

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II—APRIL 13, 1913.

Jacob at Bethel.—Gen. 28: 10-22.

Commentary.—I. Jacob's departure from Beer-sheba (vs. 10, 11). 10. Jacob went out from Beer-sheba—it was not from choice, but from necessity that Jacob left home, kindred and country. Jacob's anger and threat led Rebekah, his mother, to plan for his departure, and the fact that he was unmarried determined the place of his exile. She, and Isaac also, desired him to take a wife from their kindred, hence the journey to Haran. Jacob did not go forth with simply the blessing that he had obtained through fraud, for Isaac pronounced upon him the two-fold, far-reaching blessing (Gen. 28: 3, 4), which had been given to Abraham, and renewed to himself. Haran—The place in Mesopotamia where Abraham had lived for a time while on his way from Ur of the Chaldees to Canaan. It was about three hundred miles northeast of Beer-sheba. 11. He lighted upon a certain place—It grew too late to go farther, and either from choice or necessity, he lodged in the open country with no shelter. The place was near Bethel, about fifty miles from Beer-sheba. Jacob had probably traveled two or three days since leaving home. Abraham had dwelt there and built an altar years before this. Took of the stones—The stone which he used for a pillow is mentioned in verses 18 and 22. This region abounds in loose stones. Lay down to sleep—Under the circumstances his loneliness pressed itself upon him and he had abundant opportunity to think over his unjust past and forecast his future.

II. Jacob's vision (vs. 12-15). 12. He dreamed—We can not regard this as an ordinary and passing dream, but one in which God revealed Himself to Jacob. On many other occasions God spoke to His people in this way. (Gen. 31: 11-13; 37: 5-10; 1 Kings, 3: 5-15; Matt. 1: 20-23; Acts 16: 9). There was not then the revelation of God in his word that we now have. Behold—This word used three times in this connection shows the deep impression the extraordinary scene made upon Jacob. A ladder—A stairway, or other means of ascent. The idea expressed by the word is that of a passageway between earth and heaven. Angels of God—What notion of angels Jacob may have had before we know not, but here was a sudden and glorious revelation of the numerous hosts of ministering spirits of the hosts of salvation (Heb. 1: 14)—When the vision showed the nearness of earth to heaven, and taught Jacob that he was not as lonely as he may have imagined. He was God revealing Himself to him in a sense that he had never known before. 13. Lord God of Abraham—Isaac—Jehovah, who called Abraham and who gave the promise to him and renewed it unto Isaac, would renew that promise unto Jacob. The land that he will give I give it—Note the promise to Abraham in Gen. 13: 15, 18, and to Isaac in Gen. 26: 4. God declared his name to Jacob as Jehovah, the eternal unchangeable, covenant-keeping one. 14. As the angels—This language was repeatedly used to Abraham. Spread abroad—The Israelites were to extend their territory westward to the Mediterranean, eastward to the desert, northward to the mountains of Lebanon, and southward into the wilderness south of Beer-sheba. Shall all the families of the earth be blessed—The lives of the patriarchs have been a blessing to all people who have heard of them. The scriptures have come to the world through the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Jesus the Messiah, the world's greatest gift, came to the world through Jewish ancestry on the human side. 15. I am with thee, and will keep thee—Having promised Jacob great blessings for his posterity, the Lord turns to him to assure him that he will guide, protect and prosper him.

16. The Lord is in this place—Jacob's mind and heart had been illumined to recognize the presence of God. In the presence of God his soul was awed, and the greedy clamorings of his scheming nature were silenced. The presence of God sets motives and acts in a very different light from what they appear when self is dominant. I know it not—Apparently he had no thought that God would reveal himself to him under such unfavorable conditions. In his self-sufficiency he had forgotten God, and yet this was a partial answer to the prayer of his father as he left home, "God Almighty bless thee" (Gen. 28: 3). 17. He was afraid—He felt a sacred awe and also was afraid in view of his moral condition in the sight of God. House of God—gate of heaven—This thought thrills him with a sense of terror. So far from being away from house and friends and care, he is in God's house, and the very gates of heaven have been opened to his eye—Terry. 18. Set it up for a pillar—The stone upon which Jacob rested when the vision was given was used to commemorate God's marvellous revelation to him. It was a common practice in the East to commem-

orate in this way important occurrences. Poured oil upon it—Jacob did this as an act of consecration. 19. Called the name of that place Beth-el—The spot where this revelation came to Jacob deserved a name, and an appropriate one was given, Bethel, house of God. City was called Luz—The city was probably a short distance north of the spot where Jacob spent that memorable night.

