LESSON II.-APRIL 9, 1911.

Elisha's Heavenly Defenders. Kings 6: 8-23.

Commentary.-I. Elisha biding the king of lerael (vs. 8-12). S. King of Syria-It was Benhadad II., who had been at war with israel previously (I. Kings 20, 1), and who had given much trouble to that nation. He was slain by Hazaei, a servant of his, a few years later, and his slayer reigned in his stead. Warren against Israel—This war was like that known in modern times as guerrilla warfare, inw hich bands of plundereds made incursions into the enmy's territory. Took counsel—The king f Syria took direction of the campaign and gave orders to his bands as to where they should locate the camps to be most effective against Israel. The plan was to set ambuscades to entrap the Israelitish army. 9. The man of God

Elisha was in communication with God, and the plans of the Syrian king were so disclosed to him, that through the information made known to the king of Israel all the efforts of the Syrian bands became futile. Such dislays of Jehovahs' power and interest in Israel's welfare should have led the nation to humility and obedience. Pass not such a place—Writers differ as to their interpretation of this expression. One view is that Israel was warned not to overlook those particular places, but to preoccupy them by superior forces in order to defeat the Syrians. In either case the knowledge of God and His care for Israel are displayed. 10. Saved himself—With divine direction, and obedience on his part, he was easily able to defeat the forces of the enemy. Not once nor twice-Again and again was he thus made acquainted with the plans and movements of his enemy, and escaped the snares set for him.—Whedon.

II. Sore troubled-Vexed and chagrinthat all his plans were made known to Israel, and that they could thus treat all his stratagems with derision.—Whe-don. Show me—When his design was thus repeatedly frustrated it was natural to think of treachery among his own people.—Cam. Bible. 12. One of his servants—From some Israelite this Syrian may have obtained his knowledge.—Terry. Telleth—A confession of the boundless nower of Israely. Coding the poundless nower of Israely. undless power, of Israel's God, is ex-

terted from the Syrians. In thy bed-chamber—"In the greatest possible secchamper—In the greatest possible server. This reply shows that Elisha had a reputation as a worker of wonders that was not confined to Israel.—W. J. Beccher. It is not certain that Nas-man's cure had been effected before this time, but if it had, the power of the prophet as a representative of the God of Israel had certainly reached the court

II. Elisha in danger (vs. 13-15). 13. Go and spy—"Go and see."—R. V. That I may send and fetch him—It was presumption on the part of Benhadad to stientiff to continue the attempt to capture the prophet who had been given the power to foretell his movements, and thus defeat all his plans. He is in Dothan—Dothan was twelve miles north of Samaria on the road from Samaria to Damascus. The means "double fountain." It was here that Joseph went in search of his brethren, and from here he was sold to the Ishm'telites (Gen. 37, 17). It is pos-sible that Elisha had a residence here as well as in Samaria. 14. Horses, and capture him. An army was commissioned to arrest one man, but what was an army before a man in positive communication with heaven? Came by night—The king made use of the strategy of war to gain his purpose, not realizing that the God of Israel never slumbers. "In all parts of the East, the sudden raids, which are so characteristic of Oriental warfare, generally take place at hight and under cover of darkness."—Tristram. Compassed the city abouttaminding one of David's words, "Though an host should encamp against

fisminding one of David's words, What and Though an host should encamp against Dothan? me, my heart shall not fear" (Psa. 27, 3). Benhadad's plan was well laid to insure success if no supernatural element were to be considered. 15, The servant—Probably not Gehazi, who had become a leper. Alas, my master! how shall we do—To the servant the situation of the servant the situation of the servant the situation appears a dangerous one for the land such a piace shall be like and such a piace shall be

man of God," and escape seemed to be an impossibility.

HI. Elisha defended (vs. 16-18), 16
Bible where this expression is used Elisha spoke the words out of his own courageous soul. They that be with us are more than, with them. The servent saw his master and himself help-less, surrounded by a hostile hest; but Elisha saw, in addition, a host of heavenly defenders. The prophet believed that "the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them" (Psa. 34:7), and his faith and courage must have inspired the heart of his servant. 17. And Elisha prayed. Prayer is the never-failing means of help. Elijah prayed and firefell from heaven to consume the sactifice (J. King, 18, 29, 20). When the consume the sactifice (J. King, 18, 20, 20), when the first have received the heart of his servant. The man of God sent unto the king of Israel" (vs. 9, 12.) "God gave Elisha knowledge to help the king when in damparation heaven to consume the sactific of the sactification of the consume the sactific of the sactification and the sactification of the s fell-from heaven to consume the sac-rifice (I Kings 18:36-38); Elisha pray-law of Christ (Gal. 6: 2.) Miraculous Fear not. It is interesting and encourfear not. It is interesting and encour power is still given to men that they aging to note the many places in the may bless and save."



