LESSON IV .- JAN. 26, 1913.

Cain and Abel .- Gen. 4: 1-15.

Commentary .- I. Two offerings (vs. 1 A a man from the Lord-Eve gladly eknowledged the hand of the Lord in the gift to her of a son. By many it is thought that her joy was great because she hoped that the promised Redeemer had been born. The name "Cain" means ring. 2. Abel—The name means th, or vapor. The name may have be given to prophecy of his early death or, as some think, given after his death, denoting the brevity of his life. Keeper of sheep—A common and honorable calling in the Orient. Tiller of the ground—Cain devoted himself to the sing of grains and other products of soil. It is very evident that primiman was not a savage. He was possed of intelligence of a high order. 3. process of time—The expression dean indefinite period, although scholars believe that the Hebrew, end of days," has reference to ubbath, the end of the week. Cain t... an offering unto the Lord is the first direct reference to em of sacrifices. It is reason-uppose that Jehovah had taught the need and nature of offers to himself. Such instruction would appreciated to beings possessed of a gious nature. Cain brought as an of-ing that which suited his convenience ad amitted the bleeding sacrifice.

brought a thank-offering, but not a sin-offering. 4. Abel . brought of the firstlings offering to the Lord, and he may also have brought a thank-offering. The firstlings may have been the first-born of the flock or the choicest, and of the fat thereof—Abel bought the very host he had He made an effort to bring to God an offering that would be accept able to him. The Lord had respect un to Abel and to his offering-We are not informed in what way Jehovah showed that Abel's offering was acceptable to It may have been that fore came down from heaven to consume the sacrifice. Numerous instances of fires being sent from heaven are on record in the scriptures. See Lev. 9: 24; Judg. 6: 21; Kings 18: 38. 5. Unto Cain and to his offfering he had not respect—"The difference did not lie in the offer s. but in the men, and in the offerings only so far as they represented the character of the men." Why art thou wroth-The charac-

ter of Cain was shown by his sudden and fierce anger. His actions proved that sere need of a sin-offering, although he in no way acknowledged it. this worship was vain, because it lacked heart and conscience. Heat he been earn-est and sincere, his first inquiry would have been for the reason why his offer-ing was not accepted, and what he could do to make himself and his offering acceptable to God. Auger, hatred, jeal-ousy and murder couched in Cain's soul, was afforded. Countenance fallen—When disappointed or sullen, men are apt to go about with their heads bowed. 7. Doest well ... accepted The fact that Cain and his offering were rejected was proof that he had not done well. Not well, sin lieth at the door-Cain alone sire and thou shalt rule over him—Cain was older than Abel and therefore had

he right to rule over him.

11. The first murder (vs. 8-10), 8. Cain talked with Abel The subject of the conversation is not given, but it was probably about the acceptance of Abel's offering and the rejection of his own. Slew him—Cain found an opportunity, homeless wandering. Cain saw it to possibly of his own seeking, to make be Jehovah's own doing to send him Cain did not intend to commit murder. and in his hot asger used more violence the bitterness of his pangs. Cain's sin than he was aware of, but this account was but the development of the first and the reference to it in 1. John, 3. 12, great sin of disobedience against the 9. Where is Abel. The Lord's interest in Here Cain presents an finished picture Cain's act had not ceased. He virtually of misery. Anstead of a bold tone of indicate that the deed was intentional, authority of God, "My charged home upon him responsibility for Abel's death, I know not To mur der, Cain added the sin or rying, and my brother's keeper. The murderer at the shift responsibility in the case. Cain's failure with respect to the offering which he made was followed by a long train of grievous sins, and became hopelessly entangled in his ef-fort to cover his sinful-past. Cain was responsible for his brother's welfare as we are all responsible for those whose lives we may influence for good or ill. 19. What hast thou done The Lord clearly showed Cain that he knew about his crime and that it was no use for him

