Leaving Home, Genesis

Commentary.-I. The call of Abram (v. 1). I. The Lord had said unto bram-"Jehovah said unto Abram." when this call came, the family havwas an unfavorable place to establish the true religion, inasmuch as the worldliness and idolatry. In removing from Ur, Terah and his family journeyed northward and westward about five hundred miles and settled in Haran. Get 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. The land in which he had dwelt was one of the most fertile portions of all western Asia, and he was to go into a country with which he was unacquainted. His early associations were to be abandoned and he was to go forth to form new associations and to inhabit a region that should become the most historic of all the countries on the face of the earth. He was seventy-five years old when this migration took plact.

II. The promise to Abram (vs. 2, 3). 2. I will make of thee a great nation -The promise that God gave to Abram was greater than could well be comprehended, yet by its repetition he came to know that he was to become the head of the Lord's chosen people. The name Abram means "exalted father," and was later changed to Abraham, which means father of a multitude." The promise here given was eight times repeated to Abram and to his descendants, six times to himself and once to Isaac and once to Jacob, and was literally fulfilled. The promise to him was comprehensive. and God would see to it that seeming of service. 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 would come to pass. In this promise seven different blessings are included, and a seven-fold blessing is all-inclusive, since seven is a number denoting perfection. I will bless thee..."No sarthly goods can be so great as the blessing of God. Others are single, individual good things, but he that hath God's blessing has the be great, even though he should break go into a strange land. He who called him out was greater than all of earthly greatness. Thou shalt be a blessblessed that he might become a blessblessing to those who should meet him. 3. I will bless them that bless thee...Here is blessing promises on an 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 enemy to Abram. "The good man is not alone; 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 Messiah. the Christ of Bethlehem. 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 from generation to generation.

Abram's Obedience (vs. 4-6) 4. Abram departed, as the Lord had spoken-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 travelled 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 family, his flocks and herds which he had accumulated in Haran, and his retinue of servants. We do not know how much he had in Ur of the Chaldees and had to leave, nor how great were his possessions in Haran, but we know that in Cansan he became a man of wealth and influence. He had a body of servants so large that he could muster three hundred eighteen fighting men when he went out to rescue Lot. went forth to go into the land of Canaan. etc.—This is a striking form of expression. Under divine direction Abram started for Canaan, and he determined nothing to interfere with his purpose. One succeeds in entering upon the fuiness of spiritual blessing only by perseveringly continuing in the way that leads to it. Abram showed admirable determination and of the ultimate consumer, and not a French as Cabans click their way courage. 6. through the land South slump in the cut or designing of into the Red Cross rooms of a mornof through Cansan. Sichem Else-

en to the locality from its being the watershed between the Jordan and the Mediterranean." Terry. It was situated between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim. The place is now called Nab'ns. unto the plain of Moreh-'Oak of Moreh."-R.V. IV. Abram's Devotion to God (vs. 7. the Lord appeared unto (-8). Abram We are not told in what way the Lord opplaced. The purpose of

his appearing was to give an addition-R. V. Abram was living in Haran al promise to Abram. The land, although now occupied by another peoing removed hither from Ur of the pie, was to be the inheritance of Ab-Chaldees (Gen. 11: 31). The latter ram's posterity. It was another test place was near the Euphrates River of Abram's faith, yet he never doubtand about one hundred and twenty ed or faltered. builded he an altarmiles north of the Persian Gulf. It is In token of his acknowledgement of evident from Acts 7: 2, 3, that the the true God, of his dependence upon Lord called Ahram while he was yet him of his faith in him and of his in Ur, and he called him the second gratifude to him. 8. removed from time while he was in Haran. Chaldes thence he went southward to a point about twelve miles north of where Jerusalem later was built. It has people were given over to excessive been suggested that he moved at this time that he might be farther from the Cananites, whose influence was not wholesome religiously upon his family and attendants. Hai-It was at this place, called Ai, that Joshua. and his army met their first repulse upon entering Canaan (Josh. 7: 2). 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