ed and the Shunammife's son was reed and the Shunammife's son was restored to life. God's people in all ages have had recourse to prayer. Open his eyes, that he may see. His physical eyes were open and he saw the host of the enemy. Elisha's prayer was that his spiritual eyes might be opened that he might see the host that surrounded them for their defence. The heavenly defenders were already there and all that was needed was a vision that could that was needed was a vision that could perceive them. The mountain was full. The hills upon which Dothan was sit-The hills upon which Dothan was situated was thronged with heavenly defenders. The young man saw the truthfulness of what Elisha had said, "They that be with us are more than they that be with us are more than they that be with them," and there could be no occasion to fear. They who see the hosts arrayed against them for the purnosts arrayed against them for the pur-pose of impeding their epiritual progress, and do not see with the eye of faith the array of defenders, arrayed to help them, are at a great disadvantage. Horses and chariots of fire. On the one side were the horses and chariets of the syrians with mere men as drivers and warriors, on the other were fiery horses and chariots with an angelic leader of insure the victory. God has unnumbered means at his command to call to the defence of his own. 18. When the Syrian host came to capture the prophet they were wholly unaware of the presence of the army that was defending him, and supposed their task was an easy one.
"The same divine power, which, in answer to prayer, opened the spiritual eyes of the young man, closed and blinded even the natural eyes of the enemies of Elisha. Jehovah blessed his servants with enlarged visions of his covers. with enlarged visions of his power and glory, but curses his enemies with blind-ness."—Whedon. The blindness here mentioned is not antual loss of sight, but rather a confusion of vision so that the Syrian hosts could not tell where they were nor the way they wished to go. The king of Syria had made careful plans for the capture of Elisha, but they utterly failed just as success seemed assured. The divine interposition was ac-

morning took the eatire army prisoners and led them to his king. As the prophet prayed and their eyes were opened, they indeed saw the man whom they sought, but not in the place they expected. Through the generous treatment recorded to the very least the very least the second of the control of the control of the control of the very least the very le charlots, and a great host—Not a mere band of maranders, but an organized a) my. The Syrian king had high respect for the power of the prophet, as is shown by his sending "a great host" to a time there was peace between the two capture him.

"Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear" (Psa. 27, afraid? How did Elisha quiet his feats? 3). Benhadad's plan was well laid to What prayer did Elisha offer for the insure appears in the control of the con

ion appeared a dangerous one, for the horses and chariots of the Syrian host had surrounded the place with the one purpose of securing possession of "the man of God," and escape seemed to be an impossibility.

PKATICAL APPLICATIONS.

"In such and such a placy shall be my camp" (v. 8.) The worldly man "proposes," forgetting that God "dispute the Canaman of God," and escape seemed to be an impossibility.

"Fear not" (v. 16.) Elisha could say, "Though a host should encamp against me, even then will I be confident" (Psa. 27: 3. R. V.) But the godly care for the comfort of their servants, and Elisha encouraged his with the Bible precent which is repeated thout seventy times, from God's first "fear not" to Abraham (Gen. 15: 1) to the last of John on Patmus (Rev. 1: 17.) Fear is from the devil "God hath not given us the spirit of (2 Tim. 1: 7.) Fear brings trouble. "I feared a fear and it came" (Job 3: 25, margin.) Fear shows lack of fath. They who say, "I know whom I have believed," can say, "He is able to keep that which I have committed" (2 Tim. 12.) Pear, shows lack of knowledge. "They that know thy name will put their trust in thee" (Psa. 9: 10.) Fear shows lack of love. "There is no fear in love" (1 John 4: 18).

"Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see" (17). Puckin says "The

love" (1 John 4: 18).

"Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see" (v. 17.) Ruskin says, "Too many people go through life without ever looking up." We need our eyes opened to see, I. God in nature. Jesus said, Behold the fowls... Consider the filies" (Matt 6: 26, 28.) A lady once said to the artist Turner, "Why put such extravagant colors in your pictures? I nexer see anything like them in nature." His answer was, "Don't you wish you did, madam?" 2. God in Scripture. "Open thou thine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law" (Psa. 119: 18), should be our prayer, when we open the Bible, for the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit (I Cor. 2: 14, 15.) 3. God in the Spirit (1 Cor. 2: 14, 15.) 3. God in providence. We need our eyes closed troubleward and opened heavenward. A Christian worker said, "Going from Scot-land to America, a number of the passengers, myself among them, were sea-sick; and as we sat looking at the great sick; and as we sat lo waves rising and falling, we became worse, until the steward came and shut worse, until the steward came and shut the door, bidding us to look the other way. We did so, and recovered." Many look at their troubles and grow worse. If they would look only to Jesus, their treubles would be lost in him.

"And he saw horses and chariots of fire" (v. 17.) A great visible host compassed the city (v. 14), a greater invisible host, the same that conveyed Elijah to heaven (2 Kings 2: 11), now guarded Elisha. The spiriual host was as real as the natural host and infinitely more powerful. No mortal can pass God's "wall of fire" (Zech. 2: 5) nor wintstand his ministers of "flaming fire" (Psa. 104: 4; Heb. 1: 7).—A. C. M.



THE FARMERS' MARKET. The only grain offerings to-day were 200 bushels of barley, which sold at 65c, and 200 bushels of oats at 38c. Hay dull and steady, six loads of tim-

othy selling at \$15 to \$16 a ton, Mixed quoted at \$10 to \$13. Bundled straw nominal at \$14 to \$15 a ton.

	wheat, white	.9 (3(1	2 (1 83
	Do., red, bushel	. 0	80	() 81
5	Do., goose	. 0	78	. (1 00
•	Oats, bushei	. 0	38	. (39
,	Peas, bushel	. 0	80	. (00
	Barley, bushel	0	64	-) titi
	Rye, bushel	0	67	()	68
	Buckwheat, bushel	0	48	0	-50
	Hay, timothy, ton	15	00	16	00
	Do., mixed, ton	10	00	13	00
	Straw, per ton	14	.00	15	00
	Dressed hogs		75.	9	00
	Butter, dairy	. 0	23	0	-27
-	Do., inferior	()	19	0	21
1	Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0	2.2	0	25
1	Chickens, 1b	. 0	18	.0	20
1	Spring chickens, lb	0	35	. 0	90
1	Turkeys, lb	0	21	0	24
1	Apples, bbl	3	(90)	5	(10)
1	Cabbage, dozen	0	30	0	35
1	Cauliflower, dozen	. 0	75	1	00
İ	Orions, bag	0	90	1	00
1	Potatoes, mag	0	90	1	00
ì	Beef, hindquarters	9	50	11	.50
I	Do., forequarters	7	00	8	5()
1	Do., choice, carcase	9	()()	10	00
1	Do., medium, carcase	8	00	8	50
ł	Mutton, prime, per cwt	8	(90)	9	50
1	Veal, prime, per ewt	11	00	13	(H)
1	Lamb, ewt	10	00	12	00
1	iey.2 3 o.?au 7-Lkardw	50:1	ca (?	.h	gk
1	SEEDS.				
ı	Tr'				

Toronto whole-alers are selling to the Toronto wholesaters are selling to the trade at the following prices:

Alsike, No. I, bush, ... \$11 00 to \$ 0 00 Do., No. 2, bush, ... \$ 9 60 to 0 00 Do., No. 3, bush, ... \$ 75 to 0 00 Red clover, No. 1, bush, 10 75 Do., No. 2, bush. 9 30 to \$ 50 to Timothy, No. 1, bush Do., No. 2, bush. . . . 6 75 to Alfalfa, No. 1, bush. 13 75 to Do., No. 2, bush. . . . 12 25 to SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags per ewt., as follows:
Extra granulated, Redpath's ...\$4 60 Do., St. Lawrence mperial granulated ...

Do., St. Lawrence Do., Acadia, unbranded . HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, ETC. HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, ETC.
Hides—Receipts are moderate, with
the demand fair, and prices unchanged.
City inspected, No. 1 steers and cows,
6 1-4c; No. 2, solids, 5c; No. 2, 6 1-4 to
8 1-2c, and No. 3, 7 1-2c. Country stock,

cellg at 7 1-2c to 8c. Horsehair Farmer and paidler stock, 30 to 32c per lb.

Horsehides \$2.75 to \$3.

Sheepskins \$1 to \$1.25.

