

LESSON XII.-JUNE 23, 1912.

Temperance Lesson .- Eph. 5: 11-21 Commentary.—I. Fellowship with evil forbidden (vs. 11, 12). 11. Have no fellowship—It is a tendency of human nature to mingle in society and form sociations. God recognizes this fact and undertakes to give direction as to our fellowship. We not only exert an in-fluence, but we are also the creatures of influence, and if we have fellowship with evil two things are clear: 1. We have a tendency toward evil. 2. We shall become tainted and injured by the evil—It is most important that we guard well our associations. We must have no connection with the evil. Unfruitful works of darkness—The Christians at Ephesus were in the midst of paganism, and this warning was given that they might keep entirely clear of its evils. Reference is here made to certain "mysteries" connected with heathen worship, in which the most degrading and revolting evils abounded. They were carried on in darkness, or under cover. carried on in darkness, or under cover. Deeds that seek darkness are ever open to suspicion. We read in Gal. 5. 19-23 of the "works" of the fiesk, and the "fruits" of the Spirit realize "fruits" from their lives of holiness. We must shun those deeds that will not bear the light. In some of the heathen rites those celebrating them gave themselves up to drunkenness. This was especially true with respect to the worship of Bacchus, the god of wine. Reprove them-While we must not fellowship evil, we are called upon to reprove it. The Caristian cannot be true to his convictions with out taking a decided stand against every form of evil. 12. It is a shame even to speak of those things—The practises re-ferred to were so vil ethat they should the process of the should are the should are the should are the should be s not be spoken of only to reprove them. Done... in secret—Heathen worship-pers were initiated into the "mysteries" of their degrading rite, and were pledged to keep the secrets revealed to them on pain of death.

Are reproved—"When they are reproved."—R. V. The reproving of evils brings them out into the light so that the irtrue character is revealed. As long as evil is allowed to remain in the dark it thrives, but when it is brought out into the light, shame tends to lead the evil doer to desist. This principle is being applied to check modern commercial evils. The Christian is in commercial evils. The Christian is in the world to shine as a light and one of his duties is to expose and rebuke sin. The evils of the liquor traffic must be exposed and made to appear in "their true and horrible light, 14. Awake thou that sleepest—These words are not that sleepest These words are not an exact quotation of any scripture pas-sage, but are a paraphrase of Isa. 60. e, but are a paraphrase of Isa. 60. The apostle declared that the Chris tian Church, by putting away slumber and sloth, and arising, had become the true light that Christ intended it to be The only way for men to become lights in the world is to have the light of God shining upon them and in them. They will thus, by the influence of their presence, be a rebuke to sin and a force for righteousness where they are.

II. The way of wisdom (vs. 13-17). 13.

a force for righteousness where they are. 15.—See then that ye walk circumspectly—The thought is that we are to walk strictly according to rule, and that the rule is to be the very best possible. He who walks carefully by a a bad rule is doing no better than he who walks carefeesly by a good rule. The word "circumspectly" has in it the idea of looking all around. The Christian must be guarded at every point as to his man. be guarded at every point as to his man-ner of living. If we are lights we must shine with a clear and steady light, so that we shall not only expose sin, but point the right way. Not as foots, but as wise—A contrast is drawn between folly and wisdom. The unwise go care-lessly through life and are open to all sorts of enares and temptations. The wise are constantly guarding against the wise are constantly guarding against the least approach of sin. 16. Redeeming the time—"Buying up the opportunity."

—R. V., margin. Let time be your chief commodity. Deal in that alone. On time to the control of the commodity. Deal in that alone. On time eternity depends. In time you are to make preparation for the kingdom of God. Therefore buy up time.—Clarke.

Too much time has already been lost. There is none too much left for us, using it as faithfully and economically as we will, to accomplish the work before us. We can redeem the time by constancy of faith, by steadily doing the work which God assigns to us, by being filled with divine love and by encouraging others to follow the Lord. Because the days are evil-Evil influences abound and multitudes need the help that we can give them. Temptations assail us and others, and our time must be employed in working and trusting if we would keep ourselves unspotted from the world, and be prepared to do effective work in the Lord's great harvest field.

