

THE RED PYLE GAME.

Origin of the Game and the Development

of this Variety. The origin of the Game fowl, as such, is involved in mystery. That it is a descendent of the Gallus bankiva is generally admitted by all naturalists, but in what country and at what time it was domesticated and modified into its pit form is not known. All that is known is that it has a long history, and that very many nations in very ancient times have bred and fought Game cocks. The Lydians, the Persians, the Romans, the Grecians, the Persians, the Romans, the Grecians, and probably the early Britons, were admirers of the Game fowl. But the exhibition type of the fowl is of more recent production and has been brought about since the legal abolishment of the cock pit. The pit fowl is shorter on the legs, longer and softer in plumage, with a longer and more bushy tail than the exhibition game. The change that has been wrought by fanciers is a marvelous testimony to their skill, and to the plasticity of the fowl. How this was brought about has not been disclosed by written record, probably an infusion of Malay blood, would be sufficient to account for the change, and probably it was in this manner that the change was produced. The modern exhibition game has a very long head, long, slender, snaky looking neck, broad shoulders, prominent wing fronts, a back that slants downward in a straight line to the tail, and is flatiron shapedthat is, broad at the shoulders, tapering as it approaches the tail; a breast that does not extend much, if any, beyond the wing fronts; a very narrow tail, carried



PAIR OF RED PYLE GAME FOWLS.

just above the horizontal line; long thighs and long shanks. The male and female can be described, in respect to shape, in almost identical words. The male, however, is exhibited without comb, wattles, or ear lobes, these having been carefully removed with a pair of dubbing scissors. The female is shown undubbed, and has a small, upright, single comb, rather small wattles, and ear lobes to corres-

Among the several varieties of games the shape required is the same for all, the nearest approach to the standard requirements being exhibited by the Blackbreasted Red and the Red Pyle. The Red Pyle game cock has the plumage of the head varying in color from bright orange to chestnut; hackle of the same color; back crimson; breast white, narrowly laced with chestnut, the shafts of the feathers showing the same color; body white, wing-bow crimson, wingbar white, wing-bay crimson, making a crimson wing transversed with a white bar; tail with sickles and courts white. The hen has a chestnut head, white hackle edged with yellow, white back, salmon breast, white or chestnut tinged wings, and white tail. The shanks and feet of both sexes are willow or yellow. Personally I prefer the latter color. When the red on the cock is rich in hue the markings are extremely striking, and the fowl is justly regarded as very beautiful. It will be noticed that a Red Pyle Game is marked very similarly to a Black Breasted Red, white being substituted for black. This fact helps us to understand how the peculiar markings were produced, for when a fowl of the Black-red type is crossed with a white one, the black disappears in the progeny, while the red remains. And it was, undoubtedly, by breeding Black-breasted Red and White Games together that the Red Pyle was produced. Even to this day, in order to keep up the brilliancy of the coloring in the male, an occasional Black-red cross is resorted to with these fowls. Games are not very hardy fowls, for to produce their fine points much color-breeding has been resorted to. But inasmuch as the Red Pyle is the product of a cross of two varieties, and is frequently recrossed to keep up the richness of color, it is reasonable to suppose that it is the hardiest game varieties, and certainly inferior to none in size and practical qualities. If one wishes to select a variety of the exhibition game for practical use, he will make no mistake in choosing the Red Pyle. Game fowls, despite their long legs and necks, are really excellent fowls for the table, being particularly plump and well developed in breast and body. Some imagine that to have a good breast development it is necessary for the breast to be carried forward prominently. Crop is thus often mistaken for breast. The fact is, the breast meat lies along the keel-bone, and that is carried under the fowl and a portion of it between the legs. Then, too, the carriage of a fowl makes some differences; the one with an upright carriage, like the game, disclosing less of the forward prominence of the breast than one which carries its body horizontally. Although game fowls, owing to the shortness of the plumage, look small, they are really of good size, and it is not difficult to get cocks that weigh from six to eight pounds among Black-breasted Red and Red Pyles. Even heavier weights are

sometimes reported. The old-fashioned game was an excellent layer, high records having been repeatedly reported, but the modern Exhibition game has not fully kept up the reputation of the breed. Still, the hens are fairly good layers of medium-sized eggs. The eggs are excellent in quality; none are superior. The hens are good sitters, and extremely careful mothers. They are inclined to be somewhat savage to the broods of other nens, and therefore a game hen with chickens should not be cooped very close to another hen with a brood. For their own chickens they will fight anything. from a rat to a hawk. They are quite capable of defending their young against | new bags.

stray cats, if they are allowed to run with their chickens.

