

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII.—JUNE 29, 1913. The Victories of Faith.—Review.—Acts 7:9-16; Heb. 11:20-22.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Spiritual blessedness. Place: Beersheba. The name Jacob means "supplanter," one who takes the place of another through fraud. Jacob was properly called by that name, because he took the advantage of his brother Esau to obtain his birthright, and used carefully studied deception to obtain the blessing of the first-born son. Rebekah's scheming should be condemned.

II. Topic: Jacob's vision. Place: Beersheba. Because of Esau's anger and threat to take Jacob's life, the latter was compelled to flee from home. At Bethel, while Jacob was on his way to Padan-aram, he had a remarkable vision, in which God appeared to him and renewed the promise made to Abraham and Isaac. Jacob was humbled and made pledges to God that showed his changed condition.

III. Topic: Misapprehensions corrected. Place: Peniel. After Jacob's twenty years' sojourn with Laban at Padan-aram, the time came for him to return to Canaan. The fear of meeting his brother Esau led him to careful preparation by sending a present to him, by arranging his family and possessions in companies and giving himself up to persistent prayer. His all-night struggle brought the victory, and his name was changed to Israel, prince of God. The meeting with Esau was friendly.

IV. Topic: Obscure providences. Place: Hebron, Shechem; Dothan. Joseph was Jacob's favorite son, and to him his father gave a coat of many colors. Joseph's dream increased his strength, the value and the constancy of natural affection. The fountain of his natural affection was kept pure by the living spring of divine love.

V. Topic: Intensity to God. Place: Probably Zoan in Egypt. Joseph became a trusted steward in the house of Potiphar. Through base and false accusations he was put in prison. He interpreted the dreams of two fellow prisoners, the chief butler and the chief baker.

VI. Topic: An overruling Providence. Place: Zoan, a city of Egypt. Joseph had two dreams which his wise men could not interpret. The chief butler thought of Joseph who had interpreted his dream in prison. Joseph was brought before Pharaoh and, through Jehovah's help, interpreted the king's dream. Seven years of plenty and seven years of famine were foretold, and Joseph was appointed to provide for the years of famine.

VII. Topic: Methods of divine providence. Place: Zoan. During the seven years of plenty, Joseph gathered and stored in the city of Egypt immense quantities of grain. Jacob and his family moved to Egypt. Joseph sent ten sons of Egypt, keeping Benjamin, his youngest son, with him. Joseph knew his brothers, but they did not know him. Learning about his father and Benjamin, Joseph kept Simeon as a pledge that Benjamin should come to him. Their money was returned to them.

VIII. Topic: Outstanding providences. Place: Zoan. Again Jacob's household needed food, and he went to Egypt for grain. Joseph gave them a feast in his home, and Benjamin was highly favored. The brothers were afraid at first, but Joseph showed them great kindness.

IX. Topic: The crucial test. Place: Zoan. Through a carefully laid plan, Joseph brought back his brothers after they had started for home. Benjamin was accused of stealing Joseph's silver cup. It was found in Benjamin's sack, but Joseph's steward had put it there. Joseph threatened to make Benjamin a slave. Judah made a most earnest plea for his youngest brother.

X. Topic: Fraternal love. Place: Zoan in Egypt; Hebron and Beersheba in Canaan. Joseph was so wrought upon by Judah's plea that he could not refrain himself longer, and made himself known to his brothers. He comforted his brothers by saying that God's hand had led him to Egypt to preserve life. He greeted them all affectionately, and gave directions for the removal of the entire family to Egypt.

XI. Topic: Israel in Egypt. Place: Goshen. Jacob and his household arrived in Egypt. Jacob was cordially received by Pharaoh, who permitted him and his family to settle in Goshen, a most favorable part of Egypt. When Jacob saw that his hour was near, he made a request of Joseph to bury him in the burial place of his fathers in Canaan. Joseph promised to grant his request.

XII. Topic: Conditions in Israel. Place: Tekoa; Bethel. Amos was a faithful prophet of the Lord, who decried the wickedness of the nations of Israel. He showed the danger of relying on false hopes, and denounced the sin of pride, idleness, and dishonesty. He warned Israel of the coming destruction.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic: Contending forces.

