

LESSSON VII.-FEB. 16, 1913.

The Call of Abram .- Gen. 12: 1-9.

Commentary.-I. Abram called (v. I) The Lord had said unto Abram-At is time Abram was living in Haran, Chither the family had come from Ur Chaldea. The latter place was near the Euphrates River and about one hunfred and twenty miles north of the Perman Gulf. It is evident from Acts 7: 2. I that the Lord called Abram while he was yet in Ur, and he called him the second time while he was in Haran. Chaldea was an unfavorable place to totablish the true religion, inasumch as the people were given over to excessive worldliness and to idolatry. In removby from Ur. Terah and his family jourpeved northward and westward about ive hundred miles and settled in Haran. Let thee out of thy country—The place where he dwelt, Haran, was not suited to the purpose that God had in mind, hence he told Abram to move forward. Abram was to leave his native country, the fertile land where his fathers had swelt for centuries, with its cities and nvilization, the mountains and noble rivers of his childhood; his kindred, the stock of Eber, whom he left in Chaldea; bis father's house, the family of Terah, whom he left in Haran, breaking the dosest earthly ties; and he was to go forth, he knew not whither, unto a land that God should show him (Heb. 11.8). -Whedon. Abram was seventy five years old at this time.

II. Blessings promised (vs. 2, 3). I will make of thee a great nation-The name Abram means "exalted father," and was later changed to Abraham. which means "father of a multitude." The promise here given is several times repeated to Abram and to his descendants, and was literally fulfilled. The promise to him was comprehensive, and God would see to it that seeming difficulties in the way should be removed. Though he was childless and was to be torn from his kindred and placed in a strange land, what God had promised ould come to pase. In this promise even distinct blessings are included, and evenfold blessing is all-inclusive, since is a number devoting perfection, ill bless thee—No earthly good can great as the blessing of God. are single, individual good things.

he that has God's blessing has the of ail good; not a cupful from the of life, but the river itself with its censeless flow. God himself is the best of all good gifts to man. -Peloubet. Make thy name great-It was a great sacrifice that Abram was called upon to make, but it would not be without its compensations. His name would be great, even though he should break way from his kindred and country and so into a strange land. He who called him out was greater than all of earth! greatness. Thou shalt be a blessing Be thou a blessing."-R. V. The blessing was not intended to centre in Abram and end there. He was to be blessed hat he might become a blessing to "He should be famous, not for he took from men, but for what we to men." His devotion, his inand his faith would be made a using to those who should meet him. 3. I will bless them that bless thee-

Here is blessing promised on an enlarged scale. Not only was Abram to be blessed, but those who were helpful and favorable to Abram would be blessed also. God counted as friends to himself those who were friends to his servant Abram. Curse him that curseth thee-God had called Abram to honor, exaltation and service, and would protect him in his position and mission. He would be counted God's enemy who was an seemy to Abram. "The good man is not slone; touch him and you touch God." In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed. This is the climax of the blessings promised. More excellent than to become a great nation, to have a great name, to be blessed and to be a blessing. would it be that from him should spring a godly nation to bless the nations of the world, and that from his posterity should arise the Meseiah, the Christ of Bethichem, who should be the world's Redeemer. Through Abram's posterity was to come also the Bible, God's book to the world. That book was to be carefully preserved from change and from loss, and to be a blessing to the world

III. Abram's journeys (vs. 4-9). 4. Departed-Abram obeyed God because he believed him. He understood that it was Jehovah that called him, and his faith triumphed over every objection that his reason might urge against obeying the command, Lot went with him-Lot was the son of Haran, Abram's deceased brother. Abram exercised a sort of parental care over his nephew. The direction in which they traveled was southwesterly 5. Abram took—all—He did not start out on a trial trip, but, following the command of God, he went to occupy the land which the Lord had chosen for him. He therefore took his fam- the Emphrates and turned his face to the

from generation to generation.