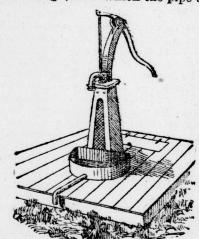
But while the game can be kept as a profitable fowl, it is kept almost exclusively as an ornamental bird. And upon no one of the descendants of the wild Gallus has more skill, more time, and more money been expended. In England five hundred dollars have been repeatedly paid for a winning cock, and though in this country such prices have not been reached, one hundred, and in one case one hundred and fifty dollars has been paid. I remember of seeing sold, at an exhibition held in Indianapolis à few years ago, two cocks and one hen for three hundred dollars. These were Black-breasted Reds, which usually lead in price, but Red Pyles command very high figures, approaching quite closely to those realized by the Black-breasted Reds. And certainly they ought to, for they are nearly, or quite as perfect in shape, which is the main thing American Agriculturist.

MAKE THE ORCHARDS PAY.

Trees Apt to Be Dying of Starvation Rather Than Old Age.

On the care of orchards a writer in the Stockman says: "That many of decaying fruit trees are dying of starvation instead of old age cannot be questioned by any one who has a fair knowledge of the average condition of the orchards. A tree lives and grows and bears by the nourishment it obtains, converting the materials the roots find in the soil into leaves and wood and fruit. The tree is stationary; the roots, it is true, branch out but their advance is slow. An animal fastened in one after it uses the supply laid in must have its feed and water brought to it if it is to continue its life. So with the tree. In time there is a using up, more or less com-plete, of the material stored in the soil through the ages for its benefit; then if it is to be sustained in a healthful condition more must be brought to it. This is especially true of a fruit tree, for the production of large crops of choice fruit is a heavy draft on its vitality. Among special manures, none is more easily obtained and fe better than wood ashes. They potash and some other ingredie. staaller proportion of orchard trees. of orchard trees. _ne ashes, leached or unleached, should be spread over the entire surface, the latter more thinly than the former. No ashes should be wasted but saved for such purpose, if not wanted for scap-making; and even when used for soap there is always something left that is worth hauling out to the orchard. The great stand-by, however, is stable manure; just as good for the orchard as for the field or the garden. Hauled out in open winter weather (toward spring, when the hardest freezing is past) and spread under the trees, the rains will carry most of the strength down to the roots, Many heap manure around the trunk, where it is not needed, as there are few or no feeding roots there. They are out from the same trunk, some of extending even farther than the branches. It is best to take out the manure when the ground is open. If frozen solid, before it can thaw out much of the best part of the manure is likely to be washed off into the runs-a condition of which there is too much already on many farms, as an examination of the barnyards will show."

Platform for a Pump. While traveling among the farmers I have observed that those who take papers and magazines are always making something to lessen labor and make home more attractive. A wide-awake neighbor has just fitted up his pump platform in a convenient way, as seen in the engraving. A galvanized iron pan fifteen inches across and eight inches deep, of a semi-circular shape so as to fit snugly against the pump, with an inch pipe to convey the water, is placed directly under the spout. Into this pan all the drippings and water that slops over fall, and are conveyed by the pipe to a flower garden where the ground is irrigated, by filling a small trough, into which the pipe emp-



IMPROVED PUMP PLATFORM.

ties to save the supply for the ditches. Behind the pump a trap-door, fitted with strap hinges and, a hasp, staple and padlock, opens into a convenient receptacle in which butter, cream, vegetables to be warmed over, and meats can be kept quite as well as in a refrigerator, and without the expense for ice. The platform is made of a frame-work of two by six inch joists, with a floor of matched flooring nailed on both sides, the intervening space being filled with clean sawdust. This keeps out frost in winter and heat in summer, and with the provision for carrying off the drippings, it is always clean and healthful. -J. L. Townshend, in American Agri-

Providence, Then Yourself. Trust in Providence, but prepare the

best you know how for a crop.

