

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VI. August 8, 1915.

The Kingdom Torn Asunder.—1 Kings 12: 1-24. v. 1-16.

Commentary.—I. Israel's plea (vs. 1-5). Rehoboam was the only son of Solomon, as far as we can ascertain from the records, and at his father's death proceeded to take the throne. In order to do this he must have the consent or approval of the people. Solomon had exacted large service from the people in the great building operations he had carried forward, and some of the tribes had become disaffected toward his administration. Rehoboam knew that there might be difficulty in bringing them to his support, and he went to Shechem to secure the allegiance of the northern tribes, as this place was central for them. It was between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim (Deut. 27: 11-13; Josh. 8: 33-35), and was historic because of the relation of Abraham, Jacob, Joseph and Joshua to it. The people presented to Rehoboam the plea that he make their burdens lighter than those imposed upon them by Solomon, if he would be considered and just, they would accept him as king and serve him. They had as a counsellor Jeroboam, who had been Solomon's servant, and whom the prophet Ahijah had approached with the message that he was to become king over ten of the tribes of Israel (1 Kings 11: 26-40). Rehoboam desired three days to consider the people's request before giving an answer. This delay indicated that he was not altogether willing to accede to their wishes.

II. Rehoboam taking counsel (vs. 6-11). 6. Consulted with the old men.—It was proper for an inexperienced man, who was entering upon a great work, to consult with those of mature years and judgment, yet Rehoboam could not have done better than to have granted the people's request at once. The next best course was to consult with the old men who had been his father's advisers. 7. If thou wilt be a servant.—The duty of a king is to have regard for the desires and needs of his subjects. He should serve them by doing for them what would make them better and happier. The haughty Rehoboam could scarcely bear the thought of sacrificing his own selfish purposes for the welfare of his people. Speak good words.—Words that would show that he had affection for them and desired their highest welfare. They servants for ever.—A little effort on the king's part, with what to him might seem like humiliation, would have brought the opposing factions together, and secured to him a stable and united kingdom.

8. Forsook the counsel of the old men.—Rehoboam was seeking after the kind of advice he desired, and when he did not receive it from the old men, he went elsewhere in search for it. He could not consent to the demands of his subjects. He had no idea of being their servant. Young men.—These were his companions in the royal court, and had the same haughty spirit that possessed him. They had little or no sympathy with the common people. They thought only of power and the wealth and authority which they believed necessarily went with royalty. 9. What counsel give ye.—Rehoboam expected an answer from them different from the advice he had received from the old men. The young men knew him well enough to understand what course he desired to take and, without that course, advised him to take it. Make the yoke lighter.—If Solomon had retained in his latter life the humility and devotion that characterized his earlier years there would have been no occasion for the people to make this request. His pride and ambition led him to impose grievous burdens on his people. 10. My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins.—The young men advised Rehoboam against yielding to the people's desire for relief. The burdens imposed by Solomon would be to those which Rehoboam would impose as the thickness of the little finger is to the thickness of the loins. These advisers flattered him and encouraged him in his vanity. 11. A heavy yoke.—A yoke implies submission and service. The people did not object to either, but there was a limit to the burdens they could carry. Whips.—The people were to be the king's abject servants and were to be treated as slaves. The whip was the instrument used by the slave-driver upon the slaves. The scorpion was a whip in which there were pieces of metal twisted into the lash.

12. Rehoboam's answer (vs. 12-15). 12. Jeroboam.—He was the son of Nebat, of the tribe of Ephraim, and a man of great ability. He was present at Shechem as the natural leader of the ten tribes. 13. Answered the ruler roughly.—Added to the harsh words of his answer was the unkind manner which he employed. Rehoboam displayed neither piety, wisdom nor good taste. 14. Counsel of the young men.—He heeded not the wise words of age nor experience, nor did he ask counsel of God. His mind was filled with the thought of his own importance and of kingly power. He heeded not the reasonable request of his people. He missed his opportunity. A large and wealthy domain was his by inheritance, and a prosperous reign was before him if he would show himself generous and wise. The cause was from the Lord.—The failure of Solomon to obey the Lord had prepared the way for the punishment of the nation, and God permitted the evil dispositions of men to accomplish His designs. His saying.—The prophecy is given in 1 Kings 11: 29-39.

