

LESSON VI.-MAY 11, 1913. Joseph Made Rule of Egypt-Gen. ¢1: 25-40,

Commentary .-- I. Paaraoh's dreams (vs. 1-24.) Two years from the time that Joseph interpreted the dreams for 1-24.) the butler and the baker, his fellow prisoners, he was called upon to interpret dreams for the King of 4 pot. This made the third set of dreams with which he was intimately concerned, the first being his own two dreams. The dreams of Phaneoh were strikingly in accord with the land of the Pharaoha. The fruitfulness of Egypt was dependent up-on the overflow of the Nile. The cow was the secred, honor- and highly priced animal of Egypt, and the wheat was, and still is, the great crop of that country. Travellers have observed catthe going into and emerging from the waters of the Nile and grazing in the meadows hordering on the river. The butler at last was aroused from his inthe excusable noglect in disregarding Jo-scrissbergarding Jo-scrissbergarding Jo-scriss request to be remembered before the king, and reported the late of Joseph's solidity to interpret dreams. He did this when the magicians (v. 8), who were supposed to be conversant with mystic rites, and the wise men, or the addisophers, were unable to interpret Tharach's dreams. Joseph was hastily summoned to appear before the king. He quickly made the needful preparawhich consisted in shaving, to con form to Egyption custom, and in chang-

II. Joseph interprets the dreams (vs. 25-32.) 25. The dream...is one-The two dreams are intended to convey the God hath showed Pharsame meaning. ach-The integrity of Joseph is shown in his frankly attributing to God power to interpret the dreams. What he is about to do-The dreams were prophetic, nad were sent in mercy, that the Egyptians might be saved from starvation during the years famine, but that the chosen family might also be preserved. 26. Seven good kine-Seven fat cows. Seven good ears but that the chosen family Seven well-filled spikes, or heads, of

wheat. Are seven years-The dreams seem simple as 3000 as the interpretation is given. God sent the dreams and he also sent the interpretation. He had his interpreter on the spot when he was 27. Blasted with the cast wind - During the scarcity of rain, the east wind blowing across the heated desort, withered and scorched the vegetation, destroying all prospects of a crop. Sever years of famine-This long period o years of famine—This long period of famine in Egypt was doubtless caused by the absence of the annual overflow of the Nile, and the Nile failed to over-flow because of the lack of the necessary rainfall in the regions drained by Nile and its tributaries. This sear city of rain involved other countries, so that the famine was widespread. History records long-continued famines at different times in Egypt. 25. He sheweth-Joseph disclaims all credit for this explanation. It is God who has Figure 1. 29. Great plenty throughout. Fg ppt—In fruitful years the harvests of Egypt were marvelous. The yield was often a hundredfold. 30. The plenty shall be forgotten—The ext uded famine want and suffering. 29. Great plenty throughout ... want and suffering. was to produce want and suffering Shall consume the land-Shall consum the surplus of the years of plenty and the people shall give their all for thead. 31. Very give ous-the word of the Lord by Joseph made the fact clear the Lord by Joseph made the fact clear that the famine would not produce a fittle scarcity, but would produce desti-tution. S2. For that the dream was doubled unto Pharaoh."-R. V. The thing is established -The dream was re-nested to make it emplotic and to above peated to make it emphatic and to show

that its fulfilment was near at hand. III.—Joseph gives advice (vs. 33-36). 33. let Pharaoh look out, etc.—It was look out, etc.-It was

ubordinate only to himself. He honor ed him by changing his name, thus mak-ing him a citizen of Egypt, and gave him a wife from one of the noblest famlies of the land. His new name, Zaphbut its true meaning is unnath-nasnesh ecrets," known.