> pasturage and water were, procurable. Quections; Who iwas Shram? In what way was bot 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 Ged'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 What was Abram's occupaplace? In what respects is Abram an tion? example to us? What does the name Abram mean?

tents and pass on to a region where

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic.—Heeding the call to a life

I. The call of Abram.

II. The confidence of Abram. III. The convenant with Abram.

I. The call of Abram. The history of Abram is the training of a great life for a great work, and reveals the blessedness of unquestioning obedience to divine leadings, and unwavering faith in the divine promises. With the call of Abram commenced the visible processes of the infinite plan of human redemption. It was the initial act in source of all good; not a cupful from tion to whom "pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenwith its ceaseless flow. God himself ants, and the giving of the law, and is the best of all good gifts to man." the service of God, and the promises and ...of whom as truth to be comsacrifice that Abram was called upon mitted to this honored people was inconvenience to the child.

Worm Powder is necessary. These structions. The first and imperative structions. The first and imperative in design of such constructions. The first and imperative structions. The first and imperative in design of such constructions and imperative in design of such constructions. The first and imperative in design of such constructions are such constructions. its compensations. His name would the first necessity was the separation away from kindred and country and chosen nation from the contaminaof the appointed progenitor of the tions of long-continued idolatry. It was the first application of the permanent law of national existence. ing."Be thou a blessing."-R.V. The and the only means of preserving unblessing was not intended to centre in dimmed the great truths whose radi-Abram and end there. He was to be ance became effulgent in the "glory as of the only begotten of the Father. ing to others. His devotion, his in- The call was to world-wide and racetegrity and his faith would be made a including service. The condition was the solitude of unreserved self-surren-

II. The confidence of Abram. The enlarged scale. Not only was Abram source and secret of all true obedience to be blessed, but those who were is faith. "By faith Abraham, when he was called .. obeyed." "He went out. not knowing whither he went." Faith transmittes the invisible into the actual It is "the substance of things giant albacore or tuna. Nova Scotia hoped for, the evidence of things not is so much a land of fish, says a seen." Abram's obedience piaced him writer, that it produces over onein the long roll-call of its heroes. Confidence in one's guide obviates the necessity of outlook. As its vision dims. the necessity of visible supports increases. Faith refuses as well as ing smacks galore, while Lunenburg, pounds of thrust are later subjected chooses. Moses rejected royalty, and Canso, Liverpool and Chester are must not be confused with those inci-



indications point to a German retreat from the g to positions nunning from Antwerp in Belgium to Namur, up the Meuse and across to Metz.

It is the permanent basis of acceptance, the ground of righteousness, and the condition of acceptable service. Faith made Abram the "friend of God," and wrought the miracle which changed him from "high father," to the "father of many nations." Paul strove to attain unto the "righteousness which is by faith"; which pharisaic exactness completely missed.

III. The covenant with Abram. Divine commands are always associated with divine promises. God never leaves His people without something upon which to rely. "The world has never been left without great promise singing in its wondering and troubled heart." The end may be hidden, but the assurances are great. "In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed," is the redeeming promise of Eden renewed, and the Christian covenant anticipated. "To Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, and to seeds, as of many; but as of one, and to thy seed, which is Christ." This covenant spans human history and overarches, the ceremonial dispensation, which was "added.... till the seed should come to whom the promise was made." To Abram it brought personal greatness: "I will bless thee and make thy name great." To him came national fatherhood, ancestorship of the Messiah ,and in all the unknown path, divine guidance and protection. God's returns always exceed his require-

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are speed is sought in aircraft, is fundamade aware that a dose of Miller's mental to any significant advance or

ments. W. H. C.

