

LESSON III.-JANUARY 19, 1913

Man's First Sin-Gen. 3: 1-24

Commentary .- 1. The temptation (vs. 1-5). 1. The serpent Satan was about to make his first assault upon the race of man, and he chose as the agency through which he would work, a creature which God had made, and which in the lat the lat bodily pent is dom and It was, the And unto being with Adam was they were were they It is evide form of a v through it.

2. The w God that it is of Satan was may cat of the words were, "C dest thou mayer the fruit of the recognized the di upon her to refra the forbidden tree ie. Satan is called or of it" (John 8: God doth know—Sa od God with falseh

the violation of divine law. 7. Eyes 1
.... were opened. They were bitterly 2
disappointed. Their eyes were opened, 1
but they were not "as God."
III. Hiding from God (vs. 8-13). 8.
They heard the voice of the Lord God a
The transgressors heard the voice twich they had heard before, but with
law different emotions. Hid themselves far different emotions. Hid themselves

Before this they had found delight in the manifested presence of God, but now their guilt made them ashamed and cowardly. With the knowledge that they had acquired, they knew the sting of condemnation, and they sought to hide from him whom they had offended.

Oalled unto Adam There had been 9. Called unto Adam There may be murical delight in those seasons of communion, but now God became the seeker after man, and man egan to shun God's presence. 10. I was afraid, because I was naked Adam did not acknowledge the real cause of his attempt to hide from God, which was his sin; but soid it was because of his naked. but ead it was because of his ein; nees that he shunned his presence. 11. Who told thee that thou wast naked?

Who told thee that thou wast naked:

This plea of nakedness was a confession of guilt, although Adam did not realize it. The only way that he could have become conscious of his nakedness. vas through sin. 12. The woman whom thou gavest to be with me This was a most despicable attempt on Adam's part to place the blame of his sin on God and

W. Curses pronounced (vs. 14-21). The threefold curse was pronounced. The serpent that became the tool of Satan, the foundain head of evil, was appointed to crawl upon the ground, or rather, its crawling along the ground was a perpetual sign of its part in the fall of man. In the uniest of the curse is the promise of a Saviour. The woman was destined to a life of suffering and sorgery in the continuance of the race of the ra threefold curse was pronounced. The serdestined to a life of suffering and sor-row in the continuance of the race on earth. Man suffered from the curse placed upon the ground, and was there-fore sentenced to a life of wearisome

V. Driven from Eden (vs. 22-24). 22. To know good and evil-Man became ing good and evil, but he knew it dif-ferently from the way in which God knows. The knowledge gained was to be knows. The knowledge gained was to be a perpetual curse to the race. 23. Sent him forth from the garden. The tree of life, of whose fruit Adam and Eve had been privileged to partake, was forwer forbidden to them, lest by continuerer forbidden to them. lest by continuerer wild this project might seem at first ever forbidden to them, lest by continuing to eat of it they would be exempt (R.V.).—The flame of the sword, probably a flame of fire in the form of a cred it feasible. He estimated the cost at \$20,000,000.

of divine justice to intensify the certainty of retributive judgment on every

transgressor.—Whedon. Questions.—What characteristics Questions.—What characteristics of the serpent are mentioned? What que-tion did the serpent ask Eve? How came the serpent to possess the power of speech? What fruit were Adrm and Eve forbidden to eat? What falsehood did Satan tell Eve? Why did the fruit seem attractive to Eve? What change took place in Adam and Eve when they partook of the forbidden fruit? Why partook of the forbidden fruit? Why did they hide from God? What excuse did Adam make for his sin? What exouse did Eve make?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

on the between small upon the rese of same, and be chose a such a content of the content of the

have Aam see the real nature of sin and his Creator's interest in him and interposition for him, notwithstanding his altered condition. We have here God's first declaration that he would set up a rival kingdom to oppose the tyranny of sin and Satan. Here the gespel of grace takes its rise alongside the sentence of death. Satan had brought ruin through the woman, and God promised to defeat his plaus through the same channel.

