

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII. Sept. 28, 1919.
Jesus Our Saviour and King.
Review: Matthew 21: 1-9, 15, 16.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: The spirit and mission of the Christian Church. Place: The church was established at Jerusalem. At Pentecost the Holy Spirit was given in its fullness, and under the ministry of the apostles multitudes were converted. There was a spirit of liberty among the people and aid was given to all who were needy.

II. Topic: Significance and importance of Christian baptism. Places: Bethabara, Galilee, Judea. Jesus gave his apostles their commissions to go forth to all the nations and teach them the truths of the gospel and to baptize them in token of their acceptance of Jesus and in token of their having had their sins taken away. Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist as introduction to his ministry.

III. Topic: Communion with Christ and with one another. Place: Jerusalem. At the close of the last Passover that Jesus celebrated with his disciples he instituted the Lord's supper by taking bread and breaking it and giving it to each of his disciples. He passed the cup to them also that they might partake of it. The bread represented his broken body and the wine his shed blood.

IV. Topic: Basis and benefits of Christian fellowship. Place: Written from Rome by Paul. A close and warm fellowship exists among the children of God. In the early church at Jerusalem, after Pentecost, the Christians enjoyed fellowship and shared their worldly goods among the needy. The basis of Christian fellowship is love for God and for one another.

V. Topic: The nature and value of true worship. Place: Near Sychar. Worship is the outflowing of a sincere heart in adoration, praise, prayer to God. Jesus taught the woman of Samaria at Jacob's well that "God is a spirit" and they who would worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. By worshipping God one becomes more like him and receives strength for service.

VI. Topic: Personal evangelism the duty and privilege of all Christians. Place: Philippi. Paul was divinely called into Macedonia to preach the gospel. He began his labors at Philippi and through his efforts Lydia and her household and the jailer and his family were converted.

VII. Topic: Christian missions; aims; methods and results. Places: Antioch in Syria; Cyprus; Asia Minor. The coming of the Holy Spirit upon the followers of Jesus at Pentecost was that they might be purified and empowered to witness for Christ. The church at Antioch set Paul and Barnabas apart for foreign work and sent them forth.

VIII. Topic: The Christian ideal of human brotherhood. Place: Perea. Jesus' talk with the lawyer who approached him with a question led to the statement of what constitutes the essence of true religion, which is the love to God and man. Jesus' recital of the experience of the man who had fallen among thieves and was neglected by the priest and the Levites, but aided by the Samaritan, showed how sharply was the lawyer's idea of love to one's neighbor.

IX. Topic: The progress of the temperance movement. Place: Babylon. The subject of temperance is strikingly set forth in the course pursued by Daniel and his three Hebrew companions, who determined not to defile themselves with the food and wine provided for them. They found favor with the steward and were allowed a diet of vegetable food and water.

X. Topic: The universality of the kingdom. Place: Capernaum. In the prayer Jesus taught his disciples

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there is a petition for the coming of the kingdom. The kingdom of heaven is accessible and it is an everlasting kingdom. Its growth is illustrated by the parable of the mustard seed; its transforming power, by the leaven in the meal; its value, by the treasure in the field and the goodly pearl; its success, by the net and fishes.

XI. Topic: Biblical teaching about the future life. Place: Mount of Olives. The doctrine of a general judgment is clearly taught. At the coming of the Lord in his glory all nations will be gathered before him and separated into two companies, the righteous on his right hand and the wicked on his left. The basis of the separation will be character and conduct.

XII. Topic: The Bible is a progressive revelation. Place: Psalms written in Jerusalem. The Psalms may pay high tribute to God's word. The Bible is effective in transforming life and character and is of priceless value. It is a revelation which God has made of Himself to man.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic.—Christ's programme for the world.

God does nothing aimlessly. A defined and commensurate purpose attaches to every exercise of divine wisdom or energy. His own glory is the only proper end and must be the governing principle of all he does either in the realm of matter or morals. The creation and peopling of a world constituted a stupendous manifestation of the wisdom and power of the Creator, and in original perfections afforded a partial, but undimmed, reflection of His excellences and glory. Neither material nor moral mar defaced the perfect work. We are wholly indebted to revelation for authoritative knowledge concerning the origin or end of the world. So far as human wisdom can penetrate or revelation discloses, this world was designed as the arena of moral probation for mankind, and the scene of exalted and blissful communion between the Creator and the perfectly responsive creature. It was to continue a most glorious province of an infinite dominion, in which "righteousness and peace, ad joy," should assert undimmed sway.