to try to hide it.
III. Cain's punishment (vs. 11-15). 11 cursed art thou from the ground (R. V. Compare the curse pronounced upor Adam (Gen. 3, 17-19 with this. The ground which had received Abel's blood would not contribute to Cain's susten anne, 12. When thou tillest the ground vain had been successful as a tiller of the soil before his grievous sin, but no mere success was to attend his efforts. Fruitfulness still remained in the ground, but for him. How much has righte-Jant harvests, and averting pestilened and famine! Terry, A lugitive and a wandeter (R. A.) Shuming the habitations of men and wandering over the carry, he would be without confort and wall the without confort and wall to the without confort and well he can save it and how advantage. possessions, 13. My punishment is great, than 1 can hear. The word "punishment in the punishment of it. (ain expresses no contribution for his sin, but deplores the punishment of punishment of it. (ain expresses no contribution for his sin, but deplores the punishment imposed upon him, "He thought had. The landlord who for a couple of the punishment imposed upon him, "He thought had." more of relief from the consequences of of dollars an acre permits a tenant to his sin than of pardon and deliverance do as he pleases with a farm for a year The future of many a promising cow might just as well allow him, for a like went forth to failure, to lone-lines, to tremorse of conscience and to despair.

Shall slay me -le carried with him a death would be visited upon him. There was probably a considerable population on the earth by this time, 15. Vengeance shall be taken on him secentful - God takes the punishment of Cain into His own hands, not because in that carry of discrete to precess of manufacture should early lines it were better to preceive

Cain a living monument of the curse of blood-guiltiness.—Whedon. Punishment of the severest kind would be visited upon the slayer of Cain. The Lord set a mark upon Cain—The scriptures do not tell us what this mark was and we have therefore no means of know-

Questions.-Who were Cain and Abel? What was the business of each? What was the nature of Cain's offering to the was the nature of Cam's offering to the Lord? How did Abel's offering differ from Cain's? How did each offering appear to the Lord? Why did each offering appear to the Lord? Why did Cain become access with the Lord? come angry? What did the Lord say to Cain about his anger? Why did Cain slay Abel? What did the Lord say to Cain about Abel? In what sense was Cain his brother's keeper? What punishment did Cain receive?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-God's estimate of character. Was verified in the conduct of

II. Was measured in the curse upon

Was verified in the conduct of Cain. Our last lesson described the origin of sin. This lesson portrays its progress. The first sin was against God, second against God and a brother. The source of both was the covetous desire of the heart. Eve obeyed God in the hope of attaining a high intellec-tual boon. Her son sinned merely to destroy the happiness of another without thereby increasing his own. Eve marked the period when the innocence of childgood is endangered by the consciousness of good and evil. Cain's deed illustrates the more advanced epoch of manhood, when the strife and struggle of practical life is most intense, when the welfare of competition taxes and stimulates all the energies of man. The resemblance between Cain and Abel at this time was outwardly very close, yet in character there was a vast difference between them. They manifested their difference n the spirit of their worship. looked to the heart of the worshipper and estimated the intent of the giver. Abel's sacrifice was accepted because he was acceptable. Cain's offering was rejected because he was unrighteous. The undamental contrast between Cain and Abel was that Abel had faith while Cain had not. They represent the true and false worshiper, one looking to the blood of atoucment, the other deponding upon good works. Abel's sacrifice was the exproved that the first sin had corrupted ment which sometimes follows parental ever, is for the grower to cut it too hopes. Cain excused himself on the ground of ignorance. He further charged God with unreasonableness, yet the Calves should be fed milk regularly three times a day with they are from gracious design of God was to afford the criminal an opportunity to confess his sin. Cain's answer implied his defiance of God and his disregard for humanity. His was the answer of the first infidel, the first

murderer. His first example has been wickedly followed. II. Was measured in the curse upon Cain. The cruel deed of murder would not have been committed. if Cain had not first cast off the fear of God. He stood unconvinced of sin and impenitent ,when God in mercy, showed him was responsible for not doing well, and his guilt. His defiant answer shows how the fault lay at his own door. He had no occasion for anger, but rather, for repentance. Unto thee shall be his decended against entreaty, the murderer was cowardly in the presence of punishment. "Now art thou cursed." Fearful words. coming from God to the ear of man standing in his presence! Very little idea can be formed of the sufferings of Cain, when we read that God visited him too and water, but after the muscles, with lifelong remorse, the bitter curse of unrequited toil and the doom of are limbered and the system emptied inhomeless wandering. Cain saw it to be Jehovah's own doing to send him an attack upon Abel. It may be that forth with the memories of wrong doing within his soul. His lamentations prove

as at first, we see him sink ing into the depths of depravity in sul len desperation. As in the expulsion of Adam from Eden, so was there in the expulsion of Cain from society, mercy mingled with judgment, Though Cair carried the mark of rejection, he ried the mark of protection, he ever might be the mark which carried on his person, after his murder ous deed, the mark on his conscien was deeper, more tormenting and cer

