

LESSSON VII.-FEB. 16, 1913.

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

Commentary .- I. Abram scalled (v. 1). 1. The Lord had said unto Abram—At this time Abram was living in Haran, whither the family had come from Ur in Chalden. The latter place was near the Euphrates River and about one hundred and twenty miles north of the Persian Gulf. It is evident from Acts 7: 2, 3, that the Lord called Abram while he was not in Ur, and he called him the second time while he was in Haran. Chalgea was an unfavorable place to establish the true religion, inasumeh as the people were given a r to excessive worldliness and to icolatry. In removing from Ur, Terah and his family jour r to excessive In removfevel northward and westward about five 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, larger he told Abram to move forward. Abram was to leave his native country, the fertile land where his fatuers had dwelt for centuries, with its cities and civilization, the mountains and noble rivers of his calldhood; his kindred, the stock of Eber, whom he left in Chaldea; is father's house, the family of Terah. has father's nouse, the tamily 31 Terials, whom he left in Haran, breaking the closest earthly ties; and he was to go footh, 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.

M. Blessings promised (vs. 2, 3). 2. 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 From the 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 would come to promised would come to pass. In this promise seven distinct blessings are included, and a sevenfold blessing is all-inclusive, since even is a number devoting perfection.

will bless thee—No earthly good can be so great as the blessing of God. are single, individual good blings source of ail good; not a cupful from the river of life, but the river itself with its ceaseless 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 to him? compensations. His name would be great, even though he should break away from his kindred and country and go into a strange land. He who called bien 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 might become a blessing to "He should be famous, not for weat he took from men, but for what he gave to men." His devotion, his integrity and his faith would be made a Messing 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 limself Abram. Curse him that curseta condition and service, and would protect him in his position and mission. He would be counted God's enemy who was an anomeny to Abram. "The good man is got to do what no other motive would have been strong enough to accomplish. His picty developed into a complete renunciation of his old life. He became a character of eminent and single-hearted to was a character of eminent and single-hearted to w 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 fully preserved from change and from less, and to be a blessing to the world-from generation to generation. MI, Abram's journeys (vs. 4-9), 4. De-

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 sont 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 dience with Abram was without insitais, 5. Abram took - all—He did not start out on a trial trip, but, following the command of God, he went to ocapy the land which the Lord had chosen for him. He therefore took his fam-

ily, his flocks and herds which he had tecumulated in Haran, and his reting servants, We do not know how m had in Ur of the Chaldees and lind leave, not how great were his passions in Haran, but we know that Canaan he became a man of week and influence. He had a body of servants so large that he could muster three hundred eighteen fighting men when he went but the server of t when he went out to rescue Lot. Went forth to go into the land of Canaan, etc.—This is a striking form of ex-pression. Under divine direction Abram started for Canaan, and he permitted nothing to interfere with his purpose.

other test of Abram's faith, yet he never doubted or faltered. Builded he au aldoubted 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 grantitude, to Him so Personnies.

T. R. A. titude to Him, S. 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 might be farther from the Canaanites. whose influence was not wholesome re-ligiously upon his family and attend-ants, 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 cach 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, comparativeeasy to fold their tents and pass on to a region where pasturage and water were procurable.

Questions.—Who was Abram? In what way was Lot 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 Abram's occupation? In what respects is Abram an example to us? What does the name Abram mean?

PRACTICALA SURVEY.

Topic.-The call of God.

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J. Inspired faith in Abram.

H. Prompted obedience in Abram.

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 idolatrous. God chose this son of idolaters to become a child of grace. He gave him grandeur of soul and a marvelous ap-preciation of the true and eternal God. faithfulness. The purpose of God's call to Abram was that in him the race might religiously start anew. He was might religiously start anew. He was from first to last a separated man. God cut him off from his kindred, that he the world, and that from his posterity smould arise the Messiah, the Christ of Bethlehem, who should be the world's Redleemer. Through Abram's posterity was to come also the Bible. God's book is the world. That book was to be carefully received from first to last a separated man. You can from first to last a separated man. You can first to last a separated man. You c might draw him closer to himsen. Noram 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 ance and renown with the assurance of