17. Wherefore be ye not unwise. Since "the days are evil," watchfulness is demanded, lest we be drawn into the sine that prevail. In the use of the word "unwise" there seems to be a reference to orgies that were held in the worship and others, and our time must be emto orgies that were held in the worship.

III. Intemperance forbidden (v. 18). 18. be not drunk with wine—Wine was the commin intoxicant among the ancients. The exhortation was to the effect that they should not give them. selves over to the use of strong drink. There were doubtless converted drunk-ards among the Christians to whom Paul wrote, and wine was their especial danger. Intemperance is a folly, a waste, a degradation, a sin. It (1) divests men of their native dignity: (2) sinks them below the brutes: (3) injures bod yand mind: (4) wastes their substance: (5) destroys the sacredness of the home: (6) is the parent of other vices: (7) is prohibited by the scriptures; (8) must be renounced or the end will be destruction, wherein is excess "Wherein is riot,"—R. V. "The word here translated excess, means pro-fligacy and debauchery of every kind, such as are generally connected with drunkenness, and especially among the worshippers of Bacchus."—Clarke, Paul's prohibition is positive and absolute, fillwith the Spirit-Here Paul shows the difference between the worship of the true God and of the heathen leities. After offering sacrifices to Bacchus, the god of wine, it was the custom of the people to go drunk in his honor. The joy that is kindled by wine is degrad-

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ROYAL SECURITIES ROYAL CORPORATION LIMITED BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING . . . YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS TORONTO T

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ing, that which is kindled by the Holy Spirit is edifying and soul-inspiring. To be filled with the Spirit is to be in possession of the graces of the Spirit; it implies divine guidance; it is to be filled with Go dand to accept Him as the only portion of the soul.

IV. Rejoicing in the Lord (vs. 18-21).

19. speaking to yourselves—Reciting or singing. "The early Christians sang not only in their public services, but in their private devotions also, and it was a common remark among their pagan neighbors that their daily lives were characterized by singing."—Ill. Notes. heighbors that their daily lives were characterized by singing."—Ill. Notes. The "psalms" were probably those of David; the "hymns" were, according to Dr. Clarke, "extemporaneous" effusions in praise of God;" "spiritual songs" were carefully prepared odes for singing in Christian worship, making melody in your heart—The secret of the joy of the Christian is the fact that there is a song of gladness and a fullness of peace in the of gladness and a fullness of peace in the heart. He has melody in his heart because he has heart religion. 20. giving thanks always for all things—It requires divine grace to do this. It is easy to divine grace to do this. It is easy to give thanks for the pleasing things that come to us, but the unregenerate heart has difficulty in giving thanks for the bitter experiences in life. in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ—The name of Jesus is ever exalted in the writings of the spootles. The truth is emphasized of the apostles. The truth is emphasized that all spiritual good that comes to us is through him. 21. submitting yourselves In the church of Jesus Christ all are members one of another. Each sacifices his interests to the good of all. Whenever one seeks to exaut himself and become a master over the others, there is confusion and weakness in the fear o fGod There must be submission where no moral principle is olved.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. To whom given.

I. To whom given.
II. By whom given. whom given. The unconverted pagan Ephesians sought to hide what they would not avoid. They were "chil-dren of disobedience" (Eph. 5:6). All sins are works of darkness. Continuance in sin produces hardness of heart and blindness of mind. The more deliberation there is in sin, the greater the sin. The practice of known sin puts conscience to sleep. The neglect of selfexamination causes slumber. Being without a sense of guilt or of dependence on the mercy of God is an evidence of on the mercy of God is an evidence or being asleep. Fellowship with any sin is forbidden. Sin has darkened the un-derstanding, deprayed the affections and rendered the soul insensible to every form of moral worth. The sleep of sin is a condition of spiritual death. The misery of the unregenerate is a total deprivation of the principal of spiritual death. Insensibility and carnal security make sin the more dangerous. Sleep does not ward off condemnation. Sin in every form of its indulgence is to be looked upon as an intoxication may be intoxicated with pride and arrogance or with spite and malice or with confidence of their success in their evil exterprise. They may be "drunken, but not with wine"; and "stagger, but not with strong drink" (Isa. 29:9). God discovers secret sins and brings them The discovers secret sins and brings them to light. The doctrine of Christianity it the is in the true light or test by which things are to be judged. The call to slumbering souls include a divine command, a divine promise, a personal call and present light. None can plead intinning in sin. Awakening implies conviction of sin and a sense of danger; arising implies a repentence of sin and a turning to God. Reportance restores sensibility. Startling and arou sensibility. Startling and arousing con-victions make way for spiritual life.