Questions .- How long did Joseph remain in prison? What event caused him to be set at liberty? Relate the dreams of Pharaoh. Who was called upon to interpret them? What was Jone h's firet remark to the king? Give the interpre-tation of the dreams. Why were there two dreams? What advice did Joseph give to Pharaoh? How did Pharaoh receive it? In what position was Joseph placed? What honors were conferred placed ? upon

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—An overruling Providence. I. Brought Joseph into God's service. II. Prepared a nation against famine. I. Brought Joseph into God's service. It was divinely ordered that Joseph should be under no obligation to Phar-ach for this deliverance prices the better than a room above ground. A poorly-ventilated cellar is not so good. ach for his deliverance from prison. It was for his own sake that Pharach sent for Joseph. Yet it was God's design for heated room, because heating a room dries the air, and to do good hatching an incubator heeds all the moisture Joseph's sake and for the sake of hi father's house that Pharaoh dreamed and that his dream required Joseph as the interpreter. The great designs of as the interpreter, the great designs of Providence were ripe for execution. It was the turning-point in Joseph's car-eer. His early dreams were to be realized. While the butler was forgetting Joseph, God was remembering him, and so ordering events as to bring about his elevation. It was not God's plan that Pharaoh should understand his own dream, until it was explained by a heaven taught interpreter, else the de-sign for which it was sent to Pharaoh would not have been realized. Magicians could not explain visions that from God. Their inability was the best proof that Joseph spoke from in-spiration, Pharaoh himself acknowledged that the Spirit of God was upo Joseph. Magnates, officers, stew magicians were all worshippers stewards of Egypt's countless idols, yet Joseph stood alone before that awestruck assembly and introduced the true God into court as the One with whom nothing is impossible. That was an act of heroic faith Joseph had the opportunity for great ostentation and self-dis-play, but his manner was dignified and respectful, yet marked by great open ness and simplicity of character. He was conscious of Gods's presence and of His own integrity. God had given Jos-eph grace to suffer, and now endued him with princely dignity in his ad-

II. Prepared a nation against famine. What might of itself have been an apparently insignificant event here proved to be an important part of the world's to be an important part of the world the bistory. It was though Joseph that the whole land of Egypt was biessed, and through it, other nations. It is certain that Pharaoh's dream was sent to God. It was an intimation of future events of great importance both to the Farotian mathematical set. Egyptian nation and all the neighbor-ing nations. It also had a bearing upon the history of the church of God. By this, we may conclude that God has the affairs of all nations and of all men under his control. Joseph suggested the practical use to be made of the divine revelation which was made to him. His presence of mind was equal to the sit-uation. He had practical good sense uation. He had practical good sense and was remarkably free from selfishfree from selfish ness. He was not plotting for his own advancement. He was only discreet and wise. The counse! of Joseph provel to be practical and excellent. L'haraoh proved his wisdom and prudence in act-ing upon it, and in choosing Joseph as the man of the hour. Thus Joseph stood as the teacher in divine things in Egypt, with Pharaoh as a susceptible pupil, that they together might bring about gracious results. Joseph's promo-tion was highly beneficial to others. The trust committed to him was vast in its responsibility. His policy turned disaster into blessing. His care was to

cloths, or by moisture pans in the machines. We prefer the last method, as it gives a more thorough moisture annolies both to the rich and the poor. He was set over all the land of Egypt to rule it. to save it. to gather its plenty, to support it in its poverty. Unselfisheres, intellectual power and a clear sense of his dependence nupon God were combined in Jo-seph to make him a successful ruler. He was prompt in his decisions. In action, as the real king, he was supreme in ev-ery emergency. The government ,though lashotic was made the servant of the people. Besides the symbols of royalty honor and authority. Joseph received a new name from the king, which had some special appropriateness to the work he was to perform. This was not to the mmended one to encroach upon bis religion, but done to encroace upon an opportunity to rather afforded him an opportunity to instruct the pople in the ways of instruct the pople in the ways of righteousness. The old faith in the divine promise to his fathers lived on in eart and enabled him to carry out the divine plan for his father's house. THE BISLEY TEAM

THE ATHENS REPORTER, MAY 7. 1913.

THE

POULTRY WORLD

POINTS TO INCUBATOR USERS.

