

LESSON

LESSON X—DEC. 8, 1912.

The Child in the Midst—Matt. 18: 1-14.

Commentary.—I. The way to true greatness (vs. 1-4). 1. At the same time—shortly after the miracle of the coin in the fish's mouth, who is the greater—Matthew, Mark and Luke gave accounts of this discussion, viewing it from different standpoints, and thus the accounts supplement one another. "Take note of the first rising of the dispute, and then omit the rest until Jesus placed the child before them. Mark commences after they had come into the house, when Jesus questioned them and they were silent; he omits what followed until the Lord called all together and placed the child before them. Matthew tells us what occurred after our Lord questioned them, and they were silent for shame. The disciples, on reflecting that our Lord evidently knew their debate, indignantly come and lay the question before him."—Wholen. There was manifested a spirit of rivalry, and even jealousy among the disciples. They were seeking pre-eminence and prominence in the kingdom of heaven. They spoke of it as "the kingdom of heaven," but in their discussion they had shown that their idea of the kingdom was, that it was emphatically earthly. The last miracle that Jesus wrought in addition to all the others led the disciples to imagine that he would use his power to establish a great kingdom in which they desired places of honor.

2. Called a little child unto him—Jesus was about to give his disciples an impressive object lesson to rebuke their worldly ambition, and to teach them the nature of true greatness. The child may have been playing about the place, set him in the midst of them—Jesus placed him where all might see. He took him in his arms Mark 9: 36) showing his love and appreciation for children. 3. Verily—A word used to call particular attention to what is to follow. "be converted"—Turn.—R. "This word is not elsewhere translated 'converted.' There must turn away from their ambitions, self-seeking tendencies, become as little children. They must become as little children in humility, dependence, obedience and disregard for distinctions of rank. "A king's child has no more thought of greatness than a beggar's." This passage does not imply that children do not need to be converted. The child that reaches the age of accountability needs conversion. Jesus laid down the principle that one must be born again in order to enter the kingdom (John 3:3). Grace will bring men and women into that state where they will be childlike in humility, dependence, docility, and freedom from envy and jealousy. 4. Shall humble himself—"He that is least among you all, the same shall be great" (Luke 9:48). "None but the lowly are in the kingdom, and the lowliest in the kingdom are the greatest. To be humble is not to disparage one's self, but to use whatever we have in the humblest service." The same is greatest—Selfishness is the root of all sin. It dims the crown and diminishes the throne of those who would otherwise be great. True humility is one of the surest marks of true greatness.

II. Christ's little ones (vs. 5, 6). 5. Shall receive one such little child—in this Jesus emphasized his regard for little children. He makes it the duty of Christians to be kind to them and to take an active interest in their welfare. We may reasonably suppose that "these little ones" include those who have humbled themselves, and have become as little children. In my name—For my sake. Receive him by the regard which we have for his little ones. See Matt. 10: 40-42. 6. Shall offend—Shall cause to stumble. The word does not mean to displease or make angry, which is its present meaning; but to tempt to evil or to lead into evil by bad example or neglect. Our duty to Christ's little ones is both to refrain from causing them to stumble and to receive them in his name. It were better it would be better for one to be physically than to be the means of another's losing his soul. A millionaire—Not the millionaire which is operated by hand, but the large million which is turned by an ox or other work animal.

III. The cost of being right (vs. 7-9). 7. Woe—because of offences—Good and evil exist in this world, and the evil is over opposed to the good. Jesus passes from the consideration of the particular subject introduced by the disciples to the discussion of more general principles. Woe to that man—The fact that in this world there are always those who would cast down Christ's little ones, does not excuse the offender from blame. 8. Thy hand or thy foot offend thee—If objects as dear to thee as these most valuable and precious members of the body cause thee to stumble and to fall into sin. Cut them off, etc. No half-way measures will answer. The pleasing thing if hurtful must be renounced. "It is of no use to try to regulate and moderate; safety lies only in entire abstinence. Other people may retain the limb, but you can not. If the thing hurts your religious life, off with it. He is a fool who insists on keeping a mangled limb which will kill him."—MacLaren. Into life halt. The one who renounces a successful life here, by giving up a profitable business because of its worldly character, or by giving up a pleasant and profitable occupation because it can not be followed to the glory of God, and who accepts poverty and hardship, may be said to enter into life "halt or maimed," but it is better to do this than to lose eternal life. 9. Then—To be cast into hell fire—The place of eternal punishment.

