

LESSON I .- APRIL 6, 1913.

Jacob and Esau .- Gen. 25: 27-34; 27:

Commentary.—I. Esau sells Jacob for his bifthright (25: 27.34). The two sons of Isaac were strikingly unlike. Esau was a daring, impulsive, fickle man, of a roving disposition. He "was a cunning hunter" (v. 27), and rained his livelihood by following that avocation. Jacob was a herdsman, but crafty, alert and a schemer. He inherited his mother's traits in this respect, and from his father he inherited an aptitude for busi-Jacob was Rebekal's. The birthright, or the rights and privileges of the first born, was highly esteemed in ancient times, and one who looked upon it slightingly was considered a "prefane" person (Heb. 12:16). The promise had been made to Rebekah that the elder should serve the vounger, who was eager to obtain the birthright. A favorable opportunity came, when Esau returned tired and famished from his hunting one day and asked Jacob for some red pottage, or soup, which he was making from lentils, a vegetable resembling from lentils, a vegetable resembling peas or beans. Esau was rash and readily promised to give his birthright to Jacob, who had demanded it in re-turn for the pottage. Esau did wrong in thus trifling away that treasure which was his through the providence of God, and which made its possessor the head of the family, entitled him to a double portion of the father's estate and constituted him the priest of the family. Jacob's sin was no less than Esau's, however, for he took advantage of Esau's moral weakness and his fam shed condition to secure the birth

Jacob obtains the blessing through deception (27:1-29). 1-5. Isaac at the age of one hundred thirty-seven thought he was soon going to die, yet he lived forty-three years after this. His eyes were dim, and with physical weakness upon him he believed the time had come when he ought to bestow the blessing of the firstborn upon Esau. He therefore directed him to take his weapons and bring home home venison. from which to prepare an appetizing meal, that he might bestow the blessing, and pledge the same in eating of the meal that he should prepare. Isaac was fond of the venison that Esau brought him (25:28). 6-17. When Rebekah heard Isaac's directions to Esau, the thought the time had come for she thought the time had come for action, or the blessing promised to Jacob would go to Esau. Therefore she plotted with Jacob to deceive Isaac and obtain the blessing of the first-born. She prepared two kids in such a manner that they would resemble the "savoury meat" that Esau would bring. She covered Jacob's hands and neck with the skin of the kid, so that, if Isaac should feel them, there would be a resemblance to Esau, who was a hairy man. To make the deception more confiplete, Jacob put on Esau's garments. prepared, Jacob went on in his base de-

ception.

22. Jacob's voice—Isaac's eyes were dum (v. 1), and it is probable that his hearing was impaired to some extent, so that he had to depend largely on the so that he had to depend largery on the sense of feeling. Jacob was either unable to disguise his voice, or he and Rebekah had not planned for that. Hands of Esau—Rebekah's scheme workhim not—Notwithstanding the doubt about the voice being that of Esau, Isaac accepted Jacob as Esau. He took Jacob's word, and did not accept the testimony of his ears. It was a heartless deed for Rebekah and Jacob to deceive the hus-band and father, an old man with failing powers. There is another side to this question. Rebokah seemed to think she was justified in helping the Lord, even by doing wicked things to fulfil the proably with that of Abraham, her kins-24. Art thou my very son Esan Doubt still lingered in Isaac's mind, but Jacob boldly declared again that he was Esau. 25. Bring it near to me—He had waited until he had assured himself that it was really Esau who had pre-pared the food for the occasion. Venison The term was used to denote game The term was used to denote game takem in hunting. 26. Come near now, and kiss me, my son—An act expressive of affection, and the last step toward the blessing which Isaac was about to bestow. 27. The smell of his raiment—Escu's garments, which Jacob was wear-last head of the radius of forgants. ing, had fathered the odors of fragrant plants, which abound in the East, as the hunter had roamed the fields in search of game. 28. The dew of heaven.-As rain rarely fell in Palestine from May to September, the dew is highly prized. Fatness.-Fruitfulness. Corn.-Not maize. Fatness—Fruitfulness, Corn—Not maize, or Indian corn, but such grain as wheat and barley. 29, Let people serve thee—This was included in the blessing of the first born. Nations how down to thee—In keeping with the promise that God made to Abraham, and later to Isaac, that he should become a great section.