Good incubators can be run under

wide variety of conditions and do sat

isfactory work. They will endure considerable variations of outside tem

perature without harmwul change of heat within the egg chamber. The regulator will need but little atten-

tion after once adjusting, and the op-

while an incubator can be run in

pretty much any corner, or any room

it will do best where the temperature is most uniform. Whatever claim is made for the certainty of self-regula-

tion, it just as well to remember this

point and choose the best place to be had for its operation. For this reason

well-ventilated cellar is generally

An unheated room is better than a

the air naturally holds. The fact that

cellars are naturally damp may have

If unused to running an incubator,

set up the new machine and run it a few days before putting in the eggs. You will get used to the "feel" of it

and will get used to the term of the control of its regulation. Give the regulator sufficient time to act and don't be too fussy. The better class of incubators will hold the tempera-ture within a fraction of a degree for

days at a time when once properly regulated. If the temperature, does not vary over a degree it, will do very well, and will hatch all right if the

In cold weather shut the incu

bator door while turning the eggs. In warm weather it will do no harm to

Put in only clean eggs and have

clean hands while turning them. Fill the lamp after, instead of before hand-ling the eggs. Keep the wick clean.

ling the eggs. Keep the wick clean. The flame should be high enough to furnish the required heat, but never

so high that there will be danger of

After the fifteenth day the eggs will

throw off enough animal heat to in crease the temperature in the egg

crease the temperature in the egg chamber and most likely the flame

will have to be turned lower, and the regulator readjusted to offset this ef-

greater the change About the sev-enth day the infertile eggs may be

used for culinary purposes, and will

be found just as good as any. Surely

seven days in a good, clean incu-bator is less harmful than the same

time in a sunny, dirty, fly-filled store

The eggs should be turned twice

day-night and morning-until they begin to pip. Whether or not they

need more moisture than is supplied

by the atmosphere under the condi-

tions that are present where the ma-chine is in operation is a question that always invites discussion.

Under some conditions eggs will hatch better if added moisture is sup-plied by dampening the room in which

the machine is run, or by wet sponges,

The more fertile the eggs the

something 'to do with many

good results,

lid.

smoking.

window.

begin to pip.

of the

Broller prices are increasing. Protect the chicks by giving them omfortable quarters, as there is much hangeable weather. Do not place more than thirteen hangeable ages this month under the broody hen.

Chicks hatched last fall should weigh from three to four pounds each now, for which a good market can be April is a good month to hatch

bose, duck and turkey eggs. Hens as a rule make the best breed-

Hens as a rule make the best breed-ers. Fertility is strong and the chicks hatched are the kind that live. Those breeding for egg production always use hens, especially those who use the trap best the only withed in publics out nest, the only method in picking out

the best egg producers. The high-grade poultry feeds now be-ing put on the market are of a much better grade than formerly. Competition and a demand for a feed that produced results have been largely tition a the cause. Again, more is known about feeds than in the past, and many of the feeds have been put up accord-ing to expert breeders' results in their own yards—the only practical way. Now is the time to plant the fruit

trees in the poultry yards. Peach, plum and apple trees are profitable and in a few years will give a natural shade. Poultry to do their best need shade. artificial, although the latter is better artificial, although the latter is better than none. Protect the trees by wire screens the first few years, as the fowla will ext the green leaves as they appear, especially if the runs or yards are bare, which as a rule is the case,

Poultry breeders should receive more for their hatching eggs, day-old chicks and stock when the fact is considered that the up-to-date methods must be used. Preeders must be handled differently than those kept for Extra commercial purposes only. Extra males are kept that are high-grade



Lime may improve loose, sandy soils y making them more compact and more retentive of moisture. For this purpose some form of corbonate of lime is usually recommended, and in much smaller quantities than for clay soils. Clay soils will stand more lime than sandy soils. The improvement of sandy soils will often be much greater if the lime is applied to a green crop turned under, Lime hastens the conversion of the vegetable matter into humus, and this, with the lime helps to fill the open spaces be-tween the sand grains. It is claimed by those who have given much attention to light, sandy soils, that there are no other types of soils that will respond quite so readily to liming, provided the ecessary vegetable matter is supplied in the form of a green cover crop turned

under.

