THE ATHENS REPORTER, JULY 2, 1913.



child, and Miriam knew of a Hebre

woman who could be secured. S. Called the child's mother-The mother's desires

when he was three months old. Describe

the finding of the ark. How did the

child's sister help the princess? What is said in the Bible about Jochebed's faith?

What privilege was given to her? How did Moses get his name?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-God's instrumentalities.

I. To wean Israel from Egypt.

II. Against the forces of evil.

Calle

LESSON I.-JULY 6, 1913.

The Child Moses Saved From Death. Exod. 1:8-14, 22-2:10.

Commentary .-- I. The Israelities oppressed (1:8-14, 22). 8-12. A change took place in the government of Egypt that was destined to affect most vitally the children of Israel. The record doe not state what change was made, but it is evident that the new ruler was not favorable toward the Hebrews. The great work that Joseph did ceased to be gratefully recognized, and since the Israelites had increased greatly in numbers, there appeared to be danger of their joining with Egypt's enemies in time of war to bring disaster upon the nation. A policy was adopted which the Egyptians thought would keep the foreign race in subjection. This policy was to enslave the Hebrews, putting them at hard work, thus bringing advantage to Egypt and at the same time tending to retard their rapid increase. The king employed their labor in public works. It is stated that the "treasure-cities, Pithom and Raamses," were built for him. The site of Pithom has been found, and a strong confirmation of the Bible account is furnished by the walls. The brick used in the lower parts of the walls are well made and parts of the walls are well made and contain chopped straw mixed with the mud. Higher up the straw is scanty and not suitable for the purpose; while at the top the bricks are made without straw, rushes and water plants being used to take its place (see Exod. 5:6-18). In spite of this cruelty, the Is-raelites thrived and increased, and see verer measures were employed to check their increase; but even these efforts were unsuccessful. The Lord was fulfilling the promise made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to make of Israel a great na-tion, in spite of all the efforts of Phar-

aoh to prevent their growth. 22. Pharoah.—The title given to the sovereign of Egypt. It is generally be-lieved that Rameses II. was in power at this time. He is spoken of by scholars as the most enterprising builder of all the Pharoahs. He directed the construction of cities, walls, temples, monoliths, dikes and canals, and in this labor tens of thousands of lives were sacrificed Charged all his people—Pharaoh had called to his aid a certain class (v. 15). in his effort to check the growth of Is his subjects in the task by putting to death the male children of the enslaved race. "The command was so inhuman, and so contrary to the interests of the Hypptians themselves, that it is not likely that it was ever enforced for any length of time; but it gave legal oppor-tunity to any who desired to destroy children of Hebrew families who the seemed for any reason specially danger-ous. Hence the fears of the mother of Mosen."--Whedon. Into the river-The Nile. Every daughter ye shall save alive-If the sons were slain Pharaoh's purpose would be accomplished. The daughters of the Hebrews would be valuable as slaves. This cruelty at once suggests the crime of Herod in decreesuggests the crime of Herod in decree-ing tae death of the mals children dur-ing Christ's infancy. Both Pharaoh and Herol feared for the safety of their respective governments. Herod was alarmed at the suggestion that a new king would displace him as ruler of the large any was willing to exercition any Jews and was willing to sacrifice any number of infant males to forestall such a condition. Pharaoh also feared for the stability of his kingdom, and was leady to suffer the loss of thou-sands of Hebrew children that his kingdom might be secure. In both instances the schemes of wicked men were de-

11. The child Moses hidden (2: 1-4). 1. monarch as Pharaoh. It was the beau-If the child Moses interior (2:1-4). If monarch as Pharaon, it was the beau was Amram. Levi was one of the sons of Jacob. The descendants of Levi were later constituted the priestly class of bread. A daughter of 7 avis. A descend



TRAINING THE COLT.