desert, he gave the first evidence of his trust in the unseen and eternal One. To se the broad, deep, rapid river me at

the cose along loss from the vision and the make a severe in the continuity of ly 'n tais way curt was told to go forth alone, to give

at ioli at iod's bidding, to found a nation. He j urney to Canaan was wholly due to a spiritual inspiration. He d'vine ev'd need high type of his piety and was founded one succeeds in entering upon the fulness of spiritual blessing only by perseveringly continuing in the way that
leads to it. Abram showed admirable determination and courage, 6. Through the
mame, meaning shoulder, was probably
given to the locality from its being the
watershed between the Jordan and the
Mediterlranean." —Terry. Unto
plain of Moreh. "Oak of Moreh."—R. V.
The Canaanite was then in the
land was not uninhabited, but
on the contrary, Abram found it
on the contrary, Abram found it
on the contrary, 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 table in the land was made to Abram—
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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 power dearth. Abram found it a joy to be earth. earth. Abram found it a joy to be under the leadership of God, and he

# **POULTRY** NOTES

THERE'S MONEY IN HENS.

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 about enickens. There comes a time in the life of aimost every legitimate 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 oxisiness, but that it is a more or less profitable one and that there exists a strong demand for the enlargement and expansion of the industry in a safe and same way.

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 same 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 exgs and chickens are produced for every one aristocrat that prondly plumes himself in the exhibition hall. People must have their egg for breakfast and their chicken to eat, and with the increasing scarcity and high prices of cattle and wild game there is, and will be, an ever-growing demand for good poultry and hen fruit.

At present America is forced to import large quantities of these foodstuffs 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 prevailing 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, t

in a new way or with sight changes of detail. Deginners may profit by some of them, but the experienced poultry raiser knows that, outside of a few law of breeding, there is nothing really mysterious about the poultry business.

The secret of telling the laying her of breeding, there is nothing really myssterious about the poultry business. The secret of teiling the laying hen was thrashed out some years ago in the pross. 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 only one or two fingers may be placed between these lones. Thus one may tell which hen is in laying condition and which is not. But one carnot 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 ben and how many eggs laid in a given time is by the use of the trap nest. But even the trap nest cannot for can any secret method.

High-priced grains during the past few years have kept poultry raisers interested in reducing feed bills, hence the secret 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 matche brought to life again. The idea is not without merit, although the tendency has been toward exaggeration, but though the rifting but a produce has been toward exaggeration. The idea is not without merit, although the tendency has been toward exaggeration. The idea is not without merit, although the tendency has been toward exaggeration. The idea is not without merit, although the tendency has been toward exaggeration. The idea is not without merit, although the tendency has been toward exaggeration. The idea of the ruiritive value. All sheepers are not necessarily fakes, but most things that are new and give promise of being good are tried out at our experiment stations, published in bulletins, the poultry press, or in books that has through the regular channels of trade.

There are thousands of people in the country who could materially reduce.

mise of being good are tried out at our experiment stations, published in bulletins, the poultry press, or in books that hass 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 fools, 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 eggs are around the 50 cent mark, and the few (many times) common stock are not producing a single egg, cither for sale or for family use. Chickens on the farm destroy obnoxious bugs and worms, and earn a grater part of their early life at a small cost.

As a purely business proposition, specialitry poultry raising should not be 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 at that. 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 poultry as a last resert are very apt to fail again. One cannot find a failure that could be instity blamed on the little American hen. There were in the packground individual circumstances that have brought about the unfortunate results. Careful as the problems, coupled with good business management. Will always bring, results and profits



HIROSTA BLANKETS

TONONIO MANNETS	11
'FARMERS' MARKET.	1
Dressed hogs, heavy\$11 00 \$11 50	1:
Do., light 12 00 12 25	1
atter, dairy 0 30 0 33	١,
Errs, new-laid 0 30 0 33	,
hickens, lb 0 18 0 20	
deese, lb 0 15 0 18	1
Geese, lb 0 15 0 18 Furl eys, Ib 0 24 0 26	1.
Apples, winter, bbl 1 50 3 00	1
Potatoes, bag 0 95 1 10	1
elery, dozen 0 50 0 60	
abbage, dozen 0 35 0 00	
Beef, forequarters, cwt, 7 50 8 50	J
Do., hindquarters, cwt., 11 00 12 00	
Do., choice sides, cwt 10 00 11 00	1
Do., melium, cwt 8 00 9 00	
Do., common, ewt 9 00 11 00	,
Mutton, light, cwt 8 00 10 00	
Veal, common .cwt 9 00 11 00	
Do., prime, cwt 12 00 14 00	1
Lamb 14 50 16 50	1
OFIGURE ACCEPTED	1