ily, his flocks and herds which he had ac- desert, he gave the first evidence of his cumulated in Haran, and his retinue of trust in the unseen and eternal One. To One succeeds in entering upon the fulland-Southward through Canaan Sichem-Elsewhere called Shechem. "The given to the locality from its being the watershed between the Jordan and the Mediterlranean." —Terry. Unto the plain of Moreh—"Oak of Moreh."—R. V. The Canaanite was then in the land -The land was not uninhabited, but on the conmary, Abram found it pos-

sessed by a nation widely epread over the country. The Canaanites were descended from Ham, the son of Noah, They were to be hostile to Abraham's descendants for centuries.

7. The Lord appeared unto Abram We are not told in what way the Lord appeared. The purpose of His appearing was to give an additional promise to Abram. The land, although now occupied by another people, was to be the inheritance of Abram's posterity. It was another test of Abram's faith, yet he never doubted or faltered. Builded he an altar-In token of his knowledgment of the true God, of his dependence upon him, of his faith in him and of his gratitude to Him. 8. Removed from thence -He went southward to a point about twelve miles north of where Jerusalem later was built. It has been suggested that he moved at this time that he might be farther from the Canaanites, whose influence was not wholesome religiously upon his family and attendante. Hai-It-was at this place, called Ai, that Joshua and his army met their first repulse upon entering Canaan (Josh, 7, 12). There he builded an altar The religious devotion of Abram is seen in his building an altar at each place where he stopped. 9. Abram journeyed-His manner of life as a keeper of herds and flocks demanded that he move from place to place in order to secure pasturage. He and his followers dwelt. in tents. It was, therefore, comparatively easy to fold their tents and pass on to a region where pasturage and water were procurable.

Questions .- Who was Abram? In what way was Dot related to him? What was his native country? What call came to him? To what place did Abram first go after leaving the land of his birth? What led Abram to heed God's call? What sevenfold promise was made to Abram? What was his first stopping place in Canaan? His second? What did he build at each place? What was Abram's occupation? In what respects is Abram an example to us? What does the name Abram mean?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The call of God. I. Inspired faith in Abram.

II. Prompted obedience in Abra Inspired faith in Abram. Jehovah revealed himself to Abram as the one living and true God. It seems plain that the family of Abram, like all the rest of the world at that time, was ido.atrous. God chose this son of idolaters to become a child of grace. He gave him grandeur of soul and a marvelous appreciation of the true and eternal God. No reason, no emotion, but faith made him the man of God, the "friend of Abram's faith triumphed over God." exceptional difficulties and enabled him to do what no other motive would have been strong enough to accomplish. His piety developed into a complete renunciation of his old life. He became a character of eminent and single-hearted faithfulnese. The purpose of God's call to Abram was that in him the race might religiously start anew. He was from first to last a separated man. God ent him off from his kindred, that he might draw him closer to himself. Abram could hardly have become a spiritual hero that he was in later life, had he not been led to walk through long trials with only the unseen One for his shield. The call of Abram was manifestly divine. It was a distinct command accompanied by gracious promises of guidance and renown with the assurance of a posterity, besides the promise of being made the source of the highest blessing to mankind. When God called Abram, and in him the Jewish nation, he "cradled them in blessing." In this narrative we get a glimpse of God's concern for the ways and welfare of men. This new dispensation , marked the selection of what became the people of God. Abram was destined to build up a lasting home. II. Prompted obedience in Abram. Obe-

