

LESSON V.-FEB. 2, 1913.

The Flood.-Gen. 6: 9-22; 7: 11-24.

Commentary.-I. The Wickedness of the People (6:9-13). 9. the generations of Nosh. This expression introduces the history of Noah which extends to the and of the ninth chapter. perfect in his and life among the people of his time. erations Upright in his character The word "generations" in the first dause means history, but here it means contemporaries, or the people living in the same time that he lived, walked with God-His great grandfather, Enoch, had walked with God and was taken to heaven, and Noah walked with God and was saved from the flood. To walk with God means to trust him fully, to obey him implicitly, to be in complete harmony with him and to have com-Japhe By these sons of Noah the world se peopled after the floud. The ants of Japheth occupied Europe and northwestern Asia; of Ham, Af- ruption among them. Corruption and ries; of Shem, Central Asia. 11. corrupt before God-The race of mankind, as a whole, had gone far away from God. A striking picture of man's wickedness is presented in the fifth verse of this chapter, the earth was filled with vionce. Sin of every kind was rampant. There was oppression and destruction of life, with no regard for justice or rightness. Men's passions were given loose rein. 12. God looked upon the earth, and, behold-The inspired writer represents God as looking upon the condition of men, as a man would look over siven cituation, and the view was most

II. A means of safety (vs. 14-222). God appointed Noah to the task of building an ark, and the work was twofold. It involved years of warning to the wicked and years of preparation for his own safety and that of his family. It meant much for Noah to maintain his integrity and his faith in God in his time. The proportions of the ark were not much different from those of ships built in our day. The material was gopher wood, or eypress, which is exdingly durable. The ark was four hundred and fifty feet long, seventy-five feet wide and forty-five feet in height. There were three stories, and a window or series of windows eighteen inches in depth extended completely around the ark just below the roof, or covering. ah and his wife and their three sons and their wives were all who believed God and were saved in the ark. Directions were given to bring in artials of all kinds, clean beasts by sev is, and unclean by twos, and food for all, that life might be preserved on earth. III. The flood on the earth (7:: 11-24).

II. The same day—It is a noticeable fact that dates and writers in this narrative are given with great exactness. Fountains of the great deep broken upsome great change in the arriers its waters rushed in land in vast volume. Windows were opened In addition to aters from the ocean, rain fell from The language indicates that ain fell in abundance. 12. Forty days and forty nights Again there exactness of statement. The resources of the Almighty are ample to accomplish waters were not permitted to burst upon

his purpose. 13. Into the ark-The the earth until all was in readiness. The animals were safe in the ark and provided for, and Nosh and his family had entered. God had given directions regarding the ark and its purpose, and se sent the waters at the proper time. 14. Every beast, etc.—Two or more of every living animal that could be destroyed by water were preserved by beinb brought into the ark. 15. They went in unto Nosh into the ark-God rendered the animals to be perfectly tractable, so that they were readily managed. 16. Male and female—Provision was unde for he propagation of animal life, and the stocking of the earth again after

17. Waters bare up the ark-During a period of forty days the er came rashing from the great deep and from the sky until their depth upon the land was great enough to float the ark. It is estimated that the ark was equite of carrying about forty thou-mid team. 18. Went upon the face of the waters—The ark had neither rudder nor calls, and therefore was not designed for sailing, but simply for floating and drift as. 19. All the high hills were covered. All nations, excepting the films race, have traditions of a great

the flood

flood, which destroyed life from the face of the earth. These traditions agree in s remarkable degree, and must have had mon origin. This fact confirms the account of the flood, and shows that the earth was repeopled from a son stock. Noah and his family. Whether or not all the surface of the earth was covered by the flood is a m that has been widely discussed, st this much is certain, that all lands inhabited by men were included in the grant inundation. 20. Fifteen cubits upward. The writer gives with carefulness the depth of the flood. Fifteen cubits. or wenty-two or twenty-three feet, of was sufficient to float the ark, erefore it could drift above the mountains. 21. All flesh died and every man—This is a measure of God's abhorrence of sin. It dewied the destruction of the race with the exception of the one godly family. 22. In the dry land—The fishes and other winter animals were naturally exempt. Every living substance—The repetitions here bring forcefully to the mind the fact of the utter destruction caused by the flood. Noak only, etc.—It was of that Nonlie opportunity for becom-ing righteens and maintaining that state has granter than that of others, but it was granter than that or others, one is the business by lead faith in god (Hole. Mr Th.