in some sense, the recognized servant of the princess; for otherwise how would she enjoy more safety with her babe than before?—Alford. Thy wages— Jochebed was to receive pay for the service that she would gladly, were it possible have paid for the privilege of The man who undertakes to break or train a colt must be of a gentle, kind, persevering nature. He must avoid fright and harshness. It must be remem-bered that the horse, like all dumb au-mels, does not understand languages. All are alike to him. Some action must He must avoid service that she would gladly, were it possible, have paid for the privilege of doing, because of her love for her child. 10. The child grew—Nothing further is said of Moses' childhood and youth. It is supposed that his mother had the care and training of her boy until he was seven years old, at least. It is after life showed how carefully he had been be associated with the command. For example, on coming to the animal while vet in the stall we want to teach him to step aside, so we may be able to get up to his head, we say "Step over," and at the same time lay our hand on his showed how carefully he had been taught. He became her son-Pharaoh's its hip on the side from where it is to move, and increase the weight of the hand to a push, until the colt steps over. laughter formally adopted Moses. She called his name Moses-The language in-dicates that his name was changed at Continuous treatment in this way will teach it to understand the meaning of this time, but it is not known what he was called before. His name means "drawn out," from his having been tak-"step over," and obey the word alone. We must be persoveringly exact in giving our commands. Firm, but never harsh. en from the water. Questions.—What caused a change in

Some drivers have a habit of continuthe condition of the Hebrews in Egypt? cusly clucking at their teams to induce What feer had the Egyptians? What tasks were upon the Hebrews? What wicked decree !id Pharaon make? Who them to go faster, and sometimes when a faster gait is not desired. The horses become accustomed to this clucking as were Amram and Joehebed? What child-ren of theirs are mentioned in the les-son? Why did Joehebed hide her child? readily as they do to the rumbling di the wagon, and pay not attention to Describe what was done with the baby either. The colt is taught the meaning of

the word "whoa" by at the same time receiving a gentle pull back. He learns the meaning of the word "back" by having a harder pull made on the reins. Man can overrule the mental power

of the animal, but it is not always an easy matter to overpower his physical strength.

Training should begin early in life. Our teaching can be given to the colt of even a few days old. But in these carly lessons we must be careful not to overtax the pupils either physically or I. To wean Israel from Egypt. Israel was becoming idolatrous. Egypt was dis mentally. Many colts grow prematurely tinguished as the abcde of a peculiarly old by being made to do heavy work be-fore they are of proper age. When breaking the colts the trainer eesy and luxurious life. It was necessary

some means to awaken a desirc for Israel for their promised land of Canaan, since their habitation had become a should have perfect control over his tem-per. One little display of ill-temper may spoil the labor of weeks and months, and possibly cause irreparable damage in the future dambumant of the animal snare to them. The covenant with Abraham had included the prediction of four hundred years of oppression in a strange hand. The death of Joseph and a new ruler in Egypt brought changes to Israel. the future development of the animal. Always speak to the stock in a plain, natural tone; be distinct in expressions but never yell or scream at the animals The new hynasty wished to pursue a course of action inconsistent with the purity, integrity and candor which Jo-This not only frightens them, but makes them nervous. Say plainly, gently and yet firmly what is wanted, and in the seph had counseled. The new Pharaoh was out of sympathy with the conduct of

fewest words possible. Go elow. Do not hurry the colt's eduhis predccessers. Through fear and jeal ousy he designed to prevent the numeri-cal increase of Israel, to enfeeble their cation. Teach one thing at a time. Natures of animals will differ. Som military power and retain them in per-manent bondage. He feared to let them become more powerful, and he was rewill suffer any amount of abuse, while others are apt to resume harsh treatment of any kind. Study their peculiar luctant to let them go. His policy re-quired that the happiness of a whole nation should be utterly sacrificed; ities. Never strike a colt. In fact, it is bad horsemanship to apply the whip to

a horse of any age. A horse should not be punished for showing his natural traits. He does not then by oppression, then by slavery, and then by murder. Pharaoh alleged no crime against Israel. He was not acwilfully displease us. If he becomes afraid, or does not want to be caught tuated by hatred. He was suspicious of what might befall his country in future afraid, or does not want to be callent and runs in the opposite direction, mat-ters will be findle worse by ill-treating him. On the other hand, the bad notion may be improved by the offer of an apexigencies. His extreme measures were reached when destruction was made the fierce remedy to beat back the manhood of the dreaded nation. Pharaoh reason of the dreaded nation. Financial reason-ed without taking God into his plans. It was no ordit to Pharach that Liod over-ruled his oppression of Israel to their advantage, and made him his instru-day plans and made him his instruple or a handful of oats after being caught.