dience with Abram was without hesita-

tion, reservation or limitation. When

he moved his whole encampment across

servants. We do not know how much he cross the broad, deep, rapid river meant had in Ur of the Chaldees and had to air irrevocable cutting loose from past leave, nor how great were his posses life. Only the man of faith did that. sions in Haran, but we know that in It was imperative that he make a de-Canaan he became a man of wealth cided severance in the continuity of his and influence. He had a body of ser-family history. Only in this way could vants so large that he could muster he became a new branch of the human three hundred eighteen fighting men race; the originator of a new epoch. when he went out to rescue Lot. Went He was told to go forth afone, to give forth to go into the land of Canaan, an all at God's bidding, to found a ete.—This is a striking form of ex nation. His journey to Canaan was pression. Under divine direction Abram wholly due to a spiritual inspiration. His started for Canaan, and he permitted obedience to the divine evidenced the nothing to interfere with his purpose, high type of his piety and was founded on faith. He went where God called ness of spiritual blessing only by per him, and acknowledged him at every severingly continuing in the way that stage of his journey. His first care was leads to it. Abram showed admirable decto build an alter to his God. Alters termination and courage. 6. Through the were intended to be channels of worship and memorials of divine mercies. His action in building an altar amounted name, meaning shoulder, was probably to the taking possession of the land. It was also an acknowledgment of the laims of God upon his people. Abram's hief thought in Canaan was to bear testimony that he was the servant of iod. He bore his witness openly and boldly that the Canaanites might not mietake his faith. He witnessed to the power and love of God and his provilences in daily life. The first recorded encampment in Canaan is without significance. Shechen was the central city of the land. It was there that God's promise of the land was made to Abram and his posterity. Though all the land was his by promise, he procured only a burying-place by purchase. That was an earnest of all the rest. At the side of dolatrous altars rose Abram's altar. dedicated to the God of heaven and earth. Abram found it a joy to be under the leadership of God, and he built this altar to express his gratitude. It expressed his faith in the fulfilment of the divine promise. T. R. A

POULTRY NOTES

THERE'S MONEY IN HENS.

Pick up the current issue of almost any periodical, from the magazine to the daily newspaper, and one will see something above chickens. There comes a time in the life of almost every legiti-mate profession when it must, pass through a boom period, or undergo inflation of some sort. The fact that the American poultry business is passing through that stage now show that it is not only a legitimate pusiness, but that it is a more or less profitable one and that there exists a strong demand for the enlargement and expansion of the

The experimental age is passing. Last winter, due to weather conditions and other causes, those who followed it for years saw a set-back, especially in the fancy end, and the lesson was a needed one and will do much toward getting one of our greatest industries on a safe and sane business basis. Boom accounts of profit have been exaggerated and while there is money in chickens under right conditions there is no fortune awaiting for every Tom. Dick or Harry who ventures to try his hand at poultry raising.
The backbone of the poultry business, after all, lies in the commercial end that is what is usually meant by the term, the chicken business. Millions and millions of common eggs and enickens are produced for every one aristocrat that proudly plumes himself in the exhibit or half. People must have their egg for steakfast and their chicken to eat. with the increasing igh prices of cattle and wild game there

and will be, an ever-growing demand good poultry and hen fruit. At present America is forced to import large quantities of these foodstuff's every year, which might be produced at home at a saving to the consumer and a profit to the producer. The advertising of secrets and systems has been the prevail-ing rage in the poultry world for same years past. Some of the methods may be comparatively unknown, but for the most part they consist of rules of management quite familiar to experienced poultry raisers, though they may be told in a new way or with slight changes of of them, but the experienced raiser knows that, outside of a few laws of breeding, there is nothing really mys-

sterious about the poultry business.

The secret of telling the taying hen was thrashed out some years ago in the press.

When a hen is laying, hed pelvic bones, locate ddirectly under the vent, are spread apart, the width of from one to four fingers. When she is not laying, to four fingers. When she is not laying, only one or two fingers may be placed between these bones. Thus one may tell which hen is in laying condition and which is not. But one cannot tell in the case of the first hen how regularly or how long or how many eggs she will produce. The only sure way to tell the laying hen and how many eggs laid in a given time is by the use of the trap nest. But even the trap nest cannot forecast which hen will be a producer nor can any secret method.