FAR GARDEN

Much thought should be given to a good crop rotation suited to the circumstances of the individual farmer. leguminous crop should be a part of the rotation; land liable to wash should be put into grass and kept there; the farm should be made to carry all the stock

tent. It makes every difference in the world to the farm and the fertility whether the owner takes away from it and sells a bushel of corn for a quarter or a pound of butter for a quarter, although in either case he gets the same mount of money for what he has pro-

Dressed poultry that is considered first class in market is well fattened (so that the breast bone does not stiel out like the keel of a boat), yellow flesh, not only well dressed and cleanly picked-not roughd up or torn-clear o pin feathers, and no dirt on legs or feet

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Hogs of different ages and sizes will not do well in one hord. They should be separated into small herds, according to their ages and conditions. Sows and growing pigs should not be allowed to be in the same lot with fattening hogs The excessive corn diet is not so good for their growth and production, and with large fattening hogs the smalle ones will be crowded and injured.

Oats as a hog food have never been ery popular for two reasons. First, the orice is usually too high; and, second, price is usually too negar and, second, the feeding value is not so great per pound for hogs as that of corn. When the price declines so that the cost per pound is less than corn, the attention of log raisers is immediately attracted to its feeding value.

Ground oats with the hulls sifted out make almost ideal food for young pigs. While oats scattered on the ground in a dry place make an excellent feed for od sows. Crushed or ground oats as a slop may form one-third the ration for brood sows or growing spigs until they reach the period of fattening, but oats are not profitable as a feed for fattening hogs.

Professor J. II. Sheppard, dean of agri enture, North Dakota Agricultural Col-lege, says the amount of dry matter in a corn field increases at almost a regular rate from the time of tasseling until ripe. 'In round numbers it is as fol-lows: When in silk it has twice as much dry matter as when in tassel, when in milk three times, when glazed four times, and when ripe live times as much as when in tassel. The digestible matter also increases as the corn matures, so that the increase in dry matter is even less than the increase in digestible pression of helplessness, dependence and confidence: Cain's offering expressed no need of the blood of sacrifice. That Abel fell by the hand of his brother come as near ripe as possible before it is cut for fodder. It should not be left, human nature to the core. Where could be broken off by the wind and the er and Abel dead? This history presents digestible matter bleached out by rain a melancholy instance of the disappoint and dews. The common mistake, how

> hree times a day until they are from three to four months old. Do not skim the milk for young calves. As with the infant, it needs the whole milk to develop the strong growth and constitu-

An Anglish method to prevent horses from gnawing mangers and feed troughs is to give the wood a coat of tar, put lon with an old broom while hot. It is claimed that this is a sure cure for an annoying and destructive habit.

A long time before the colt quits suck ing its sould be petted and handled, so that you will not be a stranger to it when the time comes to break it to driv-ing. The value of many a promising ng. The value of many a prom-noise is reduced materially because job of bandling is not off until the colt

Drive slowly when the horse is full of

build upon the principle of making good butter. When this type of church is used the globules of fat in the cream are forced out by concusion. That is, the cream is forced arrainst the side of the cream is forced. against the side of the churn and the fat separated in a granular condition.

Silage is a succulent and bulky feed and is, therefore, not adapted to feeding pigs and hogs. Swine will eat a small amount of silage, but it cannot be con sidered a very nutritious feed for them. Their stomachs are so small that they require a concentrated feed rather than

Sulphur is said to be good to cure the habit of eating pigs and crickens which hogs sometimes acquire. It is said to be good for ridding hogs of lice. A tablespoonful to each hog in the slop for a few days will do the business.

Experiments at the Michigan stati how that there is little if any diffe once in the amount of butterfat in t nilk of a heifer and of a mature co somebody's imagination would seem have afforded the only foundation the popular belief to the contrary.

