

The Creation-Gen. 1: 1-2: 3. Print 1: 1-5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 21, 25,

27. 31. Commentary.—I. The beginning of creation (1:1, 2). 1. In the beginning—The foundation is laid for a clear statement of the origin of the universe. God.—No effort is made to prove the existence of God. That fact is assumed. The Hebrew word here used is plural in form, and denotes fullness of power and excel-lence. Early Christian scholars saw in this plural form a reference to the Trir ity, a plurality of persons in the God-head. The inspired writer does not here "In the beginning matter," or "In beginning force," but "In the be-ing God." Back of matter and back of energy is God. Farther back than ought can by any possibility reach d. The first sentence of divine to God. The first sentence of davine revelation makes known to us his eters mity of existence. Created—The word here used means to cause that to exist which before had no existence. In this came it can properly be used only with respect to God as the Creator. The heaven and the earth—These words include all inanimate matter. The first years of Genesis presents to us God as verse of Genesis presents to us God as the Creator of all things. The word for heaven is plural and means all the expanse above and about the earth. 2. Without form—"Waste."—R. V. Matter was created, but it was not yet arranged into its destined form. Void-Empty. The earth was void of form, of light, of life and of the conditions essential t the existence of life. The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters— The Divine Spirit hovered down upon the deep, as the mighty agent by whose power the darkness will be made to vanish, and beauty and order arise out

(vs. 3-25). 3. God said-The narrative passes from the general statement of the fact of creation to a description of the steps involved in the preparation of the earth for man's abode. It was only necessary for God to will, or to decree, and the work was done. Let there be light The words were simple, but when uttered by the Omnipotent One they produced marvellous results. The sources of light had not yet been brought forth, but God is infinite in his resources, therefore he was able to diffuse light at ill. 4. Saw—Regarded, or observed.
God was pleased with the light which he had created, for it met the desired end. Divided the light from the darkness-A period of light succeeded a period of darkness, as now day follows night. 5 The evening and the morning were the first day. A natural day, as the mention of the two parts clearly determines; and Moses reckons accord ing to Oriental usage, from singet to nset, saying not day and nigh but evening and morning. J., F. & The opinion is largely prevalent that the days the days of creation were periods of great and indefinite length, corresponding to the periods of modern geology. This may be true, and yet there is nothing to prove that they were not days of

of desolution and emptiness. Whedon.
II, The earth fitted for man's abode

venty-four hours each. It is reasonere created in the beginning, but their ays did not reach the earth because the atmosphere was laden with fog, or vapor. And when God said, "Let there be light," he caused the light from the sun to be diffused to the extent that the darkness was dispelled. In such case the rotation of the earth on its axis would occasion the succession of day and night.

ters-The waters under the firmament clouds and vapors. 9. Let the waters .. be gathered together-From the second

se we learn that the waters overthe earth's surface were level of the water. He gave a name darkness dry land ter "S

vine institution, the Sabbath. Quections.—What is included term "created"! How is God's eternity shown? What is meant by "the heaven and the earth"? What was created on the first day? What is the firmament? What are the waters under the firma-What are the waters under the firma-ment? By what agency were the wa-ters separated from the land? On what day was vegetation created? State the order in which animal life was created. What was man's character at creation?
What attributes of God are shown in

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic-The record of creation. I. Proclaims the eternity of God. II. Proclaims God and Creator of all

things.