15. The Revolt (vs. 16-24). 16. Israel saw.—When Rehoboam's answer came, the people saw that there was no relief to be hoped for from his administration. Their condition would be worse than under Solomon's rule, and they were ready to decide to cast in their lot with Jeroboam. Rehoboam's course was marked by selfishness, greed and folly. Thirsting for imperial power, he had at least two-thirds of what he might have had, what portion.... In David.—Since no help came from Rehoboam, they felt themselves under no obligation to him. David is mentioned as indicating the royal family. This was a signal for revolt. To your tents.—This is a call to war. 17-24. The ten tribes made Jeroboam king over them, and the disruption of the kingdom was complete. Rehoboam returned to Jerusalem and ruled as King of Judah and Benjamin. He commenced to prepare for war to bring back the ten tribes, but the Lord sent his prophet Shemlah to forbid him.

Questions.—What was the length of Solomon's reign? Who was Rehoboam? What request did the people make of him? What burdens had Solomon laid upon the people? What did Rehoboam do for counsel? What two kinds of counsel did he receive? Tell which was better, giving reasons. What wrongs did Rehoboam commit? What tribes remained faithful to Rehoboam? Who reigned over the others?

FARM GARDEN

CONTROL OF POTATO DISEASES. (By H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist.)

In order to prevent loss and make the cultivation of potatoes more profitable, it is necessary, to strictly follow certain lines laid down for the elimination of diseases, when it is reasonable to expect that the diseases will be exterminated or reduced to a minimum. Any objection a farmer may have to carrying out the following suggestions will disappear when he finds from experience that their observance results in a greatly increased yield and higher profits to himself.

DISEASES OF SEED TUBER.

1. The presence of powdery scab shall qualify any lot of potatoes for seed purposes. Powdery scab occurs in the Maritime Provinces; no cases of this disease have been observed west of the province of Quebec. In order to prevent the dissemination of this disease, all potatoes grown in the "infested area" are being officially inspected and certified before shipment.

2. Potatoes entirely free from all diseases or blemishes are the ideal potatoes for seed purposes.

3. When selecting potatoes for planting, all bruised, decayed, externally diseased or unsound tubers should be removed.

4. Tubers showing common scab should, preferably, be all removed. The chances are that scabby seed will produce a scabby crop.

5. After having removed all externally diseased and otherwise injured tubers, the seed should be soaked in bags or bulk for three hours in a solution of bi-chloride of mercury.

6. The stem end of the tuber is the seat of several internal diseases. Cut a thin slice of the stem end of each potato; if perfectly sound and free from brown streaks, rings or spots, continue cutting it up to required size.

7. Discard at once all tubers showing discoloration when cut above, at the stem end, and throw out those showing any kind of spotting inside, though the stem end itself may have shown no disease.

8. Having used the knife on a tuber showing any kind of discoloration, do not attempt to cut another tuber, and take out another knife before cutting up a new tuber. A knife that has cut through a diseased tuber conveys certain diseases to the new tuber, hence it is very important to change the knife after having thrown out a diseased tuber. It is waste of time to cut out brown spots and use the rest of the tuber.

After following these precautions, everything has been done to eliminate diseases conveyed by unsound seed potatoes. The sets are now ready for planting.

DISEASE-INFECTED LAND.

In the case of powdery scab and a number of other potato diseases, the causal organism persists in the soil for a number of years. It is therefore, necessary to avoid too frequent succession of potato crops. Ordinarily, potatoes should not be grown oftener on the same land than every fourth year. Where powdery scab has existed, it is advisable to change to a crop that has not previously produced a diseased crop of potatoes. The infected land may be used for any other crop with the exception of potatoes.

DISEASES OF GROWING PLANT.

The recognition of diseases noticeable only in the growing plant will invariably be most difficult. Where doubt exists, a specimen showing the suspected trouble should be mailed to the Dominion Botanist for his advice, but, generally speaking, careful attention to the elimination of disease in the seed tubers will have largely removed the diseases afflicting the growing plant. Farmers should make it a rule to immediately remove any individual hill that may show signs of yellowing, curling-up of leaves or otherwise feeble growth, as well as any individual plant with flowers of a different color from the rest, in order to keep varieties pure.

SPRAYING.

1. Spraying is practiced for two main reasons: First, to control the Colorado beetle; and, second, to control alight blight. There are other minor reasons.

