THE ATHENS REPORTER, JUNE 11. 1913.



# LESSON IX.-JUNE 1, 1913.

#### Joseph Tests His Brethren-Gen. 44: 1-34.

Commentary.--I. Jeseph and his fath-er (46:28-84). Judah seems to have been the leader among the sons of Jacob. He had made the effectual plea before Joseph in behalf of Benjamin, and had been ready to shoulder any needful re-aponsitility. Therefore, he was chosen to go in advance to Joseph, that he might inform him of the approach of Jacob and his household. The meeting between Jacob, here called Israel, and Joseph was mose affecting. We do not yoseph was mose affecting. We do not wonder that "he fell on his neck and wept on his neck a good while" (v. 29). The patriarch was then ready to die, since he had seen alive his beloved som, mourned as dead. Joseph's high standing in the court of Pharaoh well qualified him to be an intercessor in bequarantee aim to be an intercessor in be-half of his family, and to secure a most favorable location for them, even though they were shepherds, and shep-herds were "an abomination unto the Exemptions" (v. 34). The fact that the Exemptions detexted shonbards mobile Respiration detested shepherds probably arose largely from the oppression of the shepherd kings over the nation. Some before this, horden of shepherd people from the East swept over Egypt and ruled over them, and just previously to Joseph's time this dynasty had been ex-pelled. It is also claimed that shep-herds were held in detestation because they ate the flesh of cattle, and to the Egyptians cattle were sacred. Joseph counseled his brothers to make a frank acknowledgment to Pharaoh that they

careful to pay proper respect to Phar-aoh in the land of Gashen-Joseph had ach in the land of Gashen-Joseph had promised them a place in Goshen (Gen. 45:36), and Pharaoh had promised them "the good of the land of Egypt" Gen. 45:36). 2. took some of his brethren even five-Nothing is said as to which five were chosen. They were to repre-sent the family. 3. what is your occu-pation-Joseph had intimated to his bro-there (Gen 46:32) that this question pation — Joseph had intimated to his bro-thers (Gen. 46:33) that this question would be asked. Their occupation would determine their standing and location in shepherds. determine their standing and detailed hi Egypt. thy servants are shepherds— The answer was frank and wise. As shepherds they could not kope to be placed in high positions, but would be given a place suitable to their occupagiven a place suitable to their occupa-tion. The Hebrews' answer prepared the way for them to occupy the land of Goshen, which was best adapted to their wisches the suitable suitable states. land of business as stock-raisers, was least ex-posed to the influence of the Egyptians, and was at the same time near to the residence of Joseph. They could remain a separate people socially and religiously and become the great nation that the premiers had indicated by the second secon and become the great nation that the promise had indicated. 4, the famine is sore in .... Canaan—Two years or more of famine had reduced Cansan almost to destitution. let thy servants dwell in ...Goshen-The brothers of Joseph made their request most respectfully. 6, We land of Egypt is before ther-The offer of Pharaoh was as liberal as well be, and shows his appreciait could tion of the ability and services of 10 seph. Joseph had virtually foretold the famine, and had most wisely made provision for the years of want, and now a reward was bestowed in the advantages afforded Joseph's kindred. In .... Gosin-en 1et them öwell-It was their choice and best adapted to their needs. The region includes the northesistern portion of Egypt from the dilta of the Nile to Bulers over my cat.

Jacob considered Canaan his home life. life. Jacob considered Canaan his home and Egypt only a place of sojourning. He saw his end approaching, and caused Joseph to make a solemn pledge that he would bury him in the land of Canaan. He believed God's promise that Israel should be led out of Egypt and placed in the land that had been promised to Abraham Israe and him. and placed in the land that had been promised to Abraham, Isaac and him-self, and he wished to be buried in the burial place of his fathers. When Joseph had promised to grant his request, Jacob "bowed himself upon the bed's head" or upon the top of his staff (Heb. 11:21). The Hebrew word may

nean either bed or staff. mean either bed or staff. Questions.—How many of Jacob's family weat into Eygpt Who was sent ahead to Joseph? How did Joseph go to meet Israel? Describe the meeting between Joseph and his father. Who went with Joseph to Pharaoh? What question did Paraoh ask Joseph's broth-ers? Why were not the Egyptians well disposed toward shepherds? What priv disposed toward snepheras? which provide the two provides the second sec

## PRACTICAL SURVEY.

- Topic-Israel in Egypt. T Territorial distinction.
- II. Religious recognition.
- III. Temporal sustenance.

