

LESSON VI.-FEB. 9, 1913.

God's Covenant with Noah.-Gen. 8: 1-9: 17.

Commentary .- I. Going forth from the Ark. (8, 1-19). So far as the destruction of life was intended, all was accomplished within one hundred and fifty days after the rains began and the fountains of the great deep were broken up. During the many days which followed, natural means and supernatural were employed in restoring the earth to its normal condition. The waters from the ocean were no longer permitted to flow in upon the land and the rains ceased. In addition the wind was sent over the waters to dry them up, that the earth might again become habitable. The succession of dates introduced into the narrative is remarkable. Taking the year s the six hundredth of Noah's life, we eve the commencement of the flood the seventeenth day of the second month (Gen. 7. 11); the ark floats on the twenty-seventh day of the third month (7.17); it rests on Ararat on the seventeenth day of the seventh month (8.4); on the first day of the tenth month the mountain tops are seen (8. 5); on the eleventh day of the eleventh month the raven is sent out (8.6); the dove is sent out to return again on the eighteenth day of the eleventh month (8.8); on the twenty-fifth day of the eleventh month the dove is sent. out and returns with an olive leaf (8.10); on the second day of the twelfth first duty upon going forth from the month the dove is sent out to return no more (8. 12); on the first day of first month of the next year the waters were dried off from the land (8. 13); and on the twenty-seventh day of the second month the ground was dry and Noah and his family with all the animals that were in the ark went forth (8. 14). It is probable that the months here mentioned were lunar months, and if so, the time spent in the ark was three hundred and sixty-five days, or a solar year.

As God remembered Noah (8.1) and brought him and all in the ark safely through the flood so Noah remembered the Lord, and at once set about presenting an offering to him. We have here the first mention of the building of an alter to the Lord, yet it is generally supposed that Abel built one when he presented the offering which God accepted. There had been provision made before the flood for the sacrifice that Noah presented to the Lord upon his going forth from the ark, when he was directed to take into the ark clean beasts by sevene; for it may be reasonably supposed that the extra number of elean beasts were intended for sacrifices. Since it is not clear that animals were used for food before the flood, we are not warranted in supposing that sion was made for the slaughter of them for the use of Noah and mily in the ark. The promise which made to the one surviving family her he no intermission of "seedtime and harvest" and of the naturally recurring seasons; nor would there er destruction of animal life from the face of the earth. Nosh and his family had believed God before the flood and during those months of testing, and now they were experiencing the joy of offering to God an acceptable caerifice. In this act Noah gave full recognition to the fact that deliverance of himself and family from death was the work of God. He believed he could obtain the divine favor by offering a sacrifice to God. His sacrifice was also an expression of his thankfulness for salvation from the flood.

II. A sacrifice to the Lord (vs. 20-22).

III. The secredness of human life (9: 1-7). Noch, as the second founder of the race, receives a renewal of the blessing and the promise given to Adam (Gen. 1: 28, 29), but modified by the altered relations which had been introduced by sin. Had man never fallen, the beasts of the would willingly and naturally have owed him dominion; but the fallen king must serupple for his sceptre, and can govern only by fear and dread .-- Whedon. Animal food is here expressly granted for the first time, and it is doubtful whether before this time it had been sed. "When God promised that there should never again be a destruction of the race, there was great danger that for what violence he did to others, he could live on unpunished, and thus the world could easily perish by a flood of violence, even if it escaped a flood of waters. Instead of the destruction of the race, the individual murderer was ed to death, righteously, for our sity should be more for the multitude of the innocent, who otherwise would suffer, than for the justly punished murderer. The mock humanity that gives flowers to the murderer, but a grave to his victim, is no sign that the love of man to man is increasing." IV. God's promise (vs. 8-17). S. God