IV. The worth of a soul (vs. 10, 14). 10. Despair not—As though they were beneath your notice. Little ones—Children; therefore the weakest and most lowly of those who believe in Christ. In heaven their angels—The angels in heaven, who behold the face of the Father, have a peculiar charge over them. How dear must these "little ones" be to God, and how great the peril of those who offend them? 12. One—gone astray—This parable is given more fully in Luke

15, 16. The lost sheep is a type of one straying away from the fold of Christ into sin. As the shepherd immediately leaves the ninety and nine in a place of safety, and goes into the mountains, into the difficult and dangerous places to seek and rescue the straying one, so Christ goes forth to seek and to save the one who has forsaken His love and has wandered away into sin. 13. He rejoiceth more than the other sheep. It was its "rescue" that caused the joy. 14. Even so—Our heavenly Father has done all that he can do to bring all men to repentance; it is not His will that any should perish.

Questions.—What miracle was wrought immediately after the transfiguration? How did Peter obtain the tribute money? What question did the disciples ask Jesus? What object-lesson did Jesus give them? Explain the meaning of "converted." Who is greatest in Christ's kingdom? What is meant by the word, offend? What do the hand, foot and eye signify? If they cause us to stumble what should we do? Why? Whom did Jesus come to save? What parable is given?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic—True greatness defined.
I. Touching Christian character.
II. Touching Christian experience.
III. Touching Christian conduct.

I. Touching Christian character. There is no other greatness recognized in the heavenly kingdom than that of character. Conversion is the primary condition, not only of being leaders in the kingdom of heaven, but of being members of it. All are equal and one in Christ. The disciples were mistaken in the terms of their question, for greatness is not what they supposed, neither is the kingdom of heaven that of nature as to admit of such greatness as their fancy had set up. They did not inquire about character but persons. They were contemplating the crown without the cross. Jesus did not lower the dignity of human nature. He put self-esteem on its footing. At one stroke He annihilated pride and heightened self-respect. He distinguished between ambition and the desire for excellence, showing that ambition is evil in its nature and degrading in its influence. Each apostle wanted to be above the rest and Jesus reproved their desire for pre-eminence by taking a child for a text, and commended to them a childlike disposition. Apparently this was the first occasion on which the spirit of rivalry manifested itself among the apostles. Notwithstanding their recent failure through lack of prayer, in healing the lunatic boy, the disciples showed ambitious pride about their position. They disputed about their own importance. Jesus at once showed them what a poor thing mere official dignity was without moral worth.

II. Touching Christian experience. Jesus impressed upon his aspiring apostles the truths that the responsibility of being first is very great, the criticism upon such is very severe, and that life in God's kingdom involves a process of education and discipline. His disciples must be servants to all, though service to none, since humility lies at the base of all true greatness, and real consecration is to be the measure of real exaltation. Desires after primary must give place to desires for the service of love. Greatness lies in spiritual power. It is not an outward attainment. A sensitive and well disciplined conscience soon detects certain matters which hinder spiritual advancement and must be surrendered. No life is developed into perfection without putting off something. The individual makes the cutting off his own self by cheerful acceptance of his limitations. In self-sacrifice consists the secret of true greatness.

III. Touching Christian conduct. We note the peculiar tenderness which Jesus manifested in relation to children. He did not represent them as sinless. The submissiveness of the child, his perfect trust, his absence of all fear, his unconsciousness and his teachableness all combined to set forth the lesson on humility, which is so necessary to Christian conduct. The most childlike are Christ's truest representatives in the world. Jesus measured the worth of each human being by God's special and separate care of him. He reminded his disciples of their dignity of soul, in that they have angels for their guardians. Christ's search for the lost embraces all the means used for the salvation of sinners. In showing his great care for souls Jesus emphasized the great necessity for Christian conduct toward all. All his children are precious in his sight, and any offence they suffer for his sake is known to him. The man by whom the offence comes frustrates as far as his influence goes the design which Christ had in coming into the world. Offences do not come from any fault in the gospel but are stumbling-blocks in the way to heaven. The disciples were made to feel emphatically their responsibility to each other relating to their conduct. Self-seeking was an offence. It thwarted their own spiritual life and caused the world to think unfavorably of the gospel of Christ.—T. R. A.