20. Vowed a vow—God had revealed himself and declared his promise and covenant, and Jacob, subdued and tender, recognized his duty and entered upon it. God's revelation of himself to us always calls for action on our part. If God will be with me—This does not mean that Jacob doubted God. "Since" would fit the place better than "if." "He cordially takes God at his word. God had promised to be with him, to keep him, to bring him again into the land, and not to leave him. He takes up the precious words, and virtually says, "Let it be according to thy word unto thy servant and I will be thine and thou shalt be mine forever."—Bush. Come again—The thoughts were already upon an anticipated home-coming. Then shall the Lord be my God—Jacob pledges himself to serve, obey and love God, to perform his full duty to him. 22. God's house—A place where God had manifested himself in a marked manner, and would be remembered as such. I will surely give the tenth unto thee—Jacob recognized his obligations to God. The blessing of the Lord upon one is certain to loosen purses. Abraham had given a tenth to Melchizedek (Gen. 14: 20), and the patriarchs recognized this as a duty.

Questions.—Why did Jacob leave his home? What did Isaac do for him before he started? In what direction did he journey? Describe his stay near Luz. What effect did the vision have upon Jacob? What did Jacob call the place? How did he commemorate the event? What vows did Jacob make? Who before Jacob had given a tenth to the Lord? What was involved in Jacob's taking the Lord for his God?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Jacob's vision.

I. Brought a revelation from God.

II. Resulted in a changed life.

I. Brought a revelation from God.

Jacob's own sin had driven him into solitude, away from friend and foe. Behind him were all the terrors of a murderous revenge, and before him the uncertain future. With only his staff he left his father's home to enter upon a pilgrimage which his misconduct rendered necessary. The sorrows of separation from all that he loved, with his heart shut up by the sense of sin, made his condition pitiable. He had aimed at pre-eminence in his father's house and became a homeless, helpless, dependent wanderer. After a desolate day, he looked only for a desolate night upon his unheated couch and comfortless pillow in restless slumber, a solitary, guilty, fugitive, weary man. He was fallen and afflicted, but submissive and penitent. Then came the vision in which he felt reconciliation with God. There was merciful consolation vouchsafed to Jacob in his solitude. God gave direct communication to his soul, with encouraging promises of inheritance, guidance, protection and companionship. That vision at Bethel was the first step in Jacob's divine education, the assurance which raised him to the dignity of a man. It satisfied all his spiritual necessities. It imparted to him the blessing of a revelation from God. He was illumined and nearness of the presence of God. He was instructed by what God exhibited to his view, and by what he said to him. The time, place and circumstances of Jacob's discovery of God were the most memorable in his personal experience. All his life was influenced by his vision at Bethel. It was the place of covenant between him and God. Jacob saw angels. He heard the voice of God. These heavenly communications were not dependent upon his outward circumstances. They were of divine origin. Jehovah proclaimed himself to Jacob as the God of his fathers. In Jacob's dream there was the one thought of seeing God, a complete forgetfulness of everything past, with a new grasp and apprehension of the future.

II. Resulted in a change life. In the midst of outward affliction and inward trial, Jacob was crowned with blessing. Not places only, but persons are transformed by a vision of God, by the awakening to the truth that God is everywhere. Jacob's discovery introduced a new epoch into his history, a memorable epoch in his life. The discovery of God filled Jacob with awe and with a spirit of worship. It revealed the awful solemnity of human life. It resulted in his conversion. He resolved to make God supreme in all his thoughts and actions. In his true vision of life there was a recognition of God's relation to all, and his providence over individuals. This sacred story of Jacob's night at Bethel may represent three stages in spiritual experience: the penitent feeling the burden of sin, the believer rejoicing with trembling in God's revelation of mercy, the worshipper consecrating his whole life to the service of his God. The mercy of God, so graciously revealed to Jacob, touched his heart and made consecration a delight. He was truly penitent at the revelation of God's goodness. He was most simple and spiritual in his act of devotion. He approached God as a true worshipper in spirit and in truth. Jacob

became a true representative of a good man of his time. His conduct bespoke the effect of divine mercy. It led to devotion in life. Jacob made his affliction the monument of God's mercy. By anointing the pillar, he made it a definitely religious memorial. He recognized not only his extraordinary blessing, but recorded permanently the fact that God had bestowed it upon him. There was real worship in his act, real consecration.—T. R. A.

CROP PROSPECTS

Things Look Good In Canadian West.

Plenty Of Moisture And Good Seed.