make unto Noah-In Gen. 5: 20-22 the mise is briefly stated, which here is wen with considerable completeness. two accounts supplement each other. God addressed the sons of Nowh, as well as Nosh himself, for the covenant which he made with them affected the sons and their posterity down to the end of ne. 10. Every living creature - The covenant included every creature that went out of the ark and every creature that should ever exist. II. I will estab-Meh my covenant-God was to make a as promise that would stand confor the welfare of mankind and mai creation. This has been called the covenant of God's forbearance." There was no assurance that mankind unid not turn again to neglect of God and grievous ein, but the Almighty would ing instruction and reproof, and would set punishment upon them in a dif-set manner. 12. This is the token of and one who directed the ways of his the covenant The Lord was about to a constant reminder to the race, of covenant that he had made. When ey should see it, they would be led to ber the promise given to them. 13. I do set my bow in the cloud-

has been much discussion upon tion of the rainbow's appearance clouds before this time. Some If that atmospheric conditions had got been such as to produce the Others affirm that it had ocand that God took that m

nomenon and appointed it as a token, or sign, that the earth should never be visited again by a flood, "The rainbow was already a familiar sight, but it was newly constituted the sign or token of a covenant, visible to all nations, and intelligible to all minds; just as afterwards the familiar rite of baptism and the customary use of bread and wine were by our blessed Lord ordained to be the tokens and pledges of the new covenant in Christ between his Father and every ('hristian soul."-Student's Commentary. 14. shall be seen in the eloud-When the observer is in a certain position relatively to the cloud and the sun, a rainbow is seen. The rainbow is the result of the eun breaking through the cloud, and usually marks the end of a storm. It is thus typical of the turning aside of disaster. 15. shall no more become a flood-The fears of men should by this token be removed. They were assured that the rain which occurred in its season would cease before it produced a destructive flood. 16. I will look upon it-God represents himself as taking the position of a man and being reminded by a sign as a man is reminded. The rainbow, when he saw it, would remind him of his covenant, and when men saw it they would be assured that no destructive flood would again occur. 17. all flesh-Not only were those then living assured that they would not be destroyed by a flood, but their descendants would be sure of safety from such a calamity as overtook the world in Noah's time.

Questions. How long were Noah and his family in the ark? What tests did Noah make to find out whether the land was becoming dry? How did he know when to leave the ark? What was his ark? What was God's disposition toward Noah? What did God say about using animals for food?. What punishment did God prescribe for murder? With whom did God make a covenant? What was the nature of the covenant? What sign was given as a token of the covenant? What lessons does this covenant teach us?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic - Mercy succeeding judgment. I. God remembered Noah.

II. God blessed Noch.

III. God covenanted with Noah. I. God remembered Noah. As far as man was concerned the ark was left alone upon the waters, yet there was an arm unseen directing it. There was strength's unseen supporting it, and love unseen that was wafting it to its destination. Noah and his family might well rest in peace since God had them in remembrance. They constituted the whole body of believing people. Not until the welcome word was given, "Go forth," did Noah presume to leave the ark. Then with what feelings of gratitude and adornation to God would Noah and his family view their own preservation on this occasion! With what solemnity must Noah have viewed his new relations upon earth, knowing that the earth was to be repopulated by his own posterity! Having known the utter cerruption of his generation preceding the flood, here deeply he must have felt the importance of beginning that new epoch in life aright. As the ark was deserted. an altar was erected. The worship of an altar was erected. The worship of Fuluth — Close — Wheat — No. 1 hard, 87 1-4c; No. 1 northern, 86 1-4c; No. 1 family altar, where each member was a 2, 24 1-4c bid; May, 88 1-4c to 88 3-9c bid. worshipper, and the priest of the house hold. Notah's sacrifice might be compared to a morning prayer at the dawn of a new epoch in human history. It was a dedication of restored humanity to the service of God, their deliverer. His was ship was acceptable to God as a "sweetsmelling savour." The deluge was God's sermon against sin, showing his determination to destroy sooner or later the impenitent, yet he was determined not to send another flood though the evil maginations of man's heart remained unsubdued. This one severe judgment would have its effect throughout the succeeding season of suffering. Punishment, though necessary in its severest form, could not regenerate the heart of man; but it showed God's abhorrence of ein an i pointed toward the atonement.