High-priced grains during the past few years have kept poultry raisers interest ed in reducing feed bills, hence the sec-ret feed advertised to save money during the year on a number of hens has aroused great interest. Sprouted grain for poultry is no new thing, but an old practice brought to life again. The idea is not without merit, although the tendency has been toward exaggeration. One should not lose sight of the fact that though one bushel of dry grains will make three or more bushels of sprouts, it is only the bulk that is increased and not the sutritive value. All secret processes are not necessarily fakes, most things that are new and give pro-mise of being good are tried out at our experiment stations, published in bulletins, the poultry press, or in books that

through the regular channels of trade.

There are thousands of people in the country who could materially reduce their living expenses by keeping poultry the number according to the size of the back yard, lot or small farm on the outskirts of any city. There are many who are doing this, keeping from a dozen to 200 fowls, and making money. On the farm poultry raising blends with other lines of work, although the average farmer, busy with other work during the spring and summer, seldom thinks so, except when ears are around the 50 cent mark, and the few (many times) com-mon stock are not producing a single egg, either for sale or for family use. Chickens on the farm destroy obnexious As a purely business proposition, spec-

bugs and worms, and earn a grater part of their early life at a small cost. taken up without preliminary experience and an understanding of the business. There is no mysterious knowledge that one cannot grasp to make a success of poultry. It is an open book to all who will observe and think. But the beginner should realize that poultry on a large scale is really in business and a big one It has been said that any one can raise poultry, but it is not true that all can raise them with the balance on the proper side of the ledger. Those who have failed with everything that they have undertaken and take to peultry as a last resagt are very apt to fail again.

One cannot find a failure that could be justly blamed on the little American hea. There were in the background individ-ual circumstances that have brought shout the unfertunate results. Careful atudy and a willingness to work out the coupled with good business ont, will always bring results



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy ... \$11 00 \$11 50 Do., light 12 00 12 25 Butter, dairy 0 30 Eggs, new-laid 0 30 0 33 Chickens, lb. 0 18 Geese, lb. 0 15 0 18 Turkeys, lb. 0 24
Apples, winter, bbl. 1 50 3 00 1 10 0 60 0 00 Do., hindquarters, ewt., 11 00 12 00 11 00

Potatoes, bag 0 95 Celery, dozen 0 50 abbage, dozen 0 35 Beef, forequarters, ewt... 7 50 Do., choice sides. cwt... 10 09 Do., medium, cwt. 8 00 9 00. Do., common, ewt. . . . 9 00 11 00 Mutton, light, cwt. 8 00 10 00 Ven!, common .cwt. 9 00 11 00 Do., prime, cwt. 12 00 14 00 Lamb 14 50 16 50 SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags,

per cwt., as follows:

LIVE STOCK.

I'n' n Stock Yards 700 cattle, 1686 sheep

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG MARKETS. Open. High. Low. Close

Wheat -May 88 881/2 87% 881/2 July 8914 8934 8914 8934 Oats-

May ... 36½ 36½ 36½ 36½ 36½ July ... 37½ 37¾ 37¾ 37¾ MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis-Close-Wheat-May. 88-5-8 to 88 3-4e; July 90 1-2 to 90 5-8e; September, 89 1-4 to 89 3-8c; No. 1 hard. 88 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 87 1-8 to 88-1-8e; No. 2 do., 85 3-8 to 86 1-8c. Corn -No. 3 vellow, 45 to 45 1-2c. Oats -No. 3 white, 31 1-2 to 32c. Rye-No. 2.

SALE OF SHEEPSKINS. London-A sale of sheepskins was held

here to-day. There was a good attendance and competition was animated for the 6.600 bales offered, which were very quickly sold at prices ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, higher, Americans bought a few lots of the best grades. Following are the sales and prices paid for clothing and combing: New South Wales 300 bales, at 4 1-4d to 9 5-8d: Queensland -400 bales, at 5d to 9 3-4d, Victoria -1, 000 bales, at 4 1-2d to 10 7-8d. South Australia-100 lmles, at 5 1-4d to 9 1-2d. West Australia-700 bales, at 5 3-4d to 10 1-4d Tasmania-200 bales, at 6 3-4d to 10 3-4d. New Zealand-2.300 bales, at 4 7-8d to 10 3-8d, New Zealand-2,300 bales, at 4 7-8d to 10 3-8d. Punta Arenas-1.600 bales, at 4 1-2d to 11 1-2d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffala despatch -Cattle Receipts 100, slow and steady. Veals-receipts 25, active, \$4.00 to