The argument is sometimes made th pure bred stock are adapted to people who have plenty of money, b not the poor farmer who has limit capital. If it be true that pure br stock are not adapted to the poor far er, it follows that there is no stock su able for him, for certainly the scrub not. The serub might do for rich p ple who wanted to find some way to I their money. These men could certe ly have no other motive in rais rubs. The fact is that purebreds are the animals for the poor farmer because they will help make him independent, if the proper care is given them. The scrub has no place.

The future of many a promising cow



TORONTU MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.	-
Dressed hogs\$11 50 \$12 00	
Butter, dairy 0 30 0 34	
Eggs, new laid 0 40 0 00	
Chickens, lb 0 18 0 20	
Ducks, lb 0 17 0 21	
Geese, lb 0 15 0 18	
Turkeys, lb 0 23 0 25	0
Apples, winter, bbl 1 50 3 00	1
Potatoes, bag 0 90 0 95	1
Celery, dozen 0 30 0 40	t
Cabbage, dozen 0 40 0 45	1
Beef, forequarters, cwt 7 50 8 25	1
Do., hindquarters, cwt. 11 00 12 00	
Do., choice sides, cwt. 10 00 11 00	6
Do., medium, cwt 8 00 9 00	10
Do., common, icwt 6 50 7 50	
Mutton, light, cwt 8 00 10 00	١.
Veal common cwt 8 00 10 00	ŀ
Do., prime, cwt 11 00 13 00	1
Lamb 14 50 16 00	B
SUGAR MARKET.	l
	K
Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags,	ŀ
per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated St Lawrence \$ 4 70	R
	1
Do., Reupath's	1
Do., Acadia	1
Imperial grantilated	1
Deaver granmated	lt
No I vellow 4 30	1

LIVE STOCK.

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots,

No I vellow

5c less.

Stockers, choice Do., light, Milkers, choice, each Springers. Sheep, ewes

OTHER MARKETS. WINN!PEG MARKETS.

Trin	Open. J	ligh.	Low.	Close.
Wheat May July		89 9014	88% 89%	883/sa 897/sb
Oats- May		36	351/2	35½b-
July	XEAPOLI			363/sb

Minneapolis. - Close: - Wheat - May 88 7-8e; July, 90 5-8 to 90 3-4e; eash No. 1 hard, 89, 3-8c; No. 1 northern 87, 3-8 to 88, 7-8c; No. 2 northern, 85, 3-8 to 86 7-8c. Corn No. 3 yellow, 44 to 44 1-2c. Oats-No. 3 white, 31 1-2c Rye-No. 2, 57c to 60c. Bran-\$19.50 Flour, in wood, f.o.b., Minneapolis First patents, \$4.40 to \$4.75; second pat enfs. \$4.25 to \$4.60; first clears, to \$3.50; second clears, \$2.40 to \$2.70. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Dulath, Closing: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 85 1-4c; No. 1 northern, 87 3-4c; No. 2 do., 85 1-4c; Jaff, 90 3-4c asked; May, 89 1-4e to 89 3-8e asked.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London. -There were 10,945 bales of fered at the wool auction sales to-day Vigorous buying advanced good wools, but inferior grades remained in buyers' favor. Fine Geelong scoured sold at favor. Fine Geelong scoured sold at 2s 7 1-2d and greasy at 1s 5d. Americans bought greasy merings and light crossbreds at hardening rates. The consistence of the control of the co bales: scoured, 1s 6 1-2d to 2s 2d; greasy 6 34d to 1s 1d. Victoria, 3,500 bales; scoured, 1s 2d to 2s 7 1-2d; greasy, 6 53d to 18 fd. Victoria, 3,500 bales; scoured, 1s 2d to 2s 7 1-2d; greasy, 7d to 1s 5d. South Australia, 800 bales; scoured, 1s 7d to 1s 10d; greasy, 7 112d. West Australia, 700 pales; greasy, 7 14d to 1s 2d. Tasmania, 100 bales; greasy, 1s 2d to 1s nama. New Zealando 500 bales; greasy.
7d to 1s 1 1-2d. Cape of Good Hope
and Natal. 500 bales; scoured, nil; and Natal. greasy, 6 1-2d to 11 1-2d.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow-Messis, Watson & Batchelor eported short offerings and brisk denand for cattle here at 14 1-2c to 15c denand for the heat Irlsh steers; secondary were

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts 5,500.