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Now is a good time to bear in mind that the real hustler is not always the one who gets a field seeded or planted first. The real hustler "stays on the job" until the work of putting in a crop is finished, and is the one who harvests the bumper crops that we read about every fall.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" does not mean that all play and no work makes Jack a bright boy. A judicious mixture of work and play for the boy will be pretty sure to make him a better man and is, no doubt, the reason why the country boy "makes good" where his apparently brighter city cousin fails.

A good way to save a lot of hard work is to drag the fall plowing that is intended for corn early, so as to give the weeds a splendid start before the disc goes into the field. In addition to the weed killing the disc will do finer work, because the ground will be loose

Next to good feeding the thing that will make the horses look sleep and comfortable is elbow grease and a cur-rycomb and brush. If an extra polish rycomb and brush. If an extra polish s desired a stable blanket may be used to advantage, but with a work horse this polish is liable to come out with

Planting deep to reach moisture is ften risky. I have often done it and often risky. I have often done it and regretted afterwards, a heavy rain coming along soon after and a poor stand resulting. A pretty safe rule is to plant a medium depth, wether wet or dry.

If your neighbor is fool enough to sell his best cow it may be a good investment for you to buy her, but be sure that is a fool and that the cow is a good one before buying. The best way to get a herd of good dairy cows is to raise them from he ters, keeping the best ones and selling the others; but if you are a good neighbor you will sell the poor milk producers to the butcher, not to your neighbors.

A kernel of corn will stand consider. able chilly weather and still grow, if the germ is strong to start with, but the tale is soon told when the weather is warm and the soil moist. The spreut oon rushes right along or the Fernel rots without spronting.

To harrow when you plow has been a good rule to follow ever since those old-time wet springs have been a thing of the past. I have seen the time when harrowing directly behind the plow has proven detrinental, but never so when the weather turns dry and windy.

It is better to raise two good ears to a hill than four pubbins. The man who plants too thickly invariably raises the nubbics instead of the ears.

It isn't that a man gets up lefore sunrise and works until sunset, but it is what he accomplishes in a day that counts. Poor tools, poor methods and too much puttering use time to no pur-

The grass in the pasture is half the fence. When cattle have enough to eat they are contented, and contented cattle never are around testing the fences, unless they are natural snoopers and fence crawlers. and fence crawlers.

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FARMERS' MARKET. Veal, prime.
Mutton, prime.
Lemb
Spring lamb, per lb..

SUGAR MARKETS. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt. as follows:
Extra granulated St. Lawrence. \$5.25
Do. Acadia. 510
Imperial granulated 510
Beaver granulated 510
No. 1 yellow 510
In barreis, 56 per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: Early receipts at the city cattle market this morning were 761 cattle, 757 sheep, 1.457 hogs and 517 calves. C. McCardy bought one load of cartle weighing from nine to ten hundred weight at \$7.50 to \$7.70. Prices all round were firm

and acquire were mill	
To-day quotations:	
Export cattle, choice \$7.50	\$7.80
Do. do. medium 6.50	7 00
Do. bulls 6.00	7.00
Butcher cattle, choice 7.25	
Do do medium 7.23	7.80
Do. do. medium 7.25	7.40
Do. do. common 6.25	7.00
Butcher cows, choice 6.00	6.75
Do. do. medium 4.50	5.50
Do. do. canners 4.00	4.50
Do. bulls 5.50	6.00
Feeding steers 5.50	6.50
Stockers, choice 5.75	6.50
Do. light 3.50	4.50
Milkers, choice, each 40.00	90.00
Springers 50.00.	40.00
Sheep, ewes 3.50	4.50
Bucks and culls 3.00	4.00
Lambs, spring 9.00	10.00
Hogs, fed and watered 8.60	10.00
Hogs, f.o.b 8.25	
Calves 4.00	8.00
	0.00
MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.	

