

COMMENTARY.—I. The beginning of strife (vs. 5-7). 5. Lot also—had flocks, and herds, and tents—Lot was Abram's nephew, in whom Abram took a hearty interest. Lot clung to his uncle and was enriched through Abram's care and ability. Their sojourn in Egypt was ended by Pharaoh's sending them out (Gen. 12; 20), and Abram was greatly enriched by him. He and Lot made their way in a mortheasterly direction into the southers part of Canaan, taking with them all their retinue and their posassions. They had, in addition to their flocks and herds, wealth in silver and gold. They had enjoyed great temporal prosperity in the fertile regions of Egypt. After entering Canaan they moved forward in their journeys until they reached Bethel, a place about twelve miles north of the site of Jerusalem. Abram had been here before and had built an aitar, as he had also built one at Shechem, his first stopping-place in Canaan. On his arrival on his return from Egypt he built another altar and worshipped the true God. He had reason for self-bumiliation and for thankegiving in view of his attitude toward God and God's mercies to him. Lot had shared the prosperity that had come to Abram must have been a blessing to him spiritually. 6. Their substance was great—From the fact that soon after this Abram was able to gather from his own attendants more than three hundred fighting men. It is supposed that his whole retinue, exclusive of Lot and his servants, must have numbered a thousand more. Their flocks and herds would require a wide range for pasturage, and a wider range, no doubt, because of the effects of the drought from which the land had just suffered. Since the land was already occupied, Abram and Lot could not occupy at will every part of the country that they might desire. 7. There was a strife—While Abram and Lot might themselves be on the most friendly terms, to their respective servants would be entrusted the care of the flocks and herds, and each would naturally seek the most favorable pastures on this account between the two gro

Abram and Lot had a divine right to the country, but these nations had possession of large parts of it.

II, Lot's selfish choice (vs. 8-11), 8. Let there be no strife—Abram was the peacemaker in this affair. It cost him something to act successfully in this capacity, yet he was prepared to make the necessary sacrifice. Family strife or religious strife is a most distressing thing, and there are always Cananites and Perizzites about to observe it and cast a reproach upon those ensaged in it. We be brethren—They were not brothers in the sense in which we use the term, but were closely related, and were brethren in religion and worship. There was alundant reason why they should love and act as brethren. 9. Is not the whole land before thee—In this expression Abram gives Lot to understand that he granza him the privilege of choosing the part of the land that he desires. Separate thyself. from me—Abram made this suggestion solely in the interests of pace, not because he had any ill feeling toward his nephew. It. Plain of Jordan—This is one of the most remarkable depressions of the earth's surface. It lower extremity lies one thousand three hundred feet below the level of the sea. Before the Lord destroyed—Conditions in this valley were greatly changed by the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. The garden of the Lord—The Garden of Eden. Like the land of Egypt.—The valley of the Nile, from its heing annually overflowed, was the richest land then known. As thou comest unto Zoar—Some scholars consider Zoar a region connected with the plain of Jordan, and others think it is the border land of Egypt with its fertite fields. 11. Then Lot chose . the plain of Jordan, as soon as the privilege of choosing was granted, that he, Abram, should take his choice insamuch as he was older and had been Lot's benefactor during the years that were past; but Lot stopped to look the ground over, ccurtesy and reason were ignored and he chose the best there was in Canaan. Selfishness blinded his eyes to his best interests.



III. Abram's helpfulness (vs. 14-16.)

14. Abram heard, etc.—Four kings of the East formed an alliance and made war upon five kings that held sway over regions about the lower part of the Jordan vailey and were victorious, subduing these peoples and taking much apoil. Abram was undisturbed by the invading army in the seclusion of the territory that fell to him as a result of Lot's selfish choice. The news came to him that his nsphew Lot had been a sufferer from this invasion and he showed his loyality to him and his magnanimity in his prompt efforts to help him. Three hundred and eighteen—The fact that Abram had among his servants this number of men capable of bearing arms shows his greatness and prosperity in temporal affairs. Pursued them unto Dan—Abram's efforts to rescue Lot led him to the northern limits of Cansan and beyond. He allowed none of Lot's past conduct to keep him from exerting himself to the uttermost to rescue him and restore to him his possessions. Lot had not only chosen the rich and well-watered plains of the south, but he had pitched his tent toward Sodom, a most wicked city. 15. Divided himself agsimst them—Abram so divided and arranged his forces that he might do the most effective work in the rescue of his nephew. By night—The attack was made by night so as to take the captors as unprepared as possible. Pursued them—Abram's plans were successfully carried out and the enemy was put to flight, Unto Hobah—There is a place three miles north of Damascus, called Burseh, where tradition says that Abram stopped and gave thanks to God for the victory he had gained. On the left hand of Damascus,—The place lies to the left as one faces the cast. 16. Brought back all the goods—The kings of the East had succeeded in taking much spoil, but Abram recovered all that had been taken. He also ilberated his nephew Lot and his household, together with other captives. As a reward for his exploit the king of Sodom offered him the spoil which he had recovered, but Abram refused to take it, for he would mot hav