· I	Market-Weak, at Wednesday's close.	
	Panyas	
	Tevas steers	
on .		
	At 7 and fooders 4 80 / 100	
er-		
he	Cows and heners 7 00 10 50	i
W.	Calves	Ī
	Market-Slow; steady to 5c higher than	
to	Market-Slow, steady to be migher than	
or	Wednesday's average. 7 20 7 45	
	Light 7 20 - 7 45	
	Mixed	
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at		
ch	701 0 80 (40)	l
	Bulk of sales	ı
nut	Sheep-Receipts 15,000.	ı
ed	Market-Dull and weak at Wednesday's	ı
ed	average.	ì
m-	Native 4 75 6 15	ł
it-	Western 4 70 6 10	ł
	Yearlings 6 30 8 25	l
18	Lambs, native 675 900	l
-00	Western 6 85 9 00	ł
ose	BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.	١
in-	East Buffalo, N. Y., Despatch-Cattle	l
ng	Receipts 50: steady.	t
	Woods Possinte % active % to 50 cents	I

Vests—Receipts, 2.a. active, 3 to 30 cents to \$12.

Hogs—Receipts 4,000; fairly active, 5 to 10 cents higher; heavy, \$7.65 to \$7.75; mixed and yorkers, \$7.75 to \$7.80; roughs, \$6.76 to \$7; stags, \$6.50 to \$6.25; dairles, \$7.60 to \$7.80. Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 4,000 head;

slow; wethers, 10 cents lower; lambs, 25 cents lower; lambs, \$6 to \$8.40; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; wethers, \$6 to \$6.15; ewes, \$3.50 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$4.50 to \$6. LIVERPONIL PRODUCE What-Spot, steady; No. 1 Man.,

what-Spot, steady; No. 2 Manitoba—7s 7d.
No. 2 Manitoba—7s 7d.
No. 3 Manitoba—7s 5d.
Futures—Steady; March, 7s 6 2-8d; May, 7s 4d; July, 7s 3 5-8d.
Corn—Spot, quiet; America nmixed, new, 5s 6d.
American mixed, old—6s 1-2d.*
American mixed, old, via Galveston—5s 6d.
St. Corn—Pagier; Jan. 5s 2 7-8d; Feb.

Futures—Easter: Jan., 5s 2 7-8d; Feb., te 11, 7-8d.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—15 5s o 16.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—68s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.

s od. Short ribs. 16 to 24 lbs.—63s. Clear beilies, 14 to 16 lbs.—62s 6d. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—59s 6d. Shoulders, spare, 11 to 13 lbs.—57s. 6d. Shoulders, spare, 11 to 13 lbs.—57s. Lara prime western, in tierces—50s 9d. American, refined—52s 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white—62s 6d. Colored—63s 6d.
Tallow, prime city—31s 6d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal Despatch—East end market— Cattle—Receipts 1,200; calves, 300; sheep and lambs, 600; milch cows, 75; hogs.

1.400.

There was no really prime beeves on the market, a few of the best sold at about 6 1-2, and from that down to 4 1-2 for pretty good animals, while the common stock sold at from 3 to 4 1-2.

Cows, \$30 to \$90.

Calves, 4 cents to 6 cents.

Sheep about 5 cents.

Lambs, 6 3-4 to 7. Hogs. about 9 1-2. a few at 9 3-4.

THE POULTRY WORLD

BREEDERS NEED GOOD STOCK.

business principles, when engaged in largely for the sake of expected profits, and yards. The layers of market eggs need not have males among them. It addeds not to the value of the eggs their we would not hear of so many disgusted being fertilized, unless used for hatcher or badly-disappointed breeders. A large horns look well and are highly esteemproportion of the beginners commence with an enormous amount of self-conceit and false ideas, and a small amount of experience, and, until this is directly and completely reversed, success and profit will never be attained.

