

LESSON V .- FEB. 2. 1913.

The Flood.-Gen. 6: 9-22; 7: 11-24.

Commentary.-I. The Wickedness of the People (6:9-13). 9. the generations of Noah. This expression introduces the history of Noah which extends to the end of the ninth chapter. perfect in his generations—Upright in his character generations—Upright in his character and fife, among the people of his time. The word "generations" in the first clausemeans history, but here it means confemporaries, or the people living in the same time that he lived. walked with God—His great grandfather, Enoch, had walked with God and was taken to heave or and Nosh walked with God and heaven, and Noah walked with God and was saved from the flood. To walk with God means to trust him fully, to obey him implicitly, to be in complete harmony with him, and to have communion with him. 10. Shem, Ham, and Japheth-By these sons of Noah the world was peopled after the flood. The scendants of Japheth occupied Europe and morthwestern Asia; of Ham, Af rica; of Shem, Central Asia. 11. corrupt before God—The race of mankind, as a whole had gone far away from God. A striking picture of man's wickedness is presented in the fifth verse of this chapter, the earth was filled with violence. Sin of every kind was rampant. There was oppression and destruction of life, with no regard for justice or righteousiess. Men's passions were given loose rein. 12. God looked upon the earth and behold-The inspired writer represents God as looking upon the condition of men, as a man would look over a given situation, and the view was most distressing.

A means of safety (vs. 14-222)

God appointed Noah to the task of building an ark, and the work was twofold. It involved years of warning to the wicked and years of preparation for his own safety and that of his family. It meant much for Noah to maintain his integrity and his faith in God in his time. The proportions of the ark were not much different from those of ships built in our day. The material was gopher wood; or cypress, which is exedingly durable. The ark was four hundred and fifty feet long, seventy-five feet wide and forty-five feet in height There were three stories and a window or series of windows eighteen inches in depth extended completely around the ark just below the roof, or covering. and his wife and their three some and their wives were all who believed God and were saved in the ark. Direc tions were given to bring in animals of all kinds, clean beasts by sevens, and inclean by twos, and food for all, that

life might be preserved on earth.

III. The flood on the earth (7:: 11-24) 11. The same day—It is a noticeable fact that dates and writers in this narrative are given with great exactness. Foun tains of the great deep broken up— Through some great change in the ocean's barriers its waters rushed in upon the land in vast volume. Windows of heaven were opened—In addition to the waters from the ocean, rain fell from the eky. The language indicates that the rain fell in abundance. 12. Forty days and forty nights—Again there is exactness of statement. The resources of the Almighty are ample to accomplish his purpose. 13. Into the ark-The waters were not permitted to burst upon the earth until all was in readiness. The animals were safe in the ark and provided for, and Noah and his family had entered. God had given directions rerding the ark and its purpose, and sent the waters at the proper time. 14. Every beast, etc. Two or more of every living animal that could be destroyed by water were preserved by beind brought into the ark 15 They went in unto Noah into the ark-God rendered the animals to be perfectly tractable, so that they were readily managed. 46. Male and female-Provision was made for he propagation of animal life and the stocking of the earth again after

17. Waters bare up the ark—During a period of forty days the water came rushing from the great deep and from the sky until their depth upon the land was great enough to float the ark. It is estimated that the ark was greated of countries that the ark was capable of carrying about forty thousand tons. 18. Went upon the face of the waters—The ark had neither rudder for sails, and therefore was not designed for sailing, but simply for floating and drifting. 19. All the high hills were covered—All nations, excepting the black race, have traditions of a great

flood, which destroyed life from the face of the earth. These traditions agree in a remarkable degree, and must have had a common origin. This fact confirms the Bible account of the flood, and shows that the earth was a specific product. Bible account of the flood, and shows that the earth was repeopled from a common stock, Noah and his family. Whether or not all the surface of the earth was covered by the flood is a question that has been widely discussed, but this much is certain, that all lands inhabited by men were included in the great inundation. 20. Fifteen cubits upward—The writer gives with carefulness the depth of the flood. Fifteen cubits, or twenty-two or twenty-three feet, of

the depth of the flood. Fifteen cubits or twenty-two or twenty-three feet, of water was sufficient to float the ark, and therefore it could drift above the highest mountains. 21. All flesh died..... and every man—This is a measure of God's abborrence of sin. It demanded the destruction of the race with the exception of the one godly family. 29. In the dry land—The fishes and other winter animals were naturally exempt. winter animals were naturally exempt.