The man who has failed to put up a good supply of fodder or to grow a crop of roots for his cow will be slow making

the ends meet. Instead of wasting time bemoaning the low price of wheat, we know some farmers who have wisely taken the drop in values to mean that they should give more attention to stock. This is right, because it will help toward growing better crops of whatever you may then undertake.

Keep Good Bags, Cotton bags are now sold very cheaply, but they should have good care. The cost of the bag is not so important as the waste that results from using bags through which holes have been worn. It is not good practice to borrow or lend bags. Each farmer should have his own supply, and be independent in this matter if in no other. A borrowed bag is seldom well used, and if returned is apt to cost its owner more in wasted HUMAN FOOD.

The Dairy Furnishes Human Beings With the Best and Cheapest.

Prof. Dean of the Guelph dairy school, at the recent meeting of the Western Ontario Dairymen, presented the claim that the dairy furnished the best and cheapest food obtained; that the dollar spent for milk, butter and good cheese, supplied more food nutriment to the system, unapproached in digestibility and nerve stimulation. There was no waste to dairy food while all other foods ranged in waste from 20 to 75 per cent. then the ration that made a pound of beef in the steer made a pound of the finest cream cheese if fed to a cow. One was worth 3 1-2 cents, the cheese 12 1-2 cents. The cheese was all digested and transferred into human force and strength, while the pound of beef was over 50 per cent water and the balance not nearly all digestible. The plea for in game fowl, while in color they are dairy food was fortified by charts, showless or more beautiful according to one's ing a great variety of foods and their diindividual taste.-H. S. Babcock, in gestibility and comparisons of cost, and also comparisons of their value with milk products, and the proof seemed conclusive that the cow is the producer of the cheapest and best food, and that it should be more largely used than it is. in connection with other food sup-

The probability that within five years Canada will be largely interested in winter dairying makes this subject one of great importance, and how to make the winter a close approach to summer is a large problem. Hence, warm barns and summer food for cows calls out the closest attention. The "silo and silage" is a live topic, and the lecturer tried as best he could to present the subject in its different phazes and show that with a warm barn, water in the stables, and a big pit of silage, a man may succeed in this new departure in dairy-

The talk called out the liveliest discussion both as to building and filling, and the feeding as well. Canada is the possessor of thousands of silos already, but wants more. Those who had them spoke in highest terms of their success, and their agency is the cheaper production of winter milk. Prof. Robertson stood ready to back the statement up, and told of their new forage or combination of crops that they are using at the Government farm this winter; corn threefourths, horse beans onefourth, and sunflower heads onefourth, cut and mixed into the silo when filling. The object sought is to so fortify the corn with nitrogen that no bran will be needed to balance the ration. The result seemed to be satisfactory, the only question being its adaptation to various localities. It is presumed that corn will continue to be the great reliance, and peas and oats and clover form the ration largely, as all can grow these in any province or locality.

The Use of Ensilage.

Prof. Robertson, at the recent Western Ontario Dairyman's meeting, touched briefly on the necessity of overcoming climatic conditions when unfavorable by means of a reserve supply of succulent fodder, and he read a letter to him from Mr. E. D. Tilson, Tilsonburg, Oxford County, regarding the severe drouth of last summer, and in which he surmounted it by the use of ensilage. Mr. Tilson, in the course of his letter, says:—"We had the most severe drouth in this section I ever knew. I planted 26 acres of M.S.S. corn, one-half on dry, sandy soil, and one-half on clay loam. All came up and grew well till the 1st of July. It was as fine a crop up to that time as I ever had, particularly on the sandy soil. Never did corn get a finer start, but during the month of August and the last half of July we had no rain. It was so hot that the corn wilted, and on the sand dried up, so that on the dry, sandy soil I had only a quarter of a crop-say 5 tons per acre-and on the damp, clay loam soil had three-quarters of an average crop, of 15 tons per acre, so that, on the whole, I had about half a crop. I usually get twenty tons to the acre, and some seasons more. I have 200 tons of old ensilage left over from last year, so that I shall have plenty of feed for the coming year. I have been feeding my 40 cows on ensilage all summer. During the months of July and August our pastures about here were completely burnt up, but, with my old last year's ensilage, I managed to keep my cows in good condition, with but little falling off in milk, and that was caused more by horn-flies than from want of feed. It was a fortunate thing that I happened to have an over-stock of ensilage from last

A Dollar a Pound.