I. Proclaims the eternity of God. The devout recognition of God as a living, personal, eternal Being, apart from and personal, eternal Being, apart from and prior to all human thought is found in the opening verse of the Bible. He, the one Divine Being, is represented as the sole cause of the universe. Creation had its origin in God. We find no argument on the being of God, but this of creation reveals His power and per-sonality and the beginning of the revela-tion of God to man. He is first. All things begin with Him. The direct statemen that God created all things, carries with it its own conviction, for does He not stand at the beginning of all thought and argument? The first verse of the Bible gives us a most satisfactory nowledge of the origin of the universe As regards the time of creation we are told nothing. There is no account of date or time until after the creation of man, Six successive periods of creation are spoken of without any indication as are spoken of womout any industrial to the length of each. Just how the writer of this ancient document received these primeval truths we are not told; but the far past may have been disclose the reed to him in the same way as the remote future was disclosed to the later prophets. That the Creator was to worshiped rather than the material things which he had created, was the on which God's chosen people needed to have impressed upon them when Moses, their leader, brought them out of the land where men worshipped the physical universe. This chapter was not meant to tell us all the varied processes through which God carried on his great creative work. We are given only a rapid and suggestive sketch of the great outlines of God's creation, a glimpse into God's order and method, that we may reognize Him as the God of wisdom, ove and power, and be led to worship

Him H.Proclaims God the Creator of things. For proof of the doctrine of creation we may rely wholly upon scripture, and besides this the heaven and besides this the heaven and earth reflect their Maker. The existence of the things around us is a most emphatic assertion of the existence of God. All theology is wrapped up in the majestic word "created." The revelation of God and the revelation of nature are seen in this brief narrative of the creation. Here we find answers to all our questions direct, positive, com-plete, and withal, simple, sublime and sufficient. Here we find the first article of our creed that God the Father Alto the greater. There were first inorganof man. There is a special grandeur in the account which is here given of the

consistent the succession of day and night. In studying the creation we are studying a succession of miracles, and we are not competent to say what could or, could not have been.

To Firmament—The expanse above the earth. It would appear that the dense mist which hung over—the deep was cleared away in part. Divided the was ters—The waters under the firmament the contemplation of so marvelous a transcript of a world, so slip out of place, nor are the least unters—The waters under the firmament. saction as the creation of a world, so vast and so complete, fills the mind with awe. The thought of the creation of life from the lowest form to the highest perthis command of this surface were wised of the water, a separation beter. 10. God call, the gave a name of all things from their beginning. The soul of man craves fellowship with God. This

TOP GRAFTING APPLE ORCHARDS

For eight or ten years I have been earnest in advising the planting of orchards and renovating old ones, by proper trimming and top grafting. This Lake Huron district is destined to be equal, if not superior, to any other tract of land in Canada, for well fla-vored and good looking fruit. What is wanted is suitable kinds and proper atwanted is suitable kinds and proper ac-tention, comprising cultivation, spraying and fertilizing, or perhaps I might bet-ter say manuring, for trees require mod-trately rich ground to bring fruit to perfection

In a letter by A. McNeill, regarding top grafting on Tolman Sweet, the writer casts a littli doubt upon the benefit derived. Probably in a sense he is correct, but there is one point in grafting on Tolman stock that I have never seen mentioned, and that is the matter of buying the stock comprising from six to having the stock comprising from six to eight feet of stem of Tolman, and be-neath that stem we know not what the root may be. It may be a hardy and thrifty root, sending a vigorous growth to the grafts on top, or it may be the

opposite.

A thrifty Tolman will develop a better tree than the average root, but how

can it be obtained?

In general, grafting for nursery stock the roots are grown from seed, and the small apple plants are taken up, and a scion whip grafted below the line of the surface, which may be easily known by

the grafter.

The scion, if of proper quality and cut, is quite likely to form roots, if placed deep enough in the nursery row, and if the soil is of that nature that it will encourage the formation of roots from the scion. Thus in time we might have the scion. India in the state of a Tolman stock. If this is so, we have the grandest top in time that can be got, unless it may be time that can be got, unless it may

After the head is formed the time to put on the graft is during some of the wam days of spring, before the back is too loose, and there will be a strong head at the trunk, where there is little danger of limbs breaking and destroying the tree.

For trees whose limbs are liable split off at the crotch nalling or bolting is usually recommended. It is not always wise to tire wire around, although ways wise to tire wire around, although I have seen some doing fairly well, but there is danger of injury to the trees by wiring. It is said that the Portuguesc of the Pacific slope in California have adopted a practice of using the living tree for stays and braces, not by cutting props to hold up the overladen branches, but by grafting the branches amongst themselves in such a way that amongst themselves in such a way that these grafts act as braces or guys.