Whatever moral or resulting material catastrophes have occurred, or may transpire, the great end can never be lost out of God's thought. He has never relinquished His original idea (Isa. 46: 22, 23; Eph. 1: 4). Since the foreseen moral emergency has arisen, God has wrought unceasingly toward the fullest possible restoration. The purpose remains unchanged, though the method has undergone necessary and essential readjustment. That which was originally direct and immediate has become secondary and mediatorial. Revelation and communion are possible only through the "great high priest," that is passed into the heavens. The undisputed sovereignty of Deity is the original and unchanging purpose. "That God may be all in all," "Christ is all, and in all," expresses the end and agency. The final and complete dominion of God through Christ in this world is an indisputable scriptural disclosure and the only proper consummation of the kingdom of heaven from its origin and character, and the kingdom of Christ from its ruler and King. It was announced by both John and Jesus (Matt. 3: 2; 4: 17). The latter declared it to be present in Himself (Luke 17: 20, 21). It forms the subject of much of Christ's teaching. It is now the kingdom of grace; finally, the kingdom of glory. It is now "the kingdom of the cross; hereafter, the kingdom of the crown." It is heavenly in its nature, yet is to be set up on earth. It will break down and destroy all other kingdoms and itself will never be destroyed (Dan. 2: 34-44; 7: 13, 14). The prophets through the "Spirit of Christ," foresaw the "sufferings of Christ," and the glory that should follow.

The final dominion of Christ will be "from sea even to sea, and from the river even unto the ends of the earth." "The elect shall wait for His law." None are excluded from the benedictions of the kingdom. He wills for "all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth." For this purpose He has commanded a world-wide evangelism. Jesus declared a supreme moral power emanating from the cross (John 12: 32, 33). He has left assurances of His return to receive His own, and for the conquest of evil (John 14: 3; Acts 1: 11; 1 Thess. 4: 16, 17; 2 Thess. 2: 8; Rev. 20: 5, 6).

W. H. C.

Windmill Electricity.

Windmills are used to generate electricity in the Netherlands, where waterpower is scanty. The wind acting through the windmill drives the generator, producing the electricity, which is then stored in a storage battery and used for various purposes.

Truth is the highest thing that man may keep.—Chaucer.

FARM GARDEN

BEST TIME TO PLOW
The question is frequently asked whether it is better to plow in dry soils or to disk and then wait till it rains. The general consensus seems to be that it is better in dry season to disk and wait for rain than to plow the ground early in the summer while dry. Experiment station reports show that ground that was disked in July and left until September to plow produced slightly more wheat than ground that was plowed in July when the soil was dry.

By plowing we kill weeds and in that way prevent loss of water from the soil, and permit plant food to accumulate. Plowing places the ground in proper condition to absorb the rain that falls. Plowing ground in the proper moisture condition improves the structure of the soil. It also incorporates with the soil organic matter from which plant food may later be liberated. The most important thing accomplished in working ground in preparation for a crop is killing the weeds. A good, thorough double disking of the soil will kill a crop of weeds successfully as will the plow. If the weeds are prevented from growing by either plowing or thoroughly disking, there will be very little loss of water from the soil.

We also find that if the weeds are prevented from growing, and if moisture is kept in the soil, plant food will accumulate in the soil as rapidly where the ground has been worked very little as where it is worked deep by the plow. In fact, in a dry summer, ground that is plowed is loosened to such an extent that the surface soil dries out more completely than where the ground is worked with a disk, and we actually have less plant food liberated in a season of this kind in plowed ground than in disked ground.