I. Territorial distinction. In the I. Territorial distinction. In the strength of the encouragement which God's fourfold promise gave to Jacob, he at the age of one hundred and thirty years, journeyed to Egypt. Judah had taken a chief part years before in sep-arating father and son. His conduct had restored confidence so that Jacob here put him forward in managing the fam-bur remion. The Largelites were located ly reunion. The Israelites were located themselves. Joseph had promised his brethren a home in Goshen, which afforded them many advantages in its proximity to Canaan, in its adaptation were by odcupation shepherds. W. Pharaoli welcomes the Hebrews. to the pastoral life and in its nearness to Joseph at the capital. However great his authority, Joseph would not use it (vs. 1.10). 1. Joseph came and tou Pharach Pharach had extended to Jos-ph's people a cordial invitation to re-move to Egypt, and Joseph informed the King of their arrival. Joseph was the King of a proper respect to Pharand filial piety, of religious and politi cal equity. Frudence was strikingly ex

emplified in Joseph's conduct in pre-senting his brethren before Pharaoh. As a prince, Joseph was not ashamed of his father before so many of his compeers. Pharaoh's reception of the strangers was due to Joseph's influence, his personal exemplification of the religious life, Jos-eph counseled his brethren not to disguise their calling when they stood be-fore the king, although it was despised among the Egyptians. II. Religious recognition. Joseph in-troduced Jacob and his family to Phar-ech. Argamatic accounted by the

ach, Apparently overwhelmed by the venerable appearance of Jacob, Pharach inquired his age. Jacob respected Pharaoh's office and Pharaoh respected Jacob's age. Their interview was pathetic and beautiful. It was a strange meet ing, Jacob and Pharaoh, a patriarch and a prince, an Israelitish shepherd and an Egyptian monarch. Jacob, the old shepherd who had no possessions but a di-vine promise, and Pharaoh, the kind who wielded the sceptre of the most splendid monarchy in the world, present a most striking contrast. Things seen and temporal, and things unseen and eternal have seldom stood more directly face to face than here. But there was some thing in that old pilgrim which made him a meet companion for kings. Jacob stood before the Egyptian monarch as the embodiment of that which had faded into a dim tradition in Egypt. Pharaoh felt humbled before that lonely, lofty pilgrim. He was a strange, bewildering man, so sad and so broken, so grand and so powerful. He stood there before the world's chief potentate, who knew will superior to his own, and yet Phar-aoh possessed noble qualities. He was a man of far-reaching plans and high achievements. As he sat there royally robed and guarded, at the height of human power and spleudor, and gazed upon the pensive face of Jacob, a sense of his inferiority must have stolen over him. for he bowed beneath the blessing from a superior hand. Spiritual grandeur possessed that aged and weary pilgrim. III. Temporal sustenance. There is touching beauty in the interview be-tween the veteran lorael and the prosperons Joseph. His lost son was his comfort and support in his last days, in spiritual as well as temporal things. He provided for his comfort and peace his declining years, which numbered ) the same as those in which his father had cared for him in childhood. He pledged himself to bury his father in the land of his fathers. The support of purchase. Joseph had direction from Pharaoh to dispense liberally to meet the full necessities of his people. This evidence of Joseph's full forgiveness of his brothers' wrong against him. and his care for them in the abundant provision he made for them, complete the picture picture of one of the most beautiful characters in history.-T.R.A.



### FARM NOTES

Scientists tell us that the compound of nitrogen are broken up during warm weather by the rapid growth of minute germs that live in the soil, and that it is due to the preserve of these germs on the roofs of clover that that plant is able to secure such a large amount of nitrozen. This is running the the germ liteory into the ground.