## TO END ICEBERGS

#### Brooklyn Engineer's Plans for Atlantic Safety.

New York despatch: A plan for abolishing icebergs is to be laid before Congress. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation announces its en-dorsement of a bill, which Congressman Calder, of Brooklyn, will submit at Washington, calling for a Government Commission to study the feasibility constructing a huge jetty across the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

The idea, which the members of the tending two miles to the east of Cape

Race.
He declared that this would be sufficient to shift the current so that the warm Gulf Stream and the cold Labrafor current would commingle, melting the ice in the latter, eliminating iceber not only from the region of the Grand Banks, but also from the entire Arctic circle. Greenland, he maintained, would

sight, it had received the endorsement 24. The flame of a sword of many engineers, and even the United



'he best method of feeding a dairy cow in winter?" It is one of those questions that to a large extent is hard to answer. To give an intelligent reply it is impor tant to know what kind of cows are to be fed. It might be said that there are as many kinds of cows as there are dairy nerds, and, even aside from that there are at times in the same herd different cows that cannot be fed alike.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS
commercial fortilizers are valuable in
the growing where one knows the

The hog is the most economical of animals. Of what a horse eats 52 per cent. goes to waste. 44 per cent. of the food consumed by cattle is similarly lost, and 22 per cent of all that sheep take into their stomachs. Only 12 per cent. of what fa pig cats is wasted. Fifty-two per cent. of the food eaten by a hog goes to make growth. A sheep utilizes only 25 per cent. of its substance for growing which means, of course, the production of meat. These figures are obtained from recent experiments made by Government experts who find, as a result of their study, that the pig has what they call an "conomic superiority" even over poultry. That is to say, it produces more meat in propertion to its weight, and the animal weighs more in proportion to the amount of food it consumes. Eightyfour per cent. Thus it appears that a greater percentage of the pig is available for food than of any other domesticated creature.

When the bives are well distributed in

When the lives are well distributed in a certain space their inmates may be more easily handled. It seems to improve their disposition, especially if there are some trees or shrubs about it. Robbing is not so prevalent, either, and the absence of that always helps to make bees better natured.

In nearly every case, in a horse, silky and wavy hair on the legs indicates a good quality of flinty bone underneath, and the short, kinky tail indicates a coarse, poor quality of borns underneath needs of the soils and supplies them intelligently. But before fertilizers are used the soil must be put in good mechanical and physical condition. Fertilizers can never be made to take the place of good preparation and ample cultivathat covering.

care and feed, too, having a bearing on it. Well-fed hens lay heavier eggs than hens forced to subsist on a small ration. Again, closely-confined hens, having only nominal exercise, lay larger eggs than

hens forced to subsist on a small ration. Again, closely-confined hens, having only nominal exercise, lay larger eggs than free-run hens.

The Dairy Shorthorns are yery popular in England. At recent sales it is said that Shorthorns with records for heavy milk production have brought as high as \$1250 while many sales of milking cowes on a commercial basis have been made at from \$150 to \$300. The Dairy Shorthorn has a good many friends in America, but in comparison with the highly-specialized dairy breeds her interests have been sadly neglected.

The hog is a valuable aid to fertilizing land and pays a good return on the crops he consumes. He will devour large quantities of inferior fruit or waste grain, and vegetables, which are not otherwise marketable. He will thus yield a profit on what might otherwise be wasted. The yearly increase in young pigs keeps the supply rapidly increasing from a small beginning. He is a lucrative investment. The secret of success in farming, as in other industries, lies in finding a use for everything. There is no reason why such products as are waste, of the orchard should be thrown away. There is it, and the hog is a great help in putting all sorts of feed to a profitable use.