To illustrate: Before the tree is overgrown this system is begun by a careful study or an understanding of the requirements some years hence. Having decided where these strengthening grafts are required, two thrifty sprouts are taken, at opposite points from whence this living cable is to start. These two mighty is the maker of heaven and earth. He spoke and it spood fast. The work commanded and it spood fast. The work of the reation advanced from the less to the creation advanced from the less to the commanded and it spood from the less to the creation and the creation an necessary. In many cases these two branches will grow together without the plant, then of the animal, and then of man. The e is a special grandeur in sprouis may be helped by artificially the account which is here given of the origin of man. His creation is introduced with solemnity and a manifest distinction from the rest of God's work. God had before said, "Let there be light," and tying firmly together, and applying but upon the creation of man, the word of command was turned into a word of consultation. Man was a revelation of his Maker in a very high degree. To

fruit, and that they (the props) never slip out of place, nor are the least unsightly.

In regard to Tolman stock, to top graft upon, the stem is clean and healthy, and it it is made to develop roots at the bottom or happens to be on as thrifty a bottom, then there will be a growth that, with proper pruning, will de Clop fruit on younger trees. Take our best apple when the tree has come into bearing? I mean the Northern

Spy) upon its own stock is in of the product of poor, unhealthy stock, kept in unsanitary surroundines, rather than pay a cent or two more for clean, who as the tor poor, unhealthy stock, kept in unsanitary surroundines, rather than pay a cent or two more for clean, who as the tor poor, unhealthy stock, kept in unsanitary surroundines, rather than pay a cent or two more for clean, who as the tor or present conditions rest in part therefore with the consumer and the whole trade will reap the benefit when the latter insists that he be supplied, with nothing but first class (W. A. Brown, R. S. A.). Bulletin No. 16, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture.

POPLITRY BUSINESS GOOD.

Though Thanksgiving.

our best apple when the tree has come into bearing. I mean the Northern spy) upon its own stock, it, is from ten to fifteen years before bearing, and often twenty years before a fair crop is harvested, but when top grafted on a Tolman, bearing trees may be obtained many years earlier, especially if grafts have been taken from well-known bearing trace, and fewn bearing branches.

ing trees and from bearing branches.

By top grafting the quality and appearance of the fruit of the parent tree in the known. This, then, is a worthy deration, for a full grown tree is a ble product, the real profit of ble product, the real profit may exceed that of the best cow

ait for so many years before reprofit, or even known whether is what was ordered or even of uality, should make every one and think before planting an or-Wm. Welsh. Kincardine, Ont.,

Horticulurist.
GROW CORN. ning crop where weeds ps a surface mulch of the ground all season vaporation. In the dry wheat after corn crop ushels per acre, and 1.4.7, bushels per acre, esuit of retaining the 0 results of the same d, but they were less 1900.—J. H. Shepperd. 1900.-J. H. Shepperd. l Department, N. D.

GOOD FOR PLANTS. an European investigator. application of sulphur to plants under ordinary te tried it on carrots, beans, ce, chicory potatoes, onions lants. This agrees with the of Hart and Stephenson, of whose work has been des-'rof, Hart.

stors applied sulphur to in the form of land plaster, ound gypsum. Sulphur is althe ordinary superphophate sphate so widely used. Pro-

gressive farmers will do well to test out gypsum on their lands. Sulphur is as necessary to the plant as any other mineral plant food, and the supply in the soil is more apt to be scanty than we have been in the habit of thinking.— Farm and Fireside.

# THE POULTRY WORLD

TO THE FARMER. Remove the male birds from the flock nmediately after the breeding season and market no fertile eggs.

Provide roomy nests and plenty of clean nesting material, preferably dry

shavings or cut hay.

