SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VIII.—MAY 26, 1912.

Truthfulness.—Matt. 5: 33-37; James 3: 1-12; 5: 12.

Commentary.—I. Untruthfulness and oaths forbidden (vs. 33-37; James 5:12). 33. Said by them of old time—Reference is made to the ancient Jews who interpreted the law, and made additions to it, which were handled down as traditions with the force of law. Shalt not forswear thyself—Thou shalt not swear falsely, or commit perjury. In Lev. 19:12 are the words, "Ye shall not swear by my name falsely, neither shalt thou profane the name of thy God," a repetition and explanation of the third commandment, and from this passage the elders probably drew the law against perjury. Perform unto the Lord thine oaths—Any vows or promises made to the Lord must be kept, but promises made to men were not considered binding unless accompanied by a solemn oath. 34. But I say—The words of Jesus were uttered with an authority in striking contrast to the traditions of the elders. Swear not at all—This refers to rash swearing in matters of every-day concern, and not to the taking of oaths before magistrates. The latter was allowable. See Matt. 26: 63, 64; Rom. 1:9; 2 Cor. 1:23. Orientals are almost universally given to the constant use of oaths. Dr. Thomson says, "The people now use the very same sort of oaths that are mentioned and condemned by our Lord. They swear by the head, by their life, by Heaven, and by the temple, or, what is in its place, the church. The forms of cursing and swearing, however, are almost infinite, and fall on the pained ear all day long."

35. Not by the earth...neither by Jerusalem—There is a sacredness pertaining to each that must not be violated by using them in vain. 36. By thy head—This was a common form of swearing in the ancient world, and not merely among the Jews. God made the head and "to swear, therefore, by life or head, is to swear by the act, power and person of God. The presumption of the oath reaches the divine being." 37. Yea...nay—A simple, clear statement of truth is all that is required and no number of oaths can make falsehood truth. Cometh of evil—All swearing, genteel or otherwise, "cometh of evil," that is, of an underlying consciousness that simple assertion is not enough. If truth were perfect there would be no occasion to emphasize our assertion by such appeals; and, in point of fact, falsehood and profanity are generally close companions.—Abbott. James 5:12. The words of James are strikingly similar to those of our Lord in the Sermon on the Mount.

II. Tongue a power (vs. 1-6). 1. Be not many of you teachers (R. V.)—By way of introduction to the important subject of the power of the tongue, the apostle James warns against a general assuming the responsibility of becoming religious teachers. Let those enter the sacred office who are divinely called. Greater condemnation.—Those who take upon themselves important obligations will rest under heavy censure if they fail to discharge their duty faithfully. 2. In many things we offend all—The word "all" belongs to "we," the subject of the verb. The Revised Version is clearer, "In many things we all stumble." Offend not in word—One's words furnish a test of character. "By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned" (Matt. 12:37). A perfect man—One who has reached the high plane of moral purity and strength. "Control of speech is named, not as in itself constituting perfection, but as a crucial test indicating whether the man has or has not attained unto it."—Plumptre. To bridle—To control. The whole body—All the desires and powers of the body are wisely directed.

3. Behold, we put bits, etc.—A familiar illustration is used to show how a small instrument can be used to control the horse, an animal of strength and intelligence. Man is able to make the horse do his bidding. 4. Ships...turned—Another familiar illustration is employed to render the truth emphatic. The writer of this epistle was familiar with the size of the ship, yet by it the Helm—The rudder was small compared with the size of the ship, yet by it the ship could be guided in the desired direction. Governor—Steersman. 5. Even so the tongue is a little member—The application is made and it is clear. He who manages the bit in a horse's mouth controls the horse, and he who controls the ship's rudder directs the ship, so he who can manage his tongue can control himself. Boasteth great things—The tongue is not only a power in itself, but it is capable of inciting the desires and passions to great evil. How great a matter—Still another illustration is used. The marginal reading of the Revised Version is, "How great a forest is kindled by how small a fire." 6. The tongue is a fire—It is a fire in power and destructiveness. A world of iniquity—"The tongue" is used as representing a world. It is capable of stirring up strife, of influencing the good to courses of evil, of inciting murder and rebellion, of destroying domestic happiness and of sowing discord everywhere. No one has yet estimated the power of words. Defileth the whole body—A defiled course defiles the entire man. Setteth on fire the course of nature—"Wheel of nature."—R. V. The thought seems to be that this fire, the tongue, is capable of turning every bodily desire and function into a flame of evil, raging and destructive.