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-The Greatness of Unselfish

II. Assisting his afflicted kinsman. III. Blessing accepted and reward

I. Abran's surrender of his rights. Perhaps in nothing is the true greatness of Abram's caaracter more clearly disclosed than in the events connected what the lesson. Abundance of blessing made the separation of the householders imperative. Their herdsmen could not agree. By respect of age Abram was entitled to the choice of place. By the greater claims of covenanted supremacy the choice should have been his. This he greatly and gracfously yielded in the interests of harmony, antedating the apostolic injunction, "Follow peace with all men." The unselfishness of Abram stands in impressive contrast with the opposite characteristics of his self-centred nephew. In nothing is true greatness more clearly expressed than in its power of relinquishment.

II. Assisting his afflicted kinsman. Selfishness is certain of retribution, and unselfishness assures reward. Lot's unworthy choice placed him in the path of judgment, from which he escaped bankrupt and beyeft, only through the intervention and intercession of his nobler kinsman. It is always unsafe to place material concerns only in the balance, and ignore the higher interests of moral opportunities and influences. The plains were inviting, but the people were profligate. The estate was rich, but the neciphorhood was degenerate. "The men of Sodom were wicked and sinners before the Lord exceedingly." Into these contaminating associations Lot plunged himself and his household, for the sake of increasing his already abundant wealth. It is not an old story. Men are doing the earne today. The material is placed above the moral, and gold supplants God. Abram's self-effacement found the place of safety, in the mount of vision and visitation. He "entertained angels," and offered the first intercessory prayer on record. Lot discovered that the "well watered plains" were desired by others as covetous as himself, and the thrifty householder was marched off a prisoner of war, w.th all his prized possessions in the hands of his confederated captors. His dishonored kinsman are enabr

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE

antetype and fulfilment. "Thou art a priest forever after the order of Meichizedek" (Psa. 110: 4). Like all our intercourse with the divine, the approach was from the higher sphere. Abram acknowledged the superiority of person and office, for himself and his descendants, by paying tithes of the battle spoil and by receiving his blessing. The apostic tells us that, "without all contradiction the less is blessed of the better." In the path of sacrifice and service we meet unanticipated and divine visitations. Melchizedek appears for a moment, but "Christ abideth forever." Communion with God unfits us for the fellowship of the world.

Sleep is the great nourisher of in-

Sleep is the great nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant is troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's reat will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for reatoring the health of a worm-worn infant.



BURBANK'S SUPER WAR WHEAT

After experiments extending over 11
years, Luther Burbank, the California
horticulturist, has evolved a "super
wheat," containing over 14 per cent,
gluten, a most astounding improvement in this grain, especially as wheat
in California runs to starch more than
to gluten. As a matter of fact, miliers
have found it necessary in the past
to mix California and northern wheat
in order to produce a bread-making
flour. The new type of wheat is somewhat similar in appearance to the
prize "Marquis," but has a very large,
white flour. It may be grown
from Hudson Bay to Patagonia, and is
intended to replace the California varjety.

The new wheat, according to Mr.
Burbank, is an exceedingly early
wheat, being the earliest of some four
or five hundred varieties which he
has been growing. It has 'sen tested
alongside of 68 of the best wheats of
the world, and has exceeded them all
in yield, unifromity, and all other desirable characteristics. The growth is
strong, being four feet on good ordinary soil, it tills unusually well, and on
ordinary veiley soil, without special
cultivation, care or fertilizing, produced this summer at the rate of 49.88
bushels per acre, every plant and
every kernel being uniform, as this
wheat was originally grown from one
single kernel. Even at present prices

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oldiers.

of ordinary wheat for milling purposes, it will be seen that the crop of each acre would purchase an acre of the best wheat land.