I. Divine love.

II. Natural affection.

III. Human grief.

I. Divine love.—The lessons of this quarter overflow with evidences of divine love exercised in behalf of the chosen family of God. They portray the complex nature of man, revealing the conflict between propensities. The continued forbearance of God with sinful man and his providential care, despite man's repeated wrongs, show how he carries to completion his designs for man's final victory over sin. God overruled spiritual blindness, which prevented spiritual advancement, retained Jacob's earthly joys, embittered Rebekah's fond hopes and subjected Isaac to serious trial. Divine love is prominent in Jacob's vision at Bethel, which brought him a revelation of God, and resulted in a changed life. Jacob's misapprehensions were corrected, as he planned for protection

against the wrath of Esau, when divine love planned reconciliation and taught him that the secret of true life was an attitude of supplication and submission, rather than of resistance. God's love was at work in the obscure providences of Joseph's early life. Above and beyond all the ill will and crime of Jacob's sons, God was carrying out His purpose for Israel. Divine love found expression in Joseph's life of slavery and imprisonment. His integrity to God gave him opportunity to touch lives which he could have reached in no other place. His testimony to God's power to read all hearts was the key which was to unlock prison doors and advance him to highest opportunities of service. Pharaoh dreamed of trouble, and divine love directed him to Joseph, through whom his nation should be blessed and made a blessing to God's people.

II. Natural affection.—This feature comes out plainly in each lesson, showing the difference between natural affection controlled by grace, and its partiality when governed by its carnal impulse. In Isaac and Rebekah we see the unholy effect of partiality, which blinded them to God's way of overcoming natural difficulties, thus causing hatred to spring up between the children. Years of separation and the discipline of being deceived were necessary to bring Jacob to real dependence upon God, and would enable him to spend a night in prayer for deliverance from his corrupt nature as supplanter. Until Esau perceived that change he could not have recovered natural affection for his unprincipled brother. In his family Jacob manifested strong natural affection; though like his father, he yielded to the weakness of partiality which caused division and deception in the family. Natural affection is seen in its purity in Joseph's conduct under trial and advancement. Natural affection was restored in Jacob's family when hatred and envy yielded to found forgiveness. Reunion was made possible as the result of restored natural affection. Joseph, the hated brother, though innocent, exemplified the strength, the value and the constancy of natural affection. The fountain of his natural affection was kept pure by the living spring of divine love.

III. Human grief.—The struggle between the contending forces of good and evil in the lives of Isaac and Jacob and his sons, could not fail to cause human grief. From first to last in the quarter's lessons we trace it. Isaac was weighed down by it; Jacob suffered much as the result of his folly; his sons deceived him even more grievously than he had his father. His family witnessed greater dissensions than existed in Isaac's family. The constant grief over unconfessed sin made the lives of Jacob's sons unstable; conscience accused them at every possible turn. The supposed death of Joseph was a lifelong grief to Jacob. The surrender of Benjamin caused him the grief natural to unbelief and despondency. Only a surrender to divine providence, with a faith in God's promise to keep covenant with him, enabled Jacob to keep his grasp on life until he could see the unfolding of God's plan.—T. R. A.



A good brood sow is the foundation of one of the most profitable branches of live-stock industry. She should come from a family that fattens easily and has not suffered deterioration through improper crosses or been weakened in constitution by inbreeding.

The brood sow should have no really bad points that are likely to be transmitted to her litters, and should be from a dam that has proved to be a good nurse, a good milker, of a quiet disposition, and the producer of good, large litters, for the rest of a pig is doubled when a sow raises ten, as compared with those of a sow that raises ten, but brings large litters the sow must have room for them both before and after farrowing—both in length of body and in udder capacity.

Whether a sow will make a good brood sow is one of the things one cannot tell for certain until she has been tried. In form and descent the probabilities may be in her favor, and yet she may develop traits that unfit her for motherhood. She may bring small litters, she may take no care of them, she may think too much of her own place at the trough, or her own pleasure in the pasture, and neglect her offspring, or she may have no milk for them, or may trample or roll upon them, or even eat them. In any of these cases she cannot be fattened for slaughter too quickly. On the other hand, the element of risk in the selection is so considerable that when a new brood sow is secured she should be kept just as long as she continues to farrow and raise good litters. That is what she is for, and as long as she is equal to her work she should be kept at it.

The sow should not be bred too early. She should have attained a good size, age and a certain maturity. She should have attained some heart girth, for a young, half-grown sow cannot be expected to bring forth a numerous litter of vigorous, healthy pigs, and breeding the immature sow checks her growth, injuriously affects her vigor and constitution, makes farrowing more difficult for her, and makes her less likely to be a good mother in the care of her pigs. As a rule, for best results, girls are served too young, for the injuries early service inflict upon her are breeding sins which descend to her offspring, even to the fourth generation.