III. The tongue an instrument of good or evil (vs. 7-12.) 7. Is tamed—A broad statement showing the power and authority of man over the brute creation. 8. The tongue can no man tame—The tongue is likened to a wilder and more intractable being than the wild beasts. It requires divine grace to control the tongue effectually and permanently. An unruly evil—A restless mischief.—Alford. Full of deadly poison—There is almost no limit to the evil that an untamed tongue can accomplish. 9. Therewith bless we God—The apostle enters upon a portrayal of the double use of which the tongue is capable. It is more than probable that James was speaking of the Jews who were careful to pronounce Jehovah blessed, and at the same time were free with their curses upon the Gentiles. 10. These things ought not so to be—The tongue that curses is not under the control of the grace of God. 11. Sweet water and bitter—The controlled tongue is compared to a fountain from which but one kind of water gushes forth. Many of the springs of Palestine sent forth brackish or sulphurous water. 12. Can the fig tree, etc.—Another very familiar figure is employed by the apostle. "The courtyard of well nigh every house had its vine and fig tree (2 Kings 18: 31.) The Mount of Olives supplied the other feature."—Plumptre.

Questions.—What is meant by forswearing one's self? What rule did Jesus give about the use of oaths? Why did the Jews of Christ's time indulge greatly in the use of oaths? What directions did Christ give as to conversation? To what does James compare the tongue? Name the various illustrations which he uses and explain their force. How can the tongue be controlled?

LATE KING FREDERICK OF DENMARK.

IN POULTRY WORLD

Just about one-third of the chickens that are kept by different people have ceased to be profitable as layers. A great many people have an idea that a few, after she passes two years old, is unprofitable. To a certain extent that is true, but there are a great many instances where hens that are two or three years old and even older have proved profitable to be profitable layers. In nine cases out of ten these hens have been bred from parents that were great layers ahead of them and a great deal depends on the way a hen has been raised as to her future laying capacity and if she will be profitable to keep for this purpose.

Any one, by carefully selecting their hens with certain characteristics that go hand in hand with great layers can soon build up a flock of great egg producers and there is no reason why or any excuse for their not getting hens that are great egg producers rather than keep a lot of hens that can not and will not lay.

A BROAD BACK NECESSARY.

To select a hen that is a good egg producer, she must have a good broad back, which will usually carry with it a deep broad body, and the rear of the body will be wide and deep. To find a body of this size on a chicken, naturally the frame or the bones that support it will be in proportion. Any hen that is capable of producing any large amount of eggs will be so constructed that she is wide between the lay bones or the passage through which the egg is expelled. Ordinarily, the width between these two bones, the pelvis bones should be wide enough for three fingers to pass between. They should be very thin on the end and when they become very close together, which usually ceases with their usefulness, the end of these bones get thick and form a gristle or fat on the end of them and practically between the bones. At this stage, it is a rare thing that a hen will ever produce another egg, as Nature has so constructed another egg to form in her system. The egg can not be expelled as the bones usually set when they once get in this stage and the hen's usefulness ceases.

THE BODY CONTRACTS.

This rule can be depended upon; if one is not familiar with them to select their birds, according to this rule, it would be best for them to notice carefully when they are dressing some hens for table use and they will find that a hen that has passed her usfulness will be so constructed that it is almost impossible to put in your hand in the body sufficiently to draw the intestines from the same. In a case of this kind it is at rare thing that you will ever find any small eggs formed in a hen so constructed but, on the other hand a hen that is wide enough between these lay bones for the intestines to be drawn easily, in nine cases out of ten you will find a lump of eggs formed inside of the hen.

GO OVER EACH HEN.

Everyone keeping a large flock of chickens should go over every hen that is kept on the place at least once a month and sell to the butcher or dress for home use, hens that are useful no more. It is useless to feed thees hens, it matters not how fine they look they will not produce eggs. Thousands of hens are being fed ouver the country now of this class, when one of usefulness could be kept in its place and made to produce the money for you.

If any one will select, year after year, their best birds, according to this rule, it is wonderful how they can increase the laying capacity of their chickens in a few years, and it is so easily done that any one keeping a large number of fowls should not fail to select at least one hen of their best birds to raise their breeders from.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

You can absolutely depend on this rule as a guide and if in any doubt at least about it it will pay any one who keeps a large flock of chickens to kill and dress a few of their hens and make themselves familiar with how to select their layers. And only feed the birds that it will pay you to keep. Often it will be the case with even a young hen, from some unknown cause, she will cease to be profitable, notwithstanding her comb being red and maybe in the best of helath. You can not judge by this but should make a thorough examination at least once every month and see what you should keep. When a hen is moulting or in a low state of health, naturally they do not show these characteristics so freely as they do when in good health and in laying condition, but usually there is enough evidence even during moulting season to distinguish a profitable from an unprofitable hen.