In the past considerable loss has been sustained by Wisconsin cattle breeders from a fatal disease of calves known as white scours or calf dysentery. The veterinary science department of the ollege of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin calls attention to a serum which has been found especially reliable as a preventive treatment for this dis White scours occur in the new born calf, and are manifested by a very profuse, stinking, white diarrhoea which usually results in death within a few hours. On account of its infectious nature, affected caives and their dams must



TORONTO MARKETS

12 50

13 25

0 33

0 90 0 50

9 25

13 00 11 00

10 00

9 00

13 00

11 00

18 50

10 00

to to to to to to to to to

6 00 to 7 25 4 50 to 6 00 8 00 to 9 75 9 20

800 to 9

4 00 3 50

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy . . . 12 00 Do., light 12 75 Butter, dairy 0 28 Eggs, dozen Fowl, lb. Ducks, lb. 0 23 0 24 0 20 0 25

 Ducks, ib.
 0
 25

 Apples, bbl.
 2
 25

 Patatoes, bag
 0
 80

 Cabbage, dozen
 0
 40

 Beef, forequarters, cwt.
 8
 00

 Do., hindquarters, cwt.
 11
 75

 Do., choice sides, cwt.
 10
 75

 Do.
 Redium cwt
 8
 75
 8 75 7 00 Do., medium, cwt. ... Do., common, cwt. Mutton, light, cwt. Veal, common, cwt. 10 00
 Vesl, common, cwt.
 9 00

 Do., prime, cwt.
 11 00

 Lamb
 16 00

 Do., spring
 8 00

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence .. \$ 4 60 Do., Granulated, Redpath's 4 60 4 55 4 20

No. 1 yellow 4 20 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, oc less.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts: 391 cattle, 75 calves, 1948 hogs, 148 sheep. 146 sheep. Burport cattle, choice..... do do medium... du do common... Butcher cows, choice.... do do medium... . 650 to 640 to 575 to 400 to 525 to 400 to Buttener cows, choice... do do medium.... do bulls... Feeding steers... Stockers, choice... do light... Mitkers, choice, each Springers. Springers. . . . Sheep, ewes. . Bucks and culls. Hogs, fed and watered.. Hogs, f. o. b.... Calves...

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat-May 931/4 937/8a 921/4 927/3b July 943/6 95b 941/4 941/4b

94³/₈ 95b 94¹/₄ 94¹/₈b 90 90¹/₂b 895/₈ 895/₈ 90 Oats-MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.—Close: Wheat—May: 88c; July, 90 5-8c; Sept., 91 3-8c to 91 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 91 1-4c; No. 1 northern, 90e to 90 3-4e; No. 2, 88 3-4e; No. 2 hard Montana, 91e; No. 3 wheat. 86e to 86 3-4e. Bran-\$16 to \$17. Corp. No. 3 yellow, 55 1-2e to 56 1-2e. Oats - No. 3 white, 33c. Rye. No. 2, 56c to 58 1-2c.

Flour-First patents, \$4.30 to \$4.65: econd patents, \$4.15 to \$4.50; first econd lears. \$2.60 to \$2.80.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.-Close: Wheat-No. 1 hard. 92 1-8c; No. 1 northern. 91 1-8c; No. 2. 88 5.8c to 89 1-2c; May, 89 7-8c asked; July, 91 7-8c; Sept., 92 3-8c asked. LONDON WOOL SALES:

London.-There were 13.672 bales rought forward at the wool auction sales to-day. The large offerings were n steady demand at unchanged prices Coarse crossbreds were in sellers' favor, but heavy grades of Cape of Good Hope and Natal were largely withdrawn. The sales follow: New South Wales, 1.500 bales: scoured, 1s 4d to 2s 2 1-2d; greasy, 6 3-4d to 1s 2d. Queensland, ured 1s 1d to 3 0 1.2d 1.000 bales; scoured, 1s 1d to 2s 0 1-2d; greasy, 7, 1-2d to 11 1-2d. Victoria, L. 700 bales; scoured, 1s 1 1-2d to 1s 11d; greasy, 7, 3-4d to 1s 4d. West Australia constitution of 1, 2d to 1s, 2d. Tas 400 bales: greasy, 7 1-2d to 1s 2d. mania, 400 bales, greasy, 1 1-20 to 18 20. Tas mania, 400 bales, greasy, 10d to 18 3 1-2d. New Zealand, 6.900 bales; scour-ed, 10 1-2d to 18 9d; greasy, 7d to 18 2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1, 700 bales; greasy, 6 1-2d to 11 1-2d. THE CHEESE MARKET.

