in heart, but few, even among the more experienced poultry-keepers, were willing to admit the 300-egg hen. It seems to be here, unless Lady Eglington dies, or ceases to lay very shortly. This little Leghorn has made history and will do as much as have other high-scoring egg producers to bring poultry keepers to breed for more eggs.

Among the majority of poultry keepers haphazard breeding has been the rule, with the result of indifferent production. With the advent of the laying contests held in different States, official records have shown the possibilities of better egg production when the fowls have been placed under expert care, with the results of a change in heart. This has been the case with the 300-egg hen, and perhaps the end is not yet. The world's champion is not a haphazard fowl. The manager of the Eglington farm has been selecting the best layers, mating them to males of high records for several years, and the official record of the world's champion for that it has not been in vain.

There is only one way to tell the laying hen, and that is by the trap nest. Systems may come and go, and to a certain extent help, but no system yet, other than the trap nest, can tell how many eggs a hen has laid in 365 days. Lady Eglington, with her record at 292 eggs, is fully entitled to all the glory that comes to a world's champion.

STORS, CONN., 200-EGG BIRD. Last year's competition only a little over 100 individual hens reached the 200 egg mark, or about seven and a half per cent. of the birds entered in the contest. In the present competition the management predicts something like 150 200 egg hens, or 13 per cent. of the individuals entered. This prediction includes all birds that had a record of 170 up to the end of August, and provided, furthermore, that they had laid at least twenty eggs during the month of August. On this basis the subjected table has been made showing the probable number of 200-egg hens of each breed and the per cent. of the total number.

Table with columns: Breed, Entered, Eggs, Cent. No. 200 per cent.

NOTES. The best stroke of genius any man can show just now is to sort out every single old hen and sell her. Every day a broiler stays on the farm after it is of marketable size, it eats a slice off the top of its head. Put a stop to that. Get them to market before they have done the deplorable act to the finish. Hens at large will take many a bite of grass and other green stuff, but just toss down before them a lettuce leaf and see how they will gobble it up. It is not wise to conclude that because your poultry have the run of the fields they are getting all the grit they need. See that the supply is good in the house every day. Better start with five hens and work up to a thousand than to start with a thousand and work down to five. Poor shipping crates are costly things. To many broken eggs at the other end. Better pay five cents more for a good crate than to have half-a-dollar's worth of eggs smashed. It is fine to go to the home fair so as to let people know what kind of stock you have; but look out that you do not get the fever of following the pens all over the country. Leave that to somebody else. There are the days and nights that the poultry keeper keeps careful watch on the growing flock. When crowding of the poultry is indulged in the fall, colds, often followed by roup, is seen. Giving your advice doesn't always satisfy the people who want to get something for nothing.

FARM GARDEN

WHEN BUYING A HORSE.

Buying a horse from an honest, trustworthy person is all right; but the majority of horses are purchased from dealers, and not a few of the latter are up to "the tricks of the trade." The man who knows nothing about a horse must rely upon the dealer's word, which in a great many cases has been the cause of a bad bargain. It is, therefore, well that a little knowledge be acquired before the step is taken.

These tricks as practiced by dealers are many. A horse is made to appear young by giving a stimulating dose. The process of filling up the depressions over an old horse's eyes is another matter that requires the art of an adept. This is termed "puffing the glims." The skin over the cavity is punctured, and the jockey then fills it with air from his mouth; the aperture closes, and the brow becomes as smooth as that of a young horse.

Jockey go so far sometimes as to paint a horse all over, if his color is bad; and dying in spots for the purpose of producing matched teams is a common practice. This is a clever trick and not easily detected. The white hairs which appear about the head and eyes of aged animals are frequently pulled out. Horses, too, are aged to produce the appearance of flesh. Dealers frequently endeavor to pass off a glandered horse upon an unwary customer by stimulating the nostrils until the animal has snorted away all the mucus lying in them, and then by injections of an astringent nature producing a temporary suppression of the discharge.

But of all the means by which the dealer carries on his trade there are none so much relied on or so effective as bold and ingenious lying. This is his great resource. It furnishes his trick and pedigree and warranty. Should there be blemishes on the horse, they can be easily explained away by plausible lies. The safest man to purchase from is the reliable and long-established dealer, who has built up a trade on honest principles. He not only wants to sell to you, but he wants to make your bargain so satisfactorily that you will tell others about his fairness.

The fact of the matter is that even few veterinarians are able in all cases to detect some forms of unsoundness in the horse. It is the purpose of this article to offer some hints that may be of assistance to those who do not "know it all" when it is necessary for them to rely on their own judgment as to the soundness of some particular animal. We will assume that the horse to be examined is sound externally, that is, is free of curbs, spavins, splints, ringbones, quarter cracks, bad eye sight, etc., and is to all appearances not lame.

A superficial examination of this kind is all that is usually made, and that, too, under conditions often most favorable to the animal in question, it may have been under motion for some time before the examination takes place. When such is the case, certain defects, such as certain forms of lameness, are liable to be overlooked, as the lameness disappears with exercise.

In all cases the horse to be examined should be tied in a well-lighted stall for at least one hour before moved out for inspection. During the time the animal is in the stable no one should be permitted to get near it. Observation during this time will often reveal certain defects, and the horse's rest gives ample time for the horse to cool out. Two things to watch for while the horse is in the stall are cribbiting and "weaving." The latter a form of chorea, excited only in the stable while the horse is not excited by the presence of owner or groom. The term "weaving" is applied to this affection from the resemblance to the motions of the weaver; the subject rolls with a swaying motion from one front foot to the other. When the horse is to be taken out have an attendant back it out of the stall, the attendant standing behind it and noting if there are any symptoms of stringhalt, or in backing out of a stall or turning suddenly if there is the surest method of detecting this defect, the horses will show it under such conditions that never at any other time show the least symptoms of it. The horse now being cool and in a natural condition, if there is any chronic lameness it is liable to show itself off to the halter before the horse had time to warm out of it by walking.

