SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON I.—APRIL 6, 1913.

Jacob and Esau.—Gen. 25: 27-34; 27: 1-45.

Commentary.—I. Esau sells Jacob for his birthright (25: 27-34). The two sons of Isaac were strikingly unlike. Esau was a daring, impulsive, fickle man, of a roving disposition. He "was a cunning hunter" (v. 27), and gained his livelihood by following that avocation. Jacob was a herdsman, but crafty, alert and a schemer. He inherited his mother's traits in this respect, and from his father he inherited an aptitude for business. Esau was Isaac's favorite, and Jacob was Rebekah's. The birthright, or the rights and privileges of the first born, was highly esteemed in ancient times, and one who looked upon it slightingly was considered a "profane" person (Heb. 12:16). The promise had been made to Rebekah that the elder should serve the younger, who was eager to obtain the birthright. A favorable opportunity came, when Esau returned tired and famished from his hunting one day and asked Jacob for some red pottage, or soup, which he was making from lentils, a vegetable resembling peas or beans. Esau was rash and readily promised to give his birthright to Jacob, who had demanded it in return for the pottage. Esau did wrong in thus trifling away that treasure which was his through the providence of God, and which made its possessor the head of the family, entitled him to a double portion of the father's estate and constituted him the priest of the family. Jacob's sin was no less than Esau's, however, for he took advantage of Esau's moral weakness and his famished condition to secure the birthright.

II. Jacob obtains the blessing through deception (27:1-29). 1-5. Isaac at the age of one hundred thirty-seven thought he was soon going to die, yet he lived forty-three years after this. His eyes were dim, and with physical weakness upon him he believed the time had come when he ought to bestow the blessing of the firstborn upon Esau. He therefore directed him to take his weapons and bring home home venison, from which to prepare an appetizing meal, that he might bestow the blessing, and pledge the same in eating of the meal that he should prepare. Isaac was fond of the venison that Esau brought him (25:28). 6-17. When Rebekah heard Isaac's directions to Esau, she thought the time had come for action, or the blessing promised to Jacob would go to Esau. Therefore she plotted with Jacob to deceive Isaac and obtain the blessing of the first-born. She prepared two kids in such a manner that they would resemble the "savoury meat" that Esau would bring. She covered Jacob's hands and neck with the skin of the kid, so that, if Isaac should feel them, there would be a resemblance to Esau, who was a hairy man. To make the deception more complete, Jacob put on Esau's garments. Thus prepared, Jacob went on in his base deception.

22. Jacob's voice—Isaac's eyes were dim (v. 1), and it is probable that his hearing was impaired to some extent, so that he had to depend largely on the sense of feeling. Jacob was either unable to disguise his voice, or he and Rebekah had not planned for that. Hands of Esau—Rebekah's scheme worked to her satisfaction. 23. Discerned him not—Notwithstanding the doubt about the voice being that of Esau, Isaac accepted Jacob as Esau. He took Jacob's word, and did not accept the testimony of his ears. It was a heartless deed for Rebekah and Jacob to deceive the husband and father, an old man with failing powers. There is another side to this question. Rebekah seemed to think she was justified in helping the Lord, even by doing wicked things to fulfil the promise. Her faith does not compare favorably with that of Abraham, her kinsman. 24. Art thou my very son Esau—Doubt still lingered in Isaac's mind, but Jacob boldly declared again that he was Esau. 25. Bring it near to me—He had waited until he had assured himself that it was really Esau who had prepared the food for the occasion. Venison—The term was used to denote game taken in hunting. 26. Come near now, and kiss me, my son—An act expressive of affection, and the last step toward the blessing which Isaac was about to bestow. 27. The smell of his raiment—Esau's garments, which Jacob was wearing, had fathered the odors of fragrant plants, which abound in the East, as the hunter had roamed the fields in search of game. 28. The dew of heaven—As rain rarely fell in Palestine from May to September, the dew is highly prized. Fatness—Fruitfulness. Corn—Not maize, or Indian corn, but such grain as wheat and barley. 29. Let people serve thee—This was included in the blessing of the first-born. Nations bow down to thee—In keeping with the promise that God made to Abraham, and later to Isaac, that he should become a great nation.