KILLED POLICEMAN
Cleveland Hold-Up Men
Shoot When Interrupted.
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Patrolman Leroy Butler was shot and instantly killed last night by a gang of four men who, at the point of a revolver, forced the driver of a taxicab to carry them to the scene of a raid and drive them away from the scene of their crime. While one stood guard over the chauffeur, the other three held up and robbed about \$100 from the cash register. One of the clerks dived into the refrigerator and found a revolver. The thieves fired at him, but the clerk was unhurt. He returned their fire, without hitting them, and the three ran out to the automobile. They climbed in, Patrolman Butler ran up, and they fired three times at him, killing him instantly. They then forced the chauffeur to drive them across town, and when far from the scene of the crime, directed him to drive away.

"Let's put him in a taxicab." "What's the idea?" "And then let him see the bill. If that doesn't sober him nothing will."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bright, Ruddy Checks For Pale Girls

No Longer Any Need to be Pale, Weak or Anemic.

By Following the Advice of Miss McEwen You Can Quickly Become Strong Again.

The pallid girl always lacks appetite. What little she eats is badly digested. At night she is restless, she dozes, but doesn't sleep soundly. Vital force must be increased, new blood must be supplied, and a general rebuilding take place before she will feel like she ought.

Dr. Hamilton has invaluable experience in these cases and found nothing so prompt in building up young women as his vegetable pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills begin by cleansing the system and purifying the blood; they also improve digestion, and render food ready for absorption. Additional nourishment is quickly supplied, and the patient is fast strengthened and invigorated.

Full of spirit, ruddy and strong is the girl that assists her system by the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. The following recent letter from Miss Etta McEwen, of Haliburton, speaks for itself:

"In using Dr. Hamilton's Pills I find my system is wonderfully built up. It is certainly the most effective remedy I ever used. I have now a good appetite, sleep more soundly, and awaken in the morning feeling quiet and refreshed."

"Formerly I felt tired and depressed. I looked as if a severe illness were hanging over my head."

"Nothing could give quicker results than Dr. Hamilton's Pills and I strongly advise every young woman to use them."

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1.00, by mail from The Catarothone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

FARM GARDEN

GRADING VEGETABLES FOR MARKET.

(Extract from an address delivered at the last annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association by Paul Work, Cornell University.)

Every year sees the work of grading cutting a larger figure in the work of marketing vegetables than it did before. Grading was once unknown. To-day the producer of fruits and vegetables is following close upon the trail of the manufacturer who long ago realized the necessity of uniformity. The citrus people took the lead in this. The western apple shippers close upon their heels. The progressive market gardeners are awake to the fact that two graded bushels. Hundreds of growers are still asleep.

Every man and every community must make its own plan of grading. What suits one market does not suit another. Many are discouraged in setting the standard high because the lower grades are becoming increasingly difficult to sell. We had to discard a considerable proportion of the second grade tomatoes at Cornell during the past season, but it paid. At one time ordinary run-of-the-field fruit was bringing twenty-five cents a bushel. Our primes sold at forty cents, and seconds at twenty and twenty-five cents.

Seconds are not wanted in large quantity on most markets. Many hold that the moral of this is, "Don't grade. If the consumer doesn't want seconds, make them take them with the first." But the true moral is, "Don't grow seconds." Of course, there will be some inferior fruit, but by selecting a well-bred strain of a good variety, and by giving the best of culture, we can reduce the seconds to very low proportions, we will not mind leaving a few culms in the field.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

One of the most common mistakes in grading is in reducing the standards when the price drops. When markets are glutted, the question ceases to be one of securing a high price, but it becomes a question of moving the crop or letting it rot. People continue to use the product, and that in large quantities. They are willing to pay a price which will cover marketing cost and a good share of production, but the question is, "Which grade will sell, and which does not?" Naturally, the one with the best sells. The following clipping which appeared in our trade papers last season, furnishes good evidence on this point:

"Lettuce from state points has been in free receipt, and much has been sold for less than charges. Fancy, heavy-headed stock is worth fifty to seventy-five cents a bushel, but average grades neglected at ten to twenty-five cents a package." The time of oversupply is the time when grading counts. The grower has established his trade on a basis of quality, and by maintaining that basis he is able to hold on while the other fellow drops out. Moreover, Mr. Grader still holds the trade when the market picks up. It is by no means easy to maintain a standard of grading. One naturally desires a maximum of primes and a minimum of seconds, and he even unconsciously tends downward. With hired help, the problem is much more difficult. The first essential is to form a mental image of the standard for each grade, working it out carefully and making it neither too high nor too low. Fix these standards as far as possible by the use of sizing boards and the like. Constant and rigid inspection is then necessary. If a large quantity is handled, care should be placed in the grading. This responsibility is fixed. Just here is one of the greatest advantages of machine grading. A machine is free from the falling of human nature.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Dressed hogs.....	11 50 12 00
Butter, dairy.....	0 20 0 25
Eggs, fresh, dozen.....	0 32 0 35
Do., new-laid.....	0 50 0 55
Chickens, lb.....	0 16 0 19
Ducks, lb.....	0 17 0 19
Geese, lb.....	0 14 0 15
Turkeys, lb.....	0 23 0 24
Apples, winter, bbl.....	2 50 3 50
Calatoes, bag.....	1 00 1 10
Peas, foreign.....	0 30 0 35
Beef, forequarters.....	0 35 0 40
Do., hindquarters.....	0 70 0 80
Do., choice sides, cwt.....	9 50 10 00
Do., medium, cwt.....	8 00 9 00
Do., common, cwt.....	6 00 7 00
Mutton, light, cwt.....	7 00 8 00
Veal, common, cwt.....	8 00 10 00
Do., prime, cwt.....	11 00 12 00
Spring lambs.....	11 00 12 00

SUGAR MARKET.	
Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:	
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence.....	\$4.85
Do., Radpath's.....	4.65
Do., Acadia.....	4.50
Imperial granulated.....	4.70
Beaver, granulated.....	4.70
No. 1 yellow.....	4.45
In barrels, 56 per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.	

LIVE STOCK.	
Export cattle.....	6 00 6 25
Do., medium.....	5 50 5 75
Do., bulls.....	2 25 2 35
Butcher cows, choice.....	7 00 7 25
Do., medium.....	6 00 6 25
Do., common.....	4 75 5 00
Butcher cows, choice.....	4 50 4 75
Do., medium.....	3 50 3 75
Do., canners.....	1 50 1 75
Do., bulls.....	1 00 1 25
Feeding steers.....	6 25 6 50
Stockers.....	5 25 5 50
Do., light.....	3 75 4 25
Milkers, choice, each.....	40 00 45 00
Springers.....	2 50 3 00
Sheep, ewes.....	4 25 4 50
Bucks and culs.....	2 50 3 00
Hogs, fed and watered.....	6 00 6 25
Hogs, f.o.b.....	7 00 7 25
Calves.....	7 00 8 00

OTHER MARKETS.

Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close.

Nov.....	82½ 83½ 82½ 83½
Dec.....	79½ 80½ 79½ 80½
May.....	84½ 85 84½ 84½

Oats—

Nov.....	34½ 34½ 34½ 34½
Dec.....	31½ 31½ 31½ 31½
May.....	34½ 34½ 34½ 34½

CHEESE MARKETS.

Brookville—At today's Cheese Board meeting, the offerings were 10,065 colored and 105 white. The highest bid, 10-5-8c, was refused. The board adjourned for the season.

Kingston—At the meeting of the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day 823 boxes of colored were boarded; 120 sold at 10-3-4c.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close: Wheat—December, 80 1-4; May, 86 3-8c to 86 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 83 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 81 1-2c to 81c; No. 2 northern, 79 1-2c to 81c; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 44c to 46c; Oats—No. 3 white, 29 1-2c to 29 3-4c; Rye—No. 2, 55c to 57c; Bran—\$18 to \$18.50.

Flour—First patents, \$4.15 to \$4.45; second patents, \$4 to \$4.25; first clears, \$3 to \$3.50; second clears, \$2.20 to \$2.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2 3-8c; No. 1 northern, \$1 3-8c; No. 2 northern, 79 3-8c; December, 80 3-8c to 80 1-2c; May, 86 1-2c bid.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watsonian average supplies of Irish cattle offered. Good all round demand. Best steers, 13-1-4c to 14c; second, 11-1-2c to 12-1-2c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot dull.—No. 1 Manitoba, 13-1-2c; No. 2 Manitoba, 12-1-2c; No. 3 Manitoba, 12-1-2c. Futures firm.—December, 13-1-4c; March, 14-1-4c.

