stary.- f. Jesus at prayer (vs.

Jesus Walks on the Sea .- Matt. 14: 22-36

22, 23), 22. Straight way-lumediatery Sites the multitudes had been miracuiously fed. Jesus constrained His discipies Jesus exercised authority in sending His disciples, rather against their desire, before Him to the other side of the sea. The reason of their reluctance to go appears from John's statement (John vi. 14, 15). The feeding the five thousand had so impressed the people with Jesus' power that they believed He must be the Messiah, and hence the king to be crowned, who was to break the power of their oppressors, the Romans. disciples shared this belief, and desired to remain with their Master, to see what the outcome would be, for, if He was to be made king, they were enger to share in the honor and take the places that would naturally be given to His most intimate friends. It has been also suggested that the disciples did not wish to leave Him alone, since it would appear like desertion; and then, too, it is possible that they dreaded the night voyage across the lake. Unto the other side From the accounts of the three evangelists we learn that Capernaum was to be their destination, but the disciples were to coast along the northern end of the lake, touching at Bethsalda, to take Jesus aboard, and from thence they would proceed to Capernaum. Sent the multitudes away-It was no easy matter to dismiss this company of people, wrought up as they were with excitement over the miracle just wrought and filled with admiration for their coming king, as they regarded Him. 23. Into a mountain apart-A mountain at the extreme southeast margin of Butaibs shuts down upon the lake. doubtless was the scene of our Lord's midnight prayer. By day it would have across the lake. The miracle wrought commanded a view of the lake, the storm, and the tossing host of the disciples.-Whedon. To pray-He was conscious that a solemn and awful crisis of His day on earth was come, and by communing with His Heavenly Father He would nerve His soul for the stern work of the morrow, and the pitter conflict of many coming weeks.

II. The disciples in distress (v. 24). 24. Ship...tossed with waves-The Sea of Galilee was liable to be suddenly thrown into fury by the winds that. sweep down the mountains through the ravines that lead to the valley. These ravines act as huge funnels pouring tempests upon the lake. "The ship in the sea is a striking emblem of the church in the world." Not infrequently do the waves and the winds of strong persecution come against the church. The ship is safe in the sea so long as the sea does not get into the ship; and so the church is in the world a mighty power for good, but when the world gets in the church it begins to sick. Notice that the disciples were going in obedi-ence to Christ's command and yet they were overtaken by a storm. The wind was contrary-The disciples wished to go in a northeasterly direction toward Bethsaids, but the wind was driving them southward or keeping them near the place where they had embarked.

25. the fourth watch-According to the Jewish method of reckoning time the night was divided into three watches, man power they adopted the Roman divided into four watches, beginning at six, nine, twelve and three o'clock, respectively, hence it was toward dawn when Jesus came to the disciples. His continued nine hours while his followers were struggling with the waves. Their anxiety to keep the Bethsaida appointment with their Master ured them on to greater efforts to reach that point, yet they had rowed only three or four miles. Jesus went unto them-He knew all through those hours the difficulties under which they were laboring. They were learning how helpless they were in the face of such a storm as they had encountered. Jesus went to them in his own good time and in the best time for them. walking on the sea-Contrary to the laws of nature. Jesus defies all circumstances favorable and unfavorable in coming to his children when they need

25-27.

26. saw him-They had expected to see him when they should reach Bethsaida, but not walking on the water. troubled....a spirit-In the dimness of the early dawn they saw a form in the distance, which, as they continued to peer at it, seemed to assume the form of a man. Their fears at once considered it a token to them of death, and their faith was not strong enough to grasp the idea of its being the Lord. The terrors of the long hours of that night had intensified their fears, so that at the sight of the apparition "they cried out." 27. straightway Jesus spake-He did not leave them long in suspense. Just to hear his voice brought comfort, be of good cheer-Take courage. it is I-This is the explanation of the exhortation to "be of good cheer." In the midst of trial, disappointment and the fiercest conflicts of life Jesus comes to us in the most unlooked for ways and speaks to us these blessed words, "It is I." Let heaven be but as one scroll, and let it be written all over with titles, they cannot express more than, "It is I."-Hall. be not afraid-When Christ is with us there is nothing to fear.