III. Esau's disappointment and anger (27: 30-45). 30. Esau —— came Jacob had been none too soon in carrying out his wicked scheme, for he had just gone out from his father's presence when Esau entered. 31. had made savory meat—Esau knew what his father relished, and prepared the meal with especial care. He had obeyed his command, and was ready to receive the promised blessing. 33. Isaac trembled—He suddenly became conscious that his suspicions had been well grounded, and he realized the error into which he had been led, he shall be blessed. The blessing pronounced upon Jacob could never be recalled, no matter how sorry he might be, or how deep was Esau's grief. 34. he cried with a....bitter cry—The loss of the blessing was a grievous one to him. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that Esau forfeited his right to this blessing when he sold his birthright to Jacob. In seeking the blessing he acted insincerely, for he virtually took the position that he could sell his birthright and at the same time keep it. 35-45. Esau was not slow in expressing his opinion of Jacob's character and conduct. The name of Jacob means "supplanter," in which capacity he had twice acted. In answer to Esau's plea, Isaac pronounced a blessing upon him. Esau's anger toward Jacob and his threats made it necessary for the latter to leave home.

Questions—Who was Rebekah? Who were the sons of Isaac and Rebekah? What is the birthright of which the lesson speaks? How did Esau part with his birthright? In what respects did both Jacob and Esau do wrong in this matter? What promise had Rebekah received regarding the supremacy of Jacob? What plan had Isaac for bestowing the blessing? What course did Rebekah pursue What deception did Jacob prtctise and what falsehoods did he tell?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Spiritual blindness.

I. Prevented Esau's advancement.

II. Retarded Jacob's earthly joy.

III. Embittered Rebekah's fond hopes.

IV. Subjected Isaac to serious trial.

I. Prevented Esau's advancement. The boys grew very unlike each other. They differed in appearance in pursuits, and in character. Esau repeated the history of the fall. Man's first sin was in despising his birthright. Esau had no apprehension of spiritual things. He reached but half the standard of a man, and that the temporal half. He regarded his existence merely as the transitory play of a brief period. He did not comprehend, or rise to, the dignity of manhood. Bartering for a birthright was unrighteous business and altogether discreditable to both brothers. Much was summed up in that birthright. It was a spiritual heritage. It constituted a link in the line of descent by which the Messiah was to be born into the world. It had respect to all the great things included in the covenant God had made with Abraham. It combined high honor with sacred duty. It conferred dignity and power, but it demanded self-abnegation and unselfish service. Esau was alive only to the present and reckless of the future. He was led by appetite and impulse. He was void of spiritual aspirations. In his youth he sold his birthright, but his cry in later life found no place of repentance in the mind of his father.

II. Retarded Jacob's earthly joy. Jacob's deception was marked by unkindness unworthy of a brother. It was most unfeeling, low, cunning, irreverent, a mere device. He knew his brother thoroughly and used all his knowledge to betray him. He waited for the right opportunity. He employed the likeliest means of gaining his object. He took no account of natural ties. Jacob knew the birthright related to spiritual things, yet in a most profane way he mixed it with secular things, made it a commercial business of the meanest order. It was contrary to the spirit of true piety. Jacob was not only a traitor to his brother, but he was faithless toward God. And yet, at the root of his eager ambition and selfishness there was the real confidence that God's blessing and favor were of highest value; still, in his blindness he took his own way to grasp them. Jacob was, even in his weakness, better fitted to lay the foundations of a family and kingdom than the compulsive and purposeless Esau.

III. Embittered Rebekah's fond hopes. The scheme which Rebekah formed to correct the error of her husband was far from being justifiable. She aimed at a right object, but by sinful means. She sought to prevent her husband from acting contrary to the divine will, and to turn the blessing where God intended it to go, as though it was her duty to prevent the purposes of the Almighty from being defeated, though she had to commit sin in order to their fulfilment. Rebekah was bound by natural obligations to care for one son as much as the other. Though she saw the religious aspect of the whole case and knew the destiny of her boys, she had no right to practise deception. Her cunning plot, as accepted and carried out by Jacob, reveals some of the weak qualities of his character. God's displeasure against Rebekah and Jacob is evident. The mother lost her son. Jacob lost all the comforts of home and all the possessions his father had accumulated.

IV. Subjected Isaac to serious trial. Imparting the covenant blessing was a most solemn act. It was to be given and received in the fear of God. Rebekah's deception was an insult to God and, though it was successful, God caused each offender to suffer for wrong-doing. Isaac appears to have suddenly recollected himself, for he proceeded to confirm the blessing upon Jacob. Esau recognized only the supplanter and vowed vengeance. This portion of history illustrates the prolific nature of sin and what a single deviation from truth can do.—T. R. A.

SHILOH CURES COUGHS & COLDS

FARM AND GARDEN

PIG RAISING FOR THE MARKET.