2. Experiments have shown that several solutions will destroy the Colorado beetle, but the solution acting most rapidly is the one to use.

3. Spraying must be done thoroughly. All plants, and all parts thereof, must be well covered. A plant with one half sprayed and the other half un-sprayed, the beetles very quickly. This will leave enough beetles to continue the pest. The spray thoroughly applied is better than several carelessly applied.

4. We recommend two special applications for beetles; one when the plants are from four to six inches high, to be followed by another from one to two weeks later. The interval between the sprays will naturally vary according to the severity of the attack. The solution we use and recommend is made up as follows:

Eight to ten ounces of Paris green, 1 1/2 to 2 pounds arsenate of lead to 40 imperial gallons of water.

This solution adheres satisfactorily to the foliage and it controls the ravages of the beetle. Spraying will generally commence towards the 1st of July.

5. After the first two applications have been made, we continue spraying regularly once every two weeks right up to harvest time, using "poisonous" Bordeaux mixture of the following composition:

Four pounds of lime or more, if necessary; 6 pounds sulphate of copper, 12 ounces Paris green, 40 imperial gallons of water.

6. Do not spray on very windy days. Spray early in the morning, or

MARKET REPORTS

THE POULTRY WORLD

LATE-HATCHED CHICKS.

It is during the heated term, or so-called dog days, that the average beginner has troubles, especially with the late-hatched chicks. The experienced breeder well knows the drawbacks of the heated season and avoids them to a great extent by hatching earlier in the season in order to have the chicks at an age that they can better withstand the heat of summer.

Late-hatched chicks under careful treatment can be made profitable, but the important essentials that must be complied with can never be neglected for a day. One reads of the success made with chicks hatched in June and July, but seldom thinks that to attain this success the breeder has left but a few of the essentials out, and it is folly to expect that the average beginner can do as well in his first attempt as the experienced breeder.

The average poultry keeper can have a fair measure of success if the following is faithfully carried out: If fertility has been good and chicks hatched now should be strong, but like babies, they must have heat, but not too much. Under the mother hen chicks can to a certain degree seek their own heat, especially if the place where the hen is confined is protected from the direct rays of the sun. But when the brooder is used, great care must be exercised that the proper temperature is maintained and that too much heat is not given. This is no easy matter during the changeable month of June, for one night may be cool and the next warm. A good heat to maintain is 90 degrees for the first ten days, but plenty of ventilation should be provided. Fresh air is essential. Chicks need less heat now than in the early spring. The feed should be good and clean and care exercised that not too much is given, especially for the first ten days. Milk in any form is one of the best feeds for young chicks. Clean, fresh water, not warm, or hot due to the vessels remaining in the sun, is one of the important factors. Overcrowding is an error indulged in by not only the beginner, but many of the more experienced breeders, and is more fatal in summer than in the spring.

The brooder or colony house that raised successfully in the early spring 65 or 70 chicks should not have more than 40 or 50. Lice should be fought. They are worse in summer than any other time of the year.

The essentials for steady growth of the late-hatched chick are clean quarters, not too much heat, plenty of fresh air, good feed, rooey quarters and shade, with pure, cool drinking water. This is the only way to insure success in summer chicks.

A POULTRY ALPHABET.

A utility bird is rarely worth doctoring, the axe being an excellent surgical instrument to apply to sick fowls.

Balanced rations supply maximum of nourishment with minimum of waste.

Cull closely, for it does not pay to board fiders.

Do not attempt too much to accommodate thoroughly.

Every insect left to mature will decrease the profits of the flock.

F-1-t-h spells failure.

Good stock is the best foundation, but it must be handled with common sense.

Hea are not magicians, so capnot manufacture eggs unless given the proper materials.

Indolence and poultry breeding make a combination which would bankrupt a wealthy fancier.

Just a little observation will prove that the I-know-it-alls never make successful poultrymen.

Kindness shown to fowls pays in increased egg supply.

Lice multiply rapidly in uncleanly surroundings.

May chicks, pushed to maturity, make fall layers to fill in the time when earlier hatcher birds are resting.

No mixed flock can give the satisfaction of a single breed.

One's favorite breed is usually the best with which to win success.

Pullets should be separate from cockerels as soon as sex can be distinguished.

Quickly kill the chicks which are dwarfed or crippled when hatched.

Rush young birds toward maturity if you wish large profits.