I. God blessed Noah. The Lord visited the remnant of his people in their devotions. Their sacrifice of faith pleased God. The divine benediction was pronounced upon the new humanity. Noah became the representative of the patriarchal families in covenant with God. The heirship of the new world was given to Noah and his seed ex- \$12. pressly as the children of faith. blessing was coupled with the heirship and dominion of the world with corresponding duties on the part of man. God was giving commandment and making covenant with the whole human

race through those eight persons. III. God covenanted with Nosh. God's covenant with all the new humanity originated with himself. The terms of the covenant refer to the averting of temporal punishment, but suggest the promise of higher things. This covenant was to Noah a disclosure of God's secret thoughts and purposes. It was founded on a sacrifice. We see here the kind of life which it was God's design to encourage, a life of faith. Here was the commencement of a new era in the life of man. The pledge which Noah had anticipated, when the returning dove brought the clive leaf, was con firmed in the covenant which the Lord made with him. He could rest assured that the fields would yield their increase, that the forests would cover the earth with their shadows and that all conditions of seed-time the harvest would be granted as before. Amid all the corruptions of his generation Noch had Walked with God, and he believed that his covenants would never be broken, because the honor of his government was pledged to their performance. He was the devout conduct of a good man after a special deliverance from impending destruction. Noch stood as a monument to the power of God to keep man upright in His sight in the midst of corruption and violence,

#### household in serving God. PARIS EDITOR JAILED.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The assize court toemned the manager and editor of La Bataille Syndicate to five year in jail and to pay a fine of \$600 for an article printed in that paper in October urging the assessination of King Altonso of Spain if he should come Paris. The court also announced as a g that similar sentences would be WEFE d for any repetition of the off



#### TORONTO MARKETS

	FARMERS' MARKET.	
	Dressed pork	\$12 00
	Butter, dairy	0 33
1	E-688, new-iaid, dozen a aa	0 35
1	Cirickens, 1D A 10	0 20
- 1	A 15	9 18
1	Lurkeys, ID. A 24	0 26
1	appies. Winter + 50	3 00
1	rotatoes, hag	0.95
١		0 40
١	Cabbage, dozen 0 40	0 40 0 45
ı	Beef, forequarters, cwt 7 50	8 50
ı	Do., hindquarters, cwt., 11 00	
1	Do., choice sides, cwt 10 00	12 00
۱	Do., medium, cwt 8 00	IE 00
١	Do., common, cwt 6 50	9 00
ı	Mutton Hight come	7 50
1	Mutton, light, ewt 8 99	10 00
١	Veat, common, cwt 9 60	11 00
۱	Do., prime, cwt 12 00	14 00
1	Lamb 14 50	.16 00
ł	SUGAR MARKET.	
ı	Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in	hage
١	per cwt., as follows.	
Ĭ	Extra granulated St Lawrence	\$ 4 60
ł	Louis Itempating	4 60
١	Do., Acadia	4
ł		
ł	Jenow	4 20
l	In parrels 5e per out men	. 7 40

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LIVE STOCK. Toronto despatch-A rather light run of eattle at the Union Stock Yards this morning made the market fairly brisk and kept prices steady. Choice lambs were very scarce, but there was a large supply of poorer quality. Large reecipts of hogs did not depress the market. Receipts; Union Stock Yards 594 cattle, 48 calves, 2.196 hogs, 180

	sneep and lambs. City Cattle	Market
•	1 14 cattle, 2 sheep, 38 hoos 9	calves
	Export cattle, choice \$ 6 50	\$ 7 00
3	Do. medium 5 75	6 00
•	Do., buils 2 75	3 75
•		
•		
,	Do., medium 5 50	5 75
	Do., common 3 00	4 00
•	Butchers' cows, choice. 4 75	5 25
•	Do., medium 3 50	4 50
	Do., canners 2 00	3 00
	Do., buils	5 25
	reeding steers	5 50
	Stockers, choice 5 00	5 25
	Do., light 3 50	4 50
	Milkers, choice, each 40 00	80 00
	Springers 40 00	60 00
	Sheep, ewes 4 75	5 25
	Bucks and culls 3 00	3 50
ı	Lambs 8 00	8 50
1	Hogs, fed and watered . 8 75	
١	Home for	
ì	Hogs, f.o.b 8 40	