Winnipeg, April 7.—With a view to ascertaining general conditions throughout the country and the probable date for the commencement of seeding, the Free Press gathered 200 reports, a summary of which shows that while snow is deep at a number of points, varying from 12 inches to three feet on the whole, the land is clear, and that seeding will be general between April 15 and 20. While this is on an average 12 days later than 1912, there may easily be a better record, as the early seeding of 1912 was followed by two weeks of heavy frosts, which damaged considerably the grain in the ground, which had to be reseeded.

Snowfall throughout the whole three provinces has been unusually heavy, and there is abundance of moisture in some sections, so much that it will retard plowing. In Manitoba, especially in Manitoba, reports plowing behind. On the other hand a large number report a larger percentage of cultivated land ready for seed this year than has been the case for the last five years.

There is apparently no lack of good seed this year. Six points reported an actual scarcity of seed, two places reported poor seed and the inability of the farmers to get money from the banks to buy better seed. Many points reported large quantities of Marquis wheat would be seeded.

With reference to the percentage of the crop of 1912 still to be marketed, replies indicate from 15 to 20 per cent. of crop is still in the hands of the producer. One point reported 50 per cent of the crop still in the farmer's hands. One or two places reported as high as 35 and 40 per cent, but on the whole reports indicate that the volume of grain to come forward after seeding is comparatively light. Unthreshed grain is principally confined to flax, and of the points heard from only 18 report threshing to be done, and at these the percentage varies from 5 to 50 per cent. of the crop.

To sum up, there is abundant supply of moisture; a fair amount of ground ready for seeding; plenty of good seed and a season not unduly late, if the present favorable weather continues.

Shiloh

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Shiloh costs so little and does so much!

DO YOU KEEP GOATS?

Live Stock Commissioner Wishes to Know.

During the past few months the live stock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been in receipt of numerous inquiries as to where it might be possible to purchase either Angora or Milch goats. It would appear that in many parts of the Dominion the demand for these useful and profitable animals is rapidly developing, and that those who at present have any surplus stock can find a ready sale for them if a channel of communication between supply and demand is established. Accordingly, as a means of starting a convenient directory of Canadian breeders of Angora goats and Milch goats, the live stock commissioner will be pleased to receive from such breeders information regarding their respective flocks covering the following points:

1. Kind and number of goats kept.
2. Usual number for sale each year.
3. Approximately the prices asked.
4. If possible, a brief statement regarding expenses found necessary, and the returns which may be expected by one engaged in raising this class of stock.

Communications supplying the above information should be addressed to the live stock commissioner, Ottawa, Ont. Such letters do not require postage.

To her who does everything in its proper time, one day is worth three.

FARM GARDEN

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM.

Breeding and feeding are twin companions and should be inseparable. Many think there is as much in feed as in breed. Among those who think so are some who try to feed well, but who give themselves little thought about breeding their own live stock, or about how the cattle they buy for feeding purposes have been bred. This is a mistake, while all the main account for cattle not responding to feed more readily and with better results.

Well-bred stock should be good feeders unless breeders themselves lose sight of one of the most important characteristics, namely, good digestion and food assimilation capacity, which is very generally associated with constitutional vigor. If 3a lot of cattle, said to be well bred, be examined and we find them poor feeders, we can rest assured that the man who bred the cattle had only produced a parody on breeding, for he had lost sight of points of vital interest to himself, and all who may have anything to do with his cattle. Who ever heard of a dainty fastidious, poor feeder becoming a great breeder? Many times it has been made so at any expense.

The desirable beast, said the sort that breeders should aim to breed should have the feeding trait referred to in a marked degree. These are the sorts that commend themselves to plain farmers, who can get little for mere fancy points which so many value. In our opinion the time is ripe for thoughtful men to see to it that they breed cattle so suitable to the wants of the plain farmer as to win his confidence.

The class of farmers we refer to have not as a rule, had much experience in feeding and caring for pure-bred cattle and very generally distrusted their ability to do so. Breeding and feeding pure-breds is to them a sort of mystery. Of course, this is an error that should be dispelled and it can be most successfully done by presenting animals grown in accordance with rational methods of breeding and feeding. Live stock breeders of the future are always better doers than stock of questionable constitutional vigor. Hence the importance of raising cattle that will do well in the open field, and such food as any human or ordinary intelligence can give to his stock by proper sheltering and by making a good use of products he can raise on his farm.