Keep the nests clean and sanitary. Collect the eggs regularly at least once, better twice a day in moderate weather and more frequently in very warm and very cold weather ove at once in clean utensils to a

Remove at once in clean utensity of the cool, dry cellar.
Cover with clean cloth-to prevent dust from settling upon them and also te from settling upon them and fading.
Do not pack loose in a box when taking them to market, but rather secure a suitable egg case and thus avoid break-Market as frequently and as directly as

TO THE MERCHANT. Buy on a loss-off basis, if possible, and encourage other merchants to do the encourage other merchants to do the same.

Keep in mind the perishable nature of the product and do not hold eggs on a rising market without proper facilities for storing them.

Realize that fresh eggs at any season of the year are much more valuable than stale eggs, when prices are higher.

When shipping, pack carefuly in strong, clean cases and fillers.

TO THE EGG-BUYER. If buying direct from the farmer make regular and frequent collections. Pay a premium for quality and do not heatiste to condemn bad, dirty, small and the farmer to keep better

Encourage the farmer to keep better politic and more of it.
It having from the country merchant, encourage frequent shipments and if possible buy on a quality basis. TO THE RAILWAYS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Handle eggs with care. Provide suitable accommodation. Guard against undue exposure to heat Deliver with all reasonable despatch to he consignee.
TO THE DEALERS AND PACKERS.
Indicate to the producer that, financi
y quality counts far more than quan

ity quality counts far more than quality.—
Adopt without delay a basis of "quality payment." The system of "average payment" on a case count basis permits of a great deal of the carelessness and dishonesty that exists in the egg trade.

If the packers were to adopt the method of "quality payment" in its fullest sense the storekeepers and collectors could not afford to take eggs from producers regardelss of quality.

TO THE RETAILER. Buy eggs of assured good quality. If the necessary to handle interior eggs, sell then for what they are. Envourage producers to forawrd their shipments direct. hipments direct. Establish if possible, a brand of eggs, which will, in itself, be a guarantee of

good quality.

Every city retailer must realize, how quickly the buying public of the better class proportions its consumption of eggs to the quality of the product. In fact, there is hardly any class of consumers, however careless, but which will increase consumption when the product is improved.

TO THE CONSUMER.

Demand new laid eggs of good size

Insist that they be clean.
Insist that they be clean.
Learn to distinguish between a new aid egg and a stale egg; a fresh egg and a stale egg; a fresh egg.
If bad eggs are fifmished, demand restribution. ribution.

Be willing to pay a premium for good Be willing to pay a premium for good eggs.
Having purchased eggs do not overlook their perishable nature and give them proper care.

Many consumers use the product of poor, unhealthy stock, kept in unsanitary surroundings, rather than pay a sent or two more for clean, whouesome

riculture.

Though Thanksgiving is over, the average poultry-raiser who is in the business for a living has no cause other than to rejoice that the industry is what it is to-day. Due to the healthiness of the outliess, there is a fair margin of profit in all branches of poultry equipment, lumber, etc., are higher. The average poultry-raiser is thankful that the experiment stations in the different States are working out problems, which, when solved, will be a big aid in obtaining hetter results. Already many things have been solved that have helped the poultry-raiser to make a better success than was possible a few years ago.

There are yet many problems to be solved. This is to ne expected in an industry so new as the poultry business. In only late years have any steps been taken to aid the great army of those who have taken up poultry-culture as a living. We can remember when but a few years back that incubation was in a crude state. To-day the leading makes of incubators are satisfactory. The big incubator has come to stay—and is the preper equipment on any large poultry farm. In broading, progress has not been made as fast as in other lines of poultry. There yet seems much to learn in the art of properly broading chicks, although much improvement has been made in brooders. Again, as in the case of the big incubators, the large broaders are having's atest, and some of them are doing sausfactory work.

In poultry house construction, great and practical improvement has been made. The Maine station some years ago blazed the way, and now with improvements on the open-front house, fowls are housed in a manner that the best of logith can be maintained.

Of course, as in all lines of business, there are some people in poultry house should be constructed. Unless balt along the lines already recognized as proper the yare often apt to realize too interest that the hobby failed to work by not obtaining the results that were looked for.