Select breeders early and dispose of all other male birds.

Try to waste no feed, either by over-feeding, careless methods or one-sided diet.

Unless you give your flock regular care, they are not likely to return profits.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

MEATS—WHOLESALE. Eggs, new-laid, doz. 0.25; Butter, choice, dairy, 0.27; Spring chickens, dressed, 0.20; Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 0.20; Ducks, Spring, lb., 0.20; Apples, bkt., 0.25; Black currants, bkt., 0.35; Gooseberries, 11-qt. bkt., 0.40; Cherries, sweet, 11-qt. bkt., 0.40; Do, sour, 0.40; Peaches, bkt., 0.75; Potatoes, new, bbl., 2.00; Onions, hamper, 1.50; Tomatoes, bkt., 1.25; Cabbage, Can. bush, 0.35; Cauliflower, Can. crate, 0.90; Watermelons, each, 0.35; Cauliflower, doz., 1.00.

MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt., \$11.74; Do, hindquarters, 15.00; Do, choice sides, 13.50; Do, common, cwt., 11.90; Veal, common, cwt., 7.00; Do, prime, 12.00; Pork, medium, 12.00; Do, heavy, 10.00; Spring lambs, 20.00; Mutton, light, 13.00.

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted as follows: Extra granulated, Redpath's, per cwt., 6.71; Do, 20-lb. bags, 6.81; Do, st. Lawrence, 6.71; Do, 20-lb. bags, 6.71; Lantic granulated, 100's, 6.71; Do, 50 2-lb. cartons, 7.01; Do, 10-lb. cartons, 7.01; Do, 10 1/2's, gunnies, 6.81; Do, 2 1/2's, gunnies, 6.81; Do, brilliant yellow, 6.81; St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow, 6.81; Acadia, 6.81; Dominion crystal, 100 lbs., 6.56.

Wool—Washed combing fleeces (coarse) 39 to 42c; Washed clothing fleeces (fine) 42 to 45c; Tubwashed, as to quality (coarse) 39 to 41c; Tubwashed as to quality (fine) 42 to 45c; Washed rejected (burry, cotton, chaffy, etc.) 33 to 35c; Unwashed combing (coarse) 29 to 32c; Unwashed combing (medium) 31 to 32c; Unwashed fleeces clothing (fine) 32 to 33c.

Sheepskins—City Butcher Hides green 40 to 42c; Country Hides 38 to 40c; Part cured, 17 to 19c; Calfskins—City Skins green, flat, 15c per lb.; Country, cured, 18 to 19c per lb. according to condition and use per lb. according to condition and use per lb. of Deacons.

Bob Cat 15c to \$1.00 each; Deer 10 to 15c; Country take off No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4.25; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$3.00.

Feeding stoves—City Sheepskins \$1.75 to \$2.00 each; Country Sheepskins 40 to 42c; Spring lambs and Shearlings 40 to 42c; Tallow—City rendered solid in barrels, 6 to 6 1/2c; Country stock, sold in barrels, No. 1, 6 to 6 1/2c; No. 2, 5 1/4 to 6c; Cane No. 1, 6 1/2 to 7c; No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c.

Horse Hair—Farmer pedlar stock 3c to 3c per lb.—Hallam's Weekly Market Reports.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. July, Open, High, Low, Close. 1.35 1.35 1.33 1.33; Oct., 1.05 1.07 1.05 1.05; Dec., 1.05 1.07 1.05 1.05; July, 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50; Oct., 0.42 0.42 0.42 0.42; July, 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40; Oct., 1.46 1.46 1.42 1.42.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.51; No. 2 Northern, \$1.35 3/4 to \$1.47; July, \$1.30; September, \$1.07 5/8. Corn—No. 3 white, 60 to 62c; No. 2 white, 58 to 60c; No. 1 white, 50 to 51c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—No. 1 hard, \$1.52; No. 1 Northern, \$1.35; No. 2 Northern, \$1.46 to \$1.47; July, \$1.31; September, \$1.10 1/4. Linseed—Cash, \$1.58 1/2; July, \$1.59; September, \$1.59.

CHEESE MARKETS. Woodstock—136 boxes offered; highest bid 12 3/4c. Madras—400 boxes offered; all sold at 13 9/16c.