Corn spot quiet.—American mixed, new dried, 7-1-2c; No. 2, 7-1-2c; No. 3, 7-1-2c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts 15,000, market steady to a shade higher. Beef steers..... 6 25 6 50

Reeves..... 6 25 6 50

Western steers..... 6 25 6 50

Stockers and feeders..... 6 25 6 50

Cows and heifers..... 6 25 6 50

Calves..... 6 25 6 50

Shade lower..... 6 25 6 50

Light..... 6 25 6 50

Mixed..... 6 25 6 50

Heavy..... 6 25 6 50

Rough..... 6 25 6 50

Pigs..... 6 25 6 50

Sheep—Receipts 20,000, market steady. Native..... 6 25 6 50

Western..... 6 25 6 50

Eastern..... 6 25 6 50

Lambs, native..... 6 25 6 50

Western..... 6 25 6 50

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo despatch.—Cattle Receipts, 600 head; fairly active to easy. Veals—Receipts 50 head; active and 50c higher, at \$4 to \$11.

Hogs—Receipts 2,600 head; active and 15c to 25c higher; heavy and mixed, \$7.85 to \$8.00; Yorkers, \$7.50 to \$8.00; pigs, \$7.85 to \$7.75; rough, \$6.90 to \$7.10; stags, \$8.00 to \$8.50; dairies, \$7.50 to \$7.85.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, four head, active, sheep steady; lambs, 40c higher; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$6.25; wethers \$4.00 to \$4.50; ewes, \$2.00 to \$2.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$4.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal despatch: (East End Mar-

ket.)—Cattle, receipts, 1,300 calves, 300; sheep and lambs, 1,300; hogs, 1,000; milk cows and springers, 65.

There were no really prime steers on the market to-day, and although a carload of good cattle were sold here yesterday at 6 cents per pound, none of the calves to-day reached that figure, and from that down to 4 cents per pound for pretty good animals, while the common stock sold at 2½ to 3½ cents per pound. Milk cows, \$45 to \$70 each. Calves, 3 to 6 cents. Sheep, 4½ to 4½. Lambs, 6½c. Hogs, 9½ to 10c.

CANADIAN CRIME

Annual Penitentiary Report of the Dominion.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Statistics respecting Canada's criminal population are set forth in the annual report of the penitentiaries tabled in the House by the Minister of Justice, Hon. C. J. Doherty, to-day. The average daily population was shown to have been 1,853 last year, as compared with 1,884 in the year previous.

The actual population at the end of the financial year was 1,995, divided as follows: Kingston, 494; St. Vincent de Paul, 442; Dorchester, 329; Manitoba, 183; British Columbia, 231; Alberta, 167; Saskatchewan, 58.

The parole system works admirably, according to W. P. Archibald, Dominion parole officer. Since the act was passed 3,730 sentences have been completed on parole. Of this number only 237 may be characterized as delinquents. The percentage of failures is 6.17. Last year 843 prisoners were thus released.

The penitentiary population of the year, Montreal contributed the most and Ottawa the fewest. The figures from the principal centres are: Montreal 293, Vancouver 174, Winnipeg 114, Toronto 96, Quebec 51, Victoria 42, Edmonton 33, Hamilton 33, Sydney 34, Halifax 33, Calgary 31, New Westminster 27, Regina 22, Ottawa 10.

By creed, the penitentiary population comprises 834 Catholics, 925 Protestants, 35 Hebrews and 36 Buddhists. The total cost of maintenance was \$565,172, or 84 cent per head per day.

WILL AID FARMERS

C. P. R. to Boom Western Live Stock Industry.

Calgary, Alta., Dec. 2.—It is the policy of the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific to assist in the live stock industry of the western provinces, and it was announced at the Alberta fat stock show by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, superintendent of animal husbandry for the company, that the company contemplates the establishment of herds of pure bred dairy cattle and placing selected bulls with farmers in various parts of the Province; furnishing steers at cost to the farmers' sons who will undertake to feed them, the profits of the sale to be paid to the boys; the study of rates and car charges as they affect the stock interests, and the encouragement of co-operative buying, handling, breeding and selling of live stock by the farmers.