active and 10 cents higher to \$8.35.			\$5	
CHICAGO LIVE STO	OCR.			
Cattle, receipts 3,500.	-	1		
Market steady.	7 90	ha	20 00	
Beeves Texas steers	6 70	to	5 75	
Stockers and feeders	6 00	to	8 (1)	
Cows and heifers				
Calves	6 50	to	9 50	
Market higher.	0.00			
Light	8 50	to	8 75	
Mixed				
Heavy	8.05			
Pigs	6 60	to	8 70	
Bulk of sales	8 45			
Sheep, receipts 14,00.				
Market strong.				
Native	5 90	to	7 25	
Yearlings	6 40	to	8 00	
Lambs, native	6 50	to	8 90	
MONTREAL LIVE S	1'I M 10			
Montreal Despatch-East	end r	nar	ket	
-Cattle, receipts 640, cows 95 sheep and lamos 200, hogs 86	, cal	ves	2200,	
sheep and lamps 200, hogs 86	60.			
Trade was slow with highe	r pri	ces	pala	
for good cattle, but other h	dinds	sol	d 81	
about the former rates.				2
Prime beeves 7 to 71-2. me	dium	5 1	-4 to	
7, common 4 to 5.				
A number of milkmen's str			1 the	
market were sold at 4 1-2 to	0	-2.		
Calves 2 1-2 to 6 1-2.	-	~		-
Sheep, short, 5 1-2 to 6, ye	earlin	gs	6 1-3/	
to 7, spring lamb \$5 to \$7	each			
Hogs 10 1-2.				
	-			
		BT.	C	

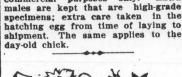
BETTER FARMING

C. P. R. to Run Special Again This Year,

The "Better Farming Special" which was run over the C. P. K. system throng a the Province of Ontario last year proved lightly successful, and with the co-opera-tion of the Department of Agriculture of the Provincial Government a second "Better Farming Special" will commence next month on a tour extending over nearly two months. The special is being extensively advertised, and the coaches making up the frain will contain ex-nibits suitable for use in the demon-stration lectures which will be given by experts. Owing to the accommodation of the coaches being somewhat inade-quate for the large crowds patronizing the lectures, arrangements are being made at all points where the civic offi-cials or other responsible persons will undertake to provide a hall for the purpose. The public schools will be the places where the lectures will be conthe ducted after the demonstration coachem have been visited. The lecturers will be drawn from the agricultural colleges, and all information imparted will be of an expert character. The official itinerary expert character. The official itiliterary has been arranged, and the first call will be at Windsor on May 23, after-wards making the following calls: Chat-ham, May 27; Kent Bridge, May 28; North Glencoe, May 29; London, May, 30; Thamesford, May 31; Wodstock; June 2; Belmont, June 3; Tilt June 2; Belmont, June 3; Till-sonburg, June 4; Galt, June 5; Elmira, June 6; Goderich, June 7; Milverton, June 9; Streetsville, June 10; Bramp-ton, June 11; Orangeville, June 12; Shel-burne, June 13; Chatsworth, Pune 14; Owen Scould June 16; Elesator Tana Owen Sound, June 16; Flesherton, June Owen Solund, June 16; Flesherton, June 17; Woodbridge, June 18; Tottenham, June 19; Alliston, June 20; Craighurst, June 21; Coldwater, June 23; Lirilia, June 24; Lindsay, June 25; Peterboro, June 26; Norwood, June 27; Tweed, June 28; Perth, June 30; Smith's Falls, July 1; Cariton, Place, July 2; Stitts-sill, July 2; Ottawa, July 4; Kents ville, July 3; Ottawa, July 4; Kempt-ville, July 5; Winchester, July 7; Finch, July 8; Apple Hill, July 9; Burketon Junction, July 10: Claremont, July 11. It is the intention to devote one car to live stock, including horses, dairy cattle, beef cattle and poultry, and the second car will contain seed and soil subjects and probably bees. A new feature has been introduced this year in respect to the stoppages at the various towns. Instead of making a stop only of a few hours, arrangements have been made whereby the coaches will remain for a whole day at the places to be visited. thus enabling those interested to make themselves fully acquainted with the subjects on exhibition.