Esan's disappointment and anger (27: 30 45). 30. Esau - - came Jacob had been none too soon in carrying out his wicked scheme, for he had just gone out from his father's presence when Esau entered. 31. had made savory meat—Esau knew what his father relished, and prepared the meal with espec-ial care. He had obeyed his command. and was ready to receive the promised blessing. 33. Isaac trembled—He sud-denly became conscious that his suspichad been well grounded, and realized the error into which he had been led, he shall be blessed. The blessing pronounced upon Jacob could never recalled no matter how sorry he he cried 'with a ... bitter cry-The loss of the blessing was a grievous one im. The fact must not be overlooked. ever, that Esau forfeited his right this blessing when he sold his birth-it to Jacob. In seeking the blessing acted insincerely, for he virtually k the position—that he could sell his ight and at the same time keep it.

Esau was not slow in expressing opinion of Jacob's character and con-The name of Jacob means "sup-gr," in which capacity he had twice In answer to Essu's plea. Tease mind a blessing upon him. Beau's

anger toward Jaob and his threats made it neessary for the latter to leave

Questions-Who was Rebekah? Who were the sons of Isaac and Rebekah? What is the birthright of which the lesson speaks? How did Esau part with his birthright? In what respects did-both Jacob and Esau do wrong in this What promise had Rebekah matter? received regarding the supremacy of Ja-ob? What plan had Isaac for bestowing the plessing? What course did Rebekah pursue What deception did Jacob prictise and what falsehoods did he

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic. Spiritual blindness.

Prevented Esau's advancement.
 Retarded Jacob's earthly joy.
 Embittered Rebekah's fond hopes

IV. Subjected Isaac to serious trial.

1. Prevented Esdu's advancement. The boys grew very unlike each other. They differed in appearance in pursuits, and in character. Esau repeated the history of the fall. Man's first sin was, in despis-ing his birthright. Esau had no appre-hension of spiritual things. He reached but half the standard of a man, and that the temporal half. He regarded his existence merely as the transitory play of a brief period. He did not comprehend, or rise to, the dignity of manhood. Bartering for a birthright was unrighteous business and altogether discreditable to both brothers. Much was summed up in that birthright. It was a spiritual hexitage, it constituted a link in the line of descent by which the Messich was to be born into the world. It had respect to all the great things included in the covenant. God had made with in the covenant Abraham. It combined high honor with sacred duty. It conferred dignity and power, but it demanded self-abnegation and unselfish service. Esau was alive only to the present and reckless of the future. He was led by appetite and impulse. He was void of spiritual aspira-tions. In his youth he sold his birth-right, but his ery in later life found no place of repentance in the mind of his

cob's deception was marked by unkind-ness unworthy of a brother. 4t was most unfeeling, low, cuming, irreverent, a mere device. He knew his brother tooroughly and used all his knowledge to betray him. He waited for the right portunity. He employed the likeliest means of gaining his object. He took no account of natural ties. Jacob knew the birthright related to spiritual things, yet in a most profane way be mixed it with secular things, made it a commercial business of the meanest order. It was contrary to the spirit of true piety. Jacob was not only a traiter to his brother, but he was faithless toward God. And yet, at the root of his eager ambition and selfishness there was the real confidence that God's blessing and favor were of highest value: still, in his blindess he took his own way to graso them, Jacob was, even in his weakness, better fitted to lay the foundations of a family and kingdom than the ompulsive and arposeless Esau. III. Embittered Rebekah's fend hopes

scheme which Rebekah formed to correct the error of her husband was far from being justifiable. She aimed at a right object, but by sinful means. She sought to prevent her husband from acting contrary to the divine will, and to turn the blessing where God intended it to go, as though it was her duty to pre-vent the purposes of the Almighty from being defeated, though she had to comsin in order to their fulfilment. Re bekah was bound by natural obligations to care for one son as much as the other. Though she saw the religious aspect of the whole case and knew the destiny of her boys, she had no right to practise deception. Her cunning plot, as accepted and carried out by Jacob, reveals some of the weak qualities of his char-acter. (Fol's displeasure against Rebekali and Jacob is evident. The mother lost her son. Jacob lost all the comforts of home and all the possessions his father

IV Subjected Isaac to serious trial Imparting the covenant blessing was most solemn act. It was to be given and received in the fear of God. Rebekah's deception was an insult to though it was successful, God caused though it was successing to the cach offender to suffer for wrong-doing.