When a new sow is brought to strange surroundings or a new home, the change should preferably be made some eight weeks before he is needed for service. If from a distance he should be isolated or quarantined for half this period, to guard against the possible introduction by him of any disease. No matter how little liability to disease may come from his former home, there is still the chance that he may have acquired deadly germs in transit. Prevention is always advisable. If the trip has been a long or hard one, he should be lightly fed at first, and any desirable changes from the feed to which he has been accustomed should be made gradually. Time is necessary in a majority of instances to get the sow into good breeding condition, which

usually means, if he is from the shows or auctions, that he will need more muscular development, and less fat. Exercise and flesh-forming foods should enter into his care at this period. Exercise is important to the sow when he is not in service, and essential to develop his muscle and vigor.

It may be that the best results will be obtained from a pure-bred sow that shows desirable characteristics, is masculine, is somewhat more compact than the females he is to be used upon, and strong in points in which they are deficient. He should be the best the buyer can purchase, and it is unwise to let a matter of a few dollars prevent making a selection. He should be cared for apart from the other pigs, and be given plenty of exercise and nutritious rather than fattening food. He should be, naturally, and because of proper handling, an animal of quiet disposition and an easy breeder. Preferably his service should not begin in ordinary cases long before he is a year old, and should be continued while he proves himself to be a matured sow. A calf under age if in good condition, not used for six weeks of age, but when about ten weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any time after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. Sheep may likewise be used at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at eight to twelve months.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The flesh of very young animals frequently lacks fat and is watery. An old animal, properly fattened and in good health, would be preferable to a young one in poor condition. The meat from young animals nearly always lacks flavor. The best meat will be obtained from cattle that are 30 to 40 months old, though they may be used at any age if in good condition. A calf under six weeks of age should not be used for veal, and a pig under ten weeks of age should not be used for pork. Hogs may be used at any time after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. Sheep may likewise be used at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at eight to twelve months.

Souring will destroy from 30 to 60 per cent. of the food value of the ration, and the hog when feeding upon clover should have something to counteract the acidity of the stomach, rather than a food to intensify it.

A persistent milker is made very largely by her treatment the first season. If carelessly handled and allowed to go dry prematurely she will form a habit that will hardly ever be broken.

To paint and care well for buildings is economy, and it is loss to neglect to take good care of good property. The implements worth buying is worth taking care of, since its life may be prolonged and the usefulness continued. Many wagons grow old from neglect and exposure when they are little used. We heard of one man who claims that it is useless to build a shed or house for a wagon, for his wagon lasted a long time without such care—but it did fall to pieces finally, and from neglect, and not use.

In trimming the colt's hoof all that needs to be done may be done with a rasp. The hoof wall should be rasped off on the bottom surface until the relation of the heel, side and toe is approximately one, two and three in length, and the work should be done in such a manner as to cause the foot to rest squarely on the ground. Practice and observation will soon enable a man who has fair judgment to determine just what trimming each colt needs, and how often attention will be required. As a general rule the feet should be examined every six or eight weeks.

Save all the wood ashes and apply them to the orchard. They supply potash, which is a necessary element of fertility. In addition to the plant food value of ashes they benefit the mechanical condition of the soil in making it mellow and friable.

Coughing does not necessarily mean tuberculosis in cattle. Cattle cough from many different causes, but a chronic cough in this class of stock always gives a reasonable suspicion of tuberculosis where there is no other cause apparent.

Mange in horses is much more difficult to treat than scab in sheep or common mange in cattle. Prevention of infection with the disease is safer and more satisfactory. There is no best or sure treatment, even for lice on stock. The class of stock, physical condition of the animals and season of the year determine the kind of treatment most advisable.

An authority on horses says the gray will live the longest, and that roans come next in order. Blacks, he asserts, seldom live to be over 20, and creams rarely exceed 15. The bay he omits. It is a common observation that grays and sorrels often live to a useful old age. As to the alleged short terms of the other colors there is room for discussion.

FIRE IN ARSENAL

Naples Royal Palace Was Also In Danger.

Naples, June 23.—Fire which broke out in the arsenal early this morning assumed such enormous proportions that troops were called from the garrison and sailors landed from warships in the harbor, to help the firemen in staying the flames. They threatened not only the destruction of the arsenal, but also the royal palace and the city. The arsenal and palace overlook that portion of the harbor known as the military port. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The firemen, assisted by sailors and soldiers, had succeeded by 2 o'clock this afternoon in preventing the flames from spreading beyond the arsenal. The damage there is estimated at \$100,000. The royal palace did not suffer any damage.