SEEDING NEAR END

and natural is better than unless double yards are used, when one yard can be growing green food while the other is being used.



well, and will natch all right if the eggs are good. After you have the regulator adjusted and the eggs in, go away and forget it until it is time to trim the wick and fill the lamp. Don't try to put too many eggs in. Crowding generally results in break

age, and you only lose the over-plus. After 36 or 48 hours, turn the eggs as directed by the maker of the ma chine. Don't try to hurry at first. Throw out all the cracked eggs. They don't often hatch, and they are more trouble than they are worth, if they

ANB FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

far from Joaeph's thought to try to put himself forward, but he saw so clearly the conditions, as God revealed them to that he knew that prompt and effective measures should be taken to meet the exigencies of the case. It would the Lord put this sugges "His native into Joseph's mind. tion simplicity of heart, practical good sense, amplicity of neart, practical good sense, and force of character break forth into unasked, but not unaccepted counsel." Murphy, a man discreet and wisy An honest man of good, administrative the fifth part It is supability. \$4. med that at this time a tenth the products of the soil was given over Pharaoh, and Joseph re to that in the years of plenty that tax should be doubled. 35. let them gather all the food-Rigid economy was to be practised, and especial care taken gather and guard this fifth part of the grain, and it is not unreasonable to supse that all that was not needed for present needs was bought for future use. corn Grain. 36. that the land perish not—The purpose was to preserve the lives of the inhabitants . IV. Joseph exhalted (vs. 37.45). 37.

the thing was good Joseph's interpre-tation of the dreams was accepted with out question, and his suggestions met with the approval of Pharaoh and his eau we find such a on officers, 28, can we find such a one as this. The question that at once or ouver curred to the king was. "Is there a man equal to this emergency?" in whom the Spirit of God is The very question that Pharaoh asked implied that it would be answered in the choice of Joseph for the important position. "Pharaoh and his wirt, recognizing the interpretation of dreams as a divine gift, and tracing all insight into the future as sent from above, could have no one so fit to put in the highest authority as a man thus inspired." Geikie, 39, forasmuch as God hath shewed thee all this - The king recognized the fact that God had revealed to Joseph the future. Joseph's fidelity to Jehovah had convinced. Pharaoh that the man he needed was before him. and that God would guide him in the great work to be done. 40. over my house -It was a long step from the pr son to the highest office in the gift of a long step from the pri-heat office in the gift of iod made it possible, and F. J. Guthaus, 43rd Regiment, D. C. it ateady while he took it of R., Ottawa: Sergt. W. A. Smith, only in the throne will G. G. F. G., Ottawa; Sergt. T. Laman, the king, yet God made it possible, and was kept steady while he took it O. nd afterward.

st C. A., Halifax. Waiting men-Sergt. S. Carr. 5th C officer, 41-45. Plaraoh gave him the insignia of office and authority, his sig-nct, royal linen and a gold chain, and he proclaimed him ruler of the real-

Ottawa, May 2 - The official Bisley team was announced to day by Major Birdwhistle, secretary of the D. R. A The officers, marksmen and waiting list are as follows: Commandant - Lieut. Col. J. Duif

Stuart, Sixth Regiment, D.C.O.R., Van-

Adjutant-Major R. B. Simmonds, 66th Regiment, Halifax. Captain A. W. Hay, Sth Royal Rifles. Quebec; Captain G. R. Crowe, 30th Regi-