RETENTION OF RAIN.
A second object to be accomplished in working ground is to loosen the surface soil so that the greatest possible amount of moisture falling as rain will be retained upon the field and not escape in surface run-off. The summer rain often falls in torrent in such a way that it plows a rain of from two to four inches in a few hours' time, especially following a long period of hot, dry weather. A field that has been plowed and left rough will absorb a much larger part of a rain of this character than a field that has been plowed and left smooth. This is because a rough surface will absorb a much larger portion of such a rain than a disked field. In fact, this is the main advantage in plowing ground in such a way that it will plow more than disk it in a dry period of time.

There is no tillage implement used up to date that improves the surface of the soil to the extent that it may be improved by the mid-board plow. The mid-board plow was designed to turn the soil in such a way that it would granulate it and therefore, put it into excellent tilth.

It is not that a plow may accomplish what it is designed to do, the ground must be plowed when it is moist and mellow. If plowed too wet the structure of the soil is injured. If plowed too dry the ground will be turned over in lumps and the plow will have no effect whatever either to improve or injure the structure of the soil. The standpoint of improving structure, there is nothing gained in plowing ground dry.

NOTES.
—Poor dairy herds and poor dairy products are common.

—Sterilization of the utensils used in handling milk or cream tends to reduce contamination.

—Factors which tend to check bacterial development in milk and cream favor their keeping quality.

—Immediate cooling of milk or cream removes the animal heat and checks fermentation.

—The old theory, held for many years, was that all feed must be cooked to protect the milk from bacteria. This has been shown to be wrong, and in most cases it has proved that there is an actual loss of food value in cooking for feed. The feed should be cooked, but the above should, however, be noted. In the case of potatoes, the Oregon Agricultural College has shown that the loss of food value in cooking potatoes for feed is less than the loss in feeding raw potatoes.

—A very economical gain can be had by making claims that adding one pound of salt to every gallon of cream immediately after it is taken off the milk adds in ripening the cream and gives from 15 to 20 per cent. more butter than from cream that has no salt in it. The butter milk, of course, unless, as is commonly supposed, it contains so much salt, but its loss is more than made up by the large quantity and better quality of butter.

—It can be learned from the Japanese a thing or two about stabling horses. In that country horses are backed into their stalls and the doors are closed at the rear, which has a grain and hay rack conveniently constructed, to which the nag is secured. When the horse led forth. No one gets kicked, no refuse matter is visible to the visitor, and it seems to be a sensible way to construct a place for any horse.

—If the ground is cultivated often enough no weeds can grow, and if the ground for a crop is carefully prepared before putting in the seed by deep plowing and frequent harrowing, the cultivation required after the planting is reduced to a minimum. It is in this done frequently there can be no weeds, and they will become fewer every year, when it cultivation will prevent loss of moisture in the soil by affording a loose covering of dry earth.

—Some cows are not good for much except for a crop of milk. A cow of milk is all right, and it seems to fatten calves as well as that which has butterfat. A poor quality of milk also seems to make pigs thrive, but won't make butter.

—A production of at least 250 pounds of butterfat, or 6,000 pounds of milk per cow per year, should be the aim of dairy farming.

Fish and Warfare.

The finny tribes do not enjoy bombs.

The chase after submarines stirs only coast waters.

A number of dead whales, sharks and porpoises have drifted ashore.

These evidently have been killed by gunfire or the explosion of shells or bombs beneath the surface.

Fish show their fear and distaste for war craft by making off to deeper waters outside.

There are a few fish which may be classed as warlike, such as swordfish, the man-eating sharks, etc.

But for the most part, fishes are peace-loving entities, and their natural alarm at the explosion in their native element, no doubt, is rightly credited with causing them to flee from their former haunts near shore.

Life is too short for mean anxieties.—C. Kingsley.

W. H. C.

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Wash The Kidneys!

After Bad Colds or Influenza
Look to Kidneys and Bladder!

Owing to bad colds, coughing or interference, or to the after effects of influenza—uric acid and toxins (poisons) are stored up in the body and cause backache, lumbago, rheumatism, pains and stiff joints.