23. Every living substance—The repetitions here bring forcefully to the mind the fact of the utter destruction caused by the flood. Noah only, ct.—It was not that Noah's opportunity for becomwas because he had faith in god (Heh.

11: 79. Questions. Who was Noah? How many centuries after Abel's death was the flood? What was the condition of mankind before the flood? Why did God command Noah rather than any one clae to build an ark? Give the dimensions of the ark ... Of what material was

destruction caused by the flood? How many months was the ark afloat? In what way is the ark a type of the sal-

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—God's reckoning time.

I. Concerning faith and morals.

II. Concerning repentance and reward.

I. Concerning faith and morals. In I. Concerning this lesson we have the testimony of God respecting man, "Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." Where at first there was nothing evil, now there was nothing good. At this time there were two distinct races upon earth, the descendants of Seth and of Cain. Recall the curse upon Cain which sent him forth a wandered, separate from his father's household. The descendants of Seth adhered to the service of God. Those of Cain were reprobate. For a considerable time the two races kept apart. Only when the "sons of God" relaxed in relig ious principle were they open to tempta-tion from their ungodly neighbors. "They took them wives." Here they followed their own will with reference to God or to duty in the matter. The result was an intermingling of the two races and a very rapid increase of corruption among them. Corruption violence were their twin evils. Corruption and They were corrupt in having debased and de-praved their religion. They were violent in their conduct with one another. The streams of domestic and social life were poisoned. The tender ties of blood were violated so that quarrels and intrigues. oppression, robberies and murders pervaded the abodes of men. Being lovers of their own selves they were "covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy.... false accusers, incontinent, fierce, spisers of those that are good, traitors high-minded lovers of pleasures. more than lovers of God." Such a flood of wickedness is at any time sufficient to deluge a world in misery. The men of that age may have imagined because

of their long lives that the penalty of death was cancelled or had become in-operative or at least would not be put into force against them. The deluge was God's proclamation that the penalty was still in force against sinners. In the midst of gross evil there was one good man. Noah's character was not shaped by his contemporaries. He stood his generation. His communion with God was the foundation of his right conduct. His devotion to God was a visible reality. It was a great thing to be faithful among the faithless II. Concerning repentance and reward As the first, with the message of judg

ment, there was also the message One hundred and twenty years was given to hear Noah's preaching and to see his preparation against the day of judgment when God should destroy the earth by water. Separation from all evil was God's law from the beginning. The way of uprightness has ever been the way of safety. It was an important and eventful day when retribution began upon the people and the fulfilment of God's promise to Noah was effected. God rewards righteousness and sets value upon family life. He clearly indicated to Noah that he would dwell with in the ark. Outside the ark all was ruin. Inside all was rest and peace. It was a great mercy to escape all the wickedness of the world, to be delivered from the daring excess of iniquity which had abounded on every side. God shut the loor against a world about to perish God reserves some things unto himself to do. He had entered into solemn cove nant with his servant Noah that he would preserve him in the ark. Though Noah was inactive as regards the labors of the world, it must have been a season of constant uplifting of soul and of constant exercise of faith. When Noah came forth he was doubtless all the better prepared for future trials, having a firmer trust in God, a more sublime faitht a deeper knowledge of the things of God and with a larger measure of spiritual strength. He was being prepresentative family upon the earth.—T. R. A.

THE POULTRY WORLD \$

A CHAMPION HEN.