### Driving Cattle.

An electrically charged rod for driving cattle is being introduced upon some of the ranches of western Texas. It is said to be specially suited for making rebellious cattle enter dipping steamship, namely, from the thrust vats, branding pens and other inclosures into which it is ordinarily a difficult matter to drive them. The rod is constructed with four dry batteries and a coil, and is equipped with a button by which the current If this were exerted, all of it, as self. All this concern about self is to apply it to an animal.

# Nova Scotia's Fish Army.

Nova Scotia is literally "the land of fish"-cod, herring, mackerel and the fourth the entire value of the entire Every tiny haven around the extensive Bluenose Land coast harbors fishriches than the treasures in Egypt." winged deep-sea banking schooners. and producing the thrust.

# Science in War Time

the Canadian Manufacturers' Association asked these questions:

Can a beam of energy on the order of the X-ray be driven two miles horizontally upon the German lines? Can the magnitude and intensity reach such proportions as to scorch and destroy livings things in its path? The answer was emphatically in the affirmative. Not only can the follows a sprain, will cool the inbeam of energy be driven in a horizontal direction, but vertically downward from suitably equipped aircraft.

The same type of magneto-electricity used for wireless telephony is adaptable for this purpose. The number of wireless vibrations or cycles used for wireless telephony are near the bottom of the scale and cover only the "auditory range." The telephone vibrations, or waves, are diffused in different directions. By intensifying, increasing the quantity of current and concentrating its direction, a most intense heat may be obtained, to which that of moths. a burning glass would compare as a candle to a house on fire.

The main point of discussion was the improvement of the design of propellers and flying surfaces of aircraft. The fact that no matter how we may improve the engine the waste of power increases as greater and the surfaces of the body and

For a moment consider the waste of power of the propeller entirely apart from the engine. All progress of the aircraft is obtained exactly in the same way as with the modern of its propeller screw, or wheel, all referring to the same instrument.

The engine furnishes, say, 260 horsepower to the propeller, while the plane goes ninety miles an hour. "thrust" without loss, it would be a the misfortune which dogs the man steady push of 833 pounds, at ninety who has not related himself to the one miles an hour. But the fact is that | universal law. under the very best conditions less than 108 pounds of thrust is revealed. So we see that about seven-eighths of the engine power is lost in various directions, while only one-eighth, or 13 per cent., remains as driving or lifting power, which is the same thing, and Canadian catch, or \$9,166,851 worth, this is exclusively confined to the propeller operations.

Further losses in which the 108 pounds of thrust are later subjected chose reproach, counting it "greater home ports for hundreds of fleet- dent to operating the propeller itself

horse-power engine weight upward 500 pounds. The twenty-six he power weighs only elety-five pour Again, as to weight of fuel: the horse-power machine, carries a ond approximately equal to the weight of the engine, or 500 pounds while for the twenty-six home powel engine only sixty-five pounds of gaso Taken together, the weight of 200

horse-power engine and fuel is 1,000 pounds at the very least, while the twenty-six horse-power engine and fuel would weigh but 130 pounds, saving of 870 pounds or more. To this can be added another very important saving, namely, a decrease in the structural weight of the plane itself, due to the diminishing strains, vibration and wrenching effect of the larger engine.

In fact, the whole design of aircraft becomes subject to entire revision as soon at the great and unnecessary weight of engine and fuel is obviated. The reduction of weight and size of the body and wings of the craft reduces "head-on resistance" and swifter speed is at once obtained for this reason. The carrying capacity is not decreased, but on the contrary is increased at least The other day two leading spirits in to the extent of the 870 pounds saving in weight of engine and fuel.

The demand of exceptionally good propellers has been accentuated by the problem of supplying several new classes of aircraft designed on better principles.

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that flamed flesh and draw the pain as if by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there is was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

### Worth Remembering.

To renovate black lace wash it in strong vinegar, rinse in cold coffee and press before quite dry with a piece of flannel laid over it. A small bag of camplor gum placed

in the piano will protect the felt from

To make really good coffee, put the coffee in a saucer and place it in a fairly hot oven for about three minutes, before using. This brings out the flavor.