Professor Jesse Beery says no horse has ever yet indicated any ability to reason. We may define reasoning as an ability to proceed from a cause to a ment in weaning Israel from the Egypt

ion world. Their severe treatment be-came to them a salutary discipline to The horse ir. a state of nature remains generation after generation in the same nental condition. Never until he comes separate them from Egypt. II, Against the forces of evil. Joche-bed was too wise for Egypt's monarch. mental condition. Never until he courses in contact with man and receives train-ing from him is there say progress in his mental equipment. Every indication points to the fact that, whatever, pro-Stronger than kings was the power of faith, the force of patriotism, the in-stincts of humanity and the art of evasion. Maternal love was quick and spontaneous in action. It was bold to override the strict command of such a ress he makes, comes from without, not of reasoning within any proces Therefore, it is necessary to mind in training a colt that it will not gain in knowledge unless its training is continued. It stops just where you leave it, except for the accidental imprest

in growth, a dwarfed crop results. If the crop has as competitors strong, vig-orous growing and feeding weeds it does not get its share of food and fails to reach normal development, and 'f the soil is undrained, or "sick" or "unsani-tary." the crop is muny.

tary," the crop is puny. Plums need a light, open soil and sub-soil. It is rather difficult to classify them, owing to user belonging to dif-ferent species, with different require-ments. Cherries are quite adaptable in the matter of subsoil, but all the districts in which cherries are markedly successful have light, open subsoil. Grapes stand in a class by themselves.

Our native grapes grow largely by streams and in poorly-drained, damp places, while practically all our culti-vated grapes demand open soil. At the Kentucky experiment station the results of a test of rates of seeding and methods of planting are regarded as indicating that in a wary favorable seeindicating that in a very favorable sea-son three stalks per hill will give a higher yield than two stalks, and that drilled corn yields better than corn planted in hills, when the rates of seed-ing are equa. When the corn was drilled, however, planting twelve inches apart, equivalent to four stalks per bill, gave a still higher yield in 1910.

-----THE

POULTRY WORLD

GET RID OF THE MALES. It is remarkable how few farmers appreciate the importance of infertility in market eggs. To make provision for the infertility of an egg does not necessarily guarantee the absolute preserv ation of its good quality; but such an egg, being free of the active germ cell, will not. under ordinary storage conditions, deteriorate seriously. The great bulk of eggs which are spoiled for purposes of consumption are the fertile eggs, which, having been subjected to heat above seventy degrees, undergo partial incubation. If the heat is continuous and strong enough, the develop-ment of the chick will continue; but if it ceases or is intermittent, putrefac to cases or is intermittent, patternov tion at once sets in and the eggs become bad. Such eggs are known to the trade as "blood rings," "floats," "heavy floats" or "rots," depending upon the degree of deterioration they have undergone. Few farmers have any know ledge of these facts. and consequently practically none have made any effort to ensure infertility. They seem to have the erroneous impression that the pres-ence of the male bird is essential to the ence of the mate bit is essential to the production of a maximum number of errost but it has been proved beyond all question of doubt that such an arrange-ment is not necessary, and for the rea-sons set forth, is highly undesirable.— Hare, J. H., and Benson, T. A., bulletin 208, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

ame. 2. Go further. Pay a premium for

eggs.

expose them to heat from any source. The sun and the stove often act as mammoth incubators.

ing substance; they readily absorb

cushion material in the bottom and top 9. If buying direct from the farmer, make regular and frequent collection of the case.

chicks to one hen, or crowd the broode with from 60 to 75 chicks, when 50 is all it can hold. Better raise a few good chicks than many poor ones. The beginner should (in spite of the fact that in many sections custom hatch-

ing has taken a strong hold) purchase an incubator and hatch at least one ma chine full in a season to learn the art of incubation. While the high-grads incubators of to-day are dependable hatch ers when all conditions are right, yet better hatches can be made when the poultry raiser understands his own con-ditions and the machine.

When breeding pens are confined in yards the birds often are put on short rations of green feed. Green feed is as important as any other part of the daily ration. Any kind of vegetables may be used as green feed if grass is not to be had. Chop potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages and such things until they are fine enough for the bens to swallow. In the absence of other vege tagles use cut clover or alfalfa.

It is the little things that make for success in the country business. Every day care is what counts. One canno a good poultryman and neglect his birds for a single day. Keeping poultry is not hard work, but the poultryman must do his work Sundays and holidays as well as other days if he would

cceed Keep the chicks growing. The old advice to feed little and often is good if strictly followed, but it is better to keep food before them all the time than

to allow the little fellows to becom-hungry. When a chick stops growing for a single day it often gets a setback which is never made up. Old geese are better breeders that

young ones. A goose will continue t breed for many years. Never put in the breeding pen a he which he head

which has had a severe case of roug Such a hen never fully recovers from th effects of the disease.