Isaac appears to have suddenly recollected himself, for he proceeded to confirm the blessing upon Jacob. Esau re-cognized only the supplanter and vowed vengeance. This portion of history illustrates the prolific nature of sin and what a single deviation from truth can

HILOH CURES COUGHS & COLDS

The importance of the swine-breeding industry is each year becoming more recognized. Its relative value in the list of meat productions is demonstrated. This leads to added responsibilities on the part of breeders who are in the business of supplying breeding animals to farmers.

There is always a wide range of merit and value between the hog that tops the market and the one which sells at the lowest price. It is a farmer's duty to nimself to use every available means leading to the production of the market topping class. While many factors are involved in the making of the market topper, the real base upon which all other work must rest is the line of breeding of the herd boars. In that all advancement or deterioration begins.

Here comes the point at which the breeders who supply such boars assume responsibilities that call for a wider range of knowledge on their part than the average of them are inclined to concede. The production of high-class ani-mals possessing inherent qualities for the distribution of merit among their progeny is a scientific profession. It calls for wide knowledge of animal character-

istics, as well as of methods of care and feeding. The majority of breeders have acquired their knowledge by practi-cal experience. Necessarily, this is a limited means of education that calls for constant research and inquiry along a multitude of lines of thought and action.

The weaning period is an important time in a pig's life. A pig should be lib-erally fed from the time he is 2 months old until he is 4 months old, and after that a little grain in conjunction with plenty of pasture ought to take him through to a weight of 125 pounds at 6 months in good shape

6 months in good shape.

Just as the pigs are coming up to the weaning period, it ought to be taken for granted that they are more or less in-fested with internal parasites and handled accordingly. A few cents spent on a good worm remedy may easily save anywhere from \$100 to \$500 in the feed bill on a bunch of 100 pigs. There are a number of worm remedies ,but santonin is considered the most effective, using it at the rate of bractically one ounce to it is to place the santonin and thorough ly dissolve it in the water which is to be used for making a given batch of slop. After it is thoroughly dissolved and mix ed, add the mill feed or ground grain and this will make a perfect distribution of the santonin. So much the better i the pigs can be made to miss a meal be

Have plenty of trough room and have the slop well distributed, and follow this up by letting all the pigs in at one time. It will not do to let them come through a hole one at a time, because those that arrive first will get more than their share. In a week or ten days repeat the dose, and, of course, as the pigs get larger, if it seems necessary to use the same treatment, a rather larger proportion of santonin may be used. One hundred nies weighing on an average of 125 pounds would easily stand two ounces of santonin at a feed. Three or four treatments at intervals of one week or ten days ought to abscintely remove all parasites.

Then the skin of a hog needs a little

attention, and it is surprising how oft-en dipping or spraying a bunch of pigs will contribute to their Unrift. For this purpose the coul-tay productions ought to be used. Those who do not have a dipping tank will find it an exceedingly simple matter to round up their rags in-to a shed and ase a spray pump or sprinkling can. Keep the pigs in the same quarters where they are sprayed for an hour or two, so that they will lie down in the wet bedding and get thorauchly saturated with the disinfectant Sometimes spraying or dipping alone witake the kinks out of an unthrift unthrift bunch of pigs, because no animal can b bealthy unless its skin is normal, an this is particularly true about the ho

It is important to use a little mineral matter for growing pigs, in the form of charcoal, soft coal slack or ashes. These should be mixed with salt, and pigs should have access to them at all times Some swine breeders regard this as old fogvism, but when a bunch of 100 pige will do away with two or three tons of soft coal slack and two or three barrels of salt during the season it is evident that this mineral matter answers an im portant function.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

A reader wrices: "Can you inform me of any positive cure for a pig who cats her young? We have given her plenty of salt and salt bacon, but with-

It is claimed that sows are more apt to eat their young in cold weather when they can not get out to pasture At such times they are said to be feverish and have unnatural cravings of appetite. A breeder says that this can. to a certain extent, be avoided by feeding a good variety of for for several week before the time of farowing. Give a little meat of some sort once or twice a week and be sure to salt the swill ever

Halter pulling is very common among the remedy is simple and effective, breaking up the habit in a very short time. Fasten a long rope to the halter, slipping the noose end through the tie ring. Pass the unenggaed end of the rope between the forelegs and then the back, bringing it over on the other side and fastening it to the rope between the forelegs in a slip-knot. When the horse forelegs in a slip-knot. When the horse pulls on the halter the large noose tight ens up on its body and it soon gives up the pulling. Another good way to fasten the rope is to tie it to one of the hind legs. If the hors pulls itself off its feet. If the horse pulls it simply