IV. Peter's request (vs. 29-33.) 28. Peter-The disciple who was always ready to speak and to act. Lord, if it be then. The words do not imply a doubt. Many scholars translate it, "since it is thou." Bid me come unto thee on the water-Even if Peter was too impulsive and desired to do something unusual, he had faith that Jesus could uphold him upon the water. He knew that it was only by divine power that he would be able to "alk on the sen to Jesus. 29. And he said. Come-From the lips of Jesus that word had more authority than all the rolling seas, for it was the power of his simple word that set every sea in motion,-Watson. Jesus wished to teach Peter s lesson, for Peter little realized his

own weakness. Walked on the water-Peter at once obeyed the Master's word. Jesus not only walked on the waves himself, but also miraculously upheld his weak disciple. He walked "not necessarily very far; and yet so long as he thus walked, it was through supernatural aid from Christ. The power was obtained and conditioned by faith in Christ's power. So is it in our spiritual walk above the waves of this world."

30. Saw the wind boisterous—He aw the waves rolling as the result of the strong wind. He was afraid-His eyes rested upon the difficulties, and his faith wavered. Fear comes to us through lack of faith in God's promises. Beginning to sink—He began to sink because his faith weakened; his faith weakened because fear entered; he was afraid because he looked at the waves instead of to Jesus. Lord, save me-He called upon the Master of the sea, and his prayer was to the point. There were but three words in Peter's petition, but they answered his purpose. A sense of need is a mighty teacher of brevity. Precious things lie in small compass and all that is real prayer in many a long address might have been uttered in a petition as short as Peter's."-Spurgeon. 31. Immediately-The prayer was answered without delay. The hand of Jesus is swift when the occasion demands it. Wherefore didst thou doubt-Jesus rescued him first and rebuked him afterward. 'Christ does not find fault with him for coming, but for doubting. It was not that he trusted the Master too much. but too little."-Jacobus. 32. The wind ceased-The coming of Christ on board brought rest to the crew and was a signal for the winds to cease. The miracles multiply. Jesus walked on the waves, enabled Peter to do the same. calmed the wind and the waves and brought them at once to the land (John 6: 21.) 33. Thou art the Son of God-This was the confession of all on board the boat. The experiences of the night disclose a reason for Christ's remaining in the mountain while his disciples went convinced them more fully than ever that Cosus was the Messiah. V. In Gennesaret (vs. 34-36), 34 the

land of Gennesaret-A very fertile plain of ten or twelve square miles on the west side of the Lake of Gennesaret. 35. had knowledge of him-knew that it was Jesus. all that were diseasedthis was their opportunity to get help from Jesus. 36. and besought him-They were in earnest. might only touch the hem of his garment -There was fuith that the least contact with Jesus would be sufficient to cure their diseases

Questions-After feeding the five thousand where did Jesus send the disciples? Where did he go? Why did he go alone to pray? Of what is the ship in the sea an emblem? How were the Roman watches divided? When did Jesus go to them? How did he make his appearance? What effect did his coming have on the disciples? What request did Peter make? Why did he begin to sink? What prayer did he offer? In what respects is this prayer a model prayer? What did Jesus do? Why did Peter have no reason to doubt Jesus? What two miracles occurred as soon as Jesus entered the boat? How were those present affected?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. is the want of man searching after the wealth of God; the hand of weakness to Pilate that He was the Son of God grasping the hand of strength; the fellowship of a son with his Father; the tendom says, "I believe in God the Facommunion of the beloved with the Object of love. Prayer does not change His only Son." "And we know that the but after the Jews came under the Ro- the unchangeable One. Prayer changes us and puts us in a condition to prove method of keeping time. The night was God's promises and receive his gifts. Jesus commanded, "Enter into thy closet" (Matt. 6:6), and he did as he taught. He always found a place in which to "pray" (Mark 14:32; Luke 22: secret communion with the Father had 39; John 18:2). So should we; some quiet corner in attic or kitchen, woodshed or guest chamber, barn or grove; some spot sacred to communion with God. A clergyman, showing his friend through his parsonage, opened the door of a neat, pleasant little room over the hall, which contained a chair, table and Bible. "This," said he, "is our room for Press understands a prominent banker Reaver, \$5.50 per cwt, in bags. These is the most used room in the house." them" (v. 25). "Jesus spake unto them"

DISPASE DISPAND TRESAUDIONE WAS CURED AT ONCE BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES."