John Boyd, of Elmhurst, Ill., is the only man in the West, we think, says the Practical Farmer, who sells the butter of his herd, from fall until spring, at a \$1 a pound, and as this butter has to pass the every-day criticism of the famous Union club, of Chicago, it is worth while to inquire what the rations fed to these cows are composed of. To an inquiry, Mr. Boyd states that from fall to spring these cows are fed, on an average, forty pounds silage, three pounds mixed oil and cottonseed meal, seven pounds bran and five pounds hay. The cream is taken off with a hand separator, ripened with a sour skimmilk "starter," and churned at once. He considers that, taking the herd together, one pound of butter a day is a satisfactory yield. Those who are disposed to insist that ensilage spoils milk and butter, can find in this what the Westerners used to call a "knockdown argument" for themselves.

Test Your Milk.

By all means get a tester. There is no way on earth that will spot a shirk in the dairy as quickly and as accurately as a milk tester, and in every herd of cows one finds some that are living on the credit of the other members, eating good feed and giving no return.

One must use care in taking samples for testing so as to get a fair average of butter fat in the sample to be tested. To do this, a cow should be milked thoroughly. After the milk has all been drawn, have an extra bucket at hand. Empty the milk out of the first pail into the extra one, then out of No. 1 back into No. 2, then again out of No. 2 into No. 1. Now with the pipette take a sample and put into the test bottle and test at leisure.

Butter More Value Than Beef. Good cows for milk, and not necessarily for beef, are the best; for a pound of butter is always worth more than a pound of beef, and the lifetime of a cow will give many more pounds of butter than the weight of the carcass for beef grain than it would cost to purchase | so that the profit in a butter cow is far creater than that of a beef cow.

TORANGO DE

BREEDING TO TYPE.

Some Points That all Careful Breeders Make a Note On.

What is type? Webster defines it "the aggregate of characteristic qualities." Before we can breed to type we must therefore thoroughly understand what are the characteristic qualities of the breed we are cultivating. Celebrated breeders have always had

a type of their own and they each suc-

ceeded in moulding their herds to such

an uniformity, that the types are distinct even to this day. But here comes in the trouble—too many are breeding after their own type, Take the Leicester sheep for instance; there are Border Leicesters and English Leicesters, which have to compete in the same classes at shows, and yet the Lincolns and Cotswolds more nearly resemble each other than do these two branches of the house of Leicester. What are you going to do about it? Either divide the the classes, or have a standard and breed to it. If the latter, would not the course pursued by the early Shropshire Breeders when Shropshires were first given separate classes at the Royal, be advisable? This was to employ the same judges at the principal shows for years, men who always went for the same type, and in fact established it. How often do we hear such remarks as: "Oh, so and so is to judge; I must send my biggest lambs. He does not mind if they are a bit rough if they have plenty of size and bone." Or it may be: I am not in it this year; Mr. — will have quality; he would rather have a neat little one than a big coarse one. Now, this ought not to be the case. There should be one type, and that type should be interpreted by the judges the same each year. Then instead of hearing such remarks as above, we should hear: "I am a little off this year; that ram I used last left the fleeces too open; I must change, or I

shall lose type. In the West the Shropshire men are getting away off and are more nearly approaching the Oxford yearly. If the prizes are persistently given to the big, open coated sheep, it is easy to foretell the result. Instead of having the shortlegged, easy-feeding sort, with firm backs of good mutton, they will get slow feeders, with narrow chines, and the backbone never covered even when fat. I had my hands on some of that sort at Chicago. If the Oxford type is followed much longer, Shropshires will quickly lose the name so justly given them in England of "the rent-payers."