Blood will tell. Lady Show You proves it. Just question the value of heredity and the science of eugenics, and the little lady, true to her name, will show you."

She has been demonstrating at the Missouri agricultural experimental ex-epriment station, and has laid 82 eggs in 82 successive days, and 281 eggs in a

When she emitted her 281st cackle when she emitted her 281st cackle she was celebrating a performance that came within one egg of equalling the highest record ever made by a hen up-on this continent. She competed with 655 other hens of all ages, breeds and

Lady Show You first came into the

Lady Show You first come into the limelight in the May report, when Direc-tor Quischberry said of her: "There is a White Plymouth Rock pullet from Illinois, No. 71, that has laid 64 eggs in 64 consecutive days. We have never heard of anything on record that would equal this.

"Think for a minute what it means for a hen to manufacture the yolk, the white, the shell and all the matter which an egg contains and lay well-formed an egg contains and lay well-formed shell and a good-sized egg for 64 consec-utive days. She appears healthy and vigorous and we hope she can continue er good record for at least a few more

his hopes were realized, for the little lady went right on and laid an egg every day for nearly three months. After laying the 82 eggs she missed one day and then got on the job again

laying as regularly as the sun rose.
"This hen is conclusive proof," says
the director, "that it is possible to have both utility qualities and fancy or standard bred points combined in the same flock and in the same hen. This hen is bred from a male and female which were both winners in good shows.

This hen herself shows her good shows.

it made? How were the people warned of were both winners in good shows.

This her leaved shows her good in the ark? How great was the de- breeding. It is all tommy-rut to

that scrubs and cross breeds can outlay standard bred poultry. We are in hopes the farmers and poultry breeders of this country will endeavor to combine both

Lady Show You weighs six pounds and has laid several times her - own weight in eggs during the period of one

During the first ten months of the trial she consumed 48 pounds of dry mash, 32 pounds of grain, and two pounds of grit, bone and shell. During these ten months she was not broody

nor did she moult.

The record of 292 eggs in one year was made by a barred rock hen at Guelph, Canada. However, the Cana dian hen laid a small egg with a very poor shell, while Lady Show You's eggs weighed on an average a little more than two ounces, with a good strong shell on each egg. So Lady Show You really is the best layer ever produced in

Her record won a cash prize of \$25 from the Missouri State Poultry Board. Fishel cup. Furthermore, it made it an incubator valued at \$32 and the possible for her owner, J. A. Rickerdike, of Millersville, Ill., to sell her to James A. Bell, of Chicago, for \$800. She is the highest-priced hen in the world. .

NOTES.

Winter is here in earnest and the upto date poultry raiser is prepared for it Roofs tight, house clean, plenty of fresh clean, dry litter, the right feed, the pullets steadily laying—and profits. Then there is the other class of poultrykeeper who does not plan ahead. House not in good condition for bad weather, neglected conditions, stock not well grown, no profits, and the cry no money in poul

try.

Now is the time to think about mating up the breeding pen for early chicks.

The beginner will fare better with a few early hatched chicks than dozens of June or July hatched.

Order the incubator, brooder, day-old chicks or hatching eggs now for future delivery. With all poultry breeders the system is first come, first served. Be one of the early ones, and start the season

Among the majority of breeders there is less stock for sale than ever before. Last year was a hard one for the major ity of poultry raisers, many not raising enough pullets to fill the laving houses What is for sale on the market seems to be of very good quality. Feed being high, the culls went early to market.

Orpingtons seems to be riding steadily on their boom. Great improvement is noticed in the whites, buffs and blacks The buff breeders of late have com-menced to get away from the red color. Some call it deep buff, and are at least exhibiting some real golden buffs, so beautiful to see and yet hard to attain. The deep red or deep buff has no place in the showroom as long as the standard of perfection calls for a rich golden buff or has Cochin shape a place, although many Orpington breeders like it, and some claim the standard calls for it.