ries after Abel's death was What was the condition of before the flood? Why did of Noah rather than any che to build an ark? Give the dialone of the six . Of what mater-me I make? Of what material was

many months was the ark afloat? In what way is the ark a type of the salvation provided for us?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-God's reckoning time. I. Concerning faith and morals.

II. Concerning repentance and reward. I. Concerning faith and morals. In this lesson we have the testimony of God respecting man, "Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." Where at first there was nothing evil, now there was nothing good. At this time there were two distinct races upon earth, the descendants of Seth and of Cain. Recall the curse upon Cain which sent him forth a wandered, separate from his father's household. The descendants of Seth adhered to the service of God. Those of Cain were reprobate. For a considerable time the two races kept apart. Only when the "sone of God" relaxed in religious principle were they open to temptation from their ungodly neighbors. "They took them wives." Here they followed their own will with reference to God or to duty in the matter. The result was an intermingling of the two races and a very rapid increase of corviolence were their twin evils. They were corrupt in having debased and depraved their religion. They were violent in their conduct with one another. The streams of domestic and social life were poisoned. The tender ties of blood were violated so that quarrels and intrigues, oppression, robberies and murders pervaded the abodes of men. Being lovers of their own selves they were "covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy...

false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, high-minded lovers of pleasures, more than lovers of God." Such a flood of wickedness is at any time sufficient to deluge a world in misery. The men of that age may have imagined because of their long lives that the penalty of death was cancelled or had become in- of the early ones, and start the season operative or at least would not be put | right. into force against them. The deluge was God's proclamation that the penalty was still in force against sinners. In the midst of gross evil there was one good man, Noah's character was not shaped by his contemporaries. He stood alone in his generation. His communion with God was the foundation of his right conduct. His devotion to God was a visible reality. It was a great thing to be faithful among the faithless.

II. Concerning repentance and reward. As the first, with the message of judgment, there was also the message of mercy. One hundred and twenty years was given to hear Noah's preaching and to see his preparation against the day of judgment when God should destroy the earth by water. Separation from all evil was God's law from the beginning. The way of uprightness has ever been the way of safety. It was an important and eventful day when retribution began upon the people and the fulfilment of God's promise to Noah was effected God rewards righteonsness and sets value upon family life. He clearly indicated to Noah that he would dwell within the ark. Outside the ark all was ruin.

Inside all was rest and peace. It was a great mercy to escape all the wickedness of the world, to be delivered from the daring excess of iniquity which had ed on every side. God shut the door against a world about to perish. God reserves some things unto himself to do. He had entered into solemn covenant with his servant Noah that he would preserve him in the ark. Though Nosh was inactive as regards the labors of the world, it must have been a sea- to be a fancier pure and simple, to breed son of constant uplifting of soul and of constant exercise of faith. When Noah came forth he was doubtless all the better prepared for future trials, having a firmer trust in God, a more sublime faith, a deeper knowledge of the things of God and with a larger measure of spiritual strength. He was being prepared to stand at the head of God's representative family upon the earth.-T.

THE **POULTRY WORLD**

A CHAMPION HEN.

Blood will tell. Lady Show You proves it. Just question the value of heredity and the science of eugenics, and the little lady, true to her name, will

She has been demonstrating at the Missouri agricultural experimental exepriment station, and has laid 82 eggs in 82 successive days, and 281 eggs in a

Vegr! When she emitted her 281st cackle she was celebrating a performance that came within one egg of equalling the highest record ever made by a hen upon this continent. She competed with 655 other hens of all ages, breeds and

Lady Show You first came into the limelight in the May report, when Director Quisenberry said of her:

"There is a White Plymouth Rock pullet from Illinois, No. 717, that has laid 64 eggs in 64 consecutive days. We have never heard of anything on record that would equal this.