Mr. H. Marchessault, High Constable of the Province of Quebec, who lives at St. Hyacinthe, thought he was

going to be disabled for life. A terrible pain in the back kept him in the house and under the doctor's care for months. Nothing seemed to

Then he tried "Fruit-a-tives," the camous fruit medicine. Note the re-

"Fruit-a-tives" cured me of chronic pain in the back that was so severe that I could not drive my horse," writes Mr. Marchessault.

If you have Weak Kidneys and that Biting Pain in the Back, by all means try "Fruit-a-tives," which is made of

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 5c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-ives, Limited, Ottawa,

(v. 27). "Immediately Jesus stretched orth His hand" (v. 31). Let us be swift o bear one another's burdens (Gal. 6. 2). Be ready with sympathy for the oppressed, charity for the erring, tears for the broken-hearted, help for the povrty-stricken, and an outstretched hand or the stuggling.

Say, "Be of good cheer" (v. 27). In the ight and the darkness, while the winds were boisterous and the waves high lesus bade His disciples be of good theer. The City of Rome ran into a brig and cut her in two, and many of the sailors were thrown overboard. The steamer boats were lowered, but the ropes became tangled. The passengers on deck could do nothing as they watched those struggling men in danger of drownig. Presently one said, "Let's give a cheer." A g ad hurrah was three times shouted. Almost immediately the ropes were disentangled and the well- nigh disheartened men, stimulated by the cheer to new hope, held out and

"Look not around thee" (Isa. 41, 10 R. V., marg.). Look unto Jesus (Heb. 12, 2). When Peter "saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid (v. 30). Peter. oking at Jesus, "walled on the water"; Peter, looking at the waves, began to sink. Do not see the surroundings; see the Saviour. Do not look at the giants;

юэк at God (Num. 13, 33). See Jesus as "the Son of God" (v. 33) To get Christ to doubt His Sonship was Satau's first effort (Matt. 4, 3). For this claim to Sonship men hated Him. mecked Him, crucified Him (John 19, 7). If we claim to be sons of God, and our claim is true, we shall suffer from the world. Scripture is explicit as to the truth of Christ's divinity: 1. The Father said, "This is my beloved Son" (Matt. 3, 17). 2. John the Baptist declared, "This is the Son of God" (John 1, 31). Go "apart to pray" (v. 23). Prayer His disciples said, "Thou art the Son of ther Almighty ... and in Jesus Christ, Son of God is come, and hath given us Mutton, per ewt. 11 00 13 00 an understanding, that we may know | Veal, prime, per ext ... 11 00 12 50 Him that is true, and we are in Him | Yearing limb, ib. 0 15 0 17 that is true, even in His Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life" (I. John 5, 20). To deny the divinity of Christ is to deny the word the Bible. A. C. M.

MILLIONS FROM FRANCE.

London The Canadian Associated prayer. Any one can retire here for of Montreal has been for some time private devotions. It is consecrated to working hard in an endeavor to inter- less. In 100-lb, bags, prices are 5c less. est French bankers, and capitalists are now ready to invest ten million sterling Be swift to help. desus went unto in any group of sound Canadian schemes that might be placed before them.

The housewife with

years of experience—the

woman who knows how to

cook-finds, after practi-

cal tests and hard trials.

the New Perfection Oil

Cook-Stove is her idea of

what a good cook-stove

attention, costs less to op-

erate, and cooks all food

better than any other stove

fection oven bakes and

roasts perfectly. The

She finds the New Per-

She finds it requires less

really ought to be.

she has ever tried.

Cool Kitchen—Perfect Cooking

New Perfection

has a Cabinet Top with a shelf for keeping plates and food hot.

Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or

CAUTIONARY NOTE: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "NEW PERFECTION."

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited,

There are drop shelves for coffee pot or saucepans, and nickeled towel racks.