Animals are not unlike people in their demand for a variety of foods. We would be much less efficient than we are if our dist were limited to two or three foods during the year. Do not limit the feed of the animals, but plant a variety of crops or them.

Plant crops that give the best assur-ance of production. It is mever safe to discard the crops that have been yielding well on the farm and substitute one that others have had signal success raising. It may be that it is not adapted to one's soil, and we may net understand its re-quirements. uirements.

The start in cultivation means a great deal more in economical management than is generally supposed. A bad start means trouble, added expense, and per-haps disappointment at harvest time. An even start with crops in cultivation gen-crally means the manager will keep up and save expense in keeping down weeds.

Cornstalks are vahiable as a fertilizer. The nitrogen which an acre of stalks contains would cost at least \$4.50 if bought in the form of commercial fertil-izers.

Duck eggs are in demand by confec-tioners as they impart a glaze to their icing which can not be had wit hen eggs. For making plum pudding duck eggs are more economical than those of fowls, being both larger in size and richer. In the househeld of the writer duck eggss are used in making al kinds of cakes, ome-lettes, cooking generally, and they are also relished fried.

The result show that batter and beef can be produced cheape r on a ration of ensiage than is possible by any other method of feeding, and the silo will in-crease the efficiency of the feed 15 per cent.

The con's coat is a pretty good index of her condition, especially at this sea-

The soil is a great labor-saving device. It houses the value of the corn as a feed, triples the stock-carrying capacity of the farm and returns back to the soil added fertility of great value and impor-tance.

tance. There should be no misunderstanding in regard to the fact that lime does not take the place of other fertilizing ma-terials. When the exception of small amounts of prosphorus and insoluble po-tassium, which are sometimes found in limestone and mari, it does not supply any of the available nutritive elements which are ordinarily contained in fertil-zers. When the need of lime is indicated by the reaction of the soil, or by the failure, partial, or complete, of the leg-uminous plants which thrive best on cal-careous soil, the fuilest returns cannot be secured unless lime is added as a soil amendment is conjunction with mater-ials carrying phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen.

A well-graded barnyard, on soil with good natural drainage, is very desirable as a site for a stable, and, will, in addi-tion to furnishing good conditions for a winter-exercising yard, save much labor in cleaning cows awhen campared with the quagmires one sometimes sees mas-yuerading under the name of barnyard.

Cream separators and silos are good in-dications of progdess in farming. Dairy-ing is sure to be recognized more as a profitable line of farming because it is a means of producing loods with the least loss in plant food constituents and at a miuninum cost in marketing farma pro-ducts.

Soil is not a dead, inert substance, as many suppose. It is an active, virile force, full of energy and power, and the farmer should know his soil if he would maintain its productiveness.

## crease by the decomposition of the su-Gluten meal, as a rule, produces soft butter. rays.

All cows look allke to some farmers, but there is a market difference in the mark accounts of such men and the men who study breeds and individuals.

Wheat bran and middlings are as good, if not better, all things considered, than any other food. Gluten, oil meal and many of the other foods are good for milk, but are deficient in minerals that the animals requires. We are too apt to look for protein alone, but the cows should have mineral matter.

The lack of tubereles or nodules on the roots of alfalfa at times of examination does not prove the crop is without inocu-lation. Ineculation by the nitrogen-gath-ering bacteria may take place without the formation of the excrescenses of warty formations on the roots once thought essential to the existence of these bacteria. these bacteria.

Wheat requires a finely-pulverized soil to do its best, as the minute roots and rootlets ramify is all directions in search of food. Land that is left badly broken and only have-pulverized cannot yield the results obtained from the same sell finely pulverized. Thus the seed bed is an imp-portant factor in the raising of the wheat cross.

The mineral most needed by the hog is salt, which, in common with the herbivor-ous animals, he must have for the proper assimilation of his food. The failure to provide this is one cause for the crase some hogs show for ment, for it is a fact that the fresh and blood of animals contain a large per cent of salt.

Land too rough for cultivation should either be seeded to good grasses for sheer pastures or be planted with trees for tim-ber or fruit.