Fanciers should keep utility in the oreground in breeding those varieties of fowls which are supposed to be useful. A large body of the patrons of breeders are men who buy fowls because they are useful. They care more for good layers than for rich colors. They prize really first-class table fowls more than they do the most exquisite markings. This body of men is to be catered to, or the number of buyers will be greatly diminished. An exhibition fowl, one that is elegant in figure and exquisite in plumage, is worth a large amount of money There is a class of buyers for such fowl but the class is smaller than those who "Are they good layers? Are they good for the table??"

It is perfectly legitimate for a person to be a fancier pure and simple, to for beauty, first, last and all the time, and to let utility find its place where it can. Such a breeder ought to expect his patronage to be drawn from a small His profits in breeding are to be derived from the sale of a few birds at extremely high figures.

It is equally legitimate for one to say that he will breed first and foremost for utility and let beauty come if it will and where it will. If one is breeding a variety with a reputation for laying his object will be to intensify that quality. His fowls are not only to be good layers, but the best layers obtainable; or if he is hardly a reputation of the results of the second of the seco breeding a variety whose chief claim is for the table he will seek to intensify that quality. His fowls may be beautiful, but they must be the best table folks in existence. He wall have a large number of patrons, but his fowls will scarcely command the prices that the breeder of exhibition fowls can ob-tain. His profits will come from the sale

of many birds at fair prices.
Unless there is to be two separate and distinct classes of breeders—and indications point in that direction-in the future fanciers must give utility a prominent place, or a prejudice will be created against their stock in the minds of that large class of buyers who care first for useful qualities. Let their prejudice once become deeply rooted and widely spread and the fanciers will lose a large source of profit. It becomes, then a source of profit. It becomes then a necessity either to separate the two classes and let fancy birds become still more fancy, and useful birds still more useful, or fanciers must in all their matings remember that utility cannot be overlooked. To do this will require a necessity because the second of the seco ice balancing of points, the useful on gainst the faney, so as to preserve and leighten the beauty of the fowls, and at the same time to deepen and intensify their useful qualities. This is the prob lem that confronts all fandiers, and on them rests the solution.

A good way to mate the future breeders is well-matured cockerels to hens, cocks to matured pullets. Feed well, but not forcing feeds. One should aim for a natural egg yield for good, strong chicks.

STRIKE LEADERS FINED.

North Bay Ont., Jan. 27 .- Three lead. ers in the Porcupine mining strike were prosecuted under the Lemieux Act for nciting a strike at the Hollinger mine, and were found guilty yesterday before Magistrate Turance and sentenced to a \$500 fine each, or three months in jail. The accused refused to pay the fines, preferring to spend the three months in the Sudbury Jail, if necessary, as a protest against what they consider an un

just law.

Counsel for the secused states he will appeal from the senten e



LORONTH MARKETS

IOROHIO MARKETS	
FARMERS' MARKET.	
Dressed hogs \$11 50	\$1
Butter, dairy 0 30	(
Eggs, new-laid, dozen 0 32	
Chickens, 1b 0 18	-
Geese, lb 0 15 .	-
Turkeys, 1b 0 23	. 1
Apples, winter, bbl 150	
Potatoes, bag 0 90	- 1
Celery, dozen 0 30	
Cabbage, dozen 0 40	. 1
Beef, forequarters, cwt., 7 50	
Do., hindquarters, cwt 11 00	1
Do., choice sides, cwt 10 00	1
Do., medium, cwt 8,00	-
Do., common, cwt 6 50	
Mutton, light, cwt 8 00	1
Veal, common, cwt 800	î
Do., prime, cwt	i
Lamb 14 50	i
Damp 11 13 00	4

SUGAR MARKET.
Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence... \$4 70
Do., Redpath's 4 70
Do., Acadia... 4 65
Imperial, granulated... 4 55
No. 1 yellow 4 30
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less. SUGAR MARKET.