Many do not like to take grain away from their horses, or even reduce the amount when they are idle for a few days or weeks. They do not know how soon they may need them again, and they do not want them thin in flesh, weakened by light feeding or even werkened by light leeding or even rough-coated. However, if about three times a week they will substitute a mess of bran, scalled well and fed warm, but not so wet as to be sloppy, for the us-nal grain food the horse will relish it, keep quite as fat and smooth, and even if this practice were kept up all winter he would not lose strength, being less likely to do so than if overfed on other grain. Use about the same amount of bran as would be used of other grain. It may not be so nutritious, but ftd in his way it aids divestion to an extent



MEAN FRAUD IN MONTREAL.

Montreal despatch: Dr. Laberge, city medical health officer, said to-day that frauds were being worked off on citizens in the name of the Board of Health. Residents in whose houses were Health. Residents in whose houses were contagious diseases were visited by two men, who presented false credentials that they were sent by the city to disinfect the houses, and charged two or three dollars for the job. They would burn some evil-smelling stuff and then tell the people that their house was cleaned. They do a rushing business, sometimes visiting as many as ten or twenty houses a day. GOOD SEEDS GOOD CROPS

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TORONTO MARKETS

1	TARMERS' MARKET.	4
	Dressed hogs, heavy \$12 25 \$12 150	13
	Do., light 13 00 43 25	1
	Butter, dairy 40 28 19 33	
	Eggs, new laid 0 25 0 28	1
	Chickens, lb 0 22 '0 24	1.
	Cheese, lb., 5 # 18 9 20	1
	Turkeys, lb 9 25 0 27	Ι.
	Apples, bbl 2 00 3 00	1
	Potatoes, bag 9 85 0 90	١.
	Celery, dozen 0 50 0 60	1
	Cabbage, dezen 0 40 ,0.50	1
	Beef, forequarters, cwt . 7 50 9 00	1
	Do., hindquarters, cwt 12 00 13 00	ŀ
	Do., choice sides, cwt 10 50 11 00	1
	Do., medium, cwt 8 50 10 00	l
		1
	Mutton, light, cwt 10 00 12 50	1
	Veal, common, cwt 9 00 11 00	1
	Do., prime, cwt 12000 14 50	1
	Lamb 15.00 18 00	1
	CUCIA MARTET	1

1 and	mo,	
1	SUGAR MARKET.	
, s	Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bor cwt., as follows:	ıgs,
Fy	tra granulated, St. Lawrence \$4	60
15.5	Do., Redpath's 4	60
1	Do., Acadia 4	55
Im	perial granulated 4	. 45
No	o l yellow 4	20
. 1	in barrels 5c per ewt. mare; car l	ots,
	less.	
	LIVE STOCK.	
	The cottle rece	ints

Toronto despatch: The cattle receipt were small at Union Stock Yards, and cattle prices kept firm. Hogs were also wery firm, and sheep and lambs steady, Receipts, 472 cattle, 112 calves, 820 hogs

۳	Receipts, are cattle, and			
	and 38 sheep.	6 60	to	6 90
	Export cattle, choice			
	do do medium	5 50		
	do bulls	2 75	to	3 75
	Butcher cattle choice	6 50	to	6 80
	do do medium	5 75	to	6 25
	do do common		to.	.5 00
	Butcher cows, choice		to	
	do do medium		to	₫ 50
	do do canners	2 75	to	4 25
	do bulls	3 00	to	2.50
	Feeding steers	5.00	40	5 50
	Stockers, choice	4 00	to	5 25
	do light	3 00	:0	3.50
	Milker, choice, each	40 00	10	75.00
	Springers	40 00	to	.60 .06
	Sheep, ewes		to	7 70
	Bucks and culls		to	.5 50
	Tamba	P 50	40	0 75

Lambs... Hogs, fed and watered..... Hogs, f. & b...... Calves...

OTHER MARKETS.							
WINNIPEG C	RAIN	RAIN EXCHANG					
	Open	L High	Low.	Close.			
Wheat-							
May	881/4	881/4	381/8	881/			
July		1991/2	89	89			
Oct	861/3	86 1/3	861/3	361/2			
May	337/	34	3334	3334			

July 35 35 347₈ 347₈ MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET Minneapolis.— Close: Wheat - May, 851/8 to 851/4c; July, 851/4c; Sept., 873/4c; No. 1 northern, 845%

No. 1 hard, 86%c; No. 1 northern to 86%c; No. 2, 82% to 84%c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 48 to 48%c. Oats—No. 3 yellow, 30½ to 30½c. Rye—No. 2, 53 to 55c. Bran—\$16.50 to \$17. Flour-Unclanged.