There is a wide field open in the direction of that the operations as to occupy the plain farmer will meet and welcome him in it. Even though he may not do so promptly, it will not be a losing speculation for breeders to operate on such lines anyhow. The average farmer has been enlisted as a scavenger against the weeds and brush on the farm. In this it does yeoman work.

Angora goat breeding, however, may be well placed on a higher plane than that of merely supplying farm scavengers, and should incidentally be a good air in this respect. In a certain way they are more in favor with many than sheep and swine, and are free from disease than the former, and not by any means as mischievous as the latter, neither are they of a very rapid growth. The real point in their favor, however, is that they cost little to keep and sell readily at from \$5 to \$7 a head, being delicious and wholesome some. Of course, pastures where they are kept should be fenced, and, like other livestock, they can be improved by selective breeding for breeding purposes, and by good care and humane, liberal treatment, all of which can be provided at small expense. It is asserted by those who know whereof they speak that well-bred goats of this breed will share from five to seven pounds of mohair, and replace the lost weight in four or five weeks. The value of their wool is thus realized for their decee so far exceeds the cost of keeping that they cannot but be a profitable investment wherever they are properly looked after.

Both salt and linseed meal are valuable and to the best of their kind, but they must be used with discretion. Too much salt will cause bowel trouble and loss of feathers, and too much linseed meal will have a similar effect.

Milch cows and hogs go together. It has been proven that when 150 pounds of skimmed milk is added to a bushel of corn, that bushel will produce just six pounds more pork than if corn and are fed. Also 2 quarts of milk has been made into a pound of pork. This shows the high feeding value of your dairy by-product.

Every farmer should keep a few mares and raise a few colts each season. There is no longer demand for work stock, but the supply seems limited. A good mare will produce a colt each year without impairing her usefulness as a work animal on the farm.

The value of sweet clover as a soil improver is not likely as highly appreciated as it should be by farmers. An experiment in Alabama, on old, worn-out soil, was made with 27 pounds of hay to the acre the first year and 208 the second year, after which the stubble was planted to corn. The result produced 27 bushels an acre as against 152 bushels upon an adjoining plot where sweet clover had not been grown. At the Ohio Experiment Station sweet clover land gave a yield of 25.9 bushels an acre, as compared with 18.6 bushels on similar land not in sweet clover. The increase in fertility increased the yield of oats in Germany 17 bushels an acre.

In ridding his fruit trees of borers one Maine orchardist has had good success in using a small quantity of formaldehyde, injected into the hole and sealing the opening with wax. The insect is killed and the formaldehyde apparently does no harm to the tree.

The most satisfactory way to manage the farm is to follow a definite rotation of crops, so as to keep the land busy and produce the best nitrogen as far as possible with legumes. The other elements of plant food may be replaced in commercial fertilizers. Animals should be consumed the crops and the manure used to improve the farm.

Livestock make it necessary to diversify crops and grow more crops upon which there is a wider margin of profit. Animals also distribute labor, furnish employment in time bad weather and their field work is not possible. Animal husbandry is the logical way to insure soil improvement, as the increase in fertility from manure is often sufficient to justify raising animals.

A cement trough for the hog lot is one of the greatest little improvements about the farm. It is easy to make, easy to clean, never gets out of order and is readily disinfected. You can build it yourself. Another and better arrangement is to have an automatic watering device, with tank made of galvanized iron, mounted on a sled and movable from place to place.

One acre of clover is worth as much as one to one and one-half tons of clover for hogs. Bluegrass is not quite so valuable, except when a good turf has been formed. An acre of clover, rent, fence and all other charges paid, in reasonably large fields, need not cost over \$6 to \$7 per acre.

CROP EXPERIMENTS

1913 Plans of Agricultural Experiment Union.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1913 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material of high quality for experiments with grains, fodder crops, roots, grasses and clovers, as follows:

Experiments. Plots.

2a—Testing O. A. C. No. 21 barley and emmer 2

2b—Testing two varieties of two-rowed barley 2

3—Testing two varieties of hull-less barley 2

4—Testing two varieties of spring wheat 2

5—Testing two varieties of buck-wheat 2

6—Testing two varieties of field peas 2

7—Testing two varieties of spring rye 2

8—Testing two varieties of soy, soja or Japanese beans 2

9—Testing three varieties of husking corn 3

10—Testing three varieties of Mangels 3

11—Testing two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes 2

12—Testing three varieties of Swedish turnips 3

13—Testing two varieties of fall turnips 2

14—Testing two varieties of carrots 2

15—Testing three varieties of fodder and silage corn 3

16—Testing three varieties of millet 3

17—Testing two varieties of sorghum 2

18—Testing grass peas and two varieties of vetches 3

19—Testing rape, kale and field cabbage 3

20—Testing three varieties of clover 3

21—Testing two varieties of Alfalfa 2

22—Testing four varieties of grasses 4

23—Testing three varieties of field beans 3

24—Testing two varieties of sweet corn, including Golden Bantam 2

25—Testing Extra Early Eureka and Davies' Warrior (late) varieties of potatoes 2

26—Testing three grain mixtures for grain production 3

27—Testing three grain mixtures for fodder production 3

Each plot is to be two rods long by one rod wide, except No. 28, which is to be one rod square.