The examination of the teeth is something that should not be overlooked when examining for soundness. Good molars are about as essential as good feet. It is a common saying, "No foot, no horse," and it might be added that if a horse has bad teeth it will not be a good horse for long. After all the examinations have been made there remains the test for soundness of wind. The two most common ailments of this kind are heaves and roaring. Many dishonest dealers have become adepts in the matter of disguising or so palliating these defects in the horse that we know professional buyers to buy horses badly affected with the heaves. A sharp gallop of 100 to 200 yards will usually reveal whether or not the animal is a roarer, but other methods are sometimes necessary as a test for heaves. Certain drugs and modes of feeding will palliate the disease, that it can be detected in only one manner, namely, "coughing" the animal. The cough of heaves is characteristic, and no matter how carefully inspection has been prepared to pass inspection, if it is forced to cough the affection can be easily detected if present. In making this test, stand at one side, and with the hand grasp firmly the larynx, or throat, pressing it firmly, while the head is left free, and a cough will be the result, either a natural and healthy cough, or the characteristic cough of heaves.

Examination for soundness is really the duty of a veterinarian, but the above hints, as we have said before, for the use of the average purchaser, and if they prove of assistance when professional aid is not to be had, then our object in offering them has been attained.

NOTES.

Potassium sulphide, one ounce to two gallons of water, is recommended for mildew on lilacs or roses. This disease may be recognized by the white spots appearing on the plants. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder, because good silage, properly fed, is entirely consumed.

The dairy barns are few and far between that have enough window space in them. One should allow about four square feet of light space for every cow. Milk being scarce on many farms, the pig is likely to run short of the food most desirable for rapid growth. In such cases a good substitute for summer feed is a rape pasture. After the rape has grown eight to ten inches high, small pigs can be turned in. A large growth should be obtained before turning the larger hogs and sheep in, so as to prevent pulling of the plants. Do not allow too close pasturing, as this will prevent a second growth. Properly pastured, it will supply feed until winter.

A Massachusetts melon grower says he considers a swarm of bees in the vicinity of the melon patch an advantage in pollinating the blossoms. They tend to help the vines to make a larger setting of fruit, and to a more perfect condition of the melons. Breaking up the hardpan under the surface by the use of dynamite, deep plowing or subsoiling helps drainage. Bulletin No. 400, of the New York Station at Geneva, advocates the use of ground limestone for correcting soil acidity, and gives strong evidence, from careful and extensive experience in other States and from considerable experience in New York, to show that this unburned stone, ground moderately fine and applied in liberal quantities once in a rotation of from three to five years, is fully as effective as other forms of lime, and in most conditions decidedly the most economical.

We talk about the drudgery of dairying, and it is rather a binding business; but it is the poor half of the herd that makes it so. Keep records, weed out those poor cows, pay more individual attention to the rest, feed them up to their capacity to respond, and feed the rest of the field products to sheep or colts or steers or heifer calves, or even sell them outright. Cull out the unprofitable part of the herd and don't do it by guesswork. Some people think that they can tell by the looks of a pail how much milk there is in it. Any man who has not actually weighed or measured several milkings will be inclined to exaggerate the amount by from 25 to 50 per cent.

FREE WHEAT

Manitoba Deputation Makes Demand On Hon. W. T. White. Ottawa Report.—Hon. H. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, accompanied by Hon. Dr. Thornton, Minister of Education for the Province, and Mayor Waugh, of Winnipeg, waited upon Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, this afternoon and presented claims of Manitoba for "free wheat."

Mr. Norris clearly and concisely presented the arguments in favor of abolishing the Canadian duties, in order that advantage should be taken of the offer in the Wilson tariff of free entry Canadian wheat and its products. He presented figures showing the spread in the prices which had prevailed between Winnipeg and Minneapolis since the beginning of September, pointing out that the Winnipeg prices had ranged from 6 to 12 cents cheaper than those prevailing in Minneapolis. Mr. Norris stated that the fact that there was a good deal of damp grain in the American market all the more urgent. Hon. Mr. White gave the deputation an attentive hearing, but in the absence of Premier Borden and Sir George Foster, who are addressing patriotic meetings in Ontario and Maritime Provinces, respectively, could give no definite answer to their representations. It is practically certain, however, that no Governmental action along the lines suggested will undoubtedly come up when Parliament meets, and pressure on the Government may then be strong enough to compel a change of the policy adhered to so far.

WELL CARED FOR

Canadian Troops in London Were Not Neglected. London Cable.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Cathcart put a question to the Under-Secretary for War concerning the provision made for colonial soldiers in London in the way of food and lodging. The questioner suggested that they had no consideration paid them, except by the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Tennant, replying, detailed the number of institutions providing such wants, instancing the Victoria League Club, the Maple Leaf Club and the Majestic. He placed the Buckingham Palace Riding School at the disposal of those arriving in the early hours of the morning from the front. "My friend will see that this matter has not been neglected. To say that no consideration is paid to our fellow-countrymen from the Dominions is to create a most misleading impression."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like Eggs, Butter, Flour, etc.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like Extra granulated, No. 1, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like Export cattle, Butcher cattle, etc.

OTHER MARKETS

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1, etc.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like Duluth—Wheat—No. 1, etc.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like Kingston, At the Cheese Board, etc.

LONDON WOOL SALE.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like London—A sale of East India wool, etc.