Like all other wheats grown in California, the new wheat is a winter wheat, and Mr. Burbank thinks should probably be treated as such. In planting the wheat he advises that it should be well protected from birds, which is best done by drilling or planting rows by hand. Too rich soil or heavy manuring is not advisable for the wheat, he says, as it is more apt to lodge and the crop is not generally increased, especially on naturally good ground. On poorer soils some good complete fertilizer will increase the yield. 40 to 50 pounds of seed per ache, one-half to one inch deep, giving the best results.

A test of the new wheat shows the following:

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Per cent, moisture 11.60

	CHEMICAL EXAMINATION	
1		11.60
ı	Per cent, total protein	4.20
ı	Per cent. N. G. protein	1.42
I	Pet cent. G. protein 1	2.78
ľ	Glutenin No	.31
ı	Per cent, gliadin	
ı	Pour cont nob	.63
ı	Per cent, ash	.00
ì	BAKING TEST.	
ı	Yeast Fleischm	an'e
1	Per cent. absorption	
١	Per cent, wet gluten	28 9
ı	Color of glutenVery g	00.a
ı	Color of glutenvery g	oou
ı	Quality of gluten Very	
ı	Time of rise	
l	Time to bake	.25
ı	Expansion	2
l	Expansion Weight of dough	574
ļ	Weight of loaf	518
ı	Loss	56
l	Loaves per barrel	301
ı	Vol. of loaf 2	995
ı	Colon Parall	ont
ı	Color Excell	
ı	Texture Excell	dar
ı		

RAVAGES OF PEACH CANKER. In passing through the peach orchards of Niagara Peninaula, or elsewhere in Ontario where peaches are grown, one constantly meets with large, dark, gummy lesions on the trunks or limbs of the trees. This diseased condition of the branches was formerly given the name of "gummosis," on account of the gum exudations which are so regularly associated with it, but a closer study of its nature indicates that this disease clearly belongs to the type of affection known as canker, for which reason the latter name is now adopted, according to Mr. W. A. McCubbin, M. A., Assistant in charge of Fiutt Diseases of the Dominion Plant Pathological Laboratory, St. Catharines, Ont., in bulletin No. 37, second series, entitled "Peach Canker" that can be had free on application to the publications branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. McCubbin proceeds to give a description of the disease, escase, some account of the extensive damage caused by it, its prevalence in the Niagara Peninsula. Lambton, Essex, and Kent, Ont., the nature of the troubic, steps that should be taken to control and remedy the 'evil. The builtetin which, is both timely and exhaustive, contains six full pages of plates, showling exactly the progress of the canker, with explanatory rates of each stage.

SELECT POTATOES FOR SEED.

Recent investigations have shown that lack of vigor in the seed potatoes planted has been the cause of poor yields and inferior quality in the resultant crop. It has also been tound that seed from New Brunswick or New Ontario gives better yields in older Ontario than home-grown seed. It may not be convenient for every farmer to purchase seed grown in New Brunswick or New Ontario, but a process of selection can be conducted which will materially increase yields and profits. Usually the best potatoes are found in the hills which have the strongest and most vigorous tops. These should be marked before they die down in the autumn and kept separate at digging time for seed the following year. This will not cost anything except a little time and it will be time profitably spent.

While conducting illustration work on farms, the Commission of Conservation has noted increases in yield as high as 33 per cent from the selected seed over the seed from the common bin. Select enough now, for a seed plot next year.—F.C.N. SELECT POTATOES FOR SEED.

NOTES.

At the Missouri Experiment Station it recently has been shown that little or no root action takes place with fall-planted trees until the surface of the ground has begun to freeze, and the trees planted early in the fall may lose considerable vitality before they begin root action.

Cull potatoes make profitable pork. The sooner manure is worked into the soil the better. This is where it should rot. Manure is more effective when worked into the soil than when used as a top dressing. Daily application of manure to level fields is preferable to poor storage, no matter what season of the year.

Fall plowing means early sowed onts, and experience has convinced us that it is useless to sow outs unless the seed can be put into the ground early in the spring.

An experienced crchardist says he would not plant pears as fillers in an apple orchard. If fillers are to be made use of he advises planting all appies.

For Burns and Scalds—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.