Lamb 14 50 16 50	
SUGAR MARKET.	
Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:	
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence \$ 4 60	c
Do. do. Redpath's 4 60	0
Do. do. Acadia 4 55	0
Imperial, granulated 4 45	t
No. 1 yellow 4 20	0
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots,	b
P. 1	

LIVE STOCK			
Receipts:			
Union Stock Yards 700 cat	tle Ti	:22	heen
1586 hogs, 106 calves. City			
ket-57 cattle, 21 shep and la			
Export cattle, choice	6 75	*0	7 00
do, do, medium	5 75	to	6 50
do bulls	9 75	to	3 75
Bucher cattle, choice			7 00
do do medium			5 75
do do common		to	4 00
Bucher cows, choice	4 75	to	5 25
do do medium	3 50	to	4 50
do do canners		to	3 00
do bulis	3 00	to	3 50
Feeding steers		80	5 50
Stockers, choice	5 00	to	5 25
do light	3 50	to	4 50
Milkers, 'choice, each	50 00	to	72 00
Springers		to	60 00
Sheep, ewes	4 75	to	5 25
Bucks and culs	3 00	to	
Lambs	8 00	to	8 50
Hogs, fed and watered	8.00	10	0 00
Trops, red and watered	0.00	3	

### OTHER MARKETS.

Wheat-	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May July Oats—	. \$8 . 891/4	881/ <sub>3</sub> 893/ <sub>4</sub>	87% 89¼	88½ 89¾
May	361/4	36½ 37¾	361/8 371/8	361/3

5-8 to 88 3-4c; July 90 1-2 to 90 5-8c; September, 89 1-4 to 89 3-8c; No. 1 hard, 88 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 87 1-8 to 88 1-8c; No. 2 do., 85 3-8 to 86 1-8c. Corn Corn No. 3 yellow, 45 to 45 1-2c. Oats No. 3 white, 31 1-2 to 32c. Rye—No. 2, 55 to 57 1-2c. Bran\*-\$19.50. Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKETS. Duluth-Close-Wheat-No. I hard, 88 1-8c; July, 90"1-2c bid; May, 89 1-8c

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 bales, 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

10c under yesterday's average. 7 821/ Pigs 6 40 Bulk of sales 7 65

12,000; Native . . . . . 4 85 Western . . . . 4 90 Vearlings 6 10 8 90 Wheat, spot quiet, No. 1 3 3-1

4 10 29 6 Coast) .... 5 6

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 49 lbs.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 houlders, square, 11 to 13 Lard, prime western, in tierces
American refined
Cheese, Canadian, finest
white

59 6

"oloved Colored
Fallow, prime, city ......
Australian, in London ... Turnertine spirits .....

Resin c mon

Petroleum, refined ..... Linseed Oil Cotton seed oil, Hull refined,



KEEP THE SOIL FERTILE.

There should be a law that would ompel a man to keep up the fertility f the soil in his possession, be he owner r renter. The conservation of the ferlity of the land is a policy that is not may dictated by enlightened selfisiness, at 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 In a sense, we are merely the trustees of posterity, and it is questionable whether we can buy the right to make the soil less capable 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.

western agricultural sections resources in the way of fertility that seemed almost boundless, and early farming was everywhere very wastered 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, cropping year after year with the same crop was the rule, and the idea of a rotation for the farm's sake was never thought of.

GRADING AND LABELLING VEGE-

GRADING AND LABELLING VEGETABLES.