When a breeder or farmer starts in with common poultry—common only so far as not being pure bred is concerned he watches everything carefully, and works every known point to make a good profit. With those who commence with pure-bred fowls, however, most be TION. ginners first figure on getting a big price for all the surplus birds they can raise, basing this on what they paid for the stock they commenced with. Many good birds may have been bred, but the orders at good prices come in very slowly, and soon the breeder gets out of heart, and his castles in the air are dispelled, forgetting that it takes time to build up

a reputation and trade. Let the breeding of pure-bred poultry be conducted so that it will pay a fair profit, even if all the surplus birds have to be sold for food, and then whatever number of birds are sold at good figures for breeding stock will be so much clear gain. This is the most businesslike and satisfactory plan to work on.

Forty years ago farmers generally kept mongrel fowls, barnyard fowls, those not produced by crossing two district breeds, but "native," mixed, various in color and size, not uniform in shape or qualities. Heterogenous flocks were the rule, although in some instances there was an infusion of game blood, and later than of the original importaions of Shanghain and Chittagong. In writing about farmers' fowls it is not our purpose to give instructions how to breed mongrels; though if it were our task to do it, the lesson would be short and comprehensive, to wit: Exchange ock birds with your neighbor often, hoosing the best formed and most vigorous every time. But this is superfluous nowadays. The mongrel, like the Indian, is waning, while thousands of armers have chosen thoroughbred stock. is-true that before the standard was adopted, and when every man bred fowls on his own hook, we used to hear of and it was said that they possessed some grand distinction over the common flocks. Attempts were made by fanciers, who make a seperate variety that would orced true to feather.

experimenters finding out that they could not obtain a satisfactory type; and at the same time maintain the excel-lence, as fowls for utility, that had pre-yionsly distinguished them. They were the common fowls improved somewhat by selection and had been bred for strength and good fable qualities. They lived with free range, and not pretected from intercourse with the monorel element around them. A life of almost un-restricted freedom was necessary for them. Under other conditions they would not compare well with Brahmas, Legherns or other well-known and wellestablished breeds.

HARDINESS BIG ELEMENT.

Hardihood is a grand element of suc-cessful breeding. Hunters and back-woods men are said to be hardy; but their strength accords with their condi-tion. Put such folks into the shop, store or manufactory and they wilt and seem not to manifest as much endurance as the slim, pale mechanic, who has been domestication of animals seems at first to place them in an abnormal con places, producing more and transmitting their strength as well as their progeni-tors that had more freedom. What fowls are best for the farmer?

There is plenty of room about the farmer's domicile, and if anybody can keep wild fowls he can. He has also peculiar facilities for keeping a distinct breed. Any farmer having his buildings onefourth of a mile from neighbors can
keep an improved breed managed in
the old fashion, giving the birds free
range if he provides suitable buildings
for winter and for selected breeding
stock in spring. Then why should not
the farmer choose the best breed for his
purpose, doing the thing that may so
long facilities for keeping all the good
blood, well mixed together. a purject
fowl would be the result. Whether this
theory is correct or not, the method is
cheap, as it involves only the purchase
of a cock now and then. This frequent
infusion of "fresh blood" is no mistake.
But how they look! There is just as
nuch sense in having good-looking fowls
purpose, doing the thing that may so purpose, doing the thing that, may so on the farmer's premises as fine stock easily be done? The village poultryman has near neighbors and the confinement

the ordinary farmer who does not desire to keep a large number, and would have a general purpose fowl, good for lawing, Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes or even our old friends with their business suits the American Dominiques.

The truth dawns on many of our tarmers that a bushel of grain will net more money, put through the gizzards of poultry, than if fed to any other stock. They put up buildings to accommodate fowls and design to extend this branch of their industry. Such men will not err by cultivating two breeds, say, Brahmas and Leghous. A good breed for winder the leghous and the season and ter laying (setting in due season) and table use, with a non-setting variety, table use with a nay well receive aftention on farm. Farmers will generally depend on natural incubation as heretofore, so that a breed of setters is indipensable.

The non-setters, if considerably more than half the number kept, will materially lessen the burden of breaking up setting hens. Persistent setters, following their instinct out of season when not needed for incubation, try the patience. They seem to be losing time, while the

riney seem to be losing time, while the everlasting layers go right on, or at least behave better during vacation.