LIVE STOCK.		
Toronto despatch: At the	Union	Stock
Yards this morning there	were	rather
light receipts of a good cla		
and a good number of buy		
Prices remained steady. Re	ceipts:	Un-
ion Stock Yards-158 cattle, 5		
hogs 531 sheep. City Catt	le Mai	ket -
Export cattle, choice	\$ 6 75	\$ 6 90
Do., medium	5 75	6 00
Do., medium	2 75	3 75
Butchers' cattle, choice	6 50	6 85
Do., medium	5 65	6 25
Do., common	3 00	4 00
Buechers cows, choice	4 (0)	0 20
Do., medium	3 50	4 50
Do. canners	2 00	3 00
Do. bulls	4 10	5 25
Feeding steers		5 50
Stockers, choice	5 00	• 5 25
Do., light	4 00	4 50
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	85 00
Springers		60 00
Sheep, ewes	4 75	5 25
Bucks and culls	3 00	3 50
Lambs	. 8 00	8 75
Hogs, fed and watered	8 25	
Hogs. f.o.b		1111
Calves	8 50	9 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Wh	eat-	-				007/	007/	009/	002/ 5
May						8,00	80 %	80%	86%b
July						881/8	8818	875/8	87%b
Oat	5-								
May				111		251/	253/	25	35b
May				••		· M/4	0078	100	
July						36	36	36	36b
	DU	LU	TH	GR	AI	N M	ARK	ET.	
Du	uth	- 1	Vhe:	at .	- !	No.	har	d, 86	2-8c:
300	mai	that	6	- 9	00	· No	2 4	09	3-Sc;

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET Minneapolis — Close — Wheat — May 7c: July, 88 5-8c; No. 1 northern, 95 1-2c o 86 1-2c: No. 2 do., 83 1-2c to 84 1-2c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 42c to 43 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 31c to 31 1-4c, Rye—No. 2, 57c to 59c. Bran—\$19.50.

Frour-First patents, \$4.30 to \$4.63; second patents, \$4.15 to 4.50; first clears \$3.10 to \$3.30; second clears, \$2.30 to \$2.00. LONDON WOOL SALES.

London-Wool, Sales.

London-There were 13,613 baies offered at the wool suction sales to-day. There was brisk buying by Americans and the home trade, and fine crossbreds hardened five per cent, over the November average. Scoured merinos were caggity taken at higher prices. The sales follow: New South Wales. 3,400 bajes; scoured, 1s 2 1-26; greasy, 7d to 1s 3 1-2d. Queensland, 2,700 bajes; scoured, 1s 1d to 2s 2 1-2d; greasy, 6 1-2d to 1s 4 1-2d. South Australia, 50 bales; greasy, 8d to 1s 3 1-2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales; greasy, 8d to 1s 2 1-2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales; greasy, 3d to 3 3-4d.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET Glascow — Messrs, Watson and Bat-chelor, cattle importers, report all class-es of cattle in good demand this week. Scotch steers, 16 1-4c to 17 1-4c, Irish, 14c to 16c, according to quality.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK East Buffalo, N. Y., Despatch-Cattle

Receints 200; steady.
Veals—Receints 200; steady.
Veals—Receints, 75; active and steady.
Hogs—Receints, 4800 head; active and
10 to 25 cents lower; heavy and mixed,
\$7.70 to \$7.75; yorkers, \$7.75 to \$7.85; a few
\$7.90; pigs, \$7.75 to \$7.80; roughs, \$6.85 to
\$7; stays, \$5.50 to \$6.25; dairles, \$7.60 to
\$7.80. \$7.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000 head:

slow. Lambs, \$6 to \$9.40; yearlings, \$6 to \$8.25; wethers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; ewes, \$3.54 to \$5.55; sheep. mixed, \$4.50 to \$6.15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Hampshries, Suffolks, Shronshire, and Shr Cattle-Receipts, 6,000.