"Think for a minute what it mesus for a hen to manufacture the yolk, the white, the shell and all the matter which an egg contains and lay well-formed shell and a good-sized egg for 64 consecutixe days. She appears healthy and vigorous and we hope she can continue her good record for at least a few more

days. His hopes were realized, for the little lady went right on and laid an egg ever day for nearly three months.

After laying the 82 eggs she missed one day and then got on the job again, laying as regularly as the sun rose.

This hen is conclusive proof," says the director, "that it is possible to have both stility qualities and fancy or standand bred points combined in the same flock and in the same hen. This hea is bred from a male and female which were both winners in good shows. This hen herself chaus her good

destruction caused by the flood? How that scrubs and cross breeds can outling standard bred poultry. We are in hope the farmers and poultry breeders of this

country will endeavor to combine both Lady Show You weighs six pounds and has laid several times her OWD weight in eggs during the period of one

year. During the first ten months of the trial she consumed 48 pounds of dry mash, 32 pounds of grain, and two pounds of grit, bone and shell. During these ten months she was not broady. nor did she moult.

The record of 292 eggs in one year was made by a barred rock hen at Guelph, Canada. However, the Canadian hen laid a small egg with a very poor shell, while Lady Show You's eggs weighed on an average a little more than two ounces, with a good strong shell on each egg. So Lady Show You really is the best layer ever produced in America.

Her record won a cash prize of \$25 from the Missouri State Poultry Board. Fishel cup. Furthermore, it made it an incubator valued at \$32 and the possible for her owner, J. A. Bickerdike, of Millersville, Ill., to sell her to James A. Bell, of Chicago, for \$800. She is the highest-priced hen in the world.

NOTES.

Winter is here in earnest and the up to-date poultry raiser is prepared for it Roofs tight, house clean, plenty of fresh. clean, dry litter, the right feed, the pullets steadily laying-and profits. Then there is the other class of poultrykeeper who does not plan ahead. House not in good condition for bad weather, neglected conditions, stock not well grown, ne profits, and the cry no money in poul

Now is the time to think about mating up the breeding pen for early chicks. The beginner will fare better with a few early hatched chicks than dozens of June or July hatched.

Order the incubator, brooder, day-old chieks or hatching eggs now for future delivery. With all poultry breeders the system is first come, first served. Be one

Among the majority of breeders there is less stock for sale than ever before. Last year was a hard one for the major. ity of poultry raisers, many not raising enough pullets to fill the laying houses. What is for sale on the market seems to be of very good quality. Feed being high, the culls went early to market.

Orpingtons seems to be riding steadily on their boom. Great improvement is noticed in the whites, buffs and blacks. The buff breeders of late have commenced to get away from the red color. Some call it deep buff, and are at least exhibiting some real golden buffs, so beautiful to see and yet hard to attain. The deep red or deep buff has no place in the showroom as long as the standard of perfection calls for a rich golden buff or has Cochin shape a place, although many Orpington breeders like it, and

some claim the standard calls for it.

Fanciers should keep utility in the foreground in breeding those varieties of fowls which are supposed to be useful. A large body of the patrone of breeders are men who buy fowls because they are useful. They care more for good layers than for rich colors. They prize really first-class table fowls more than they do the most exquisite markings. This body of men is to be catered to, or the number of buyers will be greatly diminished. An exhibition for elegant in figure and exquisite in plumaco, is worth a large amount of money. iere is a class of buyers for such fowls, but the class is smaller than those who ask: "Are they good layers? Are they good for the table??"

It is perfectly legitimate for a person for beauty, first, last and all the time, and to let utility find its place where it can. Such a breeder ought to expect his patronage to be drawn from a small class. His profits in breeding are to be derived from the sale of a few birds at extremely high figures.