\$12.00 Hogs-receipts 2,400; active and 5 to 10 cents higher; heavy \$8.00 to \$8.20; mixed, \$8.20 to \$8.30; yorkers and pigs, \$8.25 to \$8.35; roughs, \$7.20 to \$7.30; stags, \$5.50 to \$6.50; dairies 38.00 to \$8.30.

Sheep and lambs—receipts 2,400; active and steady; lambs \$6.00 to \$9.40; yearlings \$5.00 to \$8.50; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.85; ewes, \$3.50 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.75. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle receipts, 1,

000: market steady.

Beeves \$ 6 50 \$ 9 00 Texas steers 4 90 Western steers 5 60 Stockers and feeders ... 4 75 Cows and heifers 3 00 Hogs-Receipts, 27,000; market dull 10c under yesterday's average. Light 7 60 Mixed 7 55 Heavy 7 45 Rough 7 45 7 55 Pigs 6 40 Bulk of sales 7 66 7 80 Sheep - Receipts. 12.000: strong to 10e higher. Native 4 85 Western 4 90 Yearlings 6 40 Lambs, native 6 75 8 90 LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Wheat, spot quiet. No. 1 No. 2 Manitoba)

No. 3 Manitoba 33-1 Futures steady March .. 51-2 May 7 31-4 Corn, spot easy, July 31-8 American mixed, new Futures, old Old Via. Gal. Steady, Fib. Laplata Fibs. Amn. mixed 4 10 Flour, winter patents ... Hops, in London (Pacific Coast)

A. Hama, short cut, 14 to 16 Broom, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 Ba. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs...

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs. 35 to 40 lbs. ... 35 6 Short clear backs, 16 to 20 shoulders, square, 11 to 13 tierees 52 9 American refined Cheese, Canadian, finest white Colored Tallow, prime, eity Australian, in London ... Turpentine spirits Resin. comon Petroleum, refined Linseed Oil Cotton seed oil, Hull refined, 28 6 spot

KEEP THE SOIL FERTILE.

There should be a law that would Extra granulated, St. Lawrence . . \$ 4 60 compel a man to keep up the fertility Do. do. Redpath's 460 of the soil in life possession, be he owner Do. do. Acadia 455 or renter. The conservation of the ferimperial, granulated 4 45 tility of the land is a policy that is not No. 1 yellow 4 20 only dictated by enlightened selfishness, In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, but it is a duty as well.

Certain duties and rights go with the possession of the soil. In a sense, we own the land, but in a broader sense we are merely the trustees of posterity, and it is questionable whether we can buy the right to make the soil less canable of sustaining those who are to come after us. It is not only a breach of trust not to keep up the fertility of the land, but it is also a foolish course for the present owner.

The western agricultural sections started in to develop agriculture with resources in the way of fertility that seemed almost boundless, and early farming was everywhere very wasteful farming. The land was habitually burned off, stables were purposely built close by streams, in order to get rid of both the solid and the liquid manure more easily, and practically nothing was returned to the land. At the same time, eropping year after year with the same erop was the rule, and the idea of a rotation for the farm's sake was never thought. of.

GRADING AND LABELLING VEGE-TABLES.

Having made the goods right by good grading, we must make them appearinght by good packing. It does not take any longer to lay a specimen properly in place than it takes to lay it out of place. Experience makes average at this place. Experience makes experts at this and a well-finished pack costs hardly a shadow more than one which shows a planted and are growing. It is rough and uneven surface. You are grain to raise to subdue a planted shows the cost or some troublesome weeds and to state the other crops in the cost of some troublesome weeds and to state the other crops in the cost of some troublesome weeds and to state the other crops in the cost of these things. For three summers worked on a Vegetable farm where a packing system had been established, making use of the Diamond market basket. Picking in the field cost a cent a basket, piecework. Grading and packing 55 to 57 I-2c. Bran—\$19.50. Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKETS.