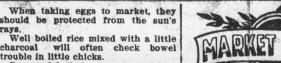


INFERTILE EGG TROUBLES. Probably more annoyance is caused during the hatching season through in-fertile eggs than by all the other trou-

fertile eggs than by all the other trou-bles that beset the poultry keeper, al-though they be many. What is more ex-asperating than to find that half the eggs put under the none too common broody hen, or in the incubator during the early part of the year, are clear, and half the valuable room has been taken up by unhatchable eggs. Of course with the best of management and eare it is not possible to get a 100 per cent. every time, still there is no doubt that every time, still there is no doubt that a large improvement might be effected by different methods in many cases. Immature stock is often a reason, and many breeders use only second season birds. Still there is abundant evidence to prove that well grown and properly fed pullets give a good percentage

fertil eggs. Old stock birds, especially the male, often give bad results, while the num-ber of hens to each male is another reason, and imbreeding tends in the same direction. Stale eggs or those that have been badly jarred in travelling, i not actually clear, become addled or have such weak germs that they will not hatch. But while the above causes and perhaps many others may be the reasons of a large number of infertile eggs. "Oh, yes, 1 got plenty of eggs," a

man will say, "but they are terribly in-fertile." After asking a few questions it is discovered that while they were feeding and treating the birds quite cor-rectly to produce a large egg yield, they are entirely unaware that for breeding stock to do their best a different diet maintain its productiveness. One of the reasons why failure occur in dairying is because proper attentions sits active at the second ideast that to look af-ter the more minute portions of the bus-times they would thing it a waste of imess they would thing it a waste of it is the erg yield must be put up with off in the erg yield must be put up with it of the wast of the shoe wast low. The soft mash must be cut down to twice a week, and good grain food sub-stituted. Wheat and oats and a good stituted. Wheat and oats and a good stituted. Wheat and oats and a good to which may be added a few peas, while in cold weather con in moderation may introduced. Other prains, such as milwas necessary. Every season experiment in cold weather corn in moderation may he introduced. Other grains, such as mil like, may be given occasionally as a variety. Fat birds are useless in the let, sunflower seed, buckwheat and the breeding pen, and all grain should be fed in litter, so that the birds may keep themselves fit and in good health by plenty of exercise. It is much easier to keep a bird lean than to reduce it once it has got overfat. Occasionally the birds should be handled while on their perches at night, and if found too fat, steps must be taken to reduce or alter their food or to give them more exercise. Care-ful attention to the feed is sure to be



Be careful that your out-of-door brooders are protected from the direct rays of the sun. Do not allow the broody hens to

keep a lot of dead or infertile eggs warm for three weeks. An egg tester costs but little. White shelled eggs are easily test

ed. It is not so easy to tell about the dark eggs, but a little practice will enable you to tell the good ones. The nests may be placed under the dropping boards or on the side walls. It is best to have them darkened, as

the hens prefer a secluded place in which to lay. Some hens will keep free from lice if they can find a good dusting place. Others are too lazy to dust themselves, and if these indolent hens have chicks

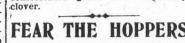
they are sure to need treatment fo lice. As the days become warmer shade

must be provided in the runs. Where there are no trees to furnish this, shady nooks can be constructed which will give the youngsters a chance get away from the direct rays of the sun.

Try placing the chicken coops on ground that has not been used for poultry before and see if the chicks

re not more thrifty. Scaly legs are caused by a small insect or mite, which burrows beneath the skin and deposits its eggs. Wash in warm soapy water and when dry apply vaseline containing two per cent, of creoline to the affected parts Repeat treatment twice a week til

cured. Soft-shelled eggs are usually the re sult of a lack of lime in the food sup ply, though they may be the result o the fowls being too fat. Give a libera supply of lime in the form of grit, old plaster or oyster shells and encourage the hens to take exercise and fee considerable green feed. especiall



U. S. Experts Look for an Insect Plague.

Washington, June 9.-"This looks like a grass-hopper year,' was the comment to-day of Professor F. M. Webster, of the Bureau of Entomology, after the fourth outbreak of the invader had been reported to him. The lat-est appearance of the "hoppers" is in Kansas, previous States afflicted being New Mexico, Idaho and California.