It is most essential that treatment be directed towards

prompt casting out of the poisons from the body which cause these pains and aches. This means that the excretory organs (the bowels, skin and kidneys)—should be studied to their best efforts. Every one should clean house—internally—and thus protect one's self from many

garm diseases, by taking castor oil or a pleasant laxative such as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which are made of May-apple, aloes and jalap. Take these every other day. This will excite efficient bowel action. If you suffer from backache, irritation of the bladder and the kidneys, shown by the frequent calls to get out of bed at night, considerable sediment in the water, brick-dust deposit, perhaps headache in the morning, you should obtain at the drug store "Anuric" (anturic acid), first put up by Dr. Pierce.

To build up the strength and improve the blood, take an iron tonic such as "Frolic," manufactured by Dr. Pierce, to be had in tablets at drug stores, or some good herbal tonic such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made from wild roots and barks without alcohol, and put up in tablets or liquid.

FREAKS OF THE SEA.

Some Strange Experiments in Shipbuilding.

Since that memorable day long ago when our rude forefathers first ventured afloat in their dugout canoes many curious ships have been built, says London Answers. Perhaps the most extraordinary of all these freaks was the steamer Connector, which was launched in 1863. The Connector was built in three sections, each of which was, so to speak, a ship in itself. The bow, or forward section, which was fitted up in the usual way, was joined to the midship section by means of a huge bolt in such a manner that, as the ship pitched, it could rise or fall quite independently of the other two sections.

Thus, as the ship met the waves a kind of wriggle ran along the hull. First the bow section rose, then the midship section followed suit, and finally the stern section wriggled upwards. The craft passed safely through some severe trials, and even ventured out in heavy weather. The idea was to build up ships in sections like trains, so that any particular section could be dropped at the various ports of call. A few years ago two remarkable ships were to be seen moored off the Royal pier at Southampton, and these vessels were always referred to locally as the "cigar-boats."

They were invented by the Wlans, of Baltimore, U.S.A., and had four funnels and a flagstaff, or polemast, but there was no superstructure of any kind—just a big metal cigar. These ships behaved well in rough weather, but shipbuilders were not inclined to give up the normal type of craft in favor of these strange looking and uncomfortable freaks. The Russians built some extraordinary ships in the '80's, but the most remarkable of all these freaks was the royal yacht Livadia, built in Glasgow for the Czar Alexander II, in 1880. The ship's hull was built of iron, "shaped like a turbot," and upon this rested the upper part of the craft, which was like a normal steamer. The flat-bottom bottom had an area of more than one-third of an acre. The ship was, therefore, almost as broad as she was long, and displaced 7,700 tons of water. She was fitted up as a palace, but failed to complete her journey to Russia.

SUNDAY AT HOME

TESTS OF TRUE LOVE.

Love, to be love, must walk Thy way And work Thy will;

Or if Thou say, "Lie still," Lie still and pray.

Love will not mar her peaceful face With cares undue— Faithless and hopeless, too, And out of place.

Love here hath vast beatitude; What shall be hers Where there is no more curse, But all is good?

—Christina Rossetti.

A PRAYER.

Let the days that follow one upon another through our life upon the earth be full of thy power and cheer. Help us to take nothing for anxiety which thou sendest but to live as thy children in a quiet confidence that even the dark experiences have a hidden meaning and that dreary days are not spent out of thy companionship. So let our lives be deepened and transfigured and thy will be done in all we dream and all we do. In the name of Christ. Amen.

—Isaac Ogden Rankin.

RESTING AWHILE.

I am taking the opportunity of a few quiet days by the sea, away from the bustle and turmoil of the town, to rest and do very little besides.

From the sheltered nook beside an upturned boat I can watch the big, lazy roll of the waves, as they break in creamy foam on the sandy shore, with a soothing, subdued murmur, the crests falling over in a series of little

tossing breakers that have a charm of their own.

Overhead the terns—those lovely little sea-swallows—are twisting and darting in play, chattering noisily to one another in their peculiar shrill notes; and further out to sea two or three large gulls are lazily drifting, rising and falling with scarce a motion of their long wings, yet with eyes sharply scanning the water in search of an edible morsel, when laziness is exchanged for swift action, and the dainty secured.