DULUTH GRAIN. Duluth—Close: Linseed—On Truck, \$1.25; to arrive, \$1.25; Say, \$1.206; July, \$1.28½ bid; October, \$1.30 asked. Wheat—On track, No. 1 harl, \$1½ to 81%c; No. 1 northern. 31½ to 82½c; Montana No. 2 hard, 86¼; May, 861%c asked; July, 87% to 98c asked; September, 87¾c bid

MONTREAL LAVE STOCK. Montreal Despatch—East end market—Cattle, receipts about 3.50, milch cows and springers 65, calves 1,300, sheep and lambs 160, hogs 760.

Trade was slow, but prices were firm at last week's rates.

Prime beeves, 6 3-4 to 7 1-4, one choice 7 3-4, medium 5 to 6 1-2, common 4 to 5

Milch cows \$30 to \$65 each. Calves 3 to 5.

Sheep about 5 1-4; lambs 7 1-2, spring ambs \$6 to \$8 each.

Hogs 10 1-4 to 10 1-2.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y. Despatch—Cattle—receipts 100; firm.
Veals, receipts 25 head; active and steady; 5.00 to 11.50.
Hogs, receipts 1,200 head; active and 10 to 15 cents higher; heavy 9.80 to 9.85; mixed 9.85 to 9.90; yorkers and plgs 9.80 to 9.90; roughs 8.85 to 9.00; stags 7.50 to 8.25; dairies 9.75 to 9.90. 8.25; dairles 9.75 to 9.90.

Sheep and lambs, recespts 3.00 head; sheep active and steady; lambs slow 5 to 10 cents lower; lambs 6.50 to 9.20; yearlings 5.50 to 8.25; wethers 6.40 to 7.00; ewes 3.50 to 6.50; sheep, mixed 5.00 to 6.50.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steadyo. 2. Manitoba-7s6d. No. 3 Manitoba-7s 4 1-4. Futures steady— March—7s 7 1-2d. May-7s 3 5-8d. July-7s 2 5-8d. Corn spot, firm, new- 4s 10d. Old, via Galveston—5s 8 1-4d. Futures easy-March, American mixed—4c 104. July Raplata—5s 7-8d. Flour, winter patents—29s. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)— £4 10s to £5 10s.

Beef, extra India mess—155s nom-

Pork, prime mess western, nominal Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.-70s

Bacon, Sumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs. -68s.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—69s 6d.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—67s 6d.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to
4 lbs.—70s.

Long clear middles, beavy, \$5 to 40 lbs. - 69s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs -Lard, prime western in therces-American refixed-52s 6d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest . white-62s 6d Colored—64s. Tallow, prime city—32s. Australian in London—36s: 3d. Turpentine spirits—31s 3d. Resin, common—14s 3d. Peroleum, refined-9 3-86.

Linseed Oil-25s 6d Cotton seed oil, Hall refined, spare

WEED ERADICATION

Results of 1912 Experi-

This Year.

During the season of 1912 the Ontario Agricultural Experimental Union, carried, on co-operative experiments in the eradication of Perennial Sow Thastle, Twitch Grass, Bladder Compion and Wild Mustard. A number of practical men took part in these experiments, and some very interesting and valuable results were obtained. A properly culticated crop of rape was found to be an excellent means of destroying Ueren nial Sow Thistle and Twitch Grass. Repe proved more effective in destroying Twitch Grass than did buckwheat. Thecough and deep cultivation, followed by potatoes or corn. gave good results in the control of Bladder Campion. Spraying with iron or copper sulphate proved to be a cheap and effective means of de-stroying mustard in growing grain withont injury to the crop. Those who took part in these experiments profited by the experience. They cleaned the field experimented upon, demonstrated to their own satisfaction the effectiveness demonstrated to of the method tried, and at the same time their results furnished practical

information to others These co-operative weed eradication will be continued this year (1913), and it is hoped that a large number of men will take part in them in order that sufficient data may be gathcred to warrant definite statements being made regarding the best methods of controlling these pernicious weeds. The

THIS YEAR'S EXPERIMENTS. (1) The use of rape in the destruction of Perennial Sow Thistle.