A single false color feather does not hurt a bird, but it is the tendency t breed off color, feathers that should con demn it. For this reason selling a fow which needs plucking before delivery not quite fair. Have you a wheelbarrow to use about

the poultry yard? If not you do not know how many times one can be put to good use. Many an incubator has been condem

ned because the egg put into it were too When sending poultry to market alive

or dead appearance counts first, as this is what attracts favorable or unfavor able attention.

Remove from the breeding pen any hens that are over fat, else you will have plenty of infertile eggs. Owing to the changeable weather fowls

 Alight Construct roup. Roup if neg-are apt to contract roup. Roup if neg-lected will prove disastrons.
 91c; Sept. 91 18c; Dec. 5...

 We read with interest the splendid egg results received from back yard poul-try. There is no doubt that if the large neutry farmer would copy the methods
 Minneap-91c; Sept. 91 18c; Dec. 5...
 91c; Sept. 91 18c; Dec. 5...

 We read with interest the splendid egg results received from back yard poul-try. There is no doubt that if the large neutry farmer would copy the methods
 93 1-2c; No. 2 do., 90 1-4c to 91 1-2c. Corn-No. 3 yellow, 56 1-2c to 57c. Outs-No. 3 white, 37 3-4c to 38 1-2c. Rye.-No. 2, 54 1-2c to 56c. Flour-Unchanged. Bran-Unchanged.

of the back yarder in many cases the re-sults would be much better. This care and attention devoted to back yard hens must be applied to fowls on free ranges. "Keep for layers the hens which moult latest.' This is one of the cases where a careful, practical experiment has ex-ploded an ancient and venerated theory Still, there are those who pose as good authorities who say the experiment sta tions are of no value to poultry breeders Get your eye on those show birds and watch them from now until time to begin conditioning them for the show pen. Fine road dust is the best insecticide that can be furnished to a flock Give them a big box of this to waltrv. low in.



FARMERS' MARKET

TAILITINS MIANNE	1.		
Dressed hogs, heavy\$12	25	\$12	50
Do., light 13	00	13	50
Butter, dairy, lb	25		28
Eggs, doz.	25		28
Spring chickens, lb	35		00
Hens, lb	21		
Spring ducks, lb	25		30
Turkeys, 1b	22		25
	50	3	50.
	35		40
	00	. 9	25
	00	13	50
	75	11	25
	75	10	50
Do., common 7	00	8	50
Mutton, light 10		11	06
Veal, common, cwt 9		11	00
Do., prime, cwt 11		14	00
Lamb, cwt 16		18	00

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in London, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

5c less.

ie'	LIVE STOCK.		
ig.	Export cattle, choice\$ 6 85	\$ 6 90	
	Butchers' cattle, choive 6 50	7 00	
k	Do., medium 6 00	6 50	
	Do., common 4 75	5 25	
	Butchers' cows, choice 5 25	6 00	
n	Do., medium 4 60	5 00	
to	Do., canners 3 50	4 25	
	Do., bulls	6 00	
	Feeding steers 5 00	6 00	
en	Stockers, choice 200	6 25	
p.	Do., light 200	2 50	
	Milkers, choice, each 40 00	75 00	
ae	Springers	75 00	
	Sheep, ewes 5 75	6 25	
ot	Bucks and culls 4 50	5 00	
	Lambs 900	10 50	
to	Hogs, fed and watered 9 15	10 00	
n-	riogs, led and watered 5 15		
w1	Hogs, f.o.b 9 50	7 00	
W 1	Calves	4 00	

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

t	Or	en. Hig	h. Low	Close.
	Wheat-			
. 1	July 98s	981/2	98%	981/2b
		93%	923/4b	935/88
	Dec	92	91%	92b
8	Oats-			
	July: 351/4a	353/8a	353/8	351/4 b
	Oct	37 1/4a	37 1/8	371/8b
	Flax-			
	July 1161/2	1171/2	1161/4	1178
-	Oct121	122	121	1213/4 b
	MINNEAP	OLIS W	HEAT.	
8	Minneapolis	se '	Wheat -	-July,
8	91c . Sent. 91 18c:	Dec.	95 to 9	5 1-8c;
	No. 1 hard, 94c;	No. 2	do., 92	1-4c to

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Closfe—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 93 7-8c; No. Inorthern, 92 7-8c; No. 2 do., 90 3-8c to 90 7-8c; July, 91 7-8c ask-ed; Sept., 94 to 94 1-8c asked.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow.--Watson , cables: lighter supplies; trade was more active at firm nuctations. Steers, 15 1-2c to 76 1-c4; ulls, 13c to 14c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

London .- At the cheese board to-day, six factories boarded 970 colored cheese. Bidding started at 12c and went to 12 5-8c, which price was refused. No ales on board.