In feeds the same improvement has been made. It is now a fact that grains are weake

late that the house and that were looked for.

In feeds the same improvement has been made. It is now a fact that grains and mashes are so composed as to make egg production in large numbers a fact. Information free is given to the pountry raiser by the press that in many cases is safe and same, and can in a measure to be followed with practical results. So all along the line the poultry-rals has much to be thynckful for in this of business, and the end is not yet, fact, the poultry industry is but in infancy, and the outlook for a good in 1023 to bright.

TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET. 12 00 0 60 0 21 Do., medium, cwt ..... 8 50 Do., common, cwt...... Mutton, light, cwt..... 6 50 SUGAR MARKET.

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence \$4.85 do, Redpath's 4.85 do, Acadia 4.80 Imperial granulated 4.70 Reaver granulated 4.70 No. 1 yellow 4.45 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK. LIVE STOCK. Export cattle, choice .. .. \$6.00 \$6.25 Do, medium
Do, bulls
Butchers' cattle, choice
Do, medium
Do, common
Butchers' cows choice
Do. medium
Do. canners
Do, bulls
Feeding steers. Stockers, choice .....
Do., light ......
Milkers, choice, each... 

## OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG MARKETS. Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat-81% 81% 8114 8178b . 85% 85% 85¼ 85¼ . . 86% 87 86% May .. .... Dec...... May..... May. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET Minneapolis—(Tose Wheat—Dec., 81 1-8c; May, 86c; July, 8734c; No. 1 hard,

Sec. No. 1 northern, 82c to 83½c; No. 2 do., 80c to 81c.
Corn—No. 3 yellow, 41½c to 42c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 30½c to 31c.
Rye—No. 2, 54c to 58½c.

Bran-\$19 to \$19.50. Flour First patents. \$4.05 to \$4.30; second patents, \$3.90 to \$4.15; first clears, \$2.90 to \$3.20; second clears, \$2.

10 to \$2.40.. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 84%c; No. 1northern, 83%c; No. 2 northern, 81%c; July, 87%c, nominal; Dec., 82%c asked: May, 86%c bid.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. Receipts 75 head; active and at \$4 to \$11.50.

Receipts 5,600 head; fairly active; logs—Receipts 5,600 head; fairly active; se 10 and 15 cents higher; others adv: heavy, mixed and yorkers, \$7.65; \$7.65; pigs. \$7.65 to \$7.85; roughs, \$6.75 \$5.90; stags, \$5.50 to \$6.25; dairles, \$7.40 to \$7.65.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,200 head; active; lambs, 25 cents higher; yearlings, 50 cents higher; others steady; lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.90; yearlings, \$4 to \$7; a few, \$7.70.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Market—Steady to strong. Beeves.. ... Texas steers Pigs
Bulk of sales
Sheep-Receipts 10,000
Market-Steady to 10
Native
Western. Yearlings LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot steady No 1 No. 2 Manitoba ..... No. 3 Manitoba

Futures steady, Dec. American mixed, old Futures firm, Jan. February Flour, winter patents Hops in London (Pacific Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. . . . . Long clear middles, heavy, 67 6 35 to 40 lbs. .... Short clear backs, 16 to 67. 6 20 lbs. Shoulders, square, 1 to 13 Lard, prime western, in tierces American, refined Cheese, Canadian, finest white Colored Tallow, prime city . ( ... Resin. common Petroleum, refined

Gibbs You seem pretty cheerful for a sick man. Dibbs Well, you see, the doctor has put me on diet and I'll save igh on food to settle his bill.-Bos

AFLOAT IN

Jamaican Boy H lous Esca

New York, Dec. 30.cosnut tree drifting ahead bow. I do believe there's a

In the trail of the recent hurricane, while the stea Hall was passing debris sixty miles off the Jama vessel's first officer me ery, and was so sure lifeboat to the tree. Half an hour later t Half an hour later t lifting a half-conscious inny tenderly from its called himself "Willied beach comber at Port the hurricane came he a deserted hulk, but blown to sea. He swant tree, where he drank mill and finally, exhausted, fe

branches. He believed he days.