#### OTHER MARKETS

.... .. .. .. . . . . . . . . . 8 50

9 00

VFULK III		LIJ		
WINNIPEG	MAR	KET	<b>S</b> .	
Oper	ı. Hig	h. Le	w. C	lose.
Wheat-				
May	8714	875%	871/2	8714
July	881/2	8854	593	88
May	35%	36	35%	35%
July	37	37	36%	3634
MINNEAPOLIS GR				
Minneapolis - Close	V	Theat	- 3	fay,
87 7-8c; July, 89 5-8e; No. 17 northern 860 to	vo. 1	hard	. 87	7-8e:
No. 17 northern, 86c to	87 3-1	e: N	0 "	do
84c to 85 3-8c.		, .,	-, -,	u.,

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 43c to 43 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 3lc to 31 1-4c. Rye—No. 2, 56c to 58c. Bran-\$19.50. Flour-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—The wool auction sales ciosed -day with offerings of 5.185 bales. The small stock was readily absorbed at top prices. To-day's sales follow: New South Wales-300 bales: greasy, 8d to 1s 2d. Queensland - 1.400 bales; scoured, ls ½d to 2s ½d: greasy. 9¼d to 1s 2d. West Australia 2.000 bales: greasy. 7%d to 1s 2d. New Zealand-1,400 bales: greasy, 7d to 1s ld. The sales opened with prices unchanged at 5 per cent. lower, but values hardened later under vigorous buying from all sections. Long stapled merinos and fine greasy crossbreds became especially firm on American bidding and closed 5 per cent. higher. Coarse crossbreds finished unchanged, but merino lambs advanced from 5 to 10 per cent, over the December average. During the series the home trade bought 78,000 bales, the Continent 43.000, and America 9.000, and 5.000 were held over for the second series.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch Venis -Reeeipts 50; active and steady, at \$4 to

Hogs Receipts 2,900 head: active and loe to 15e higher; heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.15; mixed, \$8.15 to \$8.20; yorkers, \$8.20 to \$8.25: pigs, \$8 to \$8.25: roughs, \$7.10 to \$7.25; stags, \$5.50 to \$6.50; dairies, \$8 to \$8.20.

Sheep and lambs Receipts 4,200; ac tive; wethers and mixed sheep, steady; others 25c higher; lambs, \$6 to \$9.10: a few, \$9.15; yearlings, \$5 to \$8; wethers. \$5.75 to \$6.25

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal Despatch—East end market-Cattle, receipts about 500, mileh cows

and springers 90. calves 300, sheep and lambs 100, hogs 600.

There were no prime beeves on the market to-day, nor were there any really good mediums, and six cents pond was about the top price paid for eastle; the common stock sold at 32-4 to near 5 cents.

Mileh cows \$35 to \$76 each. Onlyes 3 3-4 to 5c. Sheep, about 5, lambs 7 to 71-2. Hogs, 9 1-4 to 9 1-2, a few small choice lots 33-4.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE Wheat-Spot, steady; No. 1 Man., 7s

No. 2 Manitoba-7s 6 1-2d. No. 3 Mantioba-7s 4d. Futures Easier; March. 7s 4 3-4d. May-7s 2 5-8d.

Corn Spot, easy; July. 7s 2 3-8d. American mixed, new-5s 2 1-2d. American mixed, old-5s 2 1-2d. American mixed, old, via Galveston Futures-Steady; Jan., 5s 1 3-8d.

February-4s 10 1-8d.