The importance of the swine-breeding industry is each year becoming more recognized. Its relative value in the list of meat productions is demonstrated. This leads to added responsibilities on the part of breeders who are in the business of supplying breeding animals to farmers.

There is always a wide range of merit and value between the hog that tops the market and the one which sells at the lowest price. It is a farmer's duty to himself to use every available means leading to the production of the market-topping class. While many factors are involved in the making of the market topper, the real base upon which all other work must rest is the line of breeding of the herd boars. In that all advancement or deterioration begins.

Here comes the point at which the breeders who supply such boars assume responsibilities that call for a wider range of knowledge on their part than the average of them are inclined to concede. The production of high-class animals possessing inherent qualities for the distribution of merit among their progeny is a scientific profession. It calls for wide knowledge of animal characteristics, as well as of methods of care and feeding. The majority of breeders have acquired their knowledge by practical experience. Necessarily, this is a limited means of education that calls for constant research and inquiry along a multitude of lines of thought and action.

The weaning period is an important time in a pig's life. A pig should be liberally fed from the time he is 2 months old until he is 4 months old, and after that a little grain in conjunction with plenty of pasture ought to take him through to a weight of 125 pounds at 6 months in good shape.

Just as the pigs are coming up to the weaning period, it ought to be taken for granted that they are more or less infested with internal parasites and handled accordingly. A few cents spent on a good worm remedy may easily save anywhere from $100 to $500 in the feed bill on a bunch of 100 pigs. There are a number of worm remedies, but santonin is considered the most effective, using it at the rate of practically one ounce to 100 growing pigs. A good way to feed it is to place the santonin and thoroughly dissolve it in the water which is to be used for making a given batch of slop. After it is thoroughly dissolved and mixed, add the mill feed or ground grain, and this will make a perfect distribution of the santonin. So much the better if the pigs can be made to miss a meal beforehand.

Have plenty of trough room and have the slop well distributed, and follow this up by letting all the pigs in at one time. It will not do to let them come through a hole one at a time, because those that arrive first will get more than their share. In a week or ten days repeat the dose, and, of course, as the pigs get larger, if it seems necessary to use the same treatment, a rather larger proportion of santonin may be used. One hundred pigs weighing on an average of 125 pounds would easily stand two ounces of santonin at a feed. Three or four treatments at intervals of one week or ten days ought to absolutely remove all parasites.

Then the skin of a hog needs a little attention, and it is surprising how often dipping or spraying a bunch of pigs will contribute to their thrift. For this purpose the coal-tar productions ought to be used. Those who do not have a dipping tank will find it an exceedingly simple matter to round up their pigs into a shed and use a spray pump or sprinkling can. Keep the pigs in the same quarters where they are sprayed for an hour or two, so that they will lie down in the wet bedding and get thoroughly saturated with the disinfectant. Sometimes spraying or dipping alone will take the kinks out of an unthrifty bunch of pigs, because no animal can be healthy unless its skin is normal, and this is particularly true about the hog on account of the non-porous nature of the skin.

It is important to use a little mineral matter for growing pigs, in the form of charcoal, soft coal slack or ashes. These should be mixed with salt, and pigs should have access to them at all times. Some swine breeders regard this as old-fogyism, but when a bunch of 100 pigs will do away with two or three tons of soft coal slack and two or three barrels of salt during the season it is evident that this mineral matter answers an important function.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

A reader writes: "Can you inform me of any positive cure for a pig who eats her young? We have given her plenty of salt and salt bacon, but without success.

It is claimed that sows are more apt to eat their young in cold weather, when they can not get out to pasture At such times they are said to be feverish and have unnatural cravings of appetite. A breeder says that this can, to a certain extent, be avoided by feeding a good variety of for for several weeks before the time of farowing. Give a little meat of some sort once or twice a week and be sure to salt the swill every day.

Halter pulling is very common among horses improperly handled. Fortunately the remedy is simple and effective, breaking up the habit in a very short time. Fasten a long rope to the halter, slipping the noose end through the tie ring. Pass the unengaged end of the rope between the forelegs and then the back, bringing it over on the other side and fastening it to the rope between the forelegs in a slip-knot. When the horse pulls on the halter the large noose tightens up on its body and it soon gives up the pulling. Another good way to fasten the rope is to tie it to one of the hind legs. If the horse pulls it simply pulls itself off its feet.