It is equally legitimate for one to say that he will breed first and foremost for utility and let beauty come if it will and where it will. If one is breeding a variety with a reputation for laying his object will be to intensify that quality. His fowls are not only to be good layers, but the best layers obtainable; or if he is breeding a variety whose chief claim is for the table he will seek to intensify that quality. His fowls may be beautiful, but they must be the best table folws in existence. He wall have a large number of patrons, but his fowls will scarcely command the prices that the breeder of exhibition fowls can obtain. His profits will come from the sale of many birds at fair prices.

Unless there is to be two separate and distinct classes of breeders and indications point in that direction-in the future fanciers must give utility a prominent place, or a prejudice will be created against their stock in the minds of that large class of buyers who care first for useful qualities. Let their prejudice once become deeply rooted and widely spread and the fanciers will lose a large source of profit. It becomes, then a necessity either to separate the two classes and let fancy birds become still more fancy, and useful birds still more useful, or fanciers must in all their matings remember that utility cannot be overlooked. To do this will require a nice balancing of points, the useful one against the fancy, so as to preserve and heighten the beauty of the fowls, and at the same time to deepen and intensify their useful qualities. This is the problem that confronts all fandiers, and upon them rests the solution.

A good way to mate the future breeders is well-matured cockerels to hens. cocks to matured pullets. Feed well, but not foreing feeds. One should aim for a natural egg yield for good, strong chicks.

STRIKE LEADERS FINED

North Bay. Ont., Jan. 27.—Three leaders in the Porcupine mining strike were prosecuted under the Lemieux Act for inciting a strike at the Hollinger mine, and were found guilty yesterday before Magistrate Terrance and sentenced to a see fine each, or three months in jail. The accused refused to pay the fines, preferring to spend the three months in the Sudbury jail, if accounty, as a pre-test against what they consider an un-



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS MARKET.	
Dressed hogs	\$12.00
Butter, dairy 0 30	0 33
Eggs, new-laid, dozen 0 32	0 35
Chickens, lb 0 18	0 20
Geese, lb 0 15	0 18
Turkeys, lb 0 23	0 25
Apples, winter, bbl 1 50	3.00
Potatoes, bag	0 95
Celery, dozen 0 30	0 40
Cabbage, dozen 0 40	0 45
Beef, forequarters, cwt 7 50	8 25
Do., hindquarters, cwt 11 00	12 00
Do., choice sides, cwt 10 00	11 00
Do., medium, cwt 8 00	9 00
Do., common, ewt 6 50	. 7 50
Mutton, light, cwt 800	10 00
Veal, common, cwt 800	10 00
Do., prime, cwt 11 00	13 00
Lamb 14 50	16 00
SUGAR MARKET.	

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence....\$ 4 70

LIVE STOCK. Toronto despatch: At the Union Stock Yards this morning there were rather light receipts of a good class of cattle, and a good number of buyers on hand. Prices remained steady. Receipts: Un-ion Stock Yards—158 cattle, 54 calves, 1,159 hogs 531 sheep. City Cattle Market — Export cattle, choice \$ 6 75 \$ 6 99 Do., medium, 5 75
 Do. bulls
 4 75

 Feeding steers
 5 25

 Stockers, choice
 5 00

 Springers
 40 00

 Sheep. ewes.
 4 75

 Bucks and culls
 3 00

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Open. High. Low. Close. May 35¼ 35¾ 35 July 36 36 36

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth — Wheat — No. 1 hard, %6 3-8c; No. 1 northern, 85 3-8c; No. 2 do., 83 3-8c; July, 88 7-8c bid; May, 87 5-8c. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis — Close — Wheat — May, 87c; July, 88 5-8c; No. 1 northern, 85 1-2c to 86 1-2c; No. 2 do., 83 1-2c to 84 1-2c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 42c to 43 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 31c to 31 1-4c. Rye—No. 2, 57c to 59c. Bran-\$19.50.

lour-First patents, \$4.30 to \$4.65; second patents, \$4.15 to 4.50; first clears, \$3.10 to \$3.30; second clears, \$2.30 to \$2.60. LONDON WOOL SALES.