(2) A system of intensive and cultivation, using winter rye followed by turnips, rape or buckwheat, for eradicating Perennial Sow Thistle. (3) The use of rape in the destruction of Twitch Grass.
(4) A method of cultivation and crop-

ping for the destruction of Twitch Grass
(5) A method for the eradication Bladder Campion or Cow Bell.

(6) Spraying with iron sulphur to destroy Mustard in cereal crops.

Those who are troubled with any of these bad weeds are invited to write to the Director of Co-Operative Experiments in Weed Eradication, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario who will be glad to furnish full infor mation concerning these experiments, and to supply application blanks for the same. All experimenters will be supplied with full and detailed instructions for carrying on the experiment selected, and with blank forms on which to report the results of the same.. All interested in clean farming are asked to co-operate in this work. Address all communications to J. E. Howitt, Botanical Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

WIRES ARE BLOCKED

Ontario.

Floods Have Demoralized Telegraph Business.

Toronto despatch: Floods in Ohio and elsewhere have demoralized over-land telegraph wires and telegraphic traffic. The accumulation of telegrams at Chicago for New York and vice versa at Chicago for New York and vice versa is enormous. Detroit has no wires leading anywhere except through Canada. The Associated Press wire between New York and Chicago is carried around by way of Atlanta, Georgia. It will take many days to clear up the accumulation of messages, and the restoration of the wires in the flooded districts may be the work of months.

PURE BRED ANIMALS

New Regulations Governing Their Free Entry.

'On the first of April this year there come into force new regulations governing the free entry to Canada, of animals for the improvement of stock. To this end the following amended regulations have been adopted by order-incouncil for the guidance of importers and

custom house officers: 1. No animal imported for the improvement of stock shall be admitted free of duty unless the owner is a British subject, resident in the British Empire, or if more than one owner, each is a British subject, resident in the British Empire, and there is furnished an import certificate stating that the animal is recorded in a Canadian National Record or in a Foreign Record recognized or refinable by the National Record Com-

mittee. A statutory declaration by the owner or one of the owners, that he is a British subject, or that each is a British subject resident in the British Empire, and that such animal is the identical animal dewided, and that such animal is being

ments Were Good.

Wider Plans Outlined For production of the requisite certificates and proofs in due form satisfactory to or within one year from the

time of entry.

3. The form of certificate to be accepted for the free importation of animals for the improvement of stock, and the customs procedure in connection therewith, shall be subject to the direction of the Minister of Customs

4. The above declarations shall be attached to the free import duty, and may be made before the collector, submay be made before the collector, sub-collector, surveyor or chief clerk at the port where the goods are entered, or be-fore any functionary authorized by law-to administer oaths. Under the old regulations, a British-

ubject residing in a foreign country, or the citizen of another country living in Canada, could secure the free entry of properly registered animals, whereas under the new order foreign persons or firms are excluded from this privilege. Customs officers are required to ex-

amine carefully the animals presented for entry, to see that they correspond with the description contained in the import certificate, and if they do not,

import certificate, and if they do not, duty is collected.

The statutory declarations required regarding citizenship and identity will, it is hoped, effectively prevent abuses that led up to the passing of the new regulations

A NEW WIRELESS

British Syndicate Dickering With Canada.

Montreal, March 31 .- V. Gandill, a 41ector of the Universal Radio Syndicate, Limited, of London, Eng., left Montreal to-day for Ottawa, where he will consult the Federal authorities with regard to the establishment of a new direct wireless system, between Great Britain and Canada, Mr. Gandill has been negotiating with several Montreal contractors for the construction of the company's stations in Canada, the sites for which have been selected by the company's en gineers.

Sites for stations on the British end of the system have already been secured, and the machinery is now under con struction. The system used by the universal snydicate is known as the continuous wave, as opposed to the spark system, on which the Marconi and about a score of other methods are based.

SCENE IN COMMONS

Two British M. P's. Suspended by Speaker.

London, March 31.-The was tumult in the House of Commons this afternoon which arose from an un-successful attempt by the Opposition to get a snap division in the committhe stage of the Consolidated Fund Bill, one of the appropriations .It resulted in the suspension of two members, William Moore, a Conservative member for Armagh, and Sir A. Markham, a Liberal from the pottery district. The former was suspended for the remainder of the session unless the House votes to reinstate him because of his defiance of the speaker. Sir A. Markham was suspended for one day.