Duluth—Close—Wheat—No. I hard, 98 I-8c; July, 90 I-2c bid; May, 89 I-8c bid. ling cost was as heavy or heaviers. Moreover, my emplayer was moving five hundred baskets a day when others when others

LABEL YOUR GOODS.

Nothing adds more to the appearance of your goods than attractive and force-ful labelling. I can best illustrate by example. Mr. Green Grocer 'phones example. to his commission house for a hamper of leituce. It comes and it proves to be good. The packer had had good lettuce good. The packer had had good lettine and he has been careful, though he only makes one grade of his crop. Mr. Groc-er wants more. Again he phones and gets a hamper. This one looks just like the other, bearing on the top merely the name of the commission merchant and a number for identification. But this time he receives the prosuce of an ther grower who makes three grades. This basket contains the third. Next day Mr. Grorer goes down town, calls on his tealer and sees the first grade from this grower, packed in a box, and well labelled. He sees his error and thence-forward orders the distinctive mark at an advance in price. This happens re-neatedly with other grocers and growers. The poor lettuce has spoiled the trade in unmarked stuff and all such passer for culls, or nearly so. The man with the label reaps the profit. What, then, is the use of doing the thing right if we do not bring the credit and the futrre profit to the proper place?

BENEFITS OF LABELLING.

California asparagus growers are successful in this. Their beautiful bunches are enclosed in attractive lithographed wrappers, and they held the market i our town last year as well as in many others, though the price was high. An-other plan has brought splendid success to a New Jersey grower. He knows how to judge a watermelon, and takes ad vantage of that knowledge. Every mains a paster, printed in red, about an inch and a half by two inches in size, bearing a guarantee of its quality. Just another example. A western New York lettuce grower declares on his label that it is his aim to pack nothing but perfect produce under that mark, and he asks the purchaser to report any imper fection to him. If such a label will not inspire confidence. nothing else will, and the people who buy vegetables are very different from those who buy other things. As I waited for a train at a small station last summer, I saw a neatly lettered crate of celery. The grownestly lettered crate of celery. The grownestly lettered crate of celery. er's name was there. I did not the grower, but I sent for a package of product for use in an exhibition of marketing methods. I was not disapmarketing meinods. I was not disappointed. His name gave me the confidence of which I have just spoken, because not many care to use their name in connection with low quality. This mark, however, I have since learned, is proving a great success in connection with a high-class order trade. Thus we see that growers are learning the advantage of special marks and labels

but the process is slow. The shippers are in the lead. Many a hox of high quality produce bears the name of the dealer, not the grower. The reputation is geing to the wrong men-Paul Work. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in the Canadian Horticulturist.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Scientific apple breeding, or even care-

ful work along this line by amateurs, has hitherto been practically unknown; so that we have exceedingly little knowledge as to how our very numerous varities of this fruit have arisen, and even less information that would guide us in producing new sorts. Undoubtedly most of the apples we grow now are chance seedings from some unknown parents, the few desirable types from thousands or even hundreds of thousands of seedlings whose growth to fruiting and selection or destruction has meant waste in time, attention and land occupied; while Lawler, was re-elected.

the final results have given no principles to govern future work. If experiments made at the New York agricultural experimental station are reliable, much of this economic waste in originating new varities may be avoided by crossing known parents. Bulletin No. 350 of that dives descriptions of 14 new varities, as good or better than their parents, that came from 148 seedlings, the result of crossing II selected varities. Nearly as many more seedlings are retained for further testing as promising kinds. This large percentage of good or promising apples from unknown crosses augers well for future work along this line, while the comparisons between parent varities and seedlings give the most definite indications vet secured re-93.8 garding the inheritance of apple characters. These inheritance data are admittedly incomplete, since they come only from first generation progency of known parents, while two or more generations are necessary to give very convincing evidence as to heredity; yet the behavior of these crosses is, scientifically, of equal or greater value than the practical utility of the new varities.