Beeves \$ 6 00	6 9 15
Texas steers 4 70	5 70
Western steers. 5 50	7 30
Stockers and feeders 4 90	7 65
Cows and heifers 2 70	7 35
Calves	10 85
Hogs-Receipts 34,000.	10 60
Market slow and weak to 5c	lower
than Wednesday's average.	10 11 61
Light 7 15	7 45
Mixed 7 20	7 50
Heavy 7 00	7 50
Rough 7 00	7 15
Good to choice hors 5 75	7 30
Bulk of sales 7 40	7 45
Sheep-Receipts 17,000.	1 40
Native 4 85	6 35
Western 5 00	6 35
Yearlings 6 40	5 25
Lambs, native	9 20
Western 7 00	0 90
MONTREAL LIVE STOCK	0 20
Cattle receipts about 1,600, cov	vs and
springers 46 calves 200 cheer and	In mile

rs 96, calves 300, sheep and lamb 500, hogs 1,300.

There were no prime beeves on market, the great bulk of the offering being common to second quality of medium. These sold at from 31-2 to 5. The highest price paid was six cents per pound, while some of the poorest canners sold at 21-2.

Milk cows and springers, \$35 to \$70, a few held for \$80. Calves, 4 to 6.

Sheep about 5, lambs 7 to 71-4. Hogs 91-4 to 91-2 cents. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot firm, No. 1 Manitoba, 7c 1-2d.

1-2d. No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 6 1-2d. No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 4 1-2d. Futures steady, March, 7s 5 1-3d. May, 7s 2 3-4d. July, 7s 2 1-2d. Corn-Spot easy; July, 7s 2 1-2d. American mixed, new, 5s 5d. Old, via Galveston, 5s Sd. Futures easier, January, 5s 2 18d. February, 4s 10 7-8d.

Hops in London (Pacific coast), £5 6s Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds. 69s. Bacon, Counds, 64s. Cumberland cut, 26 to 30

Short ribs, 16 to 24 pounds, 64s 6d. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 64s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 ounds, 66s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to nds, 66a Ad

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 pounds,

Lard, prime western, in tierces, 53s. American refined, 54s. Cheese, Canas.
Colored, 63s 64.
Prime city, 31s 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, 62s 6d.

Turpentine, spirits, 32s . Resin, common, 128 9d. Petroleum, refined, 9 3-8d. Linseed oil, 27s.



FARM SHEEP AND THEIR CARE.

While intelligent care is required, in keeping sheep, otherwise the management is not much different than that eeded for the other farm animals .. An important point is to keep their feet and body dry. After a day or two old, sheep can endure real low temperatures,

sheep can endure real low temperatures, but moist or wet weather is injurious. A sheep has no upper incisor teeth. The first set of incisors are known as lamb teeth. At the age of about one year the first pair of them in the centre drops out and are replaced by the first pair of adult teeth. The lamb is then Eeach year it will get a pair of adult teeth, until four pairs appear, when it is known as "a full-mouthed" sheep. At about eight or ten years of age they begin to lose their teeth, and they are then known as "Freien mouthed" sheep. then known as "broken-mouthed" sheep.

The female sheep is known as ewe, ronounced "yew" or "you," and not ronounced "yew" or "you," and not 'yoe," as so many old-time breeders call pronounced "yew" them. The Englishman says "yeowe." The male is called the ram, and not buck, the buck being the male of the deer or elk. A castrated ram is known as a wether. These are the American names. As a rule copulation takes place between the sexes only during certain seasons of the year. The rams may run with the flocks from January until of coupling. They will readily couple during the remainder of the year. Some breeds differ in this respect, however. The period of gestation of the ewe is 21 weeks, and will not vary materially from this time. The usual time for lambs to drop is in the months of April and May. If the ewes are well cared for during the period of gestation, the lambs will be healthy and vigorous, and there will be little disowning lambs their dams. Yearling ewes seldom have twins, but later in life twins are quite common, and with some triplets are not The sheep has four compartments to its stomach, and usually its power to assimilate food is very good. The sheep is a very timid animal and is very often scared to death by dogs, or it may be so frightened by them as to not take on flesh. Hence the necessity of handling them with care. They will soon know their master, and no donestic animal will look for its feed with greater regularity than will sheep. Within five

will all gather at the accustomed place and begin bleating.