This is one of the most important ways to increase your profits among your chickens, by knowing positively what you are keeping, layers or non-layers.

Nell—When you were at Vassar did you care much for college sports? Belle—There were a couple from Yale, and two or three from Princeton that I rather liked.

FARM AND GARDEN

One important fact in relation to growing legumes should be remembered. While these plants can use free nitrogen under certain conditions and store it on their roots, they must nevertheless have other plant food constituents, such as lime, phosphoric acid and potash. Legumes require a liberal amount of these constituents for vigorous growth, so that they may fulfil the requirements of storing nitrogen for future use. Where the soil is deficient in phosphate, lime and potassium, these constituents should be added in commercial forms. Especially is this desirable with some of the more exacting legumes, such as alfalfa, clovers and vetch. But the nitrogen in the soil is easily leached out, plants use it freely, and it is apt to be the first that is lacking. Thin soils are apt to have enough of the other elements to grow such legumes as peanuts, cow peas, soy beans. Hence the supply of nitrogen and organic matter may be supplied cheaply and quickly by growing these valuable crops.

Cutworms are apt to get a start in cool, damp weather. A good way to destroy them is to take a light and search for them at night. They are then on top of the soil, and can be easily destroyed. They may also be poisoned with Paris green in sweet bran.

Cow peas and soy beans have a large leaf surface and these leaves pump moisture from the lower depths of the soil; they transpire and cause a movement of capillary water, thus making these plants remarkably drought-resistant.

The largest acreage of potatoes was found in 1911 in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania in the order named. These four States had a total acreage of 1,312,000.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington sounds the note of warning that within the next 10 or 15 years, unless the disease which is attacking the chestnut trees is checked, they will become extinct. The disease has started with New York as a centre, and has already spread into ten different states, carrying its ravages as far south as Virginia. It is estimated the result of this blight in New York City and the surrounding neighborhood alone lies between fine and ten million dollars.

Well-rotted barn-yard manure is the best garden fertilizer. For late crops it is not necessary that it be thoroughly decayed as there is time for it to decay before the plants need it. Nitrate of soda and some other commercial fertilizers are occasionally used for special crops, and will probably have to be used more by market gardeners hereafter on account of the difficulty in getting stable manure.

Any soil especially adapted to the growing of white potatoes will usually be satisfactory for apples. If any difference is to be distinguished it would be in the way of allowing a larger amount of gravel or loose, broken stone in an apple orchard than in a potato field. Indeed, there seems to be no limit to the amount of loose stone which may be present in an apple orchard, except the limit of cultivation.

The soil cannot continue to produce good crops if all the vegetable matter is taken off and nothing returned.

Small seeds planted just before a heavy rain sometimes have difficulty in germinating and pushing the "plumule" (the plant part of the embryo seed) through the soil. Cultivate as soon as possible after the rain, making a mluch on top soil with the rake.

After hard rains the soil around tender garden plants should be cultivated and a mulch re-established. Should the land "bake" much moisture will be lost, air and sunshine excluded by the crust and the plants stunted.

The surface mulch for all small fruits is very valuable, especially with berries. Success with small fruits, other things being equal, lies in keeping the soil clean and moist during the fruiting season. A good mulch of straw or other litter along the rows will hold the moisture in dry weather and promote heavy and perfect fruiting.

It is a fact that the pigs of large litters are usually more uniform in size and fatten more quickly than those of small litters. Here is where the good breeding sow somes in.

It is claimed that the most profitable period in the life of a peach tree is from four to eight years. From a peach census taken last year in Orange county, New York, it seems that thorough cultivation is more essential to the peach tree than either pruning or spraying.

One reason why potatoes have degenerated in the past is that the potato growers of the United States have planted their culls and screenings under the erroneous impression that such methods in seed selection would produce as good results as any other.

It is best to prune shade trees in summer. Never leave a ragged wound. Such is likely to cause decay. Summer pruning induces fruit bearing, while winter pruning encourages a heavy growth of wood.

IRISH IMMIGRANTS.