London-There were 13,013 bales offered at the wool auction sales to-day. There was brisk buying by Americans and the home trade, and fine crossbreds harden-ed five per cent. over the November avea live per cent. over the November average. Scoured merinos were eagerly taken at higher prices. The sales follow: New South Wales, 3,400 bales; scoured, Is 2 1-2d; greasy, 7d to Is 3 1-2d. Queensiand, 2,700 bales; scoured, Is 1d to 2s 2 1-2d; greasy, 6 1-2d to Is 4 1-2d. South Australia, 50 Obales; greasy, 9d to Is 1 1-2d. Weest Australia, 200 bales; 1s 1 1-2d. West Australia, 300 bales; greasy, 8d to 1s 2 1-2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales; scoured, 7 1-2d to 9 3-4d.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow - Messrs. Watson and Batchelor, cattle importers, report all classes of cattle in good demand this week. Scotch steers, 16 1-4c to 17 1-4c, Irish, 14c to 16c. according to quality.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y., Despatch-Cattle

East Buffalo, N. Y., Despatch—Cattle Receipts 200; steady. Veals—Receipts. 75; active and steady. Hogs—Receipts. 4,800 head; active and 10 to 25 cents lower; heavy and mixed, \$7.70 to \$7.75; yorkers. \$7.75 to \$7.85; a few \$7.90; pigs. \$7.75 to \$7.80; roughs. \$6.85 to \$7: stags. \$5.50 to \$6.25; dairies. \$7.60 to

Sheep and lambs Receipts, 5,000 her handy weight sheep, active and others slow. Lambs. \$6 to \$9.40; yearlings, \$5 to \$8.25; wethers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; ewes, \$3.58 to \$5.85; sheep, mixed, \$4.50 to \$6.15. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle-Receipts, 6,000. Market-Slo wand steady. Beeves \$ 6 00 Texas steers 4 70 Market slow and weak to 5c than Wednesday's average. Metht 7 15 Mixed

Yearlings 640 Lambs, native 700 MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Cattle receipts about 1,600, cows and

springers 96, calves 300, sheep and lambs

500, hogs 1,300. There were no prime beeves on market, the great bulk of the offering being common to second quality of medium. These sold at from 31-2 5. The highest price paid was six cents per pound, while some of the poorest canpers sold at 21-2.

Milk cows and springers, \$35 to \$70, a few held for \$80. Calves, 4 to 6.

Sheep about 5. lambs 7 to 71-4. Hogs 91-4 to 91-2 cents. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot firm, No. 1 Manitoba, 7e 9 1-2d. No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 6 1-2d. No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 4 1-2d. Futures steady, March, 7s 5 1-8d.

May, 7s 2 3-4d. July, 7s 2 1-2d. Corn-Spot easy; July, 7s 2 1-2d. American mlxed, new, 5s 5d. Old, 6s.

Old, via Galveston, 5s 8d.

Futures easier, January, 5s 2 18d. February, 4s 10 7-8d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), 25 6 to £5 15s. (

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds; 600

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounde, 64s. Short ribe, 16 to 24 pounds, 64s 6d.

Clear builles, 14 to 16 pounds, 64s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 Long clear middles, heavy, 35

Lard, prime western, in tierces, 53a. American refined, 54s, Cheese, Canadian, finest white, 62s 6d. Colored, 63s 6d. Tallow, prime city, 31s 6d. Turpentine, spirits, 32s . Resin, common, 14s 9d. Petroleum, refined, 9 3-8d. Linseed oil, 27s.



FARM SHEEP AND THEIR CARE.

While intelligent care is required in keeping sheep, otherwise the management is not much different than that needed for the other farm animals.. An important point is to keep their feet and body dry. After a day or two old, sheep can endure real low temperatures, but moist or wet weather is injurious.