Lindsay.—Cheese sold for 121/2c at the opening meeting of the Victoria County cheese board. Buyer Flavelle, of Lind-say, secured the bulk.

Stirling, Ont .- At Monday's cheese board 860 boxes were offered, all sold at. 12 13-16c.

POINTS FOR EGG BUYERS. 1. Buy on a "loss-off" basis and en-ourage other merchants to do the

Go further. Pay a premium for quality and do not hesitate to condemn bad, dirty, small and broken eggs.
 Insist upon the farmers furnishing frist quaity eggs only.
 Keep in mind the perishable na-ture of the product, and do not hold eggs.

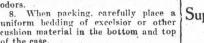
onions, fish or any other strong smell-

uniform bedding of excelsior or other

5. Keep eggs in a cool place. Never

6. When shipping, pack carefully in strong, clean cases and fillers. 7. Never keep eggs near kerosene.

RUSSIAN AIR FLEET



Superior to Germany's Says an Official.

ater constituted the priestly class of to the River Nile, but not in Phareok's Israel. A daughter of Levi—A descend-ant of Levi. Her name was Jochebed. less of Egypt's cruel king. When she 2. Bare a son—Miriam and Aaron, elder had done her part in prident propara-children of Amram and Jochebed, were tion, she could remain away from the prohably born before the cruel edict of scene of trial, because her supreme hope Pharaon was declared. This new son was in God. In connection with a nother's love and heroism is presented was, by the decree, sentenced to be drowned. A goodly child-He was goodly was, by the decree, sentenced to be mother's love and heroism is presented drowned. A goodly child—He was goodly the beautiful ministry of a youthful life not only in his mother's eyes, but also before the Lord (Acts 7: 20, margin). Her brother's. By a suggestion she turned Hid him three months—The mother's the sympathy of the princess into the by a num three months—The mother's the sympathy of the princess into the right channel and moulded it into action. Thus maternal solicitude, filial obedience, life, More than that, she had faith in finant beauty and helplessness prepared (11). infant beauty and helplessness prepared the way for the gracious pity, the prompt Goa . 11:23). "She .. od: "she had " 3, C

1:23). "She used all means, yet !rust-wisdom, the tenderness, compassion and benevolence of Pharaol's daugiter. "ans." 3. Could not longer hide him The difficulty of keeping a child hid. He was destined to break the chains of the nud silent for three mention is reader to be a set of the three the three set. slavery, not to be bound by them. It was a wonderful providence which put Moses so close to the throne he was to den and silent for three months is read-ily understood. Ark-Box or chest. Bul-Schos-Paprus, a reed growing from Moses o close to the throne he was to row heads, contracted heart girths and to fifteen feet in height. From this black. Pharaoh's plans were foiled by long pastern combined with a small bone. This edite was made Also avoid hogs that are too plump and the the means of introducing to his own chughter. The reading rui-

Dead Sea. a layer of pitch to make the ark ight. Flags - A species of grass s. By the river's brink - The Nile. the landing of that little ark of bultight. or reeds ark was secured from floating down stream by being placed among the rushes. Its one passenger was to become rk was secured from floating down tream by being placed among the Aye, but before doing so, she laid the heart of God." -Parker. 4 ister -Miriam. Stood afar off-So ister -Miriam. Stood afar off-So tray the fact that she was watch-ie ark. To with To Joarn. What Ange. un th would be done The mother had done the best she knew. It is thought by some that she expected the shild to be discovered by the princess, who was accustomed to visit this place. III The child preserved (2: 5-40), 5. Daughter of Pharaoh Her name is not given, but she was an important per-sonage. Woman's condition in Egypt was elevated. To wash The Egyptians yeat betray the fact that she was watch-

gave attention to cleanliness. It is prob-able that certain places along the Nile were set apart as bathing places for Her maidens Attendants. The pity of the princess. One of febrews' children She knew from The babe cited the Hebrews' children the child's complexion and from the effort that had been made to keep it alive that it belonged to the oppressed race. 7. Then said his sister—She was ready to take advantage of the situa-tion. The princess "had compassion" $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{\theta})$, and seemed disposed to ignore the cruel decree of her father. A nurse of the Hebrew women Miriam desired to edy. the Hebrew women Miriam desired to be helpful both to the princess and her own family. An Explain woman would not undertake this service for a Hebrew

made that attach some minor habit.