To freshen fish put in an earthen or granite pan skin side up and cover with cold water. The juice of a lemon stirred thick

and it will never streak the clothes. If one is troubled with round shoulders, hold up your chin and carry your head high. Then the shoulders cannot bend and curve.

### Self-Pity; Self-Praise.

Half the world is knawed by the bitten by the beast Self Praise. It is better to chain both these animals and

### Not Old Enough.

Alice was not greatly interested in the approaching Hallowe'en party and when her older sisters tried to enthuse her with the subject she answered sadly: "Oh, what good is Hallowe'en to me? I am not old enough to see my future husband's face in a

When you are tempted to say : smart thing it is just as well to re-

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8	Onions, 75-lb. sacks 2 00	2 25 1 75
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5	Pumpking, each 0 10	U 25
	Pumpkins, each 0 10 Potatoes, new, bag 2 50 Radishes 3 bunches	2 75
ŧ	Podishes 2 hunches	0 10
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1	Veg. marrow, each 0 05	A 13
	WHOLESALE MEATS.	
2	Seef, forequarters, cwt 16 00	17 00
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romatoes, basket reg. marrow, each WHOLESALE ME	. 0	)
Reef forequarters cwt	16	1
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CHICAR MADEE	ere	

SUGAR MARKET Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined, Toronto delivery: Acadia granulated, nominal 100 lbs. \$10.04 low, 60c.

Acadia yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yel-

Redpath yellows, No. 1 yellow. differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yel-Toronto Cattle Markets. The market was about steady in all

rather slow. Hogs were unchanged.	be
bringing 19.75. Calves firmer. Good	i d
mand for heavy sheep.	
Export cattle, choice 14 60	16
Export cattle, medium 13 25	14
Export bulls 9 75	10
Butcher cattle, choice 11 00	12
Butcher cattle, medium 9 50	10
Butcher cattle common 7 09	7
Butcher cows, choice 9 50	10
Butcher cows, medium 7 25	8
Butcher cows, canners 5 25	6
Butcher bulis 7 75	8
Feeding steers 8 75	10
Stockers, choice 8 25	8
Stockers, light 6 50	7
Milkers, choice 75 00	190
Springers, choice 85 00	130
Sheep, ewes 14 25	15
Bucks and culls 8 00	10
Lambs 16 75	17
Hogs, fed and watered 19 50	19
Hogs, f. o. b 18 75	

# OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows: Open. High. Low. Close Oet ..... 0 85% 0 85% 0 84.4 0 84% Dec. ... x0 83 0 83% 0 82% 0 85% Oct. . . . 3 91 Nov. . . . 3 84 Dec. . . . 3 77

xTo 83% sold. MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS. Minneapolis,—Cash wheat. No. 1: Northern, old \$2.22. Corn. No. 3 yellow, \$1.55 to \$1.55. Oats, No. 3 white, 69% to 70%c. Flax, \$4.67 to \$4.11, Flour, unchanged. Bran, \$25.75.

DULUTH LINSEED. Duluth, Minn.,-Linseed on track, \$4.151/4 to \$4.17%; arrive. \$4.07; arrive in September, \$4.17%; September, \$4.15½ bid; October, \$4.07 asked; November, \$4.04 bid; December, \$4.01 bid. CHEESE MARKET.

St. Paschal. Que.,—At to-day's dairy market 70 packages butter offered; soli at 45%c. Six hundred and thirty-four boxes cheens boarded; all sold at 22 5-16c.

### Legal Honesty.

A New York lawyer tells of a conversation that occurred in his presence between a bank president and his son. who was about to leave for the west. there to engage in business on his own account.

"Son," said the father, "on this, the threshold of your business life, , desire to impress one thought upon your mind: Honesty, ever and always, is the policy that is best."