The little fellow is now on board the Foxton Hall, which is discharging its cargo in Brooklyn, but on Christmas Day the steamer will start back with him to his home among the beach comb

#### TWINS BORN JOINED

#### Holyoke, Mass., Girls Like Siamese Couple

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 30 .- Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gibbs are the parents of two girls which in many ways are like the famous Siamese Twins. They are attached to each other at the hips, but in av

ed to each other at the hips, but in every other way are perfectuly normal. The twins are seven months old and have developed splendidly since their birth. Where they grow together it seems to be just a large mass of ligaments, but the surgeons interested in the case have decided not to make any extended as decided not to make any extended examination of the twins until they get older, as the surgeons declare it would be dangerous to try, to separate them by an operation until they reach the age of six years at least.

There are many experts who feel that that it will be impossible ever to separate them, as has been the case with such peculiar freaks of nature in

32 32% 32 32% b 54% 35 34% 34% b DLIS GRAIN MARKET -(lose Wheat Dec., 81 the other is wide awake and shows a strong desire to be playful. They never the other is wide awake and shows a strong desire to be playful. They never the other is wide awake and shows a strong desire to be playful. They never the other is agree on the eating hour, for seem to agree on the cating hour, for while one cries for her food the other one pushes the bottle away.

#### THE SAME BOXES

#### No Substitutions In Bank of England Robbery.

London, Dec. 30 .- The British police are as far as ever from a clue to the mystery of the theft of \$50,000 in gold from a consignment of \$1,000,000 sent East Buffalo, N. Y., Despatch—Cattle teceipts 150 head; active and steady. Veals—Receipts 75 head; active and teady at 4 to \$11.50. bered that the boxes which contained the gold arrived at Alexandria appar ently the same as they had be from London, and even the seals of the Bank of England were intact.

The rifled boxes, which arrived in London a few weeks ago, have been closely examined by a firm of city as-sessors in the presence of the underwriters, detectives and representatives of the victimized banks and Lloyd's.
Contrary to the expectation, it has been
found that the boxes undoubtedly are the originals, and thus the robbery appears to be even more daring and more elever than it was first supposed.

### THE POOR FELLOW?

#### Pittsburg Has the Champion Henpecked Man.

Pittsburg. Dec. 30.— The champion henpecked husband of this state revealed himself to-day to the commissioners of Washington county when he appealed to those three persons for re-lief. James M. Stahl asserts, without appealed these appealed the lief. James M. Stabl asserts, without boasting, that he has all other contenders beaten when it comes to the real hespecked article. Mrs. Ida Stabl ness a hatchet, bottle, rator or most anything that is not nailed down, the bushland says, when she wishes to see him make hurried exit from the house.

"She often runs no out of the house with a butcher kine or hatchet," the said. "Frequently I has to sleep out in the yard all night, and it gets so cold these nights. Desently latages real mad at me and cut all my clothes off with my best razor.

"I have to do all the house work, was, the dishes, and prepare the meals, and

the dishes, and prepare the meals, and if this does not eatisfy her she throws dishes at me. Once she even throws the dishes at me. Once she eyen turew con-food at me because something displeased her. Married life ain all that some people think it is, and it's a whole lot more than some others imagine.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA TRAGEDY.

Vancouver, B. C. Dec. 30. Mysfery surrounds the death of Ed. Armitage, mechanical engineer at the Pritannia at the Britannia mines, fiftgen miles north of here. His body was brought to Vanconver Monday, and the Provincial of lice are investigating. The suspicion lice are investigating. The suspector is that he was murdered with his own re-volver in his shael. Saturday night, for volver in his shack Saturday night, following trouble among the miners. W. Lind, Gus Swanson and E. Malm, three foreigners, who were present at the time of the shooting, are being held by the police. They declare Armitage committed suicide. Armitage glied from a bullet wound in the head, and never regained consciousness. He was a young man and unmarried. man and unmarried.

the