The sheep is said to be able to live on very little food, and yet no animal is more gluttonous if an opportunity pre-Its anatomy is such that it should have bulgy rather than concen-trated foods. It is a grazer by nature trated foods. It is a grazer by nature and takes to browsing as a secondary nethod of gaining a livelihood. It will do very well on the best of hay without grain, but, as the hay lacks in quality, a supplementary grain ration will be necessary to afford the nutrition re-

quired. There are three general classes of sheep: Fine wools, middle wools and long The fine wool breeds are the several varieties of Merinos. The general haracteristics of all Merinos are much the same, but they differ in density of fleece, length of fiber and size of carass. Some have wrinkles and folds and

Hampshries, Suffolks, Shropshires and Southdowns. These all have dark faces Southdowns. These all have dark faces and legs, some being very black and their fleeces are dense and the staple of medium length. The long woois are Lincoln, Leicester, Cotswold and Romney Marsh. These sheep have white faces and legs, and long, lustrons, coarse wool. Their fleeces are open and they are very large framed sheep.

Some sheep men make a greater profit

than others, and there are some who, by reason of mismanagement or neglect. turn a possible profit into an actual loss. One sheep owner will make 25 and and another 50 per cent, on his invest-ment in mutter sheep drawn in the state of the nent in mutton sheep, depending on his ment in mutton sheep, depending on his skill and management. Any good breeding ewe will produce enough wool to pay for her keep. She can be kept in a very thrifty condition by feeding the cheaper foods, such as straw, fodder and clover hay when it is not too valuable in the market. It may be necessary to give a small grain ration to keep the sheep un to the standard. In addition to the small grain ration to keep the sheep up to the standard. In addition to the wool provided by the ewe, she will produce at least one lamb, and the average for the mutton breeds is nearer one and one-half lambs per ewe. By taking a glance at the experiments in feeding lambs at some of the Ontario experiment stations, it will be found that mutations. ton can be produced, allowing market prices for grains and hay, for about three cents per pound. Such mutton three cents per pound. Such mutton will sell at from five to six cents per pound. Here will be a moderate profit and there may be instances where the profit will be even greater.

To get most profit from sheep, the owner should know for what market he is feeding, and he should have the matter of prices and demand well in hand. If he has a good spring lamb market near at hand he will probably want to raise spring lamb for that market. And this spring lamb business means that the lambs should drop not later than the middle of February splates when the middle of February and as much earlier than this time as possible. The January lamb will be a good one for the next Christmas market. If not sold

and feeding them out for market, none being kept during the rest of the year. Some of these make a profit, and others demands. Captains and all were forced demands. Then there are others, who will to walk out.

pick up a few ewes, breed for early lambs, push the lambs and sell them off early at good prices, then feed out the ewes and ship them to market, This can be made a good business if nercan be made a good business if pur-chases can be made readily and withditthe trouble. Those following this plan will have a little scab to contend with, and unless they have a good dipping apparatus on the farm, they had better let that go. To get in the way of doing these things the novice should begin modestly and advance with caution. modestly and advance with caution.

The man who keeps a few good ewes, breeds and disposes of his wether lambs at good figures, and occasionally sells a carload of lambs and cast-off ewes, is doing the safest business, and this is the plan to be recommended to farmers wro have good pastures and plenty of roughness. Try a few sheep, then some more, and then some more.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

A reader writes: "It is an assured fact that good apples cannot be grown without spraying, no matter how large or how small the orchard, there is a necessity to hpray. The first thing to be considered is the outfit. It is impossible to the theorem with the theo sible to do thorough work without a good machine, one that can stand a high pressure and do the work. In spraying for coddling moth we use ar-senate of lead paste—six pounds of lead to about 90 gallons of water. Too much to about 30 gailons of water. Too much pains cannot be taken to get the arsenate of lead dissolved. Never buy a machine without a pressure gauge, We have never sprayed the San Jose scale, for the reason that we have none here. but we expect to spray with the time and sulphur solution this winter, as we have oyster-shell bark lice, which the lime and sulphur solution will take off. I don't think it will be necessary to

epray more than once."