Flour-Winter patents, 29s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast) - £5 Sa to £5 15s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs. -- 60s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.— 600. Bason, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs. 65s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—64s 6d. Long dear middles, light, 28 to 36 lbs.

middles, heavy, 35 to

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs. - 60s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs. -50s Lard, prime western, in tierces-

American, refined-54s 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-

Colored, new-65s. Tallow, prime city-31s 6d. Turpesntine. spirits 33s. Resin common-15s 6d. Petroleum, refined-9 3-8d. Linseed oil-27s 3d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

30	Cattle Receipts 500.		,		
15	Market-Steady to 10e	hio	her	*	
10	Beeves	e e	95	\$ 9	90
15	Texas steers				
•	Stockers	_	90		75
100	Stockers and feeders,	4	75	7	60
101	Cows and heifers.	2	90	7	45
	Calves		50	-	25
60	Hogs Receipts 29,000.	u	90	10	
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Market Print				
10	Market-Fairly active;	h	igher	th	an
10	Wednesday's average.				
10	Light	7	45	7	70
	Mixed		45	_	75
š.	Heavy	-		_	
,	Heavy		30		55
2	Rough	7	30	7	45
0	rigs	6	00	7	40
0 5	Bulk of sales		65		70
5	Sheep Receipts 11,000.	•	•	•	10
0	Market C				
	Market Generally 10c h	igh	er.		
"	Native	4	50	5	85
1	Western	6	25	7	60

Lambs, native ..... 6 50

FEED AND CARE OF WINTER CALVES.

From the dairyman standpoint it is usually desirable to have the calves dropped in the fall for the reason that cows can be made to produce a larger milk-flow at the beginning of the milk-ing period than at the close. This adof securing the largest quantity of milk at the time when dairy products are the highest. It also enables him to keep up the flow to the very last days of the milking period, as the feeds he is able to supply during the summer and fall are more palatable than he is able to obtain during the winter

There is a great variety of opinion as to just what time the calves had best come. For the good of the calf, it would be desirable to have it get a little start before the content of the calf. start before the extreme cold weather comes on. It is also more pleasant to care for the young calves at first during the milder weather. It is certainly de-sirable in every way to have all of the calves dropped at as nearly the same date as possible. Calves of even size are much more easily handled and dealt

Knowing that there is to be a bunch of calves to care for during the winter, prepartions should be made accordingly. While it is generally supposed that young calves require a great deal of attention and make a lot of work, this is not true if proper arrangements are made handling them. If there are more than four calves there should be a special shed arranged with feeding stanchions.

Thet essentials of a call-shed are that it be dry and as much sunsmine as possible admitted into it. It should, course be warm, but sunshine and dry ness should not be sacrificed for warmin. other place for the calf-shed could be selected than to build a lean-to on the south side of the cow barn, which will admit of putting windows on the east, south and west. A small lot should be provided for the caives to run out in and exercise in during nice weather. For feeding the calves, if there are more than four, it will pay to build stanchions. There are various forms of calf-stanchions in use, the essential features which are, that the calves are held in place while being fed and for an hour

or so thereafter. It is desirable to know exactly what each calf receives in the way of milk and grain. Good hay should be placed where they can get it at all times.
As to handling the calf, a great many

dairymen take the calf immediately from the cow, never alowing it to suck. Others will allow the calf to take part of the for three or four days. event it is essential that the calf have first milk from a fresh cow. colostrum is necessary in starting the digestive system of the calf. The dairy cow usually produces more milk, than the calf is able to use, hence great care must be exercised in not alowing the calf to get too much. For this reason, it is perhaps safer to milk the cow and feed the calf from a vessel. If the calf is allowed to go without feeding for eight to twelve hours, it will usually be hungry, and by placing its muzzle in the milk and open-ing the mouth with the fingers, will take hold and drink without further ceremony. It is certainly desirable to teach the calf drink as soon as possible without ha ing to suck the finger. There has never been any calf-feeding device that has proved satisfactory. The calves should be fed every four to six hours for a few days. The period between feeds must days. The period between feeds must then be lengthened to three times a day norning, noon and night. The quantity fed must be somewhat determined by the size of the calf, but at first should per hans be not more thanh two pints and gradually increased. At the end of the first week, they might receive four pints at morning; two to three at noon, and