Kingston despetch: A plan for abol-annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association open-ed this morning with a fair attendance. Mr. G. A. Gillespie, of Peterboro', the acting president, was in the chair. Mr. Gillespic comphasized the great need of raising the standard of the quality of milk for city consumption and the necessity of putting forth every effort possible to increase the quality of milk from the individual cow. Poor scales and carelessness of weighing were also and carelessness of weighing were also referred to by the speaker, and short weights on cheese sent to the old country. The English buyer should be allowed something on these short weights. There should also be legislation passed prohibiting the shipping of cheese before it was a certain age. Mr. Gillespie stated that much had ben done to educate the producer to the importance of clean, pure milk. the importance of clean, pure but that we were far behind neighbors across the line in our standard of milk for city consumption. The rapid growth of the cities is demanding more nulk each year. The tec-eream trade is growing by leaps and bounds. Much of the milk formerly converted into cheese and butter is now going either to cities for direct consumption or for the ice cream trade. Cow-testing associations have shown the dairy farmer the greater possibilities of increased production.

increased production.

The output of cheese this year is fully as large, if not larger, than last year, but owing to the increased demand for supplies from British Columbia and the Northwest, there has been a decrease in our export to Great Poitsin. The export of butter to the Intish

The export of butter to the 1971341 market this year was practically nil. Only seventy packages have been exported, and those to South Africa. Canada has found that she requires all the butter that can be produced for home consumption. In butter as in cheese, the price is the highest on re-"Summing up the dairy situation."

remarked the president, "I would say that the outlook is brighter than ever before for the dairy farmers, if we can keep in mind the most important facts; the production of a greater quantity of milk from the individual quantity of milk from the individual cow at the least possible cost; pro-duction of a better quality of milk for direct consumption or for manu-facture of cheese or butter; more permanent sanitary buildings for manufac turing and handling of dairy products." Dr. Edwards, M. P., on behalf of the County of Frontenac, extended a warm welcome to the delegates. He congratulated the association in having selected such important topics as the selected such important tonics as the programme indicated. The speaker said that he had been very much impressed with the circulars issued by J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, in regard to cow testing. Farmers, he believed, had no idea just how vaiuable

their cows were.

Dr. Edwards believed that cheese was being shipped too groen. Another point was that there should be reliable factory scales. The speaker strongly denomined the system of Government in pection of scales.

At the afternoon session a valuable

address on "Crop Production for Dairy Farmers' was given by Mr. J. H. Grislale, director of Dominion Experimental

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* THE POULTRY WORLD ......

better natured.

In nearly every case, in a horse, silky and wavy hair on the legs indicates a good quality of flinty bone underneath, and the short, kinky tail indicates a coarse, poor quality of bone, underneath needs of the soils and supplies them intelligently. But before fertilizers are used the soil must be put in good mechanical and physical condition. Fertilizers can never be made to take the place of good preparation and ample cultivathat coverings.

The easiest way of giving tobacco to mix it with sail, two parts of tobacco to mix it with sail, two parts of tobacco to mix it with sail, two parts of tobacco to mix it with sail, two parts of tobacco to me of salt being about the right proportion, the exact relative proportion developed and that some of the pens were mote many carelessly bred and from all class of breeders the average of 134 eggs per hen. So pounds and year out where large flocks are kept.

The first Missouri autonical match the winning pen was rose-combact, was made on the proportion of \$200 eggs in the year, was made to to \$100 of \$200 eggs in the year, was made to \$100 of \$200 eggs in the year, was made to the first Missouri action to some interesting facts. The f EGG-LAYING CONTEST'S LESSONS.

far excels other rarieties or breeds which are in general use so far as egg production is concerned.

That more depends upon the strain or breeding of a variety as to the number of verse it will produce than upon the variety itself.

That some hens have a born tendency to put on fat. The latter kind should be culled out in establishing a laying strain.

That more depends upon the breeding of the male as to the number of eggs the offspring will produce than upon the female, yet it will pay to breed from your best layers in preference to the poorest.

That you should select the variety which suits you best as to color, size and shape and breed them up until they satisfy you as to quality and productiveness. You make a mistake by jumping from one breed to another trying to discover a better layer.