The Department of Agriculture regards the New Mexico outbreak so serious that Harrison E. Smith, an ex-pert in that division of forage insect investigations, has been ordered from Wellington, Kansas to the scene of trouble. He reported his arrival to-day at Amarillo, Texas. Further grass-hopper raids in various parts of the country are looked for, although it is not believed by officials here that any of them will do great damage. An army worm invasion, reported

to-day as having occurred near St Louis, is giving the Government's in-sect fighters here considerable worry, it was acknowledged. Telegraphic instructions were sent to a department field agent to take immediate steps to combat the pests.

Sacramento, Cal., June '-- From San Diego county in the south to Shasta in the north, various sections of California are "in the grip of the grass-hopper," and unless an extensive cam-paign of extermination is presecuted by farmers and fruit growers, heavy damage to some crops may result. This warning was given out to day by State Horticulturist A. J. Cook, after the receipt of reports of widespread



# TORONTO MARKETS

r	FARMERS' MAR	KE	T.		
•	Dressed hogs, heavy	12	25	\$12	54
-	Do., light	100	00	13	64
e	Butter, dairy, lb:	2	25		25
e	Eggs, dozen		24		2
	Spring chickens, lb	45		99	
e	Hens, lb		21		25
3.	Turkeys, lb		22		21
8	Apples, bbl		50	3	54
n	Potatoes, bag	1	00		()
	Beef, forequarters. cwt			13	54
6	Do., choice sides			11	7
3.	Do., medium			10	ā
3,	Do., common	7	00	8	5
3	Do., common Mutton, light	10	00	12	0
r	Veal, common	9	00	11	0
	Do, prime			14	-
e	Spring lambs				.0
	Bree also and				

## STOAD MADEET

Locolate mittering,	
Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in has	<b>48</b> ,
per ewt., as follows:	
per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	40
Do., Redpath's	10)
Do., Acadia 4	
Imperial, granulated 4	2,5
No. 1 yeilow 4	00
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lot	
5c less.	

#### LIVE STOCK.

y					
r	Export cattle, choice	\$ 7	10	\$ 7	2
5.	Butcher cattle, choice		25	1	2
11	Do., medium	6	00	G	5
	Do., common	. 5	25	6	5
2.	Butcher cows, choice		25	. 6	2
3-	Do., medium	. 4	50	6	
f	Do. ,cauners	3	50	4	0
ıl	Do., bulls		00	6	2
d	Feeding steers	5	00	6	0
e	Stockers, choice	4	50	6	2
d	Do., light	2	00	3	5
y	Milkers, choice, each	35	00	75	0
	Springers	30	00	75	
	Sheep, ewes	5	50	6	5
5	Bucks and culls	4	50	10	5
	Lambs	7	50	8	5
	Hogs, fed and watered	10	10		
	Hogs, f.o.b		Gã		
n	Calves	7	50	.8	5

## OTHER MARKETS

## WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

Wheat-Open, High, Low. Olene. 95% 96% 95% 96% 96% 90% 91% 91b 90% 90% May .. .. Oet. .. Oats-. .. 4. mfwyy z123 y thelonf k2 4...38

July .. .. .. Oet.

## MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

MINNEATORIS WHEAT-July 89 3-Se September, 90 7-8 to 91c; No. 1 hard, 91 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 90 3-8 to 91 3-8c; No. 2 do., 88 3-8 to 90 3-8c. Corn-No. 3 yellow, 56 to 60c. Oats. No. 3 white, 37 1-2c. Rye, No. 2, 55 to 77 1-2e. Floor first patents, 54.09 to No. 3 white, 37 1-2c. Rye, No. 2, 40 to 57 1-2c. Flour. first patents, \$4.60 to \$4.85; second patents, \$4.25 to \$4.30; first clears, \$3.30 to \$3.70; second clears, \$2.80 to \$3.20. Bran-Unchanged.