Any person in Ontario may choose any ONE of the experiments for 1913 and apply for the same. The materials will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received, while the applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment. Each person applying for an experiment should write his name and address very carefully, and should give the name of the county in which he lives.

C. A. Zavitz, Director, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, March, 1913.

SHILOH CURES COUGHS AND COLDS ON CANAL TOLLS

U. S. Law Society Convention to Discuss Matter.

Washington, April 7.—Indications of the growing popular interest in the settlement of the Panama Canal tolls controversy is found in the fact that with a single exception every subject set down for discussion at the seventh annual meeting here of the American Society of International Law, April 24 to 26, relates directly to that problem. Some of the most noted lawyers in the land are expected to address themselves to it, and it is expected that the great weight of legal heavy artillery will be trained against the Government's policy. The meeting will conclude with a banquet on the evening of April 26, which will be addressed by men of legal prominence of the United States and other countries.

MINER FOUND SHOT DEAD.

Elk Lake despatch. On Sunday a report was received from the lower end of Elk Lake that the body of a man shot to death had been found in a shack close to the Montreal River. Police Magistrate McCarthy sent Constable Dey, of Elk Lake, to verify the rumor and examine into the circumstances. When the searchers arrived at the shack they found the corpse to be that of James Moore, for some time foreman at the Moose Horn Mine. A scrutiny of the body showed that he had been shot through the heart, and that death had probably been instantaneous.

An inquest was held last night at Elk Lake. It was the unanimous opinion of all witnesses that the shooting was accidental, and the jury so found. The deceased, who was an expert machinist and miner, leaves a young widow and two children.

The grated rind of an orange gives a delicious flavor to chocolate fudge. Add the rind when the mixture has cooled and before beating.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy	\$11 25	\$12 75
Do., light	13 00	13 50
Butter, dairy	0 28	0 30
Eggs, new-laid	0 25	0 25
Chickens, lb.	0 25	0 27
Apples, bbl.	2 00	3 00
Potatoes, bag	0 80	0 90
Celery, dozen	0 50	0 60
Cabbage, dozen	0 40	0 50
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	7 50	9 00
Do., hindquarters, cwt.	12 00	13 00
Do., choice sides, cwt.	10 50	11 00
Do., medium, cwt.	9 00	11 00
Lamb	16 00	17 00
Do., spring	8 00	10 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence, \$ 4 60

Do., granulated, Radpath's, 4 80

Do., granulated, Acadia, 4 65

Imperial granulated, 4 45

No. 1 yellow, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle 6 50 to 7 20

do do medium 6 50 to 7 00

do do heavy 6 50 to 7 00

Butcher cattle, choice 6 50 to 7 00

do do medium 6 50 to 7 00

do do common 4 00 to 5 00

Butcher cows, choice 4 00 to 4 50

do do medium 4 00 to 4 50

do do common 2 75 to 3 25

Feeders, choice 5 00 to 5 50

Stockers, choice 4 00 to 4 50

do light 3 00 to 3 50

Milkers, choice, each 40 00 to 50 00

Springers 6 00 to 7 25

Sheep, ewes 6 00 to 7 25

Bucks and culls 4 50 to 5 50

Lambs 8 00 to 9 25

Hogs, fed and watered 8 00

Hogs, f. o. b. 9 00

Calves 8 00 to 9 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat—

May 88 1/2 89 1/2 88 1/2 89 1/2

July 90 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2

Oct. 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2

Oats—

May 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2

July 35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close. Wheat, May, 86 1/4-86 1/2; July, 88 1/2-89; Sept., 89 1/2-89 1/2; Oct., 87 1/2-88; No. 1 hard, 87 1/2-88; No. 2 hard, 84 1/2-85; No. 3 yellow, 40 to 41c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 30 3/4-31c.

Rye, No. 2, 54c to 56 1/2c.

Flour—\$15.50 to \$16.

Barley—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.