That it will pay the average poultryman to trap negh ins flock in the fall and winter months and breed from the pullets that lay earliest in life, and from the pullets and hens, that lay in the winter.

That hens like sprouted oats as much far excels other sarieties or breeds which are in general use so far as egg produc

winter.

That hens like sprouted oats as much or better than any other green food, and they do well on it. It aids digestion and increases egg production.

That a little moistened food is relished and will slightly increase egg production.

and will slightly increase egg production.

That many high- producers lay thin shelled eggs and that the germs are often weak. A few high producers are able to lay large number of eggs, fertilize them and put vitality into the chicks an stand more protein and fattening food than the birds of the American, Asiatic or English classes. There is not so much danger of the Mediterranean becoming too fat, and they require a richer food than the other classes mentioned.

That the egg yield from the Mediterranean class can stand more protein and fattening food than the birds of the American, Asiatic or English classes. There is not so much danger of the Mediterranean becoming too fat, and they require a richer food than the other classes of fowls, because of the fact that they are closely feathered, have larger combs and smaller bodies.

That if you give a hen reasonably good

ed, have larger combs and smaller bodies.

That if you give a hen reasonably good
shelter, feed and attention she will net
you a reasonable profit if she has been
properly bred.

That the puprose of properly feeding
and sousing a hen is not to fed eggs snto
hed body, but to so feed and care for her
that you may get out of her the eggs
which breeding has placed there. Proper
feeding, housing and care have a bearing
on the number of eggs produced by a
flock, but breeding is the most important
factor.

That hens must be fed, and fed liberally, if you expect eggs in large quantities,

# **AGRICULTURISTS**

Guelph Meeting Hears Useful Information

And Elects Officers for Coming Year.

Guelph despatch: A statement by G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, at the morning session of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union meeting, that Canada is losing much each year by the exportation of elevator screenings to the United States, caused considerable interest.
"We export these elevator screenings to the other side," said Mr. Clark, "and the American buyers are glad to buy them in spite of the duty Why? Because they feed them to their sheep, and the mutton is sent back for Canadian consumption.

pay duty to get the mutton from sheep fed in the United States on Canadian material, which is allowed to leave Canada as useless." Mr. Clark showed that the yearly increase in the western Canada wheat yield meant an enormous accumulation each year of these screenings at Canadian ports, and urged that something be done to provide for the utilization of

this material in Canada. this material in Canada.

'This stuff is excellent sheep food, and the sheep to which I am referring came down to the Toronto stock yards and secured the highest prices current there." There are, he said, easily one and as half million bushels of such screenings each year at Canadian ports on the upper lakes, which winth the year as food. might be used as food .

In his report on results of co-operative experiments with fertilizers on different farm crops, Prof. C. A. Zavitz brought out many interesting facts, and pointed to the very diversity of these results as an argument for individual testing of fore the application of any fertilizer. A general discussion on conven-ences in the home and on the farm was indicative of the broad nature

of modern agriculture. At the afternoon session Prof. Harcourt gave a short summary of the work accomplished by the committee appointed on a former occasion watch the importation and distribution of noxious weed seeds in screenings. On motion of Mr. T. G. Raynor a reso lution was passed asking the com-mittee to continue its supervision of the designated work.

That less than five per cent, of our home-grown clover seed will be suf-ficiently good and clean this year to grade No : under our own standard.

This gentleman, who afterwards gave his name as D. J. Pilkey, stated he had seven acres bedly contaminated with noxious weeds from seed supplied through the Department of Agriculture, and wished to ascertain whether ar not he had any redress for the damage done. While no definite action was taken at the meeting, it is probable that the executive of the union will investigate the harge made by Mr. Pilkey. OFFICERS ELECTED.