## DULUTH WHEAT.

Duluth.--Close--Wheat--No. 1 bard, 91 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 90 3-5c; No. 2, do., 87 7-8 to 88 3-8c; July, 90 3-6c sek-ed; September, 91 3-8c asked. Linsood--Cash, \$129 14: July, \$1.29 asked; Kep-Cash, \$129 14: July, \$1.29 asked; Keptember, \$1,31 3-8; October, \$1.39 1-4.

THE CHEESE MARK M.

Kingston-At the Frontemas cheese board to day 324 hoxes of white and 315 boxes of colored were boarded, all sold at 11.5-Sc.

# CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 4,5000. Market steady. .. 7 20 to 8 30 Bueves. 679 to 7 25 Texas steers. 699 to 7 35 Stockers and Feeders. 699 to 699 Cows and heifers . . . 365 to 699 Market dull. 839 to 652 Built of sales. Sheep, receipts 14,000. Market weak. Native. Yearlings Lambs, native. Spring lambs. 4 \$5 to 5.39 5 49 to 6 35 5 59 to 7 15 5 75 to 5 19

tle-Pharach was ready to advance Joseph's kindred to any positions they were qualified to fill, and he left the appointmonts to the judgment of Joseph. From this and other passages we note that stock raising was carried on in Egypt.

Joseph brought in Jacob ... before Pharach- The picture of Joseph's affec-tion and respect for his father is charm-There was a strong contrast be tween the culture and courtly appear-ance of Joseph, and the rude shepherd's garb of Jacob. yet Joseph presented his father to the king. This is forever a rebuke to that false and silly pride that makes a young man ashamed of his fa-ther and mother because they are not Jacob blessed Pharaoh-Probstylish ably the patriarch pronounced a bene-diction upon the king. 8. How old art thon-"How many are the days of the years of the life?"-R. V. The question was suggested to Pharaoh as he looked. at the venerable Hebrew, and was asked because of the interest he had in him. Few and evil have the days. Jacob looked upon his life as but a few days. He spoke of them as evil because of the multiplied trouble and sorrows he had endured. Have not attained-While he had lived one hundred thirty years his father lived one hundred eighty vears, and Abraham one hundred ser-enty-five. Pilgrimage-Journeyings and sojourpings. He had been in Cansan. sojournings. He had been in Canaan, Mesopotamia and Egypt. 10. Blessed Phersoh-Gave him a parting blessing.

III. The Hebrews in Goshen (vs. 1). 12). 11. Joseph placed his father and his brethren—Assigned to them a place n accordance with his promise, the di-rection of Pharaoh and the wish of his kindred. Gave them a possession-Al lowed them to acquire property. Pul-nit Com. In the land of Rameses -This is the same region that is elsewhere called Goshen. In Exod. 12:37 we read that Israel set out from Rameses for Cangan. This was a favorable region apastoral people. The land "nearen tor anastoral people. The hand meaner the Nile was more fertile, but this was irrigated from the Nile and well suit-ed to grazing. 12. Joseph nourished — He tenderly cared for his father's fam-ily, providing food and every other need-ful thing. His position in the kingdom (fight), him lower performed revenue afforded him large personal revenue. and he was able to give liberally to his liberally to his According to their people. families

ize of the various households. IV. Jacob's request 47:28-31). Ja-cob had Joseph with him during the first seventeen years of his father's data seventeen years of his father's Declard Plate

# **MEASLES EPIDEMIC**

Outbreak Still Unchecked in Ontario.

Toronto, despatch-The epidemic of n cashes that has been ravaganb the pro-vince for the past few months no signs of abating. During may, according to the returns of the Provincial Board of Health, there, were L398 cases, of -which is re-there, which has been solved by the firmes

The device in the past few moniths no signs of the preturns of the Provincial Board of Health, there were LASS cases, of which IS resulted in death. Last year's May figures showed only 58 cases and 15 deaths. While there is twice as much measles in Ontario as a year ago, the figures do not give an entirely accurate comparison, owing to the fact that up to last Fall quarantine was not required for cases of this disease, and returns were anything but complete. The great difficulty the health department has experimened in fighting measles is that the average person does not considerible series do not give a required. It is a fact, the realized that measles, whooping the complete.

fact, little realized that measles, whooping cough, etc., regularly claim more victims than smailpox and typhoid. "The May returns, apart from measues, show an improved state of health gen-erally, the increase in tuberculosis cases heng due to more camplete returns." Eager Young Man, Who Has Called up Adored One—I can't wait any longer.