Calfskins—Market is steady, with prices from 12 to 13c here, and 11 to 12c outside. Tallow-Solids, in barrels, No. 1, 6 to 6 1-4c; No. 2 solids, 5c; No. 1, 6 1-4 to 6 1-2c, and No. 2, 5 3-4c.

Wools-Trade dull with prices nominally unchanged. Unwashed wools, 13 LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Choice to extra choice butcher steers

CHEAP **ORGANS** and **PIANOS**

In order to clear our floors of all used instruments before May Ist we are offering the foll-wing instruments regardless of loss in order to make room for spring

Dominion Organ, walnut case, lor top, 5 stops, knee svell \$17.50 worth \$40, Thomas Organ, high top, 7 stops

knee swells, couplers, \$25.00 9 stops, knee swells \$35.00 and couplers...

Thomas Organ, pipe top, 11 stops, 4 sets reeds, knee \$45.00 swells, and couplers. Bell Organ, piano case, 11 stops, large mirror, regular \$75.00

Keough Square Piano, 61/2 octaves rosewood case, fine \$50.00

Fox Square, ebonized case, fancy carved legs and t. 61/2 octaves, a beauty

In addition to the above we have many more good bargains, in fact, we can supply you with almost any kind of an instrument you want at

Every instrument guaranteed. Terms-\$5.00 cash and \$2.00 pe

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and heifers \$585 to \$605; medium choice 85.50 to \$5.65; common to good medium, \$4.50 to \$5.40; god to cow, \$4.75 to \$5.25; good bulls, \$4.85 to \$5.25; canners and common, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Calves, steady, \$4 to \$8.50.

Sheep, ewes, firmer at \$4.25 to \$5.25: bucks, \$4 to \$4.50. bucks, \$4 to \$4.50.
Lambs, yearlings, steady, \$6.50 to \$7.50.
Spring lambs, \$4 to \$7.50 cash.
Hogs—Market weak. but prices unchanged at \$6.60 f.o.b. and \$6.90 fed and watered at Toronto.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Prev. Close, Open. High, Low. Close.

WATER WIENDLE STATES.

Prev.

Prev.

(lose, Open, High, Low, Close.)

O 20

Wheat — (lose, Open, High, Low, Close.)

May — (soe, Sund, 1907, 1908, 1908, 1908, 1909, 190

Wools—Trade dull with prices nomin-ity unchanged. Unwashed wools, 13 lower; beeves \$5.20 to \$5.80; western 14c; washed at 21 to 22c; rejections, steers \$4.85 to \$5.80; stockers and feed-

A Toronto report says: Cattle receipts yesterday and to-day included were 136 cars with 1.831 head of cattle, \$7; mixed \$6.40 to \$6.85; heavy \$6.15 to \$6.30; good to \$6.85; near \$6.50; roughs \$6.15 to \$6.30; good to \$6.85; roughs \$6.15

HOW TO RAISE AND CARE FOR THE PROFITABLE HEN.



LESSON 4-HOW TO CARE FOR THE FLOCK.

A small flock of chickens shouldn't be learned that to feed hens very light ra A small flock of chickens shouldn't be much bother at all.

Wholesome food, fresh water, clean of July, and then begin feeding heavily, and well-ventilated roosting houses, I will induce them to woult early and beshade and freedom from lice are the five most important hot weather requisites. Above all these things don't allow them, to drink dirty, impure water. It is a good thing to put a few drops of tificture of iron in the drinking water occasionally.

Separate the males from the females

When cold weather comes on, be sure

of tificture of iron in the drinking water occasionally.

Separate the males from the females as soon as the former begin to crow, and keep them apart unfif eggs are wanted for hatching again. By forced feeding get the young roosters ready for the market. During breeding seasons at least six hens should be allotted to each rooster.

Hens in damp, drafty, fitthy houses the cach rooster.

for the market. During breeding seasons at least six hens should be allotted to each rooster.

Rerovate the chicken house and run at least once a week, removing all delife that you can shift the run to fresh the like on the old run and thus renew the soil.

If there is no natural shade, such as a tree or hushes, make a framework and cover with canvas or boards. A patch of sunflowers makes a good shade and furnishes feed for the poultry. If the chicken house becomes infested with lice and mites, close it up tight and funnigate with sulphur. Liberal doses of whitewash on inside walls, roosts, nests and dropping boards wil help keep the fowls healthy.

Little corn should be fed during the summer time.