"Yes, father," said the young man. "And, by the way," added the graybeard, "I would advise you to read up a little on corporation law. It will amaze you to discover how many things you can do in a business way and still be honest."—Harper's Waga-

### Hardy Tepary Bush Beans.

The cultivation of tepary beans is something new in the state of California. This legume came up from old Mexico and has been popular in New Mexico and Arizona for years. Because of its hardy habit, it is capable not only of standing extremes of temperature, but doing well under exceptionally arid conditions. It is a hard y bush bean with a high nutritive value.

## Big Things.

The greatest structure ever raised by the hand of man is the Great Pyramfd of Cheops, founded 4,000 years ago, and measuring 706 feet square on the base and 400 feet high. It took 20 years in construction; 100,000 men worked for three months, and, being then relieved, were succeeded by an equally lacked corps. The massive stones were brought from Arabia, 700 miles away. The cost of the work is estimated at \$165,000.

The men of yesterday saved the ship from storm; those of to-morrow will bring it to the Port of Victory.

		move the smart from it.
footwea	r Tashions	
Lau and	1. Winter	
SUP N Since the Government has taken a thave been too ion		Riti

overnment has taken a hand in U.S. footwear, or in the manufacture of it, Americans may feel before the winter is over, a radical change in shoes. For the present tinue to use the most distinctive dethere is not a noticeable restriction in leather, for the reason that the bootmakers had laid in a formidable supply in anticipation of the scarcity; and also because the American army could not march very fast on the soft kins which are used in fashioning women's shoes. This supply is rapidly diminishing, however, and as there is not an unlimited amount in view, prices have begun to coar,

gradually but surely. Colors will for the most part be confined to black, white, tan and grey, and the majority of the winter shoes will have cloth tops. This pareimony in colors as to tope means nothing but co-operation on the part Indeed the American women ing; and after it is purely a mat-

have been too long accustomed to ted of choice and how one is built. wearing poots made over the best and most attractive last that could be made, and the manufacturers stitution by this time. Neutral shades know full well that they must consigning and the best workmanship, and they are not to be coerced into even should the shoe be constructed entirely of cloth with a mere fractional toe-piece of leather. The

women of France have been wearing these sort for some months, bless 'em. In spite of the spring's weak spurt toward a round-toed, short vamped shoe, fall finds us not one whit removed from our own Best-Ever style. which is the last word in lasts; in fact vamps are longer and slimmer than ever before, and the choice is about even as to size and shape of odorless and of evaporating more heels. Military or Cuhan heels go quickly than other cleansers. their sure-footed and practical way undisturbed by the more frivolous French-heeled sisters. Yet as many

Spats we have again with us, in fact they are almost a national inpredominate, or is there any neutrality this year? Anyway, spate are, anything hectic. Many of the most smartly dressed women one knows prefer an Oxford and a neat spat to a high shoe, and many more S.D.W. will, doubtless follow their fashion this year, from patriotic as well as from stylish motives. Grey or taupe spats with black, and beige epats with tan are favored combinations. Spate and boot tops can be effectively cleaned with wood alcohol, and it has the double advantage of being

High boots of black or grey satin will be worn for dress, and of course the plain black satin slipper is almade smarter by the addition of a has found one's niche.

buckle, and there are many new designs that are very charming. For evening wear satin slippers and hose of flesh color contine to be worn, and next in popularity slippers tinted to match one's gown. And here is a good place to say that there are several shops which are making a specialty of recovering silk or satin shoes-in your own material or not, as you chose; and the price is nom-A dropped stitch in a lady's stock-

ing used to be a tragedy; nowadays we are buying them by the rows, such of us as can, and feel quite complacent when we have donned them. Clocks are still running also, and drawnwork is superceding embroidery. Silk and wool are used alone and in combined weaves for sports wear, if we can be said to have sports in these busy times. Well, say for ways in good taste for informal or workaday wear canteen service. house wear. A emert pump is always motor corps service or wherever one