The three feeds a day should perhaps be continued for thre weeks, after they might be fed only morning and evening, and skim-milk gradually added to replace the whole milk. If the whole milk, which is being fed before this time. very rich, it might be allowed to set is very rich, it might be allowed to set for ten or twelve-hours and a part of the cream skimmed off. However, the milk should be fed at about blood temperature and it is best to have the animalheat in it if possible, as this is most narutal.

the time of changing from whole milk to skim-milk, which should require at least a week, the calves should be taught to eat some grain. The east stan-chions, of course, should be in use be-fore this time. These should provide These should provide for setting a vessel in front of each calf. into which its portion of milk may be poured. There are perhaps no better vessels for feeding calves than ordinary onestailon earthen crocks. These are perfectly smooth and admit of being scalded and cleaned out carefully, as it is neces-

sary to keep them sweet and clean.

After the caif has had its milk ration, a handful of ground corn or Kaffir-corn should be put in the feeding vessel. While it is a very general practice to mix grain with the milk. I do not consider it a good one, as it is essential that the calf chev the grain and secure the action of the saliva before it is swallowed. The adaltion of grain is for the purpose of replacing the fat which has been removed by skimming the milk. By adding the grain to the calves' rations, it is not neessary to increase the amount of milk fed as the skim-milk contains very near-ly as much food value as the whole milk did, with the exception of the fats renoved, and it only requires a small bit of grain to replace this. Ground corn or Kafir-corn at first should be fed. When two weeks old the calf relishes the shelled corn, but the Kafir should be ground. Outs is also good feed for calves, but it is unnecessary to buy high priced feed to replace the fat removed by skimming

the milk.

There is nine times as much trouble caused from over-feeding as from underfeeding. The dairy-calf especially, should be kept only in a good growing condition, and not fat. They should be encouraged to cat hay and other coarse material, as it is desirable to extend the give tract as much as possible. the stanchion, it is

to soon teach the calves to come to their own place at each feeding, and the feed-ers should know exactly what each calr ers should know exactly what each call is being fed and give it no more nor less, except for the graduat increase to keep up with the growth. They should be left in the stanchion for an hour or so after feeding them for they are apparently more hungry after feeding than before and often form the habit of sucking each others, ears. When a call is observed. others' ears. When a calf is observed to have this habit, it should be removed at once from the bunch and given a stall by itself for a few days, until it forgets the practice. The milk should always be fed at the same temperature or about 100 degrees Fahrenheit and always sweet. The vessels in which the ealives are fed should be thoroughly scalded out every two or three days, depending on the weather. In cold weather, of course, there is not so much danger of them be-

coming sour. A great many calf-feeders consider is essential that the calf have access to some clean, loamy soil which they will eat to correct any irregularities which

may occur in the system.

If the milk from a creamery is to be fed, it should be Pasteurized before feed-It is possible to raise calves on tea made from hay, but this requires very

FARM NOTES

If the horse is of a nervous habit al-ways give him warning by voice before you approach. Never step up behind him suddenly and startle him. If it is inherstudenty and startle film. It is immerent victousness, better give him to understand you are master by giving him a few lessons for subduing just such cases. Then, when you step up to go into the stall tell hom sharply to "stand over" watching your opportunity to slide up to watching your opportunity to glide up to his head and take hold of the halter. You must not do this until you see him quail a little under your eye. If the horse is treacherous better have a looped cord over his nose, running back out of the stall and as you sten up and give the stail, and as you step up and give the command give it a sudden jerk which will distract his attention and give you the desired chance to slip in. Not the least sign of fear must be shown in action or voice. The horse is an acute obtion or voice. The horse is an acute observer in this direction.

Some experienced alfalfa growers claim that harvesting before the new shoots for the following crop are sufficiently strong to withstand the sunsine, which is sud-denly allowed to come upon them when the former crop is removed, will result in the following crop turning yellow.