Toronto despatch: At noon to-day a specially conducted immigration party of fifty from Ireland for Ontario reached the city. They consisted of farm laborers and domestic servants and were sent over by J. W. Rigby, the Ontario immigration agent at Belfast. "We will place all these people to-day," said H. W. MacDonnell, director of colonization for the province. "Domestic servants are in great demand and requests for farm help numerous.

Blobbs—Who was it in the Bible that complained of asking for bread and getting a stone? Slobbs—Some fellow who had married a cooking school girl, I suppose.

CHRISTIAN X.,
The new King of Denmark.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$12 00	$12 50
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 28
Eggs, dozen	0 23	0 25
Chickens, lb.	0 20	0 23
Do., Spring	0 45	0 50
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 23
Apples, bbl.	3 00	4 50
Potatoes, bag.	1 85	2 00
Cabbage, dozen	0 50	0 60
Beef, hindquarters	12 50	13 50
Do., forequarters	8 50	9 50
Do., choice, carcase	11 00	11 50
Do., medium, carcase	9 00	11 00
Veal, prime	11 00	13 00
Mutton, prime	8 00	10 00
Lamb	16 50	18 00
Spring lambs	7 00	11 00

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, ETC.

Hides—City inspected, No. 1 steers and cows, 12 1-2c per lb.; No. 2 stock, 11 1-2c, and No. 3, 10 1-2c; country stock, cured, 11 1-2c to 12 1-2c per lb., and green, 10 1-2 to 11c, at outside points.

Sheepskins—The market is firm at $1.10 to $1.50.

Lambskins and pelts sell by the pound at 20c to 21c.

Calfskins—The market is firmer at 15c to 18c here, and at 13c to 15c outside.

Horsehides—$3.25.

Horsehair—37c.

Tallow—Solids quoted at 5 1-2c; cakes, 6 1-4c.

Wools—Unwashed, 12c to 13 1-2c; washed, 18c to 20c; rejections, 15c per lb., at country points.

THE SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices at which re-cleaned seeds are being sold to the trade:

Alsike, No. 1, bushel	$15 00	$16 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	14 50	15 00
Red clover, No. 1, bushel	15 00	16 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	14 00	15 00
Timothy, No. 1, bushel	2 00	2 50
Do., No. 2, bushel	8 50	9 00
Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel	12 00	12 50
Do., No. 2, bushel	10 50	11 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$ 5 40
Do., Redpath's	5 45
Do., Acadia	5 40
Imperial granulated	5 30
Beaver granulated	5 30
No. 1 yellow	5 05

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

POTATO MARKET.

Toronto despatch: A temporary weak condition in the market here, which was even reflected in a slight decline in prices, has given place to a stronger tone. The weakness was due to the unloading of supplies on the markets by New Brunswick dealers and other sources, and the appearance of some inferior grades in a few local houses.

The position quickly changed, however. Foreign importations have ceased and no more potatoes are being brought in from Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick dealers who have had to supply an immense market are pretty well cleaned out. Add to this the fact that Ontario farmers are getting from 45c to 50c a bag more for potatoes than in other Ontario markets than local dealers are offering to the trade, which will draw potatoes away from Toronto, and a light situation is manifest.

It is likely that potatoes will advance for a time, simply because there none to be had. But, as is customary, the farmer is following the market instead of anticipating it.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch — There was fairly good trading at the city cattle market this morning, with the prices about unchanged. Calves and lambs are steady, sheep inclined to be weak. Receipts 116 cars of 1385 cattle, 903 sheep, 2,500 hogs and 568 calves.

W. Dunn bought 100 sheep at six cents a pound, 35 spring lambs at $5.25 each, 200 calves at $6.50 each.

To-day's quotations:

Butcher cows, choice	$ 6.00	$ 6.50
Butcher cows, medium	2.75	5.00
Butcher cows, canners	2.00	3.00
Butcher bulls	5.00	6.25
Feeding steers	5.75	6.25
Stockers, choice	5.50	6.00
Springes	40.00	45.00
Sheep, ewes	5.50	6.55
Bucks and culls	4.00	5.00
Lambs, springers	4.00	7.00
Hogs, fed and watered	8.85	8.90
Hogs, f.o.b.	8.60	8.65
Calves	3.50	7.50
Milkers, choice, each	40.00	66.00
Stockers, light	5.00	5.25

OTHER MARKETS.

DULUTH GRAIN.