Again, a close examination of the Hampshires shown at Chicago would indicate a variety of types—so much so that one might reasonably ask: "Are they all of the same breed?" How is this? On their native downs they breed as true to type as any, not excepting the South-Downs. But in the West they deteriorate quicker than any sheep I ever saw. Is it because the breeders are not skillful, or are they groping in the dark, not having the n their mind's eye? At any rate, the breed keeps up its English reputation for early maturity, as the first-prize yearling had a three-year-old mouth, and the second prize looked like a broken-mouthed ewe. Contemplating a ram that was recorded, and by his owner considered purely bred, the thought arose, how could such a nondescript be possibly evolved within the limited time from importation, if kept in the pure line? Again, take some of the sheep on exhibition, not Hampshires alone; the question arose, how long would it take skillful breeder with no other material than the ram in use, as shown, to breed them back again to the true type? These sheep originally represented the skill and years of intense anxiety and labor of their founders-of failure and success. One year the means employed proved judicious and answered the highest anticipations; the next was, perhaps, great disappointment and almost discouraging, but pluck and determination finally overcame all obstacles, and the world pronounced the new breed a great success. Bakewell let his first ram in 1760 for 17s. 6d., or \$4, and for several seasons afterwards could not realize over two or three guineas for his best sheep. In 1784 and 1785, however, he obtained 100 guineas for a ram, and the desire to possess this valuable breed then became so great that in 1798 he made \$6,000 by three rams and \$10,000 by seven others. He likewise received \$15,000 from the Dishley Society for the use of the rest of the flock. What was the secret of his success? "He bred to type," and established it—so much so, that one ram was like another, and no matter upon what they

crossed they left their impress. In conclusion, a word to the young breeder: Before making up your mind as to what breed to go in for, well consider your market and also the adaptability of your farm. Some breeds will do better on rich soils producing luxuriant crops, others on hilly or rough ranges; but whatever the sort may be, thoroughly study and make yourself conversant with the acknowledged type of your choice and keep that in view, ever striving to perpetuate those distinguishing features that have made your breed valuable and sought after, also bearing in mind that the same skill that was required to evolve your breed must also be used by you to maintain its present high standard, with this difference, that you have the material at hand if you will wisely make the right selection. You will then have the satisfaction of knowing, if you do not meet with the success of Bakewell and other noted breeders, you have at any rate not prostituted their efforts and made their favorite breeds a by-word and a mockery.—Richard Gibson, in Country Gentleman.

For the Ducks. A fence two feet high will confine the large ducks, such as Pekins or Rouens. To make a cheap, movable fence, cut laths in two pieces, which gives lengths of two feet. Nail the laths (top and bottom) to shingling strips (one by three inches) and nail a whole lath across the ends of the short laths to bind them. The panels should be eight feet. It is only necessary to place them on the ground, their ends touching, and fasten them in position with a stake on each side at the ends of the panels.

Early Development. If you can turn the colt off, thoroughly developed, at four years old, it is better than handling and feeding him until he is six. Good shelter and good feed in the winter help toward this

FEEDING FOR WOOL

The Percentages of the Directions in Which Food Assimilates.

Dropping the wool is a frequent trouble with sheep. There are many different explanations for this annoyance to the flock master, but few of these hint at all at the fact that wool must be fed, or it cannot grow, and any failure in its nutrition must result in such a weakness that the fleece fails to keep up its connection with the skin, and thus drops off as if it were severed -as it really is-at its root. The fleece of a hundred-pound sheep makes up ten per cent., or more, of the animal's weight, and it consists of a greater proportion of the most exacting elements of nutrition than the flesh of the sheep does. Flesh has seventy-five per cent. of water in it; wool has only fifteen per cent. The flesh has in its dry matter the following elements, and wool has the quantities set opposite to them. Thus the composition of flesh is: Carbon, 51.83 per cent.; hydrogen, 7.57; nitrogen, 15.01; oxygen, 21.37; ashes, 4.23. Wool: Carbon, 49.65 per cent.; hydrogen, 6.93; nitrogen, 17.31; oxygen, 22.11; ashes, 2.0; sulphur, 2.0.

Taking into account that the wool has only one-fifth as much water in it as the flesh, it is easily seen that it requires five times as much of the elements of nutrition for each pound weight as the flesh, and thus, if the fleece of a Merino weighs fifteen pounds, and the carcass, after shearing, weighs seventy-five pounds, equal quantities of food are required for the production of each. This is, perhaps, never thought of by any feeder of the flock, for, so far, it seems to have been completely ignored by all writers ugon sheep husbandry; and yet the importance of it is paramount. The common ignorance of these urgent demands of the fleece for special nutriments is, doubtless, the cause why the sheep suffers so much for the exhaustive requirements of the wool. As the fleece must be supplied after the animal itself, the wool suffers while the sheep escapes, at least to some extent; and as the wool cannot exist without its necessary accompaniment of the yolk and grease, which naturally protect it from injury by the rains, heat, or cold, this is to be considered as calling for requisite nutriment as well as the actual body of the animal. It is worthy of note, too, that as wool contains considerable sulphur, this is also to be provided in the food.