And so it goes on da capo, and over all there is the delightful spirit of peaceful irresponsibility, of utter oblivion of the cares and restlessness that form so much of our workaday life, that one fain would forget all else in the absorption of the happiness of the moment. "Come ye aside, and rest awhile," is the inviting passage that occurs to one's mind, and one accepts the opportunity with a feeling of thanksgiving that there are still places where one can enjoy a respite from the crowds and noise and nerve-racking accompaniments of city life.

As I write, a fearless gull-mot swims ashore within thirty yards of me, and stands erect on the edge of the water, flapping its absurdly small wings and shaking the water from its body as a dog does, splashing and dipping itself in the foam, until catching sight of the near-by human, it waddles out into the waves and swims straight out to sea, its back, head and neck alone showing above the water.

To a nature-lover these little glimpses into the ways and habits of wild birds are a delight in themselves; they turn one's thoughts into fresh, ever-unspoiled channels and speculations.

One turns one's eyes inland to the rolling coast-lands, with their acres of purple heath and gorse bush, alive with the song of birds; to the fields of ripening grain beyond, with their flocks of sparrows starlings and finches; to the woods, with their murmuring "coo-coo-roo" of the ringdoves, the harsh chattle of the jay, as he warns the rest of the feathered kind of the appearance of an intruder, or the sharp cry of the "yaffle," or woodpecker, a vision of crimson and green, in headlong flight to the nearest oak-tree; and as one considers that each and every kind of bird has its own place in the domestic economy of nature, each one fulfilling in its own way its tiny portion of life-work, unseen and unconsidered by man, as a rule, the words of our Lord almost unconsciously cross one's mind: "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear ye not therefore; ye are of more value than many sparrows."

We have our own niches to fill, our own round of duties to perform; and, though they may appear of little value to others, or even to ourselves, still we are bound to do our best, each in our little sphere of life, for the general welfare of our fellowmen and to the greater glory of God.

It is only when one steps aside for a little breathing space from the ordinary activities of daily life that one has leisure to appreciate the thousand-and-one little details that are performed overlooked when there are more important problems waiting to be solved. Yet it is the little things that often count, and it is the little things that appeal to us in our scant hours of leisure, that in the whole sum up for us the question whether we have enjoyed those hours.

Take, for instance, the beauty of the seashell picked casually from the shore, of the marvellous lace-work of the seaweed that lies in a fringe at high-water mark; the more one looks into the detail of these unconsidered trifles of Nature's handiwork the more one wonders at the marvellous omniscience of the Creator, whose power alone could ordain the bestowal of such wealth of minute detail of beauty upon growths that only the observant eye of the individual notes, while to the mass they are just seaweed or shells, nothing more.

The more one looks into the detail of little things, the more one marvels.

Nature is so lavish in her perfection of detail but none but the most self-deceiving of agnostics can possibly believe in natural evolution without the directing hand of an All-powerful Creator.

Look at the wonderful though minute shaping of a butterfly's egg through a powerful magnifying glass or the still more marvellous feathers which reveal themselves in the colored dust of a butterfly's or a moth's wing, and then proclaim yourself an atheist if you can—but you know in your heart of hearts that you cannot!

Where I sit, the beautiful sea holly, with its delicate glossy grey fleshy leaves and sharp spikes, and rich blue flowers, covers the waste ground close behind the beach, and patches of the orange-yellow blossoms of the bird-foot trefoil give a bright color that shows up in strong contrast.

Clumps of purple-headed knapweed and gamboge-yellow tansy help in the color-scheme that has so soothing effect on eye and mind alike. More and more one realizes that all these and countless other of Nature's treasures are included in the list of those things that were created for the use of man, and wonders that man in the mass is so unobservant and careless of these examples of a Creator's boundless prodigality. "The heavens declare the Glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork."

The study of nature never yet made an atheist: it has puzzled many a mind, but it has made many a man admit with Hamlet, that:

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

A FRIGHTFUL FIRE

Causes widespread sorrow—like a fire in corn causes much pain—the cure is "Putnam's," the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor, that never fails and always cures; try it 25c at all dealers.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

Wigg—Bjones is always offering to bet, but does he ever put up anything? Wigg—Oh, yes, he generally puts up a maul.

PAINFUL RHEUMATISM

May Be Driven Out of the System by Enriching the Blood.

