

From two dollars' to four dollars' worth of posts have been made from a locust tree thirty years old. One hundred or more such trees should be grown on an acre. What varieties to plant? Those varieties that are most useful on the farm, and of these, fencing materials are of the most importance.

For this purpose the locust, chestnut, and paulonia are the most desirable. The locust in some sections is attacked by borers which destroy its value, but the paulonia can safely be substituted in its place. It will grow three posts where the locust will make one, and in lasting quality it is superior to chestnut, equal to catalpa, outgrowing the latter nearly two to one.

There is no tree that will be so soon missed as the hickory. It is not a slow grower—could be planted thickly, and the thinning would be, in the way of hoop poles, very profitable. The osage orange should however be planted in preference to the hickory. The wood possesses same qualities as the hickory. Persons who never saw it growing but as

a hedge plant may be surprised to be told that if planted and cared for as a tree, it can be grown in twenty or thirty years to a tree fifteen to twenty inches in diameter, with a clean stem fifteen or more feet high. I have no experience in planting and growing trees as forests, but experienced planters in the western States say that a good way is to plant trees from four to six feet apart each way, and care for them as for a crop of corn until the trees are established.

The object of planting thickly is to produce upright growth, instead of spreading into extended side branches which are of little value.

The process of thinning should commence in a few years, and during the first ten or fifteen years the greater part should be removed. To what extent the thinning should be carried must be judged by the thrift of the trees. The probabilities however are that in the majority of cases one hundred trees during the second twenty years would produce better results than would a greater number.—*Lancaster Inquirer*.

SCRIPTURE LESSONS FOR SCHOOL AND HOME.

No. 12. THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT (V.).

THE CHRISTIAN'S DAILY LIFE.

To read—*St. Matthew vi. 19-34.*

I. HEAVENLY TREASURES. (19-21.) Not to accumulate worldly things—caution against:—

1. Lust of gain, as Gehazi. (2 Kings v. 20.)
2. Lust of spiritual power, as Korah. (Num. xvi. 3.)
3. Lust of temporal power, as Absalom. (2 Sam. xv. 4.)

Why this caution? Because earthly things may:—

1. Be destroyed by rust or thieves.
2. Put to an end—as Absalom's rebellion.
3. Give no real happiness. Gehazi and leprosy. (2 Kings v. 27.)
4. Turn soul away from God. (1 Kings xi. 4.)

Contrast with heavenly treasures, *i.e.* knowledge and love of God. Never lost, never fades, gives peace now and hereafter.

II. SINGLE SERVICE. (22-24.) Eye is lamp of body, *i.e.* gives light to it. If eye is single, *i.e.* free from specks, gives pure light, but if eye diseased, body receives no light. So must have pure perception of God's