THE POULTRY WORLD

A FEW NOTES.

The experienced poultry raiser has good success with late-hatched chicks for future winter layers, because of their art in the knowledge of how to raise them without a check. In spite of the price of the articles regarding the late and June hatched chicks making fall and winter layers, the beginner will not obtain these results only in rare cases, and it is here that the average beginner, never realizing that in his first attempt he cannot equal the experienced breeder in properly raising chicks, that he fails, and is discouraged. For future breeders in the following April, or for show specimens in the winter, these late-hatched birds make good; but for winter layers, and by that we mean from 30 to 40 per cent. lay eggs in November, December and January, when the price of her fruit is always at its highest, they will not do it. The beginner should never be misled in the statement that he can obtain good results as far as egg production in late fall and winter from chicks hatched out in the latter part of May and in June. Many experienced breeders cannot accomplish this feat.

Extra care is required to properly raise late-hatched chicks. While they first see the light of day in the last of May or June, when nature is at her best, before they are many weeks old the hot days and nights of summer are on, and they feel the depressing effects of heat and draught the same as we of the human family. They require less heat in the brooder, more ventilation, plenty of green feed, fresh water, and more room in their living quarters, than their earlier-hatched brothers and sisters. Natural shade, if possible, artificial if there is no natural shade. The better the conditions to combat the heat of summer the better will be the growth of the chicks. Lice is at its height in the warm months, and must be fought hard.

The poultry show has reduced the beginner so fast in regard to fine specimens that many often expect more for the money than they are willing to give. The majority of letters in late years come to the breeder's desk, describing almost perfect birds for a small sum. Many beginners when they write this do not realize just what they are asking for. Their minds have been trained by the show room, where only the best is exhibited, and naturally they can see nothing else. This is good and proper, but they should understand that show specimens come high. In fact the majority of breeders do not get enough for their best birds. Again the beginner could often be guided by the breeder who could sell birds not as described in the letter, but birds that would make better breeders at a much less figure. They would be properly mastered to produce results, but the eye of a beginner, trained only to see the near-perfect specimen, cannot grasp the situation that all Madison Square Garden winners in one variety would not produce all winners. It would surprise some beginners to go in the pens of the best breeders in this country and see how the pens were mated to produce results. To be sure they are all standard birds, but with different characteristics. Be guided more by the breeder, by the breeder of experience and you will have little cause to regret.

More trap-nests are in use to-day for improving the laying qualities of the fowls and better breeding than ever before, and better egg yields by those practicing up-to-date methods are obtained than in the past. The public will demand improvement rapidly. The poultry industry is not going back, but is unfolding each year, and the poultry industry in years to come will not be one of mystery, as it has been in the past.

To those raising poultry on all grains we would say a mistake has been made. To those raising poultry in a small way good commercial dry mashers are now on the market and should be fed in addition to the grains. These feeds, a part of them at least put up by the leading manufacturers, will give results, as they have been mixed based on experience of practical poultry raisers. It is true that they cannot be called the ideal food as mixed by our leading experts, but they will give paying results and are cheaper to the keeper of small flocks than mixing up their own feeds.

The practical poultry raiser knows by experience the best method toward making poultry pay. It has only been a short time since the experiment stations commenced to investigate poultry culture, and their foundation was laid largely on the experience of successful methods as practiced by old breeders who had made a success. They are solving the problems that the commercial poultry raiser does not have time to experiment with. With up-to-date equipment and men of brains at the head, the experiment stations in the short time they have been working have accomplished wonderful work, but when it comes to steady, large egg yields, to conditions, long years of experience in feeding, and attention under one system to one thing only, egg production. We are speaking now of the up-to-date plants that have been in the business a number of years and have made good, for like all lines of business there are plants that are not making money, and some are about breaking even. Again there are those who are making a fair profit. It is due to the management. Successful poultry keeping is made up largely of many small details; any one of them neglected means a cutting down in returns. It is not a position that should be taken up on a large scale, unless the owner has a liking for fowls and some understanding of the business before entering into large operations.

These are the nights when one must watch the brooder heat—one night cool and the next warm. Before retiring see that you have enough heat, allowing for a rise during the night and early morning. If the night is warm and likely to stay so, do not have too much heat. At this time of the year, especially, too much heat is weakening, and leg weakness will develop. The early hatches are raised more best than those during May and June. Any experienced poultry raiser will state that late May and June brooder chicks must be reared with more care than those brooded earlier. When past the ten-day to three weeks stage, they are pretty sure to make a live of it, and with proper quarters and care will grow like weeds. And if they are not checked during their growing period, will develop into winter layers, especially the Leghorns and lighter breeds.