In the days of our fathers and grandfathers rheumatism was thought to be the unavoidable penalty of middle life and old age. Almost every elderly person had rheumatism, as well as many young people. Medical science did not understand the trouble—did not know that it was rooted in the blood. It was thought that rheumatism was the mere effect of exposure to cold and damp, and it was treated with liniments and hot applications, which sometimes gave temporary relief, but did not cure the trouble. In those days there were thousands of rheumatic cripples. Now, medical science understands that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and that with good, rich, red blood any man or woman of any age can defy rheumatism, and many who have conquered it by simply keeping their blood rich and pure. The blood making, blood enriching qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is becoming every year more widely known, and it is the more general use of these pills that has robbed rheumatism of its terrors. At the first sign of poor blood, which is shown by loss of appetite, palpitations, dull skin and dim eyes, protect yourself against the further ravages of disease by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have cured thousands of people—if you give them a fair trial they will not disappoint you.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 60 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

POULTRY WORLD

HOT WEATHER POULTRY HINTS

A Western poultry expert says:

"Look for higher prices next winter than in any previous year. Storage eggs will be high and fresh eggs still higher. The export demand will be greater than ever before. This has been a splendid year for poultry raisers, but 1920 will be better."

Under the circumstances, it behooves every poultry raiser to give the fowls the best possible care.

Do not allow the houses to be crowded at night or the larger birds will impose on the weaker.

Be constantly on the lookout for mites during summer. Mites are certain to get started in the cracks and crevices of the nest boxes and roosting quarters. Every roost pole and nest should be painted every two weeks with a liquid mite killer or a mixture of two parts of crude oil with one part of crude carbolic acid. Take an ordinary paint brush and go into every crack and crevice with the mixture. Keep the droppings, broken eggs, dirt and dith of every kind cleaned up. If once started, mites breed by the millions, and cost heavily in feed, health and vitality of the flock.

Cultivate the yards and the ground around the poultry houses. Cover it with air slacked lime before turning the soil. Sow some rape, Swiss chard, wheat, or something else which will make tender green food. Keep the chickens off it until it gets a start. If nothing more can be done, spade up a few shovels of earth in each yard each day. Encourage the chicks to work in this. The hot weather will dry the grass and make it so tough that it is not fit for food, so provide the flock with tender, succulent green food to make them grow rapidly and do well.

Lice also thrive during the summer. Examine the chicks, and the grown fowls, carefully. If the chicks appear dumplish one of the first things to do is to examine the house for lice and the chicks for mites. Some of the advertised lice ointments are good for mature fowls. Three-fourths of a pound of lard, one-fourth of a pound of suet, mixed with one-half pound of blue ointment, makes a good ointment. Mix this thoroughly and use an amount about equal to a garden pea just about an inch below the vent and the same amount in the fluffy feathers on each thigh. See that this is rubbed into the skin at these points. Do not use this for young chicks. For head lice on baby chicks use a drop of sweet oil on the head and one drop under each wing.

One of the best dust powders is sodium flouride. This chemical should be placed among the feathers next to the skin, about as follows: Take a small pinch between the thumb and first finger and use one pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on the tail, on the thigh and one scattered on the under side of each wing when spread. In dusting hold the chicken over a large pan. The material which falls off may be used again. Do not use galvanized vessels for this work.

Drinking water must be supplied frequently on hot summer days and the drinking pan should be kept in the shade. The egg and the body of the fowl is composed largely of water. If the pan goes dry more feed is required. Nothing is so cheap as water and so costly if neglected. Ample fresh water makes the feed go twice as far. Clean the drinking pan every day and disinfect at least once a week.

Do not allow dead animals of any kind to lie about the premises, as limber neck results from ptomaine poisoning from tainted meat.

A moist mash will whet the appetites of the youngsters and hasten growth. They relish a feed once a day of the moist mash, but it should not be fed too freely and allowed to remain in the feeding trough to become sour.

Wigg—Bjones is always offering to bet, but does he ever put up anything? Wigg—Oh, yes, he generally puts up a maul.

SEE THIS!
IT'S ON
CLARK'S
PORK
AND
BEANS
AND IS A
GOVERNMENT
GUARANTEE
OF
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