The safest plan in making a garden is to see that there is sufficient humus in the soil to insure good mechanical con-ditions so that the soil will absorb and hold a larger per cont, of the moisture.

A few colts might increase the income from the farm. The mares under ordin-ary conditions will pay for their own feed and that of their colts and you will have the colt as clear profit.

the colt as clear profit. Poultry manure has the most value when keet in the dry: its value is also largely dependent upon the kind of food which the fowls consumed while making the Jepost. As a rule, the poultry is-given richer food than any other farm stock Wheat, rye, corn, also scraps from the table, add to their rations, hence their droppings must possess considerable fer-tilizing value. repaid quickly by better fertilized eggs.

Tt is too much bother to weigh each cow's milk to determinate the weight of butter fat in it, to figure, up the cost of food and care? Then it is too much bother to know whether each cow is naving or which are the most profitable and the most desirable to be bred from.

It is noor policy to try to beat a colt into doing anything. Patience and gentle-ness will induce him to do anything that will not hurt him.

Sheep are the only animals which do not really exaust the land on which they feed. They distribute numure evenly on the field and trample it into the soil, feeding upon common plants that other animals will not eat, and which other-wise would go to waste.

wise would go to waste. One gallon of sweet milk contains about 0.3 pound of protein. 0.4 pound carbo-hydrates and 0.31 fat. One gallon of skim milk contains about 0.55 pound of pro-tein. 0.39 pound carbohydrates and 0.09 pround flaxseed to each gallon of skim milk will make a mixture which will con-tain the food elements in about the same proportion which exists in whole milk. Foam in milk, contains nothing but air and milk and pouring one pint of boiling water into one gallon of milk will generally remove all foam.

Hard muscle, not fat, is what counts in a horse's condition. Fat looks well, but is poor material to repair the wastes of the system consequent to work.

In breeding horses remeber that hered-ity passes on the bad as well as the good traits of the size and dam. Don't blame the size if a colt displays the bad points of the dam. of its dam.

If the old horses are getting thin, and seen out of condition, scure seme ground feed for them. A horse with wornout teeth cannot keep in good condition on hard, whole grain.

hard, whole grain. Because a young sow, improperly fed, becomes frantic and eats her own pigs. It is no sign that she will do it again, but it will pay to watch her pretty care-fully, just the same.

AN

REMARKABLE BIRDS. THESE!

Remarkable developments in poulry have been discovered in and about Lordon, Eng. A well-known Sussex breeder of

Hallsham possesses a two-and e-half-year-old speckled Sussex hen which, at the end of her first year, was in appearance a hen, laid a quantity of eggs, sat and reared a brood of chick-ens. Last year she did not lay, but ens. moulted into a cock's plumage with the exception of the headgear, which is normally a pullet's. A Partridge Wyandotte hen has

been presented to the Natural History museum which presents a specially pe culiar case. The bird was hatched in 1910 and

moulted normally in the autumn of that season and again in 1911. After the 1912 moult her plumage became in all respects that of a cock. Al though she still lays eggs, not one of them has been hatched.

A. R. Cooper, of Knaresborough, has had a Blue Leghorn female with a male's headgear, but in this case the bird did not lay any eggs.

#### POULTRY POINTERS.

Gather the eggs twice daily. All dressed birds should be isolated. Whitewash is very effective against ermin. Turn the eggs before caring for the

ncubator lamp. Straw and hay make excellent ma-

terial for the hens' nests.

Keep the nests clean and provide night. one nest for every four hens. "Su When wet mashes are fed be sure of the they are crumbly and not sticky. A well ventilated cellar makes a

In rivening cheese the total solids de- good place to operate the incubator. plane."

Nearly all sections of the great Sacramento valley have been invaded by the insects, and many requests for help are coming to Dr. Cook. Fully grown truit trees are being atacked by the young hoppers.