Every time the sheep is underfed, or suffers from any other cause, it appears in the wool, the fiber of which shows a thin place in it, and each of these weak spots represent a fault in feeding, or other part of the management. This weakness in the fiber is ruinous to the wool, as it causes it to break in the carding or combing, and thus become too short for the spinner, and fit only for felting. This defect is known by the woolen manufacturers and buyers as 'break," and makes it unsaleable. Consequently, the matter of feeding, and the regularity of it, are special points to be regarded by the shepherd. Yet it must not be supposed that the wool only suffers; the sheep must necessarily suffer, for the damage to the wool is only one of the visible signs of injury to the

whole animal. In estimating the amount of food necessary for a sheep, all these points are to be taken into account, and the gross weight of the animal is to be increased, for estimating the allowance of food by the proportion to be added, on account of the extra dry substance of the ffeece. To be on the safe side, it will be quite reasonable to add to the live weight of the sheep fully 100 per cent.; that is, to double the weight, and estimate the ration accordingly. The normal allowance of three per cent. of dry matter per 100 pounds of carcass may thus be doubled, without any fear of overfeeding.—S. Henry, in American Agriculturist

A DEHORNED COW.

She Looks Much Less Fierce and Dangerous Than With Horns.



Patent Foods.

The Homestead has the following about condimental food, condition powders etc.: "We sometime since exposed the character of so-called condimental food, claiming that an article of precisely similar composition could be made by mixing common feeding stuffs in proper proportion. The latter would not cost over \$1.25 per cwt, while the patent food, no better in composition, or quality, cost \$8 per cwt. We here give several recipes for making condimental foods. Sometimes these mixtures are appetizing to animals off their feed or a little out of condition. Smaller quantities can be mixed in the same proportion below given. These articles, all made as fine as possible, should be very carefully and thoroughly mixed together upon a smooth floor. Poor or damaged maple sugar will do, or the cheapest brown that can be had. If cottonseed meal is used, get the best decorticated. The saltpeter, the sulphate of iron and the salt should be well pulverized and sifted, and the spices be pure, of the best quality and finely ground. The fenugreek is a plant belonging to the clover family, the seed of which have a strong, peculiar smell and an oily, bitter taste, supposed to be a tonic and stimulant. Special cattle feed: Locust bean meal 600 lbs, corn meal 1000 lbs, linseed meal 300 lbs, sulphur 40 lbs, saltpeter 40 lbs, salt 30 lbs, fenugreek 20 lbs, gentain 10 lbs, sulphate of iron 5 lbs, anise seed 4 lbs, ginger 3 lbs.

A Good Point.

An exchange says: "Don't get mad and kick the ram that uses his head occasionally; for a ram that can't knock a man down once in a while is not worth having; a sleepy ram is a poor sire.' This indicates that its author gets his idea of farming from a long distance and considers the man and the ram a part of a great animated landscape, the scenes of which are enacted for his amusement. Some civilized, self-repecting ram would like to get a whack at the fellow who thinks he must be ross in order to perpetrate his race. Mirror and Farmer.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON X, FIRST QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, MAR- 11-

Jacob at Bethel-Text of the Lesson Gen. xxviii, 10-22-Golden Text, Gen. xxviii, 15-Commentary by Rev. D. M.

10. "And Jacob went out from Beersheba and went toward Haran." Since the last lesson Isaac has been to the Philistines, and being forbidden to go to Egypt he sojourned at Gerar, where he fell into his father's sin concerning his wife. He afterward made his home at Beersheba in the extreme south, where his father dwelt when called upon to offer up his only son. Then follows the story of the deception practiced upon Isaac by Rebekah and Jacob, with Esau's consequent hatred of Jacob, resulting in Jacob's leaving home to go to his mother's people at Haran in Padanaram, where Abram had sojourned on his way to Canaan till Terah died.