CATTLE AT GLASGOW. Glasgow—Watson-Butcher report average supplies with quotations unaltered. Scotch steers are selling from 13 1/2 to 15 1/2c; Irish, 12 1/4 to 14c; bulc, 11 1/4 to 13 1/4c, live weight.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle receipts, 12,000. Steers, native, 6.20 to 10.25; Western steers, 6.50 to 8.15; Cows and heifers, 3.25 to 3.15; Calves, 4.50 to 11.00; Hogs receipts, 24,000. Hog receipts, slow. Lard, 7.20 to 7.75; Mixed, 6.50 to 7.00; Rough, 6.20 to 7.10; Pigs, 6.20 to 6.40; Bulk of sales, 6.75 to 7.05; Sheep receipts, 16,000. Market steady. Native natives, 6.55 to 6.80; Lamb, 6.25 to 8.50.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 50 head; active; steady to strong. Used receipts 2,500 head; heavy \$7.25 to \$7.00; mixed \$8.00 to \$8.20; Yorkers \$8.25 to \$8.45; pigs \$8.50 to \$8.50; roughs \$8.20 to \$8.20; stags \$4.50 to \$5.50. Sheep and lambs steady and unchanged.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Receipts—cattle 600; cows and springers 65; calves 400; sheep and lambs 750; hogs 150.

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When Writing Mention This Paper.

CASUALTIES OF BRITISH FORCES

Total Up to July 20 Given as 330,995.

Of Which the Navy's Share is 9,106.

London Cable.—The casualties in the British army and navy have reached a total of 330,995, according to a printed statement issued by Premier Asquith.

The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 9,106, and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889. The naval losses were divided as follows:

Officers killed 499; Wounded 87; Missing 87; Men killed 7,430; Wounded 787; Missing 274. The military losses are divided as follows:

France—KILLED. Officers 3,288; Men 48,372; Dardanelles (including naval division) 567; Officers 567; Men 7,587.

Other theatres of operations, excluding German Southwest Africa: Officers 145; Men 1,445; Total officers 4,000; Total men 57,384; Total killed 61,384.

WOUNDED. Officers 6,803; Men 156,303; Dardanelles 1,379; Officers 1,379; Men 28,635.

Other theatres: Officers 248; Men 3,247; Total officers 8,430; Total men 188,130; Total wounded 196,520.

MISSING. Officers 1,163; Men 50,969; Dardanelles 198; Officers 198; Men 10,892.

Other theatres: Officers 22; Men 641; Total officers 13,813; Total men 62,502; Total missing 63,885.

Total killed, wounded and missing 321,889. THEATRES. France: Officers 11,254; Men 255,649; Dardanelles 2,144; Officers 2,144; Men 47,094.

Other theatres: Officers 415; Men 5,333; Total officers 13,813; Total men 308,076; Total military casualties, men, 321,889.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on June 9 that the total British casualties, excluding the naval division, had been 258,069 up to May 31 in killed, wounded and missing. This shows casualties in the army alone of 63,820, between May 31 and July 18.

A statement made in London June 15, giving the number of killed, wounded and missing in the British navy up to May 31 as 13,547, evidently was erroneous in the face of Premier Asquith's statement.

On April 11, H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, announced the total of British losses since the beginning of the fighting as 139,347. If his figures were correct, the British have lost 182,542 men in the last fourteen weeks, an average of 13,000 a week.

Great Britain is the only one of the powers engaged in the war which has announced from time to time her total casualties.

OATS DAMAGED

Fifteen Per Cent. Loss in Ontario Caused by Smut.

Toronto Report.—Damage estimated at fifteen per cent has been caused to the oat crop in Ontario by the prevalence of smut, according to information received by the Department of Agriculture. Smut has also caused some damage to wheat, barley and corn, but not to a serious extent.

Department experts look for a four to five per cent. loss from smut under normal conditions, but the damp weather this summer has promoted the growth of the fungus to an unusual degree.

The reports received are a striking testimonial to the preventive value of formalin treatment of seed. Where the seed was treated the fungus has caused very little damage. On the farms operated in connection with the provincial institutions where seed treatment is required practically no smut has been encountered.

It is estimated that the average yearly loss to the oat crop from smut and rust is about \$1,500,000, and to oats, wheat, barley and corn, \$2,270,000.

Blobs—I know a secret. Miss Antiquity is 28. She told me yesterday. Stobbs—Huh! That's no secret. She told me that four years ago.