Many do not like to take grain away from their horses, or even reduce the amount when they are idle for a few days or weeks. They do not know how soon they may need them again, and they do not want them thin in flesh weakened by light feeding or even rough-coated. However, if about three times a week they will substitute a mess of bran, scalded well and fed warm, but not so wet as to be sloppy, for the usual grain food the horse will relish it, keep quite as fat and smooth, and even if this practice were kept up all winter he would not lose strength, being less likely to do so than if overfed on other grain. Use about the same amount of bran as would be used of other grain. It may not be so nutritious, but ffd in this way it aids digestion to an extent that fully compensates for the lack of nutrition.

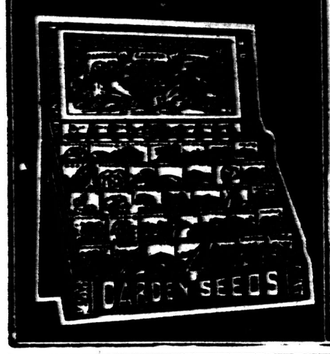
Shiloh 25

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds "Shiloh costs so ... and does so much!"

MEAN FRAUL IN MONTREAL.

Montreal despatch: Dr. Laberge, city medical health officer, said to-day that frauds were being worked off on citizens in the name of the Board of Health. Residents in whose houses were contagious diseases were visited by two men, who presented false credentials that they were sent by the city to disinfect the houses, and charged two or three dollars for the job. They would burn some evil-smelling stuff and then tell the people that their house was cleansed. They do a rushing business, sometimes visiting as many as ten or ...

GOOD SEEDS — GOOD CROPS



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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy	$12 25	$12 50
Do., light	13 00	13 25
Butter, dairy	0 28	0 33
Eggs, new laid	0 25	0 28
Chickens, lb.	0 22	0 24
Cheese, lb.	0 18	0 20
Turkeys, lb.	0 25	0 27
Apples, bbl.	2 00	3 00
Potatoes, bag	0 85	0 90
Celery, dozen	0 50	0 60
Cabbage, dozen	0 40	0 50
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	7 50	9 00
Do., hindquarters, cwt.	12 00	13 00
Do., choice sides, cwt.	10 50	11 00
Do., medium, cwt.	8 50	10 00
Do., common, cwt.	6 50	7 50
Mutton, light, cwt.	10 00	12 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 00	11 00
Do., prime, cwt.	12 00	14 50
Lamb	15 00	18 00

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$4 60
Do., Redpath's	4 60
Do., Acadia	4 55
Imperial granulated	4 45
No. 1 yellow	4 20

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

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: The cattle receipts were small at Union Stock Yards, and cattle prices kept firm. Hogs were also very firm, and sheep and lambs steady. Receipts, 472 cattle, 147 calves, 820 hogs and 5 sheep.

Export cattle, choice	6 60	to	6 90
do do medium	5 50	to	6 25
do bulls	3 75	to	3 75
Butcher cattle, choice	6 50	to	6 85
do do medium	5 75	to	6 25
do do common	4 00	to	5 00
Butcher cows, choice	4 75	to	5 50
do do medium	4 00	to	4 50
do do canners	2 75	to	4 25
do bulls	3 00	to	3 50
Feeding steers	5 00	to	6 50
Stockers, choice	4 00	to	5 25
do light	3 00	to	3 50
Milker, choice, each	40 00	to	75 00
Springers	40 00	to	80 00
Sheep, ewes	6 00	to	7 50
Bucks and culls	4 50	to	6 50
Lambs	8 50	to	9 75
Hogs, fed and watered	9 95		
Hogs, f. o. b.	9 50		
Calves	8 00	to	9 25

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	88¼	88⅞	88⅛	88⅛
July	89⅛	89½	89	89
Oct.	86⅛	86⅝	86⅛	86½
Oats—				
May	33⅞	34	33¾	33¾
July	35	35	34⅞	34⅞

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.— Close: Wheat— May, 85⅛ to 85⅛c; July, 85¼c; Sept., 87⅜c; No. 1 hard, 86⅜c; No. 1 northern, 84⅝ to 86⅛c; No. 2, 82⅜ to 84⅜c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 48 to 48½c.

Oats—No. 3 yellow, 30¼ to 30½c.

Rye—No. 2, 53 to 55c.

Bran—$16.50 to $17.

Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN.

Duluth.—Close: Linseed—On Track, $1.25; to arrive, $1.25; May, $1.26½; July, $1.28⅛ bid; October, $1.30 asked. Wheat—On track, No. 1 hard, 81¼ to 81⅝c; No. 1 northern, 81½ to 82½c; Montana No. 2 hard, 86¼; May, 86⅝c asked; July, 87⅞ to 88c asked; September, 87¾c bid

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal Despatch—East end market—Cattle, receipts about 3.50, milch cows and springers 65, calves 1,200, sheep and lambs 100, hogs 700.