TORONTO MARKETS

y	Dalry Produce— Butte, enoice dairy Do, creamery Margarine, lb. Eggs, new laid, dozen. Cheese, lb. Do., fancy, lb. Dressed Poultry—		
0	Butte, enoice dairy	\$ 0 48	\$0 52
	Do., creamery	0 50	0 55
d	Margarine, 1b	0 35	0 37
ď	Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 58	0 65
e	Cheese, 1b		0 30
r	Do., fancy, 1b		0 31
g	Dressed Poultry		
1	Turkeys, lb. Fowl, lb. Spring chickens Roosters, lb. Ducklings, lb. Fresh Ments—		0 40
e	Fowl, 1b	0 34	0 36
	Spring chickens	0 38	0 40
	Roosters, lb	0 23	0 25
0	Ducklings, lb		0 35
0	Fresh Meats-		
2	Hogs, per lb., dressed Calves, per lb., dressed Spring lamb, lb., dressed	0 26	0 27
8	Calves, per lb., dressed	0 22	0 24
8	Spring lamb, lb., dressed	0 23	0 24
2	Fruits	4	
3	Apples, basket Do., bbl. Crabapples Grapea, 6-qt. basket Pears, 6-qt. basket Do., 11-qt. basket Do., 11-qt. basket Plums, 11-qt. basket Plums, 11-qt. basket Do., each Vegetables— Reans amall measure	0 45	0 60
	Do., bbl	3 50	4 50
. 1	Crabapples	0 50	0 75
1	Grapes, 6-qt. basket	0 50	0 60
1	Pears, 6-qt. basket	0 60	0 75
1	Do., 11-qt. basket	1 00	1 25
П	Peaches, 6-qt. basket .	0 75	1 00
1	Do., 11-qt. basket	1 00	2 00
4	Plums, 11-qt. basket	1 25	1 40
П	Melons, basket	0 50	0 60
1	Do., each	0 05	0 15
1	Vegetables-		
1	Beans, small measure		0 20
1	Beets, new ,dozen		0 25
1	Carrots, new, dozen		0 25
1	Corn, dozen	0 15	0 30
1	Cucumbers, basket	0 50	0 60
i	Cucumbers, dozen		0 50
1	Cabbage, each	0 05	0 10
1	Cauliflower, each	0 10	0 25
1	Celery, head	0 05	0 10
ı	Egg plant, each	0 10	0 15
1	Gnerkins, basket	1 00	1 50
ı	Lettuce, head, bunch	0 05	0 10
1	Ontone 75 lb.	0 40	0 50
Г	Onions, 15-16. sack	::::	2 00
L	Do., basket	0 50	0 90
1	Do., picking	0 50	1 50
١.	Do., green, bunch	0 03	0 05
1	Pumpleing and	0.10	0 10
1	Potatoes bag	0 10	0 25
1	Padishas 2 hunshas		2 50
1	Rhuharh 3 for		0 10
L	Sage hunch		0 10
1 3	Savory bunch	0.05	0 05
1 3	Squash each	0 05	0 10
1	Pomatoes basket	0 10	0 25
E	Yes marrow oach	0 30	0 50
	MEATS WHO THE	0 05	0 10
	Do., each Vegetables— Beans, small measure Beans, small measure Beets, new dozen Carrots, new, dozen Corn, dozen Corn, dozen Coucumbers, basket Cucumbers, dozen Cabbage, each Cauliflower, each Cauliflower, each Cauliflower, each Calliflower, each College, head Do. basket Do., pickling Do. green, bunch Pumpkins, each Potatoes, bag Radishes, 3 bunches Radishes, 3 bunches Sayors, bunch Squash, each Comatoes, basket Veg. marrow, each MEATS—WHOLES, Seef formatoes, basket College, dozenters	ALE.	432
1	Seef, forequarters	00	\$17 00
	Do., hindquarters 24	00	27 00
(arcases, choice 20	00	21 00
	Do., common 17	00	20 00
1	eal, common, cwt 13	00	15 00
	Do., medium 20	00	23 00
	Do., prime 25	00	27 00
t	leavy hogs, cwt 19	00	21 00
2	nop hogs 26	50	28 00
. A	hattoir hogs 96	00	98 00

Mutton, cwt. Lambs, Spring, lb. 20 00 0 24 SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale prices to the tetal trade on Canadian refined, To.onto delivery, are as follows—
Acadia granulated 100 lb. bag \$10 04
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Lantle Gran. 100 lb. " 9 79
Lantle Gran. 100 lb. " 9 79
Redpath gran. 100 lb. " 9 04
Acadia yellows—
No, yellow, differential from gran 0 20
No. 2 do. . . . 0 50
No. 3 do. . . . 0 60
St. Lawrence yellows—
No. 1 yellow differential from gran.
No. 1 yellow differential from gran. SUGAR MARKET.

No. 3 do ... 0 60

Barrels—5c over bags.

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2-lb. cartons, 70c over bags.

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5-20, 40c; 10-10-lb. 50c over bags.

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