Duluth — Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.15 1-2; No. 1 northern, $1.14 1-2; No. 2 northern, $1.12 1-2; May, $1.14 to $1.14 1-8; September, $1.06, nominal.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville—At to-day's Cheese Board meeting the offerings were 1,691 boxes of colored and 1,090 boxes of white. The sales were 930 at 13 1-2c, 535 at 13 9-16c, and 1,021 at 13 5-8c.

Kingston—Cheese sold on the Frontenac Board Thursday afternoon for 13 1-4 cents. Boardings were 364 colored and 25 white.

Alexandria—At the meeting of the Cheese Board to-night 365 offered, all white; 296 sold at 13 7-16c.

Brockville—At to-day's Cheese Board meeting the offerings were 1,691 colored and 1,090 white. The sales were 930 at 13 9-16c, and 1,021 at 13 5-8c.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
May	104	104⅛	103½	103½	104⅛
July	105	106⅛	104⅝	104⅝	105
				To-day.	Yester.
Oats—					
May				47b	46⅝
July				47⅛	46⅝
May, ex No. 1 feed				44½b	44⅝

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis — Close — Wheat — May, $1.12 3-4; July, $1.13 1-4 to $1.13 3-8; September, $1.04 to $1.04 1-4; No. 1 hard, $1.15 7-8; No. 1 northern, $1.13 to $1.13 3-8; No. 2 northern, $1.13 to $1.13 3-8; No. 3 northern, $1.13 to $1.13 3-8; No. 3 wheat, $1.11 to $1.11 3-8.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77c to 78c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 54c.

Rye—No. 2, 87c.

Bran—$23.50 to $24.

Flour—First patents, $5.40 to $5.65; second patents, $5.10 to $5.35; first clears, $3.90 to $4.05; second clears, $2.70 to $3.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, Que.—At the Canadian Pacific live stock market the receipts for the week ending May 11th were 950 cattle, 400 sheep and lambs, 1,300 hogs and 2,150 calves. The offerings on the market this morning were 400 cattle, 250 sheep and lambs, 900 hogs and 1,800 calves.

Owing to the very limited supply of cattle again to-day a much stronger feeling prevailed in the market, and prices scored another advance of 25c per cwt., which was due to the fact that butchers generally were short of supplies of beef, and in consequence the demand was brisk and the competition very keen between buyers for the best stock offered, as the supply of such was small. The trade was active, with sales of a few choice steers at $8.00 to $8.25, and good at $7.50 to $7.75, while the lower grades sold all the way from $5 to $7 per cwt. There was an unusually good demand for butchers' cows and bulls, and the former brought from $6 to $7 for good to choice stock, and the latter sold at $5.75 to $6.75 per cwt. The trade in milch cows was fair, and as the supply coming forward is rather small for this season of the year the tone of the market is strong, with sales of choice milkers at $80 to $90, and medium at $65 to $75; springers, $50 to $60 each.

The demand for sheep and lambs was keen of which the offerings were also limited and prices strong. Yearling lambs sold at $7.25 to $7.50, and ewe sheep at $6 to $6.50 per cwt. Spring lambs brought from $5 to $8 each. The trade in calves was very active at prices ranging from $2 to $10 each as to size and quality. The market for hogs was firmer, but prices were unchanged with sales of selected lots at $9.25 to $9.60 per cwt., weighed off cars.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch—Cattle firm.

Veals—Receipts, 250 head; active and 25c higher; $4.50 to $9.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,800 head; fairly active; pigs, steady; others, 10c higher; heavy, $8.25 to $8.30; mixed, $8.15 to $8.30; yorkers, $7.40 to $8.25; pigs, $7.15 to $7.25; roughs, $7.15 to $7.25; stags, 5 to $6.25; dairies, $7.90 to $8.15.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,400 head; dull; sheep, 50 to 65c lower; lambs, 50 to 65c lower; lambs, 4 to $8.60; a few $8.75; yearlings, $7 to $7.25; wethers, $6 to $6.25; ewes, $5 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $1.50 to $5.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts estimated at 4,500; market weak to 10c lower.

Beeves	$ 6 00	$ 9 30
Texas steers	5 90	7 70
Western steers	6 10	7 10
Stockers and feeders	4 30	7 00
Cows and heifers	3 00	7 90
Calves	5 25	8 10

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 22,000; market 5 to 10c higher.

Light	$ 7 40	$ 7 87½
Mixed	7 45	8 00
Heavy	7 45	8 00
Rough	7 45	8 05
Rough	7 45	7 70
Pigs	5 10	7 10
Bulk of sales	7 80	7 95

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 12,000; market slow.