For the beginner it is simply a matter of choice as to whether he purchase day-old chicks or whether he purchase day-old chicks or whether he purchase day-old chicks and brooder and wishes top-notch stock, at a fair price, hatching eggs offer a good opportunity to secure some fine future breeders, for he can purchase eggs that are from the breeders' best birds. To be sure, there is an element of chance as to the outcome of the hatch, but considering the low price that the eggs are obtained for from high-grade stocks, if but 50 per cent. hatched it would be well received. If the breeders who sold hatching eggs knew that every egg was fertile and would produce a chick, the majority as good or nearly as good as the parent stock, hatching eggs from the best breeders could not be obtained for the price they are now offered. Five high-grade chicks from thirteen eggs should cause one to complain. Of course, in the majority of cases, better hatches than this are the rule.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts 65; milk cows, 1,990; sheep and lambs, 600; hogs, 800. Trade rather dull, with prices of common grassers, fed cattle and sheep declining. A few of the best cattle sold at from 6 to 7 cents, but most of the sales were made at from 4 to 5 cents per pound. Cows, \$5 to \$65 each. Calves, 3 to 6 cents. Sheep, 4 to 5 cents. Spring lambs, \$4 to \$6 each. Hogs—About 10 to 14 cents. Bad promises are better broken than kept.—Lincoln.

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WIRELESS 'PHONE

English Invention Has Overcome Difficulties.

Long Distance Commercial Use Practicable.

London, June 23.—The Evening Standard, ascribes to William Durrant, an English engineer, an invention which will possibly revolutionize etheric telegraphy and make the long distance wireless telephone commercially possible.

The invention consists of an electric generator capable of producing heavy currents with alternating frequency of 3,000 to 10,000 periods per second. Both telegraph and telephone by wireless have hitherto been handicapped by the lack of such generators. A wireless telephone demands currents of frequency greatly higher than the frequency of the sound waves produced by speech, while the efficiency of the wireless telegraph is greatly increased, thereby. Hitherto it has been impossible to construct a dynamo of large output which is capable of producing such currents.

Mr. Durrant's invention, it is said, overcomes all these difficulties. It produces currents of high frequency, and also of variable frequency. The generator consists of a prime alternating which produces polyphase alternating currents of given frequency and voltage. This frequency and voltage by means of a series of machines working on the same shafting, and known as "transformer generators," is stepped up to a very high degree without increasing the revolution or speed.

The usual mechanical difficulties which present themselves in the shape of centrifugal forces are thereby avoided. The inventor maintains that it is possible to construct machines of such power that the commercial use of a wireless telephone for a distance of several hundred miles will be immediately possible, and will hasten the development of big centres for wireless distribution of correspondence.

HORSES TO RESCUE

Coney Island Mounted Police Aid Disabled Boat.

New York, June 23.—Coney Island policeman, mounted as horse men, have become a valuable adjunct to the life-saving forces of that popular resort. Two of the mounted policemen, Edw. Cody and James J. McDonald, who are on regular duty, regulating traffic ashore, distinguished themselves yesterday, when they swam their horses about 300 feet out to sea and rescued seven persons in a disabled motorboat.

A thirty-five foot craft was nearly swamped by a choppy sea, and two women in the party, with children in their arms, were screaming for help while the throng of promenade-ashore were helpless. But the two blue-coats, mounted on first-class steeds, did not hesitate for a moment. They simply wheeled their chargers, spurred them down over the embankment onto the beach, and plunged into the surf. The tide was such that the horses had not gone more than 75 feet before they were "off their legs" and had to swim. Horses and riders bobbed up and down, half-submerged, while a great crowd on the beach cheered their efforts. Cody and McDonald not only reached the craft in time to rescue the women and children, but went back a second time and towed in the boat with its men occupants.

Some hysterical women wanted to hug the policemen's horses, and the animals appeared to derive dumb pleasure from being patted and applauded. The hot sun soon dried their trousers and they did not bother to go off duty until their day was over.

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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various agricultural products like heavy, light, butter, eggs, chickens, etc.

SUGAR MARKETS.

Table listing sugar market prices for various grades and types of sugar.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock market prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Table listing grain market prices for wheat, oats, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices for wheat, corn, etc.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices for wheat, corn, etc.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Table listing cheese market prices for various types of cheese.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock market prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock market prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Table listing live stock market prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.