

green foliage. That beautiful hill at the farther side of the valley directly before us is the one that Ahab's father, Omri, purchased as the site for a new city, 1 Kgs. 16 : 23, 24. Ahab himself, when he became ruler of the Northern kingdom, lived in a palace on the top of the hill. A watchman on the palace roof could easily have seen the smoke of the enemy's camp fires on this hill where we stand or down in



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that wooded valley Olive Groves and Encircling Hills.

below us. The hilltop city yonder was surrounded by defence-walls of stone; soldiers armed with bows and sling-shots were kept on duty to guard against attempts to storm the walls or to batter down the gates. The city was, for those times, immensely rich. Within the walls were storehouses full of grain, figs and olive oil.

Use a stereograph entitled, Samaria from the North with Its

THE LESSON APPLIED

"We are fighting Germany, Austria, and drink," said Lloyd George early in the year, "and, so far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink." According to the late Duke of Albany the liquor traffic is "the only terrible enemy that England need fear." Our great naval and military leaders, including Lord Kitchener, Lord Charles Beresford and Sir John Jellicoe, are strong temperance advocates. Leaders in the industrial world bear equally strong testimony to the evil effect of indulgence in strong drink upon national efficiency. The Premier of Great Britain confessed in Parliament in April last that about 15 per cent. of the new soldiers in training in the midst of our empire's life and death struggle for preservation and independence were being rendered inefficient through strong drink and its attendant evils, while the same traffic was hindering the manufacture of war munitions to an extent that caused the Government the gravest concern. At once a campaign was begun, looking to voluntary total abstinence as long as the war should last, a campaign greatly strengthened by the pledge of King George to abolish all alcoholic liquors from the royal household during that period. In addition, new restrictions were placed upon the traffic throughout the British Isles.

Since the war began Norway has prohibited the manufacture of intoxicants out of food-stuffs. Russia has prohibited the sale of vodka, and with such good results that the Czar wrote to the Grand Duke Constantine, President of the Russian Christian Temperance Society: "I have decided to prohibit forever in Russia the government sale of alcohol." France likewise has abolished the absinthe traffic. The Belgian army has a royal abstainer at its head. Lord Kitchener has forbidden the sending of gifts of wines and liquors to the men at the front. Almost every province in Canada has taken recent action towards a more stringent regulation of the sale of strong drink. Never before has there been such a universal and impressive testimony offered to the value of temperance, and such a hard blow struck the liquor traffic.

If drunkenness interferes with efficiency in war, does it not interfere with efficiency in peace? Drunkenness means defeat everywhere and always, not only nationally but also individually. Its demoralizing influence upon Benhadad suggests the nature of its work upon all its victims. Moderate drinking, even when it does not lead to excesses, does decrease a man's vitality, endurance, clearness of thought and vision, steadiness of nerve and general efficiency. The increasing tendency of our great corporations