The point is fundamental in training horses. When a man realizes that he is, training muscles to certain actions, and that through these muscles the brain is en and then only is he fit to trained, the develop a horse.

FARM NOTES.

One part of oats and two parts of wheat, ground together and mixed into a slop twice a day for the bogs, make a good ration. If skim-milk is used for the mixing, so much the better. The economy of this plan lies in the fact that it cheapens the feed, while furnishing a balanced ration, which is a prime factor in the fattening-pen.

For breeding purposes avoid hogs with long legs and snouts, shallow bodies, Larmassive appearance. A very fit hog is a bad risk, for there is danger of his bred-ing facilities being impaired. By a new classification for dairy cows,

troposed by a dairy teaster in the island of Guernsey, the value of the cow is fig-ured by comparing the weight of the cow with her annual milk yield. A cow giving five times her own weight is dalled poor and one less than that worse than worthless. If six times, she is medium; eight times, good; ten times, excellent. According to Professor C. H. Bekles, one of the best-known authorities on dairying in the United States, the best way to ary up a cow when you are ready to allow her her resting period is to stop milking all at once. Some believe it necessary to milk once a day for a while; some think it necessary to

trip partly out each day for some time. This is not necessary, says the professor. We have seen cows dried off many times by this method, and have yet to see any

Spokane, Wash., June 30. - Frank

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

armful results from it. Overfeeding and lack of exercise may Fromm, champion revolver shot c United States in 1909, and his wife, cause pigs to have fits. In such cases stop all other feed and give slop of milk, middlings and limewater, the latter at the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed roots and alfalfs har. Make the pigs take abundant exercise every day in a large shed if they cannot run out of doors. und dead in a tent back of their home dead woman's handwriting the authori-ties believe Mrs. Fromm shot her husband through jealousy, and then com-mitted suicide. In the note two young women of this doore. ity are named as the couse of the trag-

The character of the soil is one of the main factors which determines the quality of the crop. The soil is more than a storehouse of plant food. It is the abode of the plant. If the plant is Even the most experienced feminire shopper cna't always buy her experience to match. starved or the root system is restricted

regular and frequent collections. Encouage the farmer to keep bet 10. ter poultry and more of it. PRODUCTION AND CARE OF MAR-KET EGGS. 1. Feed the hens on clean, wholesom foode and provide an abundance of pure water in clean utensils. 2. Keep the poultry house clean, saniitary and free from vermin. Provide plenty of clean, dry nests in darkened places. 4. Gather eggs at least once a day in ool weather and twice in hot or wet weather. Keep eggs in a cool, dry place.

5. 6. Cover eggs with a cloth to prevent fading. 7. Never keep eggs near kerosene,

onions, fish or any other strong smell-ing substance; they readily absorb od-

8. Do not sell eggs known to be bad or which have been in an incubator. It a dishonest.

Do not wash eggs. Use, the dirty, small, very long

9. 10. nd grass-stained eggs at home. Never expesse eggs for market to 11. direct sunfight, rain or extreme heat from any source

12. Remember that eggs are perishable

13. Market eggs are regularly and frequently as possible Secure suitable crates for home 14. use and thus prevent breakage and

slight cracking 15. Kill off, dispose of, or get rid of the male birds after the breeding carson. Their presence in the flock after June 15th is costing Canadian farmers a million dollars each year through the sale of partially incubated eggs.—W. A. Brown, Bulletin 16, Live Stock Branch,

Department of Agriculture.

POULTRY NOTES.

The beginner should always start with either hatching eggs, day-old chicks cr stock in limited numbers--but always eggs, chicks or stock. Too many fail by trying to obtain a cheap start. Be by trying to obtain a cheap start. Be willing to pay a fair price for the breeders' experience in breeding fowls that are producers. The hatching and rearing season is on

St. Petersburg, June 30 .- The development of the aerial armanent of Russia is making immense progress, according to the chief of the army staff, who today, during a debate in the Douma, related some interesting details of what had been done in this direction. He said the Russian Ministry of War would not

rest until a flying squad had been es-tablished in every army corps. The Gov-erument, he continued, had doubled the umber of dirigibles recently. It had acquired airships, known as verial dread-noughts, which were provided with ma-

hine guas, bomb throwers and wireless It was true, he concluded, telegraphy. that the German army possessed eleven

dirigibles, but only eight of those came up to the standard of the six Russian

army dirigibles.