Hoard's Dairyman says with alfalfa Hoard's Dairyman says with alfalfa bay at \$10 and bran at \$20 per ton there is saving by using alfalfa, of \$2.80 per 100 pounds of butter made, and a saving of 19.8 cents for every 100 pounds of milk. Nebraska Bulletin No. 109 says: "Under conditions existing on almost all farms, a ton of good, bright alfalfa hay is worth about the same as a ton of wheat bere about the same as a ton of wheat bran or shorts, possibly more.

The percentage of fat in the cow's milk is determined by two things-first, the breed, and second, the individuality. The milk flow may be stimulated by feed, but the fat content cannot be affected under normal conditions.

Dr. Smeed says that many a crooked limbed colt can be helped by using a mixture of alcohol two parts and olive oil one part on the knees and tendons twice per day and with thorough hard rubbing. Each time straighten the leg and bring it into place several times. This will stretch the tendons and loosen up the joints and ligaments. Don't be afraid to rub and manipulate the legs into proper form. .

Hogs with weak legs are sometimes benefited by a half-teasponnful of crude phosphate of lime or four times as much bonenead twice a day. If the trouble is raused by lack of hone-making material in their blood this will help to correct it.

A double-cropping raspberry has been A double-cropping raspherry has been originated by an Italian small fruit grower of Hammonton, N. J. It produces berries on the tips of the new shoots of the season's growth from the last of August until frost, and on the laterals of the same shoots the following year in June. The berry is crimson, without any purple shade, and of large size, both in June and in antumn. It has a good flavor, if firm, and consequently a good shipper.

Rats and mice will leave the gremises where chloride of line is used freely as a disinfectant. Nearly all cellars would be better for a frequent use of cidoride and the rats and mice object strongly to its odor, hence apply it freely to places frequented by the redeuts, The lime may be dissolved in water and this chloride hole will be apt to catch a rodent, which is better poured into the holes rodent, which is better even than hav-ing him move to other quarters.

### POULTRY NOTES.

The new year promises to be one of great activity among poultry raisers. The good price of eggs commercially will cause many to try to raise more poul try to help supply the demand for strictly fresh eggs. The incubator will be a big aid in turning out more chicks at the proper time, which is in March and during the months of April, for winter

If stock for breeding purpose is to be obtained order now that the fowls may be properly mated so that the eggs will be properly fertilized for early hatching. Many of the leading breeders mate their pens Jan. 1. It pays to obtain an early start.

The single comb White Leghorns are enjoying the boom of their lives right now. One thing that has helped these little egg producers is the demand of a white shelled egg on the Pacific Coast. and in the New York markets and surrounding zone at a price above the brown shell eggs, which are just as good. One must cater to the demand, and the buyers in the New York zone think the white shelled egg the best and that settles it. American people also demand yellow skin poultry and pay a higher price for it, while in France and England the white flesh of fow! is popular.

This season the day old chick trade will again flourish. It is an easy way for the beginner to get a start with poultry without being troubled with the mysteries of incubation. For the past few seasons the day-old chick breeders have been putting them out at a low figure: in fact, too low for a margin of profit, and this season will see a gradual increase in the price of day-old peeps of good quality. How long the form that it will be universally used. demand will be for these day old chicks no one can say.

It is to be hoped that fertility will run about normal this season. year, due to the cold winter in the majority of cases, fertility ran poor until well on into the hatching season. But, with last winter as an object lesson, it is hardly possible that poor hatches will be general. The breeders, while in many cases moulted late, have gone into winter quarters this year in good shape, the fall and early winter being ideal in this section.

Steady advertising is the kind tha wins out in every case. The small breeder at times when returns do not come at once becomes discouraged. Take the space you can afford and stick to it. Advertising pays if you keep everlastingly at it, within your means, and if you have the goods. The large breeders of to-day have made good by first properly advertising their goods, and second, by delivering the goods as advertised. Do not make false claims and expect to profit by it. In the long run anything but a square deal will be a

## THE POULTRY WORLD

JUDGING METHODS AT SHOWS.