The officers of the Ontario Agriculfor the ensuing year are: President, Lewis Toole, Mount Albert; Vice-President, T. H. Mason, Aylmer; Secretary, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; Assistant Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; Assistant content of the content of th



FARMERS' MARKET. Geese, lb...
Turkeys, lb...
Apples, winter, bbl....
Potatoes, bag
Celery, dozen
Reef, forequarters Reef, forequarters
Do., forequarters, cwt.
Do., choice sides, cwt.
Do., medium, cwt.
Do., common, cwt.
Mutton, light, cwt.
Do., prime, cwt. SUGAR MARKET.

ted, St. Lawrence ..\$ 470 Beaver, granulated No. 1 vellow ...... In barrels, 5c 5c less.

WINN

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT. MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis — Close — Wheat — May.
87 3-4c; July. 89 1-2c; No. 1 hard. 87 5-2c;
No. 1 northern. 85c to 86 3-4c; No. 2 northern. 83c to 84 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 pellow.
42 1-2c to 42c. Oats—No. 3 white, 36 2-2c
to 31c. Rye—No. 2 55c to 59c. Bran—
\$19 to \$19.50. Flour—First patents. \$4.15
to \$4.40; first clears. \$3.10 to \$3.40; second clears. \$2.30 to \$2.60.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth — Close — Wheat — No. 1 hard, 86c: No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 2 northern, 83c; July, 89 1-2c asked; May, 88c bid.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. GLASGOW—Messrs. Watson & Batchelor, cattle importers, of this city, reported light supplies to-day, with a good all-round demand. The best Irish steers are quoted at 14 1-2c to 15c; secondary, 12 1-4c to 14c; best Scotch, 17c to 18c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts 8,000. Market-Slow, generally steady. Texas steers..

| Stockers Pigs. 5.75 #56
Bulk of sales 7.40 #56
Sheep-Receipts 15.000.
Market-Strong, at Wednesday's swer-

Yearlings, sheep. Lambs, native ... Western..... LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot. No. 1, 7s 9d.
No. 2 Manitoba—7s 6 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—7s 4 3-4d.
Futures—Firm: March, 7s 5 1-2d.
May—7s 3 1-2d.
Corn—Spot. easy; American mixeg, old Futures-Firm: Jan., 5s 1 3-Sd; Peb., 4s 0 2-4d. Flour-Winter patents, 28s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—C+ 45s

o f6. Hams, short cut. 14 to 16 lbs.—68a fd. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 36 lbs. s cd. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs,—63s 6d, Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs,—62s, Long clear middles, light, 28 to 3% 40s.—

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—58s, Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—56s 6d. Lard, prime western, in therees.—49s 9d. American, refined.—51s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white—62s 6d. Colored.—63s 6d. Turpentine, spirits—31s 6d. Turpentine, spirits—31s 9d. Resin, common—15s. Linseed oil—28s 3d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. was the rather startling declaration made by Seed Commissioner Clark of Oftawa, in his address explanatory of the workings of the seed control act.

A MATTER FOR INVENTIGATION.

A gentleman in the audience, who at first refused to give his name when making the assertion, wished to know what course was open "to settlers in New Ontario who have been provided with impure seed by the Provincial authorities".

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Bufraho, N. Y. Despaten-Cattle-Receipts, 100 settlers, 10

what contario who have been provinced with impure seed by the Provincial auwith impure seed by the Provincial ausection 36.50; ewes, some with the section of the secti

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal Despatch—East end market—
Cattle—Receipts 500, cows 00, calves 200, since and lambs 400, hogs 1,700. There were no really prime beeves on the market a few of the best selling at almost 61-2, medium 41-44 to 61-4, common 91-4, to 41-2. Cows, 300, a few held for bigher prices. Calves, 31-2 to 61-2. Speep about 5, lambs at about 7 cents, logs about 9 1-4 to 1-2.

### FOUND NERO'S VILLA.

Rome, Jan. 13. At Ahzio, a fishing town and bathing resort, 30 miles from tural and Experimental Union elected Rome, in a clear, calm sea, after the recent storms, men discovered extensive remains of Nero's villa submerged 200 yards from shore. They saw a lot of broken columns of statuary, same