Now, supposing our farmer has well started with light Brahmas and White Leghorns. If he has a large pasture or grove near the premises, they may all run together during the warm season excepting the breeding stock, It is no great or difficult task to keep the se If the breeding of thoroughbred poul-lected fowls, used for breeding each var-try was more generally conducted on lety, separate, with suitable house room ed in many localities, yet for the sake of looks we would not recommend them as farm fowls where the soil is red in color. Light-colored fowls get their plumage stained by contact with red clay. There are the partridge Cochins and Brown Leghorns, has for such a locality. having just the colors so look very much better if they are kept on a light-colored soil.

We prefer to see all breeds of fowls cultivated purely, yet it cannot be de nied that, among farmers' flocks. im provement has been effected by the in-troduction of new blood. There is some carelessness in this matter, but the prevails that a cross is the proper thing to increase size or give a spur to egg production. A man desires larger fowl and to effect his purpose procures a Brahma, Cochin or Plymouth cock, or he desires better layers and procures a Leghorn or Spanish cock.

This costs but little, and the improve ment is apparent as this practice goes on. Why not have it accord with the best experience? If a cross is made it is far preferable to cross two breeds of im-proved fowls, and discard the former mongrels altogether. Take, for instance, the Light Brahmas and White Leghorns. This is a good cross, as reported by those who have tried it. Also the Partridge Cochins and Brown Leghorns. One poultryman reports that his success with this combination was very satisfac-

"I have procured the progeny from this union," he writes, "a splendid cross, I assure you. I found that I got goodsized birds. The interminable setting disposition of the Cochins was done away with almost entirely. The color was very well preserved, both cockerels and pullets coming quite even. In a very large flock—last year the laying quality of the Leghorns was retained, and the legs of the progeny were yelfow, and but few were feathered on the shanks." As a rule this, as we all know, is very desirable for poultry that we wish to market.

The hens from this cross proved yery superior layers. The young cockerels made good growth during the summer obtain specimens of these noted birds to and turned out very handsome roosters in the fall. The pullets hogan to lay in the treat- | December, and bales: scoured. 1s 4d to 1s 11 1-2d; greasy. 8s to 1s 2d. Queensland, 1-800 ment commonly accorded to fancy fowls, following early summer. The few that bales: scoured. 1s 6 1-2d to 2s 2d; while retaining the good qualities of the inclined to "broodiness" were casily original stock. broken up, and not over f. per cent. of these experiments failed signally, the them showed any signs of a desire to sit

New let us follow this enthusiastic experimenter a little further. He attempted to breed the chicks that came from this cross among themselves the next and this was a failure, a grave brought two diverse strains of blood toacthor, giving a strong vitality and re-markable productiveness; in the latter, hear relatives were mated together and he progeny manifested a lower vitality. etack on either side, and manifested no extraordinary reproductive power.

xtraordinary reproductive power. The conclusion was plain that the product of the first cross was very profitable, and that, so far as crossing was concerned, it was advisable to "keep do-ing so," and not breed the mongrels of good blood together, but utilize the pullets as layers of market eggslaughter the cockerels. In this eggs instane there is no doubt that the admixture of two such strong-blooded varieties as the Leglerns and Cochins will give in the used to indoor lite from his youth up, first remove from the parents a superior fellowing the footsteps of his father, marketing and laying fowl.

marketing and laying fowl.
Experiments of this kind seldom amount to much, and, as they are generally dition, but it by no means follows that this state will continue foreign to the taste. We have so many fine breeds of nature of the animals cultivated. We feel sure that any one who has studied chis subject carefully will agree with us when bred in their purity, that crossing whe nwe say that the domesticated fowls seems to be only the fratilication of a kept (properly zept) in our modern wanton curiosity. Farmers, especially, poultry yards are fully as strong in their will mix things. We have seen farm places, producing more and transmitting flocks with indications of Cechin. Brahma, Leghorn, Polish, Plymouth Rock and barnyard blood; and the report concern ing the production of eggs was generally favorable.

The theory seemed to be that tancy breeds are superior in one way or another, and that getting all the good

of his poultry is a necessity, but the majority of farmers may cultivate one improved breed under the best conditary!" exclaimed the Simple Mug. "The quality of mercy is not strain-