A sheep has no upper ineisor teeth. The first set of incisors are known as lamb teeth. At the age of about one year the first pair of them in the centre drops out and are replaced by the first pair of adult teeth. The lamb is then known by this sign to be a year old. Eeach year it will get a pair of adult teeth, until four pairs appear, when it is known as "a full-mouthed" sheep. At about eight or ten years of age they begin to lose their teeth, and they are then known as "broken-mouthed" sheep. The female sheep is known as ewe,

pronounced "yew" or "you," and not 'yoe," as so many old-time breeders call them. The Englishman says "yeowe." The male is called the ram, and not buck, the buck being the male of the deer or elk. A castrated ram is known as a wether. These are the American names. As a rule copulation takes place between the sexes only during certain seasons of the year. The rams may run with the flocks from January until about the 1st of August without danger of coupling. They will readily couple during the remainder of the year. Some breeds differ in this respect, however. The period of gestation of the ewe is 21 weeks, and will not vary materially from this time. The usual time for lambs to drop is in the months of April and May. If the ewes are well cared for during the period of gestation, the lambs will be healthy and vigorous, and there will be little disowning lambs by their dams. Yearling ewes seldom have twins, but later in life twins are quite common, and with some triplets are not unusual. The sheep has four compartments to its stomach, and usually its power to assimilate food is very good. The sheep is a very timid animal and is very often scared to death by dogs, or it may be so frightened by them as to not take on flesh. Hence the necessity of handling them with care. They will soon know their master, and no domestic

animal will look for its feed with greater | regularity than will sheep. Within five minutes of the time of feeding the sheep will all gather at the accustomed place and begin bleating. The sheep is said to be able to live on very little food, and yet no animal is

more gluttonous if an opportunity presents itself. Its anatomy is such that it | who make butter on the farm have the should have bulgy rather than concentrated foods. It is a grazer by nature and takes to browsing as a secondary method of gaining a livelihood. It will do very well on the best of hav without grain, but, as the hay lacks in quality, a supplementary grain ration will be necessary to afford the nutrition required.

There are three general classes of sheep: Fine wools, middle wools and long wools. The fine wool breeds are the several varieties of Merinos. The general characteristics of all Merinos are much the same, but they differ in density of fleece, length of fiber and size of carcaes. Some have wrinkles and folds, and others are smooth; some have horns and others are polled.

In the middle wools we find Oxfords Hampshries, Suffolks, Shropshires and Southdowns. These all have dark faces and legs, some being very black and their fleeces are dense and the staple of medium length. The long woois are Lincoln, Leicester, Cotswold and Romney Marsh. These cheep have white faces and legs, and long, lustrous. coarse wool. Their fleeces are open and they are very

large framed sheep. Some sheep men make a greater profit than others, and there are some who, by reason of mismanagement or neglect, turn a possible profit into an actual loss. One sheep owner will make 25 and and another 50 per cent. on his investment in mutton sheep, depending on his skill and management. Any good breeding ewe will produce enough wool to pay for her keep. She can be kept in a very thrifty condition by feeding the cheaper foods, such as straw, fodder and clover hay when it is not too valuable in the market. It may be necessary to give a small grain ration to keep the sheep up to the standard. In addition to the wool provided by the ewe, she will produce at least one lamb, and the average for the mutton breeds is nearer one and one-half lambs per ewe. By taking a glance at the experiments in feeding lambs at some of the Ontario experiment stations, it will be found that mutton can be produced, allowing market prices for grains and hay, for about three cents per pound. Such mutton will sell at from five to six cents per pound. Here will be a moderate profit and there may be instances where the profit will be even greater.

To get most profit from sheep, the owner should know for what market he is feeding, and he should have the matter of prices and demand well in hand. If he has a good spring lamb market near at hand he will probably want to raise spring lambs for that market. And this spring lamb business means that the lambs should drop not later than the middle of February and as much earlier than this time as possible. The January lamb will be a good one for the next Christmas market. If not sold then as a lamb, it will sell very well the next spring and will bring a profit if it has been well kept and fed.