Trade was slow, but prices were firm at last week's rates.

Prime beeves, 6 3-4 to 7 1-4, one choice 7 3-4, medium 5 to 6 1-2, common 4 to 5

Milch cows $30 to $65 each.

Calves 3 to 5.

Sheep about 5 1-4; lambs 7 1-2, spring lambs $6 to $8 each.

Hogs 10 1-4 to 10 1-2.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. Despatch—Cattle—receipts 100; firm.

Veals, receipts 25 head; active and steady; 5.00 to 11.50.

Hogs, receipts 1,200 head; active and 10 to 15 cents higher; heavy 9.80 to 9.85; mixed 9.85 to 9.90; yorkers and pigs 9.90 to 9.90; roughs 8.85 to 9.00; stags 7.50 to 8.25; dairies 9.75 to 9.90.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,00 head; sheep active and steady; lambs slow 5 to 10 cents lower; lambs 6.50 to 9.20; yearlings 5.50 to 8.25; wethers 6.40 to 7.00; ewes 3.50 to 6.50; sheep, mixed 5.00 to 6.50.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady—

No. 2, Manitoba—7s6d.

No. 3 Manitoba—7s 4 1-4.

Futures steady—

March—7s 7 1-2d.

May—7s 3 5-8d.

July—7s 2 5-8d.

Corn spot, firm, new— 4s 10d.

Old—6s.

Old, via Galveston—5s 8 1-4d.

Futures easy—

March, American mixed—4c 10d.

July Raplata—5s 7-8d.

... winter patents—29s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)— ... £5 10s.

... extra India mess—155s nom-

... months.

Pork, prime mess western, nominal 102s 6d.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—70s 6s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—68s.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—69s 6d.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—67s 6d.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—70s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—69s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—62s 6d.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—58s.

Lard, prime western, in tierces—56s 3d.

American refined—58s 6d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white—63s 6d.

Colored—64s.

Tallow, prime city—32s.

Australian in London—36s 3d.

Turpentine spirits—31s 3d.

Resin, common—14s 3d.

Peroleum, refined—9 3-8d.

Linseed Oil—25s 6d.

Cotton seed oil, Hull refined, spot—27s 7 1-2d.

WEED ERADICATION

Results of 1912 Experiments Were Good.

Wider Plans Outlined For This Year.

During the season of 1912 the Ontario Agricultural Experimental Union carried on co-operative experiments in the eradication of Perennial Sow Thistle, Twitch Grass, Bladder Campion and Wild Mustard. A number of practical men took part in these experiments, and some very interesting and valuable results were obtained. A properly cultivated crop of rape was found to be an excellent means of destroying Perennial Sow Thistle and Twitch Grass. Rape proved more effective in destroying Twitch Grass than did buckwheat. Thorough and deep cultivation, followed by potatoes or corn, gave good results in the control of Bladder Campion. Spraying with iron or copper sulphate proved to be a cheap and effective means of destroying mustard in growing grain without injury to the crop. Those who took part in these experiments profited by the experience. They cleaned the field experimented upon, demonstrated to their own satisfaction the effectiveness of the method tried, and at the same time their results furnished practical information to others.

These co-operative experiments in weed eradication will be continued this year (1913), and it is hoped that a large number of men will take part in them in order that sufficient data may be gathered to warrant definite statements being made regarding the best methods of controlling these pernicious weeds. The experiments are as follows:

THIS YEAR'S EXPERIMENTS.

(1) The use of rape in the destruction of Perennial Sow Thistle.

(2) A system of intensive cropping and cultivation, using winter rye followed by turnips, rape or buckwheat, for eradicating Perennial Sow Thistle.

(3) The use of rape in the destruction of Twitch Grass.

(4) A method of cultivation and cropping for the destruction of Twitch Grass.

(5) A method for the eradication of Bladder Campion or Cow Bell.

(6) Spraying with iron sulphur to destroy Mustard in cereal crops.

Those who are troubled with any of these bad weeds are invited to write to the Director of Co-Operative Experiments in Weed Eradication, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, who will be glad to furnish full information concerning these experiments and to supply application blanks for the same. All experimenters will be supplied with full and detailed instructions for carrying on the experiment selected, and with blank forms on which to report the results of the same. All interested in clean farming are asked to co-operate in this work. Address all communications to J. E. Howitt, Botanical Department Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph Ontario.

WIRES ARE BLOCKED