Minneapolls— close — Wheat — July \$1.11 6-8; September, \$1.06; December \$1.06 1-2; No. 1 hard, \$1.14 1-8; No. 1 nor thern, \$1.13 6-8; No. 2 wheat, \$1.10 1-8 to \$1.10 5-8; No. 3 wheat, \$1.10 1-8 to \$1.10 5-8; No. No. 3 wheat, \$1.10 1-8 to \$1.10 5-8; No. 5 yellow corn, 71c to 72c; No. 2 white earls, 61 1-2c to 52c; No. 2 rye, 82c to \$2 1-2c; No. 2 rye, 82c to \$2 1-2c; No. 2 rye, 82c to \$2 1-2c; No. 2 rye, 82c to \$3.5; Second patents, \$5.10 to \$5.35; first clears, \$3.80 to \$4.05; second clears, \$2.70 to \$3.

DULUTH GRAIN.

Duluth — Wheat — No. 1 hard, \$1.14 1-2;

No. 1 northern, \$1.13 1-4; No. 2 northern, \$1.11 1-4; July, \$1.12 1-4 to \$1.12 2-8; September, \$1.06 1-4. WNNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat-Wheat—
July ... 107% 8 107% 107% 107% 107% 107%
Oct. 98% 98% 98% 580 98% 98% 70-day, Yester.
Oats. Oats. 45% 45% 45% 45% 45% 45% 45% 45%

UINER MARKETS.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockwille-Cheese showed another decline of 3-kc on the brockville board to-day, and the only transaction was one lot of fifty boxes at 13c.

The board price became, general on the street after it became evident that no more money was in sight, and with the regulars the day's transactions amounted to upwards of 7,000 boxes.

Alexandria, Ont.—Nine hundred and thirty-three cheese sold at the meeting to-night at 12 7-8, all white. The usual

uyers were present. Vankleck Hill-There were 1,572 hoxes cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleck Hill Cheese Board here to-day, all selling at 12c. Five buyers present.

Brantford—The Cheese Market offered 800; sold 655; viz., 330 at 12 15-16c, and 265 at 13c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market, the receipts of live stock for the wek ending June 8th Were 725 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 1,600 exives. The supply on the market this morning for safe consisted of 700 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 1,400 calves.

market this metriling for safe consisted of 700 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 1,400 calves.

A firm feeling prevailed in the market for cattle at the advance in prices, noted in the early part of the week. The offerings were somewhat larger than generally expected by the trade, but as buyers generally were all short of beef for the balance of the week, the demand was good, and an active trade was done. Really choice steers were scarce, and sales of such were made at \$8.25 to \$5.50, good at \$7.75 to \$7.50, good at \$7.75 to \$7.75 for choice butchers' cows was stronger, and prices ruled higher, with sales of choice at \$7.25 to \$7.50, good at \$7.75 to \$7.75 for choice, and lower grades sold from that down to \$4.50 per cwt.

Supplies of small meats were larger than they have been of late, for which the demand was active, and sales of old sheep were made at \$5 to \$5.50. Spring lambs at \$6.50 to \$6. and calves at \$3.00 \$10 each. There was no further change in the condition of the market for hogs, the feeling being easy at the recent decline in prices on account of the liberal supplies coming forward, and still lower prices are anticipated in the near future. However, the demand from packers today was good, and sales o fselected lots were made at \$.875 to \$9 per cwt., weighed off cars.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle-Receipts estimated at 4,500; market slow, gen-Cows and heifers 2 90 Calves 5 50 Calves and heifers 2 90 8 30 Calves 5 50 9 00 Hogs—Receipts, estimated at 25,000; market, weak, 5c lower.

Light \$7 10 \$7 50 Mixed 7 15 7 57½

Heavy 7 10 7 30 7 50 7 50

Pigs 5 25 7 00

Bulk of sales 7 40 7 50

Sheep—Estimated receipts, 18,000; Bulk of sales...... 7 40
Sheep—Estimated receipts, 1
market, steady to a shade lower.

Native. \$3 25 Western. 3 60 \$5 25 Yearlings 4 75 Lambs, native . . . 4 50 Western 4 75
Spring lambs 6 00 9 15 LIVERPOOL PRODUCE Liverpool Cable- Closing: Wheat

spot, steady; No 2 red western winter, 8s 3d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 10 1-2d; futures firm; July, 7s 9 1-8d; October, 7s 6 5-8 d; December, 7s 6 1-4d.