OUR IMMIGRANTS

Interior Report Shows Them High Class.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—That Canada is receiving the highest class of immigrants, though a smaller number of free home-seekers were located last year than the year before, is stated in the annual report of the Minister of the Interior just out. The railway companies disposed of more land last year than ever before, their receipts from actual settlers being \$18,900,000. The average price paid was \$12.50 per acre. This is taken as indicating that the newcomers are possessed of considerable means.

The year's homestead entries were 39,151, representing a population of 91,372, as compared with 44,779 entries and 107,884 souls in the previous year. Immigration figures in the report have already been published. The Yukon gold production was \$4,024,256, a falling off of \$2,590.

SUDDEN INSANITY

Porcupine Miner's Seizure Ends in Bloodshed.

South Porcupine despatch: A French-Canadian suddenly went crazy in the Dome bunk-house this afternoon and attacked two Australian miners with a knife and an iron bar. They were lying quietly in their bunks when he drew a knife and slashed one man in the face and struck another savagely with an iron bar. Both men are severely hurt, but not seriously injured. The Frenchman was arrested by the Provincial Police, and will be medically examined. All three men had come to work but a few days ago at the Dome, and are unknown, except by number.

SUFFRAGISTS LOST

594 Majority Against Them in Michigan.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 2.—The constitutional amendment providing woman suffrage in Michigan was defeated by 574 votes, according to figures compiled in the Secretary of State's office at Lansing, from every county in Michigan. Until the result is officially announced by the court, Dec. 10, it is said that no definite statement will be made as to what course of action will be next taken up. Plans are now being made in many districts, however, to petition the Legislature to re-submit the question in the spring election.

THE POULTRY WORLD

GUINEA HENS AS FARMERS' AIDS.

Why it is that guinea hens are not more universally kept on the farm is a mystery. For the trouble and expense required in raising them they are among the most profitable fowls that can be had. They are much better insect destroyers than hens and will not scratch so badly. In fact, they will destroy many insects that hens will not disturb, such as the gooseberry worm and the potato bug. Given their liberty, a flock of about 50 guinea hens will forage over a farm of 50 to 100 acres, and by their persistence in hunting bugs and insects secure practically all they want to eat. Hence that is the way they should be kept. In point of truth it is not profitable to attempt to raise them on small ranges. When cooped up the same as barnyard fowls they will not thrive well.

About the only objection to guinea hens is the noise they make. They are reasonably quiet enough unless something disturbs them, when they will then give the alarm at once, and whether animal or human being keep up their shrill cries until they are left with no chance to pounce down upon poultry when they are near, and for this reason they are of inestimable value in guarding fowls of all kinds.

Guinea hens do not lay as large an egg as the hen, but it is just as good to eat, being of a rich flavor, and there are a great many more of them through the summer. If good for anything at all, a guinea hen should lay 125 eggs or more in a year. These can generally be sold at prices almost as good as hen eggs. One has to find out where the eggs are laid, however, for guinea hens hide their nests and sometimes in obscure places, yet by carefully watching them in the breeding season, the nest is easily disclosed, as the guinea will always make a shrill noise when she leaves it, thereby leading to its detection. As all the members of the flock lay in one nest, no further trouble after that should be experienced, provided the hen does take the eggs out with the hand. The guinea hen can tell immediately if human hands have touched the nest, and if they have she will leave it at once and seek another place to lay. The eggs should therefore be removed with a stick or, better yet, with a long-handled spoon or ladle, provided one is always left as a nest egg. They can be gathered every day or two in this way with no danger incurred of the hens leaving the nest.

There are two varieties of the guinea, the white and the pearl, both of which are of about the same shape and size, but the pearl is considered of a milder disposition than the white, and as a rule is more careful to conceal its nest. Treated well, however, either breed, after roaming the fields in search of worms, bugs and grasshoppers, will generally come back near the farm buildings.

It takes about 30 days for guinea eggs to hatch and when the chicks first come out, they are quite wild, but kind treatment and feeding from the hand will soon make them tame. The management of them wants to be about the same as that which is ordinarily given to young turkeys. Not until the down on them is replaced by feathers is it safe to allow them to run out in the wet. A good diet for them consists of table scraps slightly moistened and crumbled fine with curds and cornmeal. Sloppy foods should be avoided. They need chick feed and grit if confined, and as they are unsuitable to fatten, a clean coop with sanitary surroundings is necessary. On attaining full growth their inclination, like turkeys, is to roost high, but quarters should be provided for them the same as for common poultry.

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