It has long turquoise-blue enamel chimneys. The nickel finish, with the

ight blue of the chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive.

WICK BLUE FLAME

TORONTO MARKETS. LIVE STOCK

The quality of fat cattle was medium

There was a more active trade for cattle than on Tuesday or Wednesday, on account of there being several buyers from outside points, but prices were no

higher. Exporters—There were no export cattle on sale, at least there were no straight loads sold as such. Prices for exporters, had there been any, would be rom \$6.40 to \$7.30, at least we think that would have been about their value

for steers, and bulls from \$5.25 to \$5. Butchers George Rowntree bought for the Harris Abattoir Company during the week over 1,200 cattle at following prices: Exporters, \$6.40 to \$7.30; butchers' heifers and steers, at \$5.90 to \$6.75; cows, \$4 to \$5.90; bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.00.

Stockers and Feeders-Harry Murby reports the market quiet. Mr. Murby bought 150 cattle during the week at following quotations: Steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.75; steers, 600 to 800 lbs, each, at \$4.50 to \$5; fight stockers of good quality, \$4 to \$4.50.

Milkers and Springers-A moderate sapply of milkers and springers sold at \$35 to \$65 and an exceptionally fine cow or two brought \$75 each.

Veal Calves-Veal calves sold from \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., with two or three of choice quality at \$7 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs-Ewes sold at \$5 to

\$5.50; rams, \$4 to \$4.50; spring lambs, \$3 to \$6 each. Hogs-Receipts from all sources for the two days were large, over 4,000. The market was easy at \$9.85 for selects. fed and watered, and \$9.50, f.o.b., cars,

at country points. Look out for lower prices, as prospects point that way. FARMERS MARKET.

The grain receipts were a little larger to-day. No wheat offered, but it is quoted lower at 95 to 97c. About 400 bush els of oats sold at 39c, and 100 bushels of barley at 48 to 49c.

Hay quiet, with prices steady, 12 loads sold at \$18 to \$22 a ton for timothy and at \$12 to \$15 for mixed and clover, Straw firm, a load of bundled selling at

•	\$16 a ton.			
-	Dressed hogs are firm, v	vitl	ı gu	otations
,	runng at \$12.50 to \$13.			
;	Wheat, white, new	\$ 0	95	\$ 0.07
)	Do., red. new	0	95	
	Do., goose	Ω	90	., 0.
	Oats, bushel	(1	39	
	Peas, bushel	0	70	0 00
	Barley, bushel	0	48	00
	Mye. bushe	Ω	65	
	Hay, timothy, ton	10	()0	
	Do., mixed, ton		00	00
	Straw. per ton	14	00	10 00
	Dressed hogs	17		16 00
1	Butter, dairy		50	13 00
1	Do., inferior		23	0 27
1	Eggs, dozen		18	0 21
1	Chickens, spring, 1b.		20	0 22
1	Turkeya lb		40	0 45
I	Turkeys, ib.		18	0 20
ł	Fowl, 1b.		15	0 17
1	Apples, bb!		00	2 50
1	Potatoes, big, by load	0	40	0 45
1	Onions, sack	2	50	2 75
1	Beef, hindquarters	12	00	13 50
1	Do., forequarters	9	00	10 50
1	Do., choice, curcase			12 00
1	Do., medium, circise	8	20	9 00
1	ATHILLIAN NOT COLUMN		^ ~	

Local quotations are: Washed flecce, of God and the word of His chosen peo- 20 to 22c; unwashed fleece, 121-2c to ple throughout all generations. This is 14c; rejects, 16c, Prices to farmers paid one of the most important dictrines of by local dealers, 25c for washed, 12 to 13c for unwashed.

Spring lamb, lb. 0 18 0 21

TORONTO SUGAR MARKET.