11d; futures, firm; July, 5s 2 3-4d; Sepember, 4s 11 1-2d.

Flour-Winter patents, 29s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), £10

Beef-Extra India mass, 122s 6d. Pork-Prime mess, western, 95s. Hams-Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, 58s

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, 58s; short ribs, 16 to 24 pounds, 58s &d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 56s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 pounds, 58s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, 58s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, 53s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 pounds, 47s

Lard—Prime western in tierces, 53s 3d; American refined, in pails, 55s. Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, Ss; do., colored, new, 68s. Tallow—Prime city, 32s 3d. Turpentine spirits, 35s.

Resin-17s. Petroleum-9 3-8d. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFAIO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle — Receipts, 200 head; slow and easy.

Veals—Receipts, 250 head; slow and steady, \$4.50 to \$5.

Hogs—Receipts, \$600 head; slow and 15c to 20c lower: heavy and mixed, \$7.80 to \$7.85; pigs, \$7 to \$5.10; roughs, \$6.76 to \$0.55; siags, \$5 to \$6; dairies, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, \$600 head; slow and steady; lembs, \$6 to \$9; a few, \$9.25; yearlings, \$7.75 to \$8; wethers, \$5 to \$5.55; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Twelve to be Opened Up in Northern Ontario.

Encouragement of Development of Old Ontario.

Toronto, June 17 .- The Provincial Government made official announcement yesterday that it had decided to open for settlement twelve additional townships in Northern Ontario. Seven of these are located in the Cochrane district, where demands have been numerous and insistent for some weeks, and five are in the Matheson district.

Since the opening of spring there has een a large influx of settlers in the vicinity of Cochrane, some two hundred applications for lands having been rereived by the Crown Lands agent at that point for lands particularly in the townships of Blake, Glackmeyer, Lamarche and Brower. This unusual de-mand, following on the beels of a steady line of regular applications, has practi caly exhausted the lands in these four awnships open for settlement under

In this connection the Department of Agriculture is making special preparations to serve the northern disparations to serve the northern districts by special agricultural representatives this season. Under the decision of the Government Mr. W. Bert Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, stated yesterday that it had been decided to appoint four special officers for work in the north country similar to that being conducted by the depart-ment in older Ontario through the local county representatives.

In order to provide farms for the greatly increased number of people wishingto locate in the vicinity of Cochrane, the following townships have been been thrown open for settlement: Blount, Leitch. Conquhoun, Calder, Fournie, Fox and Pyne, while the following have been opened under the Matheson agency: Mati Stock, Beatty and Bond. Matheson, German,

Agriculture plans encouragement of further development of the older settled portions of the Province. Un-der the legislation of last session the sum of \$3,000 was voted to further county publicity work. By a recent county publicity work. By a rorder-in-Council the Government determined the lines upon which this grant may be participated in by the various counties. The Province agrees to bear one-third of the cost of the tising the agricultural resources of any block started in the first year with four county or district, providing the amount does not exceed \$1.000 in any one year. Under the terms of the grant, as defined by the Government, each county association must have its plans appears, but I have had some exception proved by the County Council, and the literature must be submitted for approval to the Minister of Agriculture.

INSPECT ROAD

Commissioners Complete First Part of Their Task.

Ottawa, June 17 .- Messrs. F P. Gutelius and G. Lynch-Staunton, K. C., commissioners enquiring into the construction of the Transcontinental Railway, have returned from an inspection of the have returned from an inspection of the line east and west of Cochrane. Part of the trip was made by handcar. Evidence was taken at several points. The line intends to visit other commission also intends to visit other parts of the road in Quebec and New Brunswick, but will not be ready to report for some months. The fundamental object of the enquiry is to determine the extraordinary dis-crepancy between the estimates and ac-

TO CLOSE SALOONS.

Perth Amboy, N.J., June 17 .- Mounted patrolmen and sheriff deputies to-day order all saloons closed in the vicinity of the plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company here, where serious strike riots occurred last night, in which two policemen were injured by stones and three rioters wounded by bullets.