Native	$ 3 75	$ 6 25
Western	4 00	6 25
Yearlings	5 50	7 25
Lambs, native	5 00	8 05
Western	7 75	8 80

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool cable: Wheat—Spot, steady No. 2 red western winter wheat, 8s 5d. No. 3 Manitoba—8s 1-2d.

Futures—Firm; May, 7s 10 1-2d; July, 7s 7 3-4d; Oct., 7s 6d.

Corn—Spot, firm.

American mixed, nominal; spot, 5s; new, kiln dried, 5s 11 1-2d.

Futures—Easy; July, 5s 6 7-8d; Sept., 5s 7 7-8d.

Flour—Winter patents, 20s.

Hops—In London, Pacific Coast, £10 to £11 5s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 120s.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 95s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—61s.

Bacon, cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—58s.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—59s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—57s.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—57s 6d.

Short, clear backs, 15 to 20 lbs.—53s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—48s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces—52s 6d.

American refined—55s 6d.

Cheese—Canadian finest, white, nominal; colored, nominal.

Tallow—Prime city, 32s 9d.

Turpentine spirits—37s 3d.

Resin, common—16s 4 1-2d.

Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.

Linseed oil—45s.

BONDS PAYING 6% INTEREST

The First Mortgage Bonds of Price Bros. & Company at their present price pay 6 per cent interest. The security they offer is first mortgage on 6,000 square miles of pulp and timber lands scattered throughout the Province of Quebec. The timber is insured with Lloyds of England against loss from fire. The earnings at present are sufficient to pay bond interest twice over, and when the mill now in course of construction is in operation, earnings will be enormously increased. These bonds can be quickly converted into cash, as there is a ready market for them.

From standpoints of interest return and security, these bonds constitute an investment of exceptionally high order. There is every reason to believe these bonds will considerably increase in value.

We will be glad to send you literature further describing these bonds.

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BUMPER CROP

Prospects in Southern Manitoba Were Never Better

Winnipeg, Man., May 20.—"Prospects for a bumper crop this fall in Southern Manitoba were never better," stated Hon. Geo. Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lawrence has just returned from a week's visit in the southwestern portion of the province, and was able to see first hand just how conditions stood.

"This year," said Lawrence, "will see as gerat an acreage sown as ever before in the history of this part of the province. Ninety per cent. of the wheat is already sown and that which was sown earliest is already above ground and doing nicely. The total crop for all grains should average better than a year ago."

WHEAT SEEDED

Most of It is In in theThree Prairie Provinces.

Winnipeg, Man., May 16.—Ninety-five per cent. of the wheat has been seeded in the three prairie provinces, and while the heavy rains have curtailed the acreage in some sections, in others enormous areas of new breaking have increased m acreage from 20 to 25 per cent.

An increase of 25 per cent has been made in both Saskatchewan and Alberta, while the present crop stands as follows:

Manitoba (unchanged)—2,400,000.

Saskatchewan—6,250,000. A 25 per cent. increase, making it 7,822,000.

Alberta—Spring wheat 750,000, a 25 per cent. increase making it 937,500

The total wheat acreage of 1912 is therefore, 12,150,000.

FOR AGRICULTURE

Three Maritime Provinces Will be Consulted First.

Ottawa, Ont., May 20.—The governments of the three Maritime Provinces will be the first consulted as to the manner in which the Dominion shall give aid toward agricultural development. Parliament last session voted a half million dollars for this purpose. C. C. James, the new commissioner of agriculture, will go to the Maritime Provinces next week and after a study of Eastern Canada will go west to look into needs there. After his return announcement will be made of the terms upon which the money will be distributed.

The Latest Thing in Stoves

For a midnight supper, as for any other meal at any other time, the very latest thing in stoves—the best that stove-artists can do—is a

It Burns Oil —No Ashes
It Concentrates Heat —No Waste
It is Handy —No Dirt
It is Ready —No Delay

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-stove

It concentrates the heat when you want it and where you want it. It is as quick as gas, steadier and handier than coal, cheaper than electricity.

(The New Perfection Stove has long, enamelled, turquoise-blue chimneys. It is handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, deep shelves, towel racks, etc. Made with 1, 2 or 3 burners.

All dealers carry the New Perfection Stove. Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also gives long-time smoking 3 cents to cover mailing cost.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Queen City Division, Toronto