Having made the goods right by good grading, we must make them appear right 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 experts at this and a well-finished pack costs hardly a shadow more than one which shows a rough and uneven surface. You are doubtless interested in the cost or some of these things. For three summers I worked on a vegetable farm where a bracking system had been established, making use of the Diamond market basket. Picking in the field cost a cent a basket, piecework. Grading and packing likewise cost a cent. Perhaps half a cent should be added for extra handling, making the cost from the field to the wagon two and one-half cents a basket. During the worst glut that this mayket ever knew, an increase of ohe and one-half cents a basket was realized over the prices received by neighbors whose handling cost was as heavy or heavier. Moreover, my emplayer was moving five hundred baskets a day when others could hardly move any.

LABEL YOUR GOODS.

LABEL YOUR GOODS

LABEL YOUR GOODS.

Nothing adds more to the appearance of your goods than attractive and forceful labelling. I can best illustrate by example. Mr. Green Grocer 'phones to his commission house for a hamper of lettuce. It comes and it proves to be good. The packer had had good lettuce and he has been careful, though he only makes one grade of his crop. Mr. Grocerowants more. Again he 'phones and gets a hamper. This one looks just like the other, beating on the top merely the name of the commission merciant 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. Grocer goes down town, caffs on his dealey 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 repeatedly with other grocers and growers. The poor lettuce has spoiled the trade in unmarked stuff and all such passes for culls, or nearly so. The man with the label reaps the profit. What, then, is the use of doing the tring right if we do not bring the credit and the future profit to the proper place?

BENEFITS OF LABELLING

BENEFITS of LABELLING.

California asparagus growers are successful in this. Their beautiful bunches are enclosed in attractive lithographed wrappers, and they held the market in or; town last year as well as in many others, though the price was bign. Another plan has brought splendid success to a New Jersey grower. He knows how to judge a watermelon, and takes advantage of that knowledge. Every mison bears 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 imperfection to him. It 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 meatily lettered crate of celey. The grower's name was there. I did not know the grower, but I sent for a package of his product for use in an exhibition of marketing methods. I was not disappointed. His name gave me the confidence of which I have just spoken, because hot many care to use their name 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 box of high quality produce hears 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 careful work along this line by amateurs, has hitherto been practically unknown; so that we have exceedingly little knowledge as to how our very numerous variation of this facility. ities 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 occurred; 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

ities, as good or better than their parresult of crossing 11 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 cross-cs augers well for future work along this line, while the comparisons between parent varities and seedlings give the most definite indications yet secured regarding the inheritance of apple characters. These inheritance data are ad-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 vincing evidence as to heredity; yet 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 per 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 disc will be more likely to give profitable returns than will the application of commercial fertilizers.

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

In 13 comparisons on the Minnesota station farm new seed, from outside sources, gave an average increased yield

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

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

No other crop will bring in better returns in the north for the time it occupies the ground than buckwheat. It is put in after the other crops have been planted and are growing. It is the best grain to raise to subdue a patch of troublesome weeds and to starve out worms in the soil. It comes handy to sew on vacant pieces of ground which have been left because too late to be sown to some other crop. It is a val-mable crop to plow under to enrich the soil and give humus.

Should maggots get in the animal's wounds, kill the pests by a light appleation 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 pasture, 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 ques-tion, examined and cared for by a capable person.

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

## TOO MUCH MIDWAY

Ontario Fairs Association Hears of Growing Evil.

Toronto despatch: Inc g. adency on the part of Boards of Directors of the faut cambridges of Ontario to regard the mutway and its.

accompaniments as a necessary institudenounced by J. Lockie Wilson, superin denounced by J. Lockie venture, superintendent of fairs and exhibitions, at the annual meeting of the Ontario association held vesterday. "The midway seems to be freegomized as a necessary evil at our larger fairs, and even the smallest fairs are now trying to give blace 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 diffty-three societies applied for wet weather insurance as provided by law, as against one hundred and six for 1971. 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 conditions in our western provinces that are said to be made of wheat and sun-hine," he eaid, "but there is no use blinking the fact that there are clouds in the

#### FORESTRY OFFICERS. Ottawa, Feb. 10 - At the Canadian For-

estry Association convention to-day the election of officers resulted in the election of Hon. W. A. Charlton, vice-president, as the new president, and W. Power as yie-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. Colquboun were added to the list, which otherwise remained as before. The secretary, Jaz.

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