Now that the big winter shows are on n full force the judge, the methods and the systems of awarding prizes are uppermost in the minds of a large army of poultry fanciers. Which is the better way of awarding prizes at the poultry shows, score card or comparison, and why are so many shows adopting the comparison system? This question has been up for discussion for many years, and has as yet not been satisfactorily answered. It is a question that does not permit as yet because one system is better for one show, while another is better for a show run under different lines.

In general it can be said that comparison judging is more suitable for large shows patronized by experienced breeders. The reasons are: First, it would require too much time to score from 2,-000 to 7,000 birds; second, experienced breeders do not care for the score card; third, it is more difficult to obtain judges who can place the awards correctly by the score card than by comparison; fourth, the cuts for weight penalize good birds severely in an early ehow.

Experienced breeders do not care to have better birds, under weight, outscored by inferior specimens that are up to weight. As a matter of fact the winners in score card and comparison shows are a different class of birds. In comparison shows the birds of perfect type, head points and good color, bring home the blue ribbons. In score card shows the birds of good type, head points and perfeet color are the winners.

Type receives more consideration in comparison show than color, while in a score card show color receives more consideration than type. When the judge is scoring a bird in his hands his eye can see more defects in color than can in shape. Consequently the cuts for color are heavier, and the cuts for shape less, than they would be if the bird was standing on his feet some distance from the judge.

For a small show patronized by breeders who have not been showing chickens for many years ,the score card may be preferred for the following reasons: First, every exhibitor receives a score card for each bird he exhibits; after the show he may study these score eards and find out where his birds excel and where they are difficient. Second, by comparing the score cards of several birds he can learn something about standard requirements. Third, if the judge has a good reputation, his score card made at a show is an aid in selling the birds, not in the east, but largely yet in the west Fourth, judging by score card allows sev eral birds to be shown in one coop and the same birds to compete in the single classes and in the pens.

Under the comparison system every male should be cooped by himself and not more than two females in one coop. Different birds must be shown in the single classes and in the pens. The comparison system is gaining ground because the poultry shows are growing in number of entry and importance. A poultry exhibition will be commenced on a small scale, and, judged by the scorecard system. The number of entries increases yearly, the entry fee is advanced and a better class of exhibitors patronize the show. This association will seen reach the point where the number of birds is so large and the class of breeders is such that the comparison system of judging will be used, because the score-card method is too slow to handle a big show. However, if this show had not grown materially and if the entry fee had not increased, so as to invite the more experienced breeders, who do not patronize shows with small entry fees, it would be patronized year after year by the middle class of poultry exhibitors and the score card may have een retained.

This question is similar to the one. What is the best breed of fine poultry? We all know that each breed has its strong points, and desirable features that appeal to fanciers, who prefer these requisites. One could no more tell . man who wanted a good chicken to eat on his table and lay eggs that a leghorn was the best breed of poultry than you could tell another fancier who simply wished eggs that one of the American er English breeds was the best. Just with comparison and score-card judging Each is adapted to certain conditions.

If a record card could be simplified so that little time was required to indicate the defects of each brd, such a card may give the beginner the information he desires, and it would be welcomed by the advocates of comparison judging. There is no sound reason why there should be thirty different kinds of tables for scoring poultry. No wonder the number of competent score-card judges is limited, and their ranks is not increasing. We have the most complex and intricate ayatem of scoring of any branch of agricul-

The fact that this scoring system is coming into disrepute among more poultry shows every year is proof that it requires simplifying and put into such But at this writing the comparison system has given such general satisfaction at the largest and best shows in the United States, and is becoming so generally used all over the United States that it seems as if the day for the score eard show was passing away. In fact, as the old-line judges pass out of the game year by year, the younger judges taking their places are schooled in a newer and in some respects better system. Again, except in the west birds are not sold on their scores, which at best are misleading. A bird may score 94 two months before being shipped to a buyer and then when received score only 90, due to condition. off in shape, etc.; again, no two judges will score a bird alike, and where any system allows such a difference, even when the two judges may be the best in this country, it is not absolutely a correct sys-

tem. Yet under comparison, five of the best judges in the country will place the five winners alike. When good work and the best birds can be properly awarded by comparison by able fr the score card system is not likely gain many friends.