11. "And he lighted upon a certain place and tarried there all night, because the sun was set, and he took of the stones of that place and put them for his pillows and lay down in that place to sleep." If we consider Jacob from this on apart from his nature and conduct as a sinful man, there are several things in his history suggestive of facts in the history of the Lord Jesus. He goes forth to obtain a wife (verse 2), for whom he labors patiently a long time (chapter xxxi. 40, 41), but it seems short to him because of his great love to her (xxix, 20). Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it (Eph. v, 25). Eliezer seeking a bride for the son at home with his father is suggestive of the present work of the Spirit in gathering out the church. As you see Jacob in his loneliness with the stones for his pillows you can't help thinking of Him who had not where to lay His head (Luke ix,

12. "And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. And behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it." By comparing John i, 51, the ladder is suggestive of the Son of Man, who becoming man reached down to where we were, and being God reaches up to heaven, the angels being ministering spirits unto to the heirs of salvation. It will be fully seen in the hereafter of the millenial kingdom.

13. "And behold the Lord stood above it and said, I am the Lord God of Abraham, thy father and the God of Isaac; the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it and to thy seed." Notice in this verse and the last three beholdsbehold a ladder, behold the angels, behold the Lord.

14. "And thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the west and to the east. to the north and to the south, and in thee and in thy seed shall all the fami-lies of the earth be blessed." Abram was promised a seed as numerous as the dust of the earth and as the stars of the heaven (xiii, 16; xv, 5). The latter was repeated to Isaac (xxvi, 4), and now the former is confirmed to Jacob.

15. "And behold I am with thee and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest and will bring thee again into this land, for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of." Here is a fourth behold and associated with what seems to me the most comprehensive assurance in the Bible, "I am with thee." Compare Ex. iii, 12; Joshua i, 5; Judg. vi, 16; Jer. i, 8, 19; Isa. xli, 10; Hag. i, 13; ii, 4; Math.

xxviii. 20. etc. 16. "And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said, Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." His partnership with his mother in the deceit practiced upon Isaac would not tend to fellowship with God, but to be alone and away from home sometimes causes deep thought, and it is possible that ere Jacob slept he had turned to God with true penitence and confession, and that

this vision was the answer to his prayers. 17. "And he was afraid and said, How dreadful is this place! This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." Ever since Adam sinned and said, "I was afraid" (Gen. iii, 10), sin has made man afraid at the presence of the Lord. And yet God is love and loved us when we were dead in sins, and Christ died for sinners. We cannot have peace in the presence of God apart from the forgiveness of sins, but this also he has provided in Jesus

Christ (Acts xiii, 38, 39; Eph. i, 6, 7). 18. "And Jacob rose up early in the morning and took the stone that he had put for his pillows and set it up for a pillar and poured oil upon the top of it. A sense of the presence of the Lord is now upon him, and he is awed and subdued and grateful. It should be always so with the believer, with joy addedjoy in the Lord and the joy of the Lord, serving the Lord with gladness.

19. "And he called the name of that place Bethel, but the name of that city was called Lvz at the first." Near this place was one of Abram's first tenting places in Canaan (chapter xii, 8), and later God appeared to Jacob as "the God of Bethel" (chapter xxxi, 13). But Jeroboam defiled it when he here set up one of his golden calves (1 Kings xii, 29). Every spot in our pilgrimage may be to us a Bethel if we will not defile it by any idol.

20, 21. "And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me and keep me in this way that I go and will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God." In view of the most gracious and unconditional assurances of verse 15, it is surely too bad to hear Jacob come in with his great big "if," and yet how many of us leave out all the "ifs," and when God says a thing boldly declare, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me," or gratefully say, "Be it unto me according to thy

word" (Acts xxvii, 25; Luke i, 38)?
22. "And this stone which I have set for a pillar shall be God's house, and of all that Thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto Thee." Yet there are Christians without number who never yet began to give God a tenth and are therefore more mean than crooked, scheming Jacob. If we are children of God by faith in Christ Jesus, then we are Abraham's seed (Gal. iii, 29), but Abram gave Melcdisedec tithes of all. Let us therefore cheerfully give our Melchisedec tithes of all as the very least we should do, and then pile high the free will offerings on top of that. Let no one try to escape by saying, "All I have is His." Well, the Lord grant it to be so, but show up the tenth anyhow as a little evidence that you are all his. Read Prov. xi, 24, 25; xiii, 7,