Queber: Captain G. Rergeant S. S. Brown, 17th A. D., Edmonton; Col.-Sergeant J. Perry, 6th D.C.O.R., Vancouver; Staff-Sergeant Jas, Freeborn, 13th Regiment, Hamilton; Sergeant H. B. Parker, 66th Regiment, Halifax; Pte. A. Denholm, Stab. Payiment, Winniney; Sergeant Sth. Regiment: Winnipeg; Sergeant I. Steele, C. A. S. C., Guelph; apt. J. G. Rowe, 10th R. G., Toronto; Gueloh: Lieut, J. A. Steele, C. A. S. C., Guelph; Sergt. G. W. Russell, G. G. F. G., Ottawa; S. Sergt. F. C. Hawley, 90 Regiment, Winnipeg; Q. M. Sergt. Hatcher, 5th C. A., Victoria: Lieut. 904 A. Steek, 76th Regiment, Trury; Lieut, F. Richardson, C. of G., Victoria; Sergt, A. G. Bullock, 2nd Q. O. R., Toronto;

in every is more lasting. When the eggs begin to pip shut us

the machine and get the family to gether and go away for a day or two. e it is the first batch. That is the only way to let the machine alone. If you stay at home the baby will have to look, then a neighbor will just drop in and before the hatch is over you will run the temperature down and have chilled the chickens. Don't attempt to open the doors to try and help some unfortunate chick that has been covered with another shell, or cannot pel itself from the egg and ruin 50 or more other chicks in trying to save Those that don't come out are one. better where they are. They as a rule prove weaklings after being placed in the brooder and never make profit-payers.

The hatch should be over in 24 hours after the begining, but it may run along for 36 or 40 hours. When over, the unhatched eggs and empty take shells and leave the chicks in the in cubator for from 24 to 48 hours, ac ording to the season of the year and the appearance of the strength of the chicks. Do not feed or water them until 48 hours old. They absorb the yolk of the egg before hatching and this provides them with nature' food or at least 48 hours. Too early feeding is only harmful and should be avoided, no matter how hungry they nay seem

Whatever incubator you select, remember one important thing, the sec ret of successful hatching lies largely in the eggs. The best incubator that is sold will not give satisfaction with poor eggs.

FOR NOVICE AND EXPERT.

Remember that ducklings grow quicker if no swimming water is provided for them

Provide variety of feeding for the young chicks and see that they are never allowed to look back.

Do not tamper with the broody hen. An irritable broody will soon spoil a setting of eggs.

Put down settings of eggs from the heavy breeds, as the progeny will with care, prove profitable winter lay

rs. Poultry, like every industry, has its good and bad years. The poultry raiser who sticks to it year after year the one that reaps the benefits There always will be money in poultry for those who will work and learn. Set all the hens you can this month Pullets hatched in April will mean

next winter layers.

e isolated to prevent the disease spreading to other animals. Careful dis-infection of the navel and contaminated surroundings must not be neglected.

There is a great difference in the notherly quality of sows, and when breeder finds one that produces uni formly large litters, and all good, strong, healthy pigs, while she has a constant and large flow of milk for her offspring he should keep her for breeding purpose as long as she will breed well, and she found to be one the most will be profitable animals on the farm.

The simple remedy for a caked adde after calving is frequent baths with ho water. Then grease the quarters well with a mixture of turpentine one part and melted lard, two parts, using it quite Rub and knead the udder a good deal each time. Give the cow internally a teaspoonful of fluid extract or poke root three times a day. Continue th treatment for two weeks.

Moderate exercise is essential to the brood mare while carrying her foal. Work which is free from special risk of accident is quite compatible with the well-doing of the mare and foetus. Though some mares work up to within a few hours of foaling and do well, it is advisable that work should be gently and not continued beyond the tenth month. On removal of the brood mare tenth from work it is highly important that she should have the opportunity of exercise up to the time of her foaling.

Never lose sight of the fact that the ising of the muscles of the colt develop them and insures great powers of while disuse means flabby durance. muscular development and a weaker animal.

MASSEY-BARRIS FOR BRAMPTON.

Toronto report: A runnor current for some days that the Massey Harris Com-pany were negotiating for a site in Brampton for the erection of their plant has now reached a more definite stage. Word was received from Brampton this morning that the company had offered \$47,500 for a 200-acre farm, owned by Mr. Wm. Fletcher there, and there is every likelihood of it being accepted. The Massey-Harris people had four opions on land in Brampton, but this was

the most suitable for transporting facil. ities.