> Old meadows generally are lacking in nitrogen, which is most easily supplied by the application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 300 to 600 pounds par acre. The only way to be sure of the kind of fertilizer to apply is to make trials of different mixtures and find out which gives the best results. In most, places the application of barnyard manure and cutting up the meadow with a also will be more likely to give profitable returns than will the application of commercial

A good use for weeds and old vines from the garden is in making compost. Everybody who maintains a garden should keep a compost heap, where everything that will rot and entire the soil may be thrown from time to time.

In 13 comparisons on the Monesota station farm new seed, from outside sources, gave an average increased yield of 125 bushels of potatoes to the acre more than seed from varities continuously grown on the farm for three to

It is reported that red squarele de-This discovery was made at Brunswick, Me., and experts are investigating the

The sow, like the dairy cow, should not be too thin at farrowing tine. For some time prior to farrowing she should have some rich food in ash, or receive some bonemeal daily, and have a cess to wood ashes and lime, for the frame work of the unborn youngsters.

No other crop will bring in ! turns in the north for the time pies the ground than buckwhen put in after the other crops les grain to raise to subdue a p troublesome weeds and to state worms in the soil. It comes handy to sow on vacant pieces of ground which have been left because too late to be sown to some other crop. It is a waluable erop to plow under to enrich the soil and give humus.

Should maggets get in the animal's wounds, kill the nests by a light applies tion of chloroform. After the wounds have been freed of maggots and made perfectly clean, apply freely a mixture of one dram of iodiform and six drams of boric acid, and repeat the application two or three times a day.

Quids of grass, finely chewed and rolled together, found lying about in the horse pacture, are the result of trouble with the teeth. No horse should be permitted to go until his teeth have become so uneven. Horse owners should make it a practice to have the teeth of all their horses, of which there is any question, examined and cared for by a capable person.

Dairymen sometimes debate whether to feed their cows silage or bran. A little of both is better than either alone, and in most circumstances more econimical. Bran supplies protein, an element in which corn silage is rather deficient. The two makes a balanced ra-

TOO MUCH MIDWAY

Ontario Fairs Association Hears of Growing Evil.

Toronto despatch: The growing tendency on the part of Boards of Directors of the fall exhibitions of ... of Ontario to regard the midway and its accompaniments as a necessary institution at their annual fairs was roundly annual meeting of the Ontario association held yesterday. "The midway seems to be recognized as a necessary evil as our larger faire, and even the smallest fairs are now trying to give place to such an attraction," said Mr. Wilson. "The first idea of these fairs should be

to educate the people of the community

rather than degrade them." Superintendent Wilson expressed satis faction with the fact that this past year only fifty-three societies applied for wes weather insurance as provided by law, as against one hundred and six for MIL In his presidential address, Dr. J. N. Simmons, Frankfort, alluded to the necessity for still greater sums being set apart for exhibition purposes, and made some cogent observations on the labor situation. / Railways and land companies are booming the west to such an extent that our young people are being lured away from us to meet comditions in our western provinces that are said to be made of wheat and sunshine," he eaid, "but there is no use blinking the fact that there are clouds in the western horizon."

FORESTRY OFFICERS.

Ottawa, Feb. 10-At the Canadian Forstry Association convention to-day the election of officers resulted in the election of Hon. W. A. Charlton, vice press dent, as the new president, and W. Power as vice-president. On the board of directors, after some discussion, J. B. White (who took the place vacated by Carl Riordan), E. J. Jarvis, R. D. Pretty. H. R. Macmillan, B.C., and G. Colquito were added to the list, which otherwise nained as before. 'The secretary, Jan.