THE HONEY CROP

Ontario Prospects Are Good So Far.

For the purpose of reporting on the condition of bees in Ontario and the the honey crop prospects for 1913, blanks were sont to 8,500 bce-scepers the in April by the fruit branch of the De partment of Agriculture. One thousand

partment of Agriculture. One housand replies were received, from which this report has been summarized. Eight bee keepers sending reports is gratifying. The total number of colonies reported

ine total number of colonies reported for the fall of 1912 was 40.068. For May, was 35.594. This represents a winter loss of eleven per cent., which is four per cent, less than that reported for 1912, and these year out loss than that for and three per cent, less than that reported for 1912, and three per cent, less than that for 1911, "Bees starved" was the principal cause given for this year's loss. Be-cause of the light yield of buckwheat honey last fall, in many cases the bees starved where they were not fed.

The prospect for a good honey crop is bright, so far as that is influenced by the present condition of clover and by

the general condition of the bees. While a spring report is of value in determining the present prospect of the honey crop, there is no other farm crop so entirely dependent upon the weather conditions from day to day during harvest time. Any sudden change from hot to cold will often check the secretion of nectar in the flowers and reduce the expected honey crop by hundreds of thou-sands of pounds.

## AMUNSDEN TO TAKE PLANES.

Clevelond, Ohio, June 9. — Two hydro-aeroplanes will accompany the party headed by Chain Roald Amundsen, the explorer, on their ex-pedition which starts from San Fran-cisco for the South Pole this fall, it was stated by Amundsen here last was stated by Amundsen here last

"Suppose we got within 300 miles of the pole," said Captain Amundsen, "The rest of our journey could be accomplished with the hydro-aero-

## BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo. N. Y. despatch—Cattle —receipts 50; steady., Veals—receipts 125; active and strong; \$6.00 to \$10.75; a few \$11. Hogs—receipts \$2,600; active and 10c lower: heavy mixed yokers and pigs, \$8.75; a .ew \$2.90; roughs, \$7.75 to \$7.85; stags, \$6.00 to \$7.00; daivies. \$8.50 to \$3.85. Sheep and lambs—receipts 600 (wad slow and steady: unchanged.

slow and steady; unchanged. 10w and steady, unchanged. Wheat spot steady. No. 2 Manitoba-is, 6d. Futures easy July-is, 4 5-4d. Oct.-is, 3d. Corn, spot steady Dec.-is, 3 1-4d. American mixed new-iss, 3-4d. Futures new kills dried-is 1 1-2. Id-6s.

Futures new kiln dfied-os 1 12. bld-6s. Easy July Laplata-4s 10 5-8d. Sapt. Laplata-4s. 10 5-8d. Flour, winter patents-23s. 6d. Hops in London (Pacific Coasy)-43. 30s. to-fs. 10s. Beef, extra India mess-Norminal. Pork, prime mess, western-Norminal. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 hs.-65s. Clear hellies, 11 to 16 hs.-65s. Clear hellies, 11 to 16 hs.-65s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 bs.-

Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 ps.-Tis, 6d. Short clear backs, 16 to 29 hs.-67s. Shoulders, square, 1 to 15 hbs.-67s. Lard, prime wertern, in therees.-57s. 54. Cheese, Canadian, finest white new.-56s. 6d. Colored new.-58s. 6d. Colored new.-58s. 6d. Colored new.-58s. 6d. Colored new.-58s. 6d. Turpentne, spirits.-28s. 6d. Resin, common-12s. 3d. Petroleum, refined.-9 2-5d. Linseed S01-26s. Coloresed Ool. Hull, rfd. spot.-38s. 54.

## WIFE-BEATER TRIES SUICIDE.

WIFE-SEATER TRIES SUICIDE. Berlin, Ont despatch-Arrested a second time after he had been fined 50 for being drunk and abusing his wife. Brunslaw Burchecke three times attempt-ed to end his life by hanging in the cells today. He tied portion of als clothing together, forming a rope, which he threw over the top of the cell. An officer cought him putting his head through the noose. Later in the day he made two more attempts, and when fraustrated became violeat.