Granulated, \$5.20 per cwt. in barrels;

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wneat-May 88 5-8e, July 89 3-8e. Outs-May 30 1-2c, July 31 1-4c. BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Loadon. - Loadon and Liverpool cables quote live cattle (American) steady at 14 to 15c, dressed weight; refrigerator beet steady, at 11 to 111-4c

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Belleville.- To-day there were offered 2,645 boxes of cheese. Sales: 1,385 at

10 7.8e; barance at 10 1-4c. Brockville,-To-day 2,040 colored and 930 white were offered. Sales: 810 white and 990 colored at 103-4c; balance refused. No more was paid on the street. Kingston, Ont.-To-day 1,282 white and 502 colored cheese were registered. Sales: About 300 boxes, at 103-4c. Alexandria, Ont .- This evening 762 boxes offered, all white. All sold at

BOOST FOR BUTTER.

breatened next month by a combination of Chicago and Eigin butter interests. The butter people announced today that they would mark the price of butter up to a dollar a pound if necessary to compel the meat packers to annul their contracts and leave the western market open.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal-About 525 head of butchers' cattle, 85 milch cows and springers, 330 sheep and lambs, and 830 hogs were offered for sale at the East-end Abattoir to-day. Trade was good, and prices were well maintained, excepting that hogs were lower. Prime beeves sold at from 634 to 71/2c per pound; pretty good animals, 51/2c to 61/2c, and the common think of stopping weighing and testing stock at 41/2 to 5 1/4c per lb; milch cows our milk as I feel satisfied that if a sold at \$30 to \$60 each; calves sold at dairyman looks well to the aire of his from \$3 to \$19 each, or 31/2 to 6c per herd, and weighs and tests, his herd Ib.; sheep sold at 5 to 6c per lb; lambs, is bound to improve, and the hired men Swellman's tea at all," Miss Gaddie was

You don't have to explain a compliment to a woman the way you do the Constitution. - New York Press.

Brooklyn Man Says He is Son of King Edward VII.

Issues Messages to British Parliament and People of Empire.

Calls Himself Guelph—A Mistake in Alleged Name.

New York, May 30.-John R. de Guelph, of No. 106 Montague street, Brooklyn, to-day declared himself King of Great Britain and Ireland and assumed the title of King John George Edward. He addressed a carefully prepared neatly typewritten demand for his "rights" to:

"The Members of the Upper and Lower Houses of the British Houses of Parliament. "The people of the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Ireland. "The people of the colonies and the possessions of Great Britain beyond the "The people of the Empire of India.

(By courtesy of United States.) "The chief magistrate and the people of the United States (under the court esy and protection of which great republic I have enjoyed the privileges of a guest and resident for a period of

upwards of ten years). "The rulers and ministers of the church and state.

"The people of the civilized world." The Brooklyn mans calls King Edward VII. his "revered father" and first desires to express "my grateful appreciation for the courtesy and sympathy extended to me privately and through the press in the bereavement which it has pleased Almighty God to bring upon me and the British empire." Mr. Guelph goes on to say in his king-

ly "message:"

"I have resolved to proclaim before God, the church and the people of the civilized world, for the future enforcement of the observance of the moral and divine law; for the protection of England's motherhood; for the just and legitimate protection of the birthright of innocent offspring, whether issue of royal or other parents; that I, John George Edward Rex of Great Britain and Ireland * * * was unjustly and unlawfully deprived of my birthright as the first born son of the rightful sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

This is not the first time the Brooklyn man has made such claims, but never before did he make them under the title of Rex.

In his official message issued to-day he further demands that the people of of the so-called "royal custom" of royal polygamy. He solemnly swears that if he cannot arouse the world in the matter he will devote his life to the "enforcement of the law in the matter."

Mr. Guelph also issued to-day a second typewritten document of 14 pages, duly signed "John George Edward Rex," which began: "Dieu et Mon Droit."

"Quo dieu defende mon droit." "May God defend the right."

In this he declares that "having forseen the approaching dissolution of my father, the late King Edward VII., the long pent-up sorrow of my life broke the bounds of silence and I decided that my cruelly wronged motehr must, and should be honored before the world," He says that on January 10, 1910, he

wrote King Edward, "My Father," and forwarded him the manuscript of his memoirs with the declaration that the same would be duly published if the King did not exercise his "sovereign right, and husband's privilege, to right the terrible wrongs inflicted upon your lawful wife, my mother." Guelph saye he made a last appeal

under date of April 10th, this year, and that he is satisfied that "the condition of his (King Edward's) health at that time, coupled with political crisis in England due to the strained relations existing between the upper and lower houses of parliament made it absolutely impossible for him to take any action in a matter of so grave importance." He declared to-day that his father,

"having been taken from him," the duty of fighting for his mother and establishing himself before the world devolved upon him. He has no idea off going to arms against King George V., who he hails as "half-brother." He will proceed by petition.