In the Poultry World

When properly conducted, squabraising is sure to produce a reasonable profit. It is an occupation which requires close attention to details, some hard labor and a thorough knowledge of methods. Such extravagant assertions have been made by people who had breeding pigeons to tell that many important publications, not wishing to indorse these inaccurate statements, have almost ignored the real merits of squab-raising.

It is absolute folly for any one to go into squab-raising unless he knows the business. If he is unable to get experience by securing employment in a squab-raising plant the best introduction to the industry would be to raise a few pairs of pigeons for a raise a few pairs of pigeons for a year or two, keeping careful records of the production of each pair and accurate accounts of all expenses and the income. Though this would give but little instruction in the cost production and marketing on a larger scale, it would teach a careful ob server the habits and requirements pigeons and show him what might reasonably be expected from each pair. The most successful squabraisers are those who have grown mto the business by natural evention—who were first fauciers of small flocks, then of a larger number of birds, and who know what each pair birds, and who know is producing every month for at least eight months in the year. If the owner has complete records

of each pair's production for eight months he can decide easily which pairs are profitable breeders. Experienced men rarely keep a pair longer than the third successive poor nest and, according to the indications either the according to the indications, either the cock or the hen or both may be discarded. If one bird of the pair is deemed worthy of another trial it is provided with a new mate. To assist in this selection of breeders a system of banding is necessary for the identification of the Durable bands are sold, made of celluloid and re-enforced with aluminum on the inside. No two pairs of birds in the same pen have the same color combination of colors. Each bird of a pair, of course, has the same color, but the band of the cock is on the right leg. that of the hen on the left. In addition to the colored band, each bird should also wear on one leg a numbered metal-lic band, which by reference to a studbook will show the exact age and pedigree of the bird. In this way all inbreeding may be avoided, or careful line-breeding may be carried on.

EASY RECORD SYSTEMS. To a novice many of these details may seem unnecessary and troublesome and keeping records of the production of each pair of pigeons may seem bewildering work. In practice, however, it is simple and easy if systematically done. In four hours, with one assistant I have frequently taken the nest records of 20 pens containing 25 pairs each. In order to know what a pair of pigeons is producing, that pair has to be identified with its nest only once in three or four weeks. Unless the birds are extremely tame it is not advisable to disturb them in cold weather by going into their breeding quarters more often than is absolutely necessary. Otherwise some may remain off their nests long enough to chill the eggs or young fatally. For convenience in making the records the nests are numbered, so that without handling the bird or undoing a rap it is necessary only to note the nest numbers and the color of the leg band as the pigeon alights on the nest or leaves it. This is a great saving of time compared with the method in intensive chicken farming where each released every time she lays and egg, whether that is 10 or 30 times in a

By keeping accurate records and the supervision of Mr. C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister.

Simultaneously with the work in Northern Ontario, the Department of Agriculture plans concorragement of further development of the older setage yearly output to some extent. For example, if we set \$1.50 as the keeping of a pair of breeders, and if, from the production of four pairs of squats, three pairs at 50 cents a pair are used to cover that expense item, the profit of one pair will remain. In order to double that profit it is necessary only to make the average output five pairs.

I have known a number of instances in which the average production of a pairs of youngsters per breeding pair and increased in the third year to six pigeon is generally from six to seven years, but I have had some exceptional birds which were good breeders at the

age of 13 years.

Some careful system of elimination of ion-producers is just as essential to non-producers is just as essential to make squab raising a continuously prosperous business as are proper methods of feeding and housing. Even with a flock of apparently healthy pigeons records must be kept so that birds may be removed when they cease to be of value. With intelligent watchings, value. With intelligent watchfulness for the improvement of the stock, there is every reason why squab raising should prove a reliable means of gaining profits. Small space and little capital will provide a start, and there is a steadily growing demand in all big citsupply of good squabs .-- Hox

THE SOUTH POLE

Two of Scott's Men Confident He Reached It.

London, June 17.—Two members, Cheetham and Clissold, of Commander Scott's antarctic expedition, arrived at Plymouth last night. The men said they were confident their leader had reached the South Pole and added that but for the early formation of lice Scott would have reached home this year. year.

They were greatly disappointed to learn that Amundsen had first reached the pole, but point out that fine weather and a good route were great speed factors in the Norsemen's success.