Kingston. At the cheese board her to-day the following business was trans-acted: 300 boxes white and 40 boxes colored were boarded and sold at 10 acted: 11-16c

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow.-Larger supplies and milder weather were reported to day. A steady trade was experienced at "ecent quota-tions. Best steers, 15 to 16 1-4e; Irish 14 1-2 to 15 1-2e; bulls, 12 1-4 to 13 1-4c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady. So, 2. Manitoba-7s, 11d. No, 3 Manitoba-7s, 10d. Futures easy May-7s, 9d. July-7s, 6 1-4d. Corn. spot steady. Oct.-7s, 4 3-8d. American mixed new-5s, 3-4d. Futures new Kiln dried-5s, 1 3-4d. Old 8s.

Futures new Kiln dried-5s, 1 3-4d. Old Via, Gal.-5s, S 1-2d. Easy, May Ann. mixed-4s, 11 5-8d. July Laplata-5s, 1 3-8d. Flour, winter patents-285, 6d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-44, 0-65, 108. Market India mess-1355

--65, 10s. Beef, extra India mess--1558. Pork, prime mess, western--102s, 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.--668. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs

65. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs. nominal. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—bus. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 ll

Long clear bellies, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.-s, td.

Long iclear bellies, heavy, 35 to 40 153.-67s. dd. Short clear backs, 16 20 158.-628, 6d. Shortders, square, 11 to 13 158.-558. Lard, prime western, interces-568. 3d. American, refined-57s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white-408. 6d. Colored-618. Tatlow, prime city-328. 3d. Australian in London-358. 10 1-3d. Turpenine. spirits-288. 6d. Resin, common-128. 3d. Petroleum, refined-3 3-3d. Petroleum, refined-3 3-3d. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffale despatch --Cattle Re-ceipts 650 head; slow and steady.

Veals-Receipts, six hundred head ctive. \$6.00 to \$9.75

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; active, heavy, 5c to 10c higher; heavy, \$8.90 to \$9.00; mixed, \$9.00 to \$9.10; yorkers, \$9.10 to \$9.25; pigs, \$9.00 to \$9.20; roughs, \$8.00 to \$8.10; stags, \$7.00 to

ers, \$9.10 to \$9.25; pigs, \$9.00 to \$9.20; roughs, \$8.00 to \$8.10; stags, \$7.00 to \$7.75; dairies, \$8.75 to 9.10. Sheep and lambs-Receipts 2.600 head; sheep slow and steady; lambs the British Antasctic expedition.

Western Reports Show Good Crop Prospects.

Winnipeg, Man., May 5 .- According to reports received from over 200 points in the Canadian prairie west, seeding is well on the way to general completion. At 114 points over 75 per cent: of the wheat area is reported seeded. Taking into account the acreage of surrounding

points, which report a less amount seeded. it is reasonably safe to assume that fully 73 per cent, of the land in-tended for wheat this year has already been sown to that cereal. Fifty-live points report the acreage seeded to be just about the same as in 1912; 35 points reported the acreage as less than that of 1912, while 44 points report an that of 1912, while 44 points report an increase of acreage running from 5 per cent, to as high as 25 per cent, though this last figure occurred but seldom, thus indicating that there probably is no increase in wheat acreage this year and possibly a fractional decrease. The reports, almost en masse, declare that while seeding is on the whole con-siderably later than in 1912, owing to the condition of the ground, seeding is actually far in advance of what it was

actually far in advance of what it was on the corresponding date of last year, and with a better general outlook for the season. Taken as a whole, the refor that the acreage in wheat is not being materially increased is really a very healthy and satisfactory sign. as it shows that the farmers are slow but surely awakening to the danger seeding wheat late, and have confined themselves largely to land that was themselves largely to fand full was prepared last season. Only three points report an actual need of rain. Wet snow has fallen very generally in southern Alberta, about the only section where additional moisture was needed.



This is believed to be a record in cheap postage. Two letters with only a penny

stamp have just been received by Sir Joseph G. Ward, the former Premier of

the

New Zealand, who is now here,