When a reporter called at the home of the man who calls himself Great Britain's King to-night, he was introduced to Mrs. Guelph, who alleges herself a Queen.

"I have always been fond of the stars Chicago.—Butter at 40c a pound is and stripes flying from a stick,? she said, "but if necessary, I will go to England and be a good Queen to them." "Are you training for the queenship?" was asked.

"My wife needs no training," said "King John George Edward Rex" with really regal dignity.

DEFINITE GAINS FROM COW TESTING

Mr. A. W. Haine of Dewdney, B. C., writes as follows: "When we joined the cow testing association in 1908 we had 21 cows, aged between 4 and 7 years. with an average yield of 6,800 pounds milk. In 1909 our 21 cows averaged 8,360 pounds of milk. We have 16 pure breds and 5 Grade Holsteins. I would not at \$4.50 to \$6 each. Good lots of fat take more interest in their work. We saying, "but she came, and when she encommenced dairying 8 years ago with the intention of bringing our come up to an average of 6,000 pounds milk each.

"Naturally," remarked the hateful Mr. Which we did in about 5 years."

"Silence is always painful among

veloped if dairymen all over the Dom-inion would take up cow testing in real carnest.-C. F. W.

Winter Wheat

The following is a statement of the area of winter wheat sown in the fall of 1909, based on official information received from the International Agricultural Institute. For most of the countries mentioned, information as to weather conditions, improvement and deterioration is given.

Bulgaria: Condition on April 1st, his per cent. compared with ten years aver age. In a few districts damage has been caused by field mice, rotting and "zabrue gibus." Denmark-Area sown in fall of 1909.

99,771 acres. Condition on April 1st. compared with ten years average, 97 per cent. Night frosts, especially in Jut-land, have delayed development of the

Hungary—8,315,502 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 103.3 per cent. of that harvested in 1909. Condition on April 1st, 110 per cent, compared with ten years average. Damage caused by insects, 5.6 per cent.

Luxemburg 27,862 acres sown in fail of 1909. This area is 105 per cent. of that harvested in 1909. Condition on April 1st compared with ten years average, 90 per cent. The cold weather at the end of March has considerably damaged the crops and delayed their deval

Netherlands - Condition, April 1st. compared with ten years, average, Lu per cent.

Roumania 4,765 682 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area, 115.9 per cent of that sown in fall of 1909. Condition April 1st, compared with ten years, average 105 per cent. The growth of the crops is excellent.

Sweden-223,300 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 107 per cent. of that harvested in 1909. Condition on April lat, compared with ten years, average 100 per cent. Switzerland-94,344 acres wheat, 58,-

539 acres spelt sown in fall of 1909. Condition April 1st, wheat 96 per cent-spelt, 103 per cent., compared with (en years' average. Canada—749,797 acres sown in fall

of 1909. This area is 113 per cent. of that harvested in 1909. Condition, April 1st, 92 per cent, 100 denoting a standurd crop. Wheat is in excellent condition. United States 33,469,906 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 167.9 per cent. of that harvested in 1909. Conoi-

tion April 1st 92.9 per cent. comp er d with ten years average.

British India 27,699,766 acres sown in he further demands that the people of fall of 1969. This area is 107.1 per center abolition of the christian world demand the

dition of wheat, good.

Japan—1,106,560 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is the same as that harvested in 1909. Condition April 1st, 98 per cent. compared with ten years' aver-

Tunis 968,000 acres sown in fall of 1909. This area is 103 per cent. of that harvested in 1909. Condition, April 1st, 100 per cent., compared with ten years average.

Germany-Weather conditions have been extremely favorable during the winter months for the crops which had already commenced to develop last autumn, and also for crops sown at the end of October and in November.