There are sheep feeders who depend largely on buying sheep in September and feeding them out for market, none being kept during the rest of the year. Some of these make a profit, and others do not. Then there are others, who will to walk out.

pick up a few ewes, breed for easily lambs, push the lambs and sell them off early at good prices, then feed out the ewes and ship them to market. This can be made a good business if pur-chases can be made readily and with little trouble. Those following this plan will have a little scab to contend with, and unless they have a good dipping apparatus on the farm, they had better let that go. To get in the way of doing these things the novice should begin

modestly and advance with caution. The man who keeps a few good ewes, breeds and disposes of his wether lambo at good figures, and occasionally sells a carload of lambs and cast off ewes, is doing the safest business, and this is the plan to be recommended to farmers wro have good pastures and plenty of roughness. Try a few sheep, then some more, and then some more.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

A reader writes: "It is an assured fact that good apples cannot be grown without spraying, no matter how large or how small the orchard there is a necessity to horay. The first thing to be considered is the outfit. It is impossible to do thorough work without a good machine, one that can stand a high pressure and do the work. In spraying for coddling moth we use arsenate of lead paste six pounds of lead to about 90 gallons of water. Too much pains cannot be taken to get the arsenate of lead dissolved. Never buy a machine without a pressure gauge. We have never sprayed the San Jose scale. for the reason that we have none here. but we expect to spray with the sime and sulphur solution this winter, as we have ovster-shell bark lice, which the lime and sulphur solution will take off. I don't think it will be necessary to

epray more than

Diversified orchanding is very important. Like farming, fruit growing is surer er and better when a number of fruits are grown. It is not good horticulture to-depend upon one fruit, or even two or three. It is far better to have several and be on a safe system.

Good butter nearly always commands a fair price. The market is always crowded with poor butter, but butter with flavor, color and texture generally finds a buyer at a fair price. This shows the importance of making butter that there is a demand for. Good butter costs little, if any, more than the poor stuff on the market; the principal difference is that those who sell good butter know how to make it.

The old proverb in agriculture was that lime makes the father rich, but the sons poor. That might be paraphrased to say the lack of lime makes the father poor and his sons poorer. The intelligent use of lime does not make anyone poor; it is the abuse of lime that might make the sons poor.

Frogs' legs, at which people turned up their noses in disgust only a few years ago, have now become so popular an article of diet that no fewer than 6,000,-000 frogs a year are killed in Minnesota alone to supply the demand. The northwestern frogs are the most delicate, but the biggest are the southern bulltrogs. The latter are not so sweet or tender as the former.

Butermilk is a very palatable and wholesome drink for children. Those advantage of pure, wholesome buttermilk, which is no small item in the cost of living.

More farm implements are worn out by sun and rain than by use. Get them under cover and use plenty of grease and paint. Doing this means the difference between buying new implements every ten years rather than every three

Gnerally speaking, it may be said that an acre of red clover should support eight to ten hoge for three to four months. Alfalfa should pasture 12 to head for the same length of time. Alfalfa should not be pastured so closely that mowing will not be necessary. The rule should be to put on only enough hogs to allow one cutting of hay to be taken off during the pasture season.

It is a good plan to write to your com mission merchant in advance of ship ment, and ask his advice as to the best method of packing, as he knows his mer ket much better than you do.

WHITE SLAVERY

Law Against Traffic Will Be Improved.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.-Legislation aimed at the suppression of the white slave traffic will be introduced by the Government this session by way of amendment to the Criminal Code.

The clause has not yet been finally drafted, but it will be designed to make easier the conviction of those engaged in the business, and will in some degree remove from the prosecution certain difficulties heretofore encountered in es-

tablishing proof.
The amendment will be along lines suggested by the Moral Reform League. It will probably prevent the miscarriage of function he anneals from convictions, pending which bail is accepted and forgited, the party thus escaping actual imprisonment.

goods by false pretences are to be brought under the operation of the Criminal Code by an amendment to be introduced by the Minister of Justice. For instance, a merchant who makes a false report of his affairs to a commercial agency, and why by reason of the report of that concern gets a line of credit from a third party, will be

HOTEL FOOLED STRIKERS

New York, Jan. 27.-Waiters agitab ing a strike found their plans anticipat. ed at one of the large Broadway hotels early to-day, when the Hotel Kniekerbocker management discharged every one of the 250 waiters and bus bove in its employ. When Proprietor James B. Regan called all of the men into the main dining room, they believed he was to announce the concessions of their demands, but instead he declared he had been harassed beyond all endurance by their dissatisfaction and reiterated demands. Captains and all were forced