Diversified orcharding is very important. Like farming, fruit growing is surer er and better when a number of faits are grown. It is not good hortical ure to depend upon one fruit, or even two or three. It is far better to have several and be on a safe system.

Good butter nearly always commands a fair price. The market is atway crowded with poor butter, but butter with flavor, color and texture generally finds a buyer at a fair price. This shows the importance of making butter there is a demand for. Good butter costs little, if any, more than the poor stuff on the market; the principal difference is that those who sell good ont-ter know how to make it.

that lime makes the father rich, but he sons poor. That might be The old proverb in agriculture sons poor. That might be paragraphed to say the lack of lime makes the Roll poor and his sons poorer. The intelligent ise of lime does not make anyone it is the abuse of lime that might mak the sons poor.

Frogs' legs, at which people turned up their noses in disgust only a few wears ago, have now become so popular an article of diet that no fewer than 6,000. 000 frogs a year are killed in Minnesota alone to supply the demand. The north-western frogs are the most delicate, but the biggest are the southern builtings. The latter are not so sweet or tender as the former.

Butermilk is a very palatable and wholesome drink for children. Those who make butter on the farm have th advantage of pure, wholesome butter milk, which is no small item in the of living.

More farm implements are worn out by sun and rain than by use. Get them and paint. Doing this means the dif-ference between buying new implements every ten years rather than the control of the cont every ten years rather than every three

Gherally speaking, it may be said that an acre of red clover should support eight to ten hogs for three to four months. Alfalfa should pasture to 20 head for the same length of time. Afal-fa should not be pastured so closely that mowing will not be necessary. The rule should be to put on only enough bogs to allow one cutting of hay to be taken off during the pasture season.

It is a good plan to write to your com mission merchant in advance of stip-ment, and ask his advice as to the best method of packing, as he knows his man ket much better than you do.

WHITE SLAVERY

Law Against Traffic Will Be Improved.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.-Legislation aimed at the suppression of the white slave traf-tic will be introduced by the Government this session by way of amendment to t

riminal Code. The clause has not yet been finally drafted, but it will be designed to make easier the conviction of those engaged

easier the conviction of those engaged in the business, and will in some degree remove from the prosecution certain difficulties heretofore encountered in establishing proof.

The amendment will be along lines magnested by the Moral Reform League. It will probably prevent the miscarriage of justice by appeals from convictions, gending which bail is accepted and forfatted, the party thus escaping actual imprisonment.

the party thus escaping actual onment.

People who even indirectly obtain goods by false pretences are to be brought under the operation of the Criminal Code by an amendment to be introduced—by the Minister of Justice. For instance, a merchant who makes a false report of his affairs to a commercial agency, and why by reasons of the report of that concern sets a line of credit from a third party, will be liable.

HOTEL FOOLED STRIKERS.

New York, Jan. 27.—Waiters agitating a strike found their plans anticipating as the large Broadway foote's ed at one of the large Broadway note-early to-day, when the Hotel Knicker bocker management discharged every one of the 250 waiters and bus boys then as a lamb, it will sell very well in its employ. When Proprietor Rimes the next spring and will bring a profit if it has been well kept and fed.

There are sheep feeders who depend largely on buying sheep in September and feeding them out for market, none haing kept during the rest of the west who all the state of the well with the state of the well and been harassed beyond all endurance the cancessions of their demands, but instead he declared he had been harassed beyond all endurance the well with their disastisfaction and restricted.