HOW DO YOU JUDGE A DAIRY

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Office of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

A dairy cow is often judged by the scale of points of the breed to which she belongs. Another method is to rate her according to her general appearance and the external indications of milking powers. Appearances are somewhat deceitful. Recently a farmer near Ormstown, Que., sold five cows at \$25 each, saying they were no good as dairy cows. The purchaser found to his great satisfaction that one gave him 10,000 lbs. milk, and another 13,000 lbs. Sometimes a cow is valued because she is easy to keep, or she is a docile family pet. Coming nearer to the practical test, a farmer may judge his best cow to be the one that daily gives a couple of pails full of milk in June; though she may quickly decrease in flow, the remembrance of that big yield sticks in her owner's mind. and she is undeservedly ranked too high. Or she may have earned a wide local reputation just by one isolated test for fat, very likely higher than normal. On the other hand, a cow that gives only a moderate yield, but attends strictly to business for a reasonably long milking period, will probably prove the most valuable. Again, there may be some general idea of production, but totals that are only estimated are generally in excess of the actual yield.

The positive proof of value is certainty of the cow's ability to produce milk and fat economically; the generousminded, unselfish, real dairy cow, independent of strikes and lockouts, works full time, and returns a handsome margin of profit above the computed cost of feed. The one infallible test is a record of the production of each cow for the full period of lactation. Don't average up the herd; ascertain that each cow is a specialist. C. F. W.

NATURAL ENOUGH.

(Catholic Standard and Times.)

"Naturally," remarked the hateful Mr.

"Silence is always painful among

Save

CHAPTE Nine o'clock. Falco ed to and fro his spe a restless impatience unbearable every min raged within once n as of old—years ag could he let her go?

leave him, or tear himust yield to his per er over her now! Then he stopped at locked a drawer, tool notes his uncle had it into his breast-pootening, his heart befully as a hand touch It opened, and Ral "The sahib is here!!" ur le passed in, thro mantle, veil, and ca door quietly closed St. Maur took two ward, and Christine brow, and cheek, and

"My precious one, i your right place unnome, your shelter!" He felt her tremble clasp and drew her couch. "For an hour or to pered. "And then," said

darkness, blank des

ered with his kisses.

"Yes-heart-break! low, soft tone shook hand can end it!" "Can it?" he sale fierce despair that just that question w here to fully underst is wrong in the fir very first time I me and you told me you. you were, and that wed Leonora Beren my uncle lived. I ou looked on your wite but I could not-wo self away. I yielded passions, and marri was a gambler—or se it— even then was ably. Well, you kne in the first six mo times worse no miserable, reckless Morley, the money sands than I can tel than I know mysel

a run of luck, I cle fortune is against ! him again." "Of course at rui the listener, her sl before her on her la "Nay; it would

time, because it va

say 'yes' to that. certainly; but then security but an in pends entirely on m uncle, and on the f standing only Morle money. I may sa honor is involved. actually pledged, n security by any de own. Against the c and I've near gett be holds a heavy

though that doesn't bilities; but for my except by good faith will, If that one fi as only a money-le the sake of high inte what then? He m with dealing dishe he will certainly losing his thousand got up, and began near his wife, passir "He has been ve and has even a str liking for his worth wont make a man nothing, will it? "No not human

"Well?" he repea

tell vou, Christine,

reunion may mean

That sounds harsh, I have been brough dulged, if you will travagance uncheck now, and nearly revolutionize all have no profession work I would to could never pled a: day, just to earn daily bread no, my side! I should losse! The ready with excitement is my sight. Han the passion for p again of I had should be a more before crushed. of delte that no char. And one to gare up play I live and spend give it up, and f make head again with debt. It we to perdition faste going now, if the I were dead He dead, for your sake "Hupsband!"

tremulous word. beart like a kni fevered blood. He flung himse Christine, wound waist almost co: his tack in her be on her white hare "I do! I do! nivself, and you. life a thousand and shame to me wasn't I drowned gale? You would "Hush, Falconer" my heart!' she pure face to the

The passion of

had reached a c

her clinging hand against her breast ain and shame th

ignorance know no