Hens in damp, drafty,; filthy houses will not lay; remember that if you want winter eggs. Take care that the ventilation is sufficient during cold weather, when the flock spends most time inside. Give them plenty of green food. Cabbacter in the plenty of green food. Cabbacter in the flock spends most time inside.

Fill a low-sided box with fine road dust, so that the hens may enjoy dust boths. Dry leaves thrown thickly over the floor, or straw or hay, make a good litter into which the grain food may be scattered, making the hens work to find it. Lazy hens lay few eggs.

Give them plenty of green food. Cabbacter in the flock spends most time inside.

Give them plenty of green food. The plants of sexcellent; peelings are fine, too.

Fill a low-sided box with fine road dust, so that the hens may enjoy dust boths. Dry leaves thrown thickly over the floor, or straw or hay, make a good shade and furnishes feed for the poultry. If the chicken house becomes infested with like and mites, close it up tight and the plents of the floor of the like on the flock spends most time in side.

Give them plenty of green food. Cabbacter in the floor, fine floor in the peelings are fine, too.

Fill a low-sided box with fine road du

FARM NEWS.

Horse's Ribs.

It is claimed that a bushel of wheat

Hens that moult early usually lay chickens will get sick sometimes. Next well during the winter. It has been week's talk will be about that. (Continued Next Week.)

grove. Plant *x* feet and cultivate until the trees take the ground and shade out the lower branches. Then use for post timber. They are better, we think, than kenuine cedar.

The honey locust is a tree that has become disliked because it has been improperly used in hedges. It should be planted in selected form as a shade tree, and the foliage will be light enough. The tree is fine in expression, leaf and limb, almost like a forn.

Horseradisn contains a higher percentage of sulphur than any other vegetable food. Spinach ranks next. Pumpkin leads for phosphorous, and radishes are rich in from Value of Hen Manure-The Work

It is claimed that a bushel of wheat an contains, in routin aumibuts, as pounds of infrogen, worm is cents; of bounds of footness of poostions of poostions of poostions of poostions of poostions of a total of 2 levents, one cannot use time the stimuling the value of the hen's manure. The only value in the manure win or me mirrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, which the hen excretes, for she cannot anothers substances to the tood. Part of the plant food in the wheat goes to develop the hen herself and part goes into her easys. In the ordinary flock the fooliv manure saved is that left in the mouse. A fair proportion of the manure is drooped in the yard or while at range in the helds. Hen manure is more valuable, bound for pound, than any other kind because it is drier. The hen easy the same of the pound than any other kind because it is drier. The hen easy the pound for pound, than any other kind because it is drier. The hen easy the pounds and solids in the hen manure are thoroughly mixed together, while with larger stock they are separated. The liquids contain the only part of the manure that is actually digested or soluble. They are easily lost, which is one reason. for bhoshorous, and radishes are rich in iron

The gardener, perhaps more than anyone else engaged in agriculture, should accreeiate the value of staple manure for enriching the soil. As is perhaps known, manure, when stacked in the yard with no covering over it, loses its greatest ouglity, plant food, by washing frains and exposure. On the other hand, if stored under a shed or protected, it will steam and heat, thus losing another most important factor, nitrogen. The average gardener is in the habit of storing his manure in the open air, but a better plan is to plie it under a roof of some sort end tramp it down tight in order that no air may penetrate through to drive out the valuable nitrogen. The garden soil should be well treated this year with frest: manure, which has both a sufficient quantity of plant food and nitrogen. To raise good vegetables it is essential to plant them in rich soil and soil in, the loses its value.

The kooseberry is one of the most delicious and profitable of the small fruits.

The gooseberry is one of the most delicious and profitable of the small fruits. It is easily grown and suited to almost all localities in the United States. It is claimed that an average yield of gooseberries is from 600 to 300 bushels per acre. The price of marketable berries is stidom less than 25 cents per gallon, or \$2 a bushel, hence an acre will produce from \$1.000 to \$2.000 worth of fruit.

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By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



with the picture of my lifteen year old daughter Alice, who daughter Alice, who was restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was pale, with dark circles under her eyes, weak and irritable. Two different doctors treated her and called it Green Sickness, but she grew worse all the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was rec-

ham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking three bottles she has regained her health, thanks to your medicine. I can recommend it for all female troubles."—Mrs. L. A. CORKRAN, 1103 Rutland Street, Baltimore, Md.

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice. Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

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