New Cabinet Wants Equal Universal Sulfrage.

Copenhagen, June 30.-At an extraordinary session of the Rigsdug to-day the Premier, M. Zahle, said that a new Cabinet had been formed in order to secure such amendments to the Constitution as would make effective the popular lemand shown in the recent elections. He added that elections from both chambers would be held on an equal universal suffrage basis, and that Parliament would open a month earlier than usual southat the measures could be carried through the com

ing session. Erik de Scavenius has been appointed Kinister of Foreign Affairs. Since the formation of the Cabinet Edward Braudes, Minister of Finance. has provisionally held the portfolio of Foreign Alfairs.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

stock' in limited numbers-but always purchase high-grade stock, chicks or eggs, chicks or stock. Too many fail by trying to obtain a cheap start. Be willing to pay a fair price for the breeders' experience in breeding fowls that are producers. The baching and rearing season is on The baching and rearing season is on a full blast. In fact, due to the mild inter and good fertility, many hatched - active, sheep steady lambs. Sto 90. Store than usual. Do not make the common mistake and give too many

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts about 925, milch cows and springers 105, calves 1,500, sheep and lambs 750, hogs 1,020. Trade very dull, with declining prices all round. There was no prime beeves on the market, and 6 1-2 cents per pound was about the highest figure paid to-day, but \$7.35 per hundred pounds was paid yesterday for choice cattle. From 4 to 5 cents per pound seemed to be the ruling prices, while a few of the leaner grass-ers sold down to 3 cents per pound. Milch cows, \$30 to \$55 each. Calves, 3 to 6 cents. Sheep, 4 to 4 1-2; lambs, \$4 to \$5 each. Hogs, 10 to 10 1-4 cents. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle-Receipts 12,000.					
Market-Strong.					
Market-Strong.		7 10		9	10
Beeves		1 10			
Texas steers	6	90			15
Western steers	7	10			20
Stockers and feeders	- 5	75			10
Cows and heiters	3	90		8	50
Calves	6	50		9	00
Hogs-Receipts 30,000.				~	
Market-Slow.	-	4.		~	-
I.lght		55			80
Heavy		25	8		21/2
Rough	- 8	25		8	40
Pigs	6	75		8	50
Bulk of sales	8	60		8	75
Sheep-Receipts 11,000.	11			1	
Market-Strong.	-	00			10
Native	5	00			
Voarlings	, p	80		6	
Lambs, native	5	80			50
Spring lambs	5	50		8	50
Spring Internet DOOL	TC	le.			
LIVERPOOL PROD					

LIVERPOOL PRODUCK Wheat-Spot, steady; No. 1 Man., 78 9 1-2d. No. 2 Manitoba-7s 6 1-2d. No. 3 Manitoba-7s 64. Futures-Easy; July, 7s 5 3-8d. October-7s 2d. December-7s 3 3-4d. Corn-Spot, firm: New, kiln, dried, 5s 6d. Old, 6s; old, via Galveston, 5s 8d. Futures-Weak; July Laplata, 4s 9 3-8d. September Laplata-4s 10 3-4d. Fiour-Winter patents, 29s 9d. Hope in London (Pacific Coast)-£ 108.

o f5 10s. Beef, extra India mess-Nominal, 120s. Pork, prime mess, western-Nominal

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs⁶-79s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.-67s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.-

us. Long clear middles, heavy; 35 to 40 lbs. -74s 6d.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. -74s 6d. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.-68s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.-57s 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.-37s 6d. Lard, prime western, in therees-66s 3d. American, refined-36s 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest while, new-6ls. Colored, new-61s. Tallow, prime city-31s 9d. Australian, in London-35s 6d. Turpentine, spirits-28s. Resin, common-11s 4 1-2d. Petroleum, refined-9 3-8d. Linseed oil-25s 3d. Colton seed oil, Hull, refined-Spot, 31s 3d.

The favorite song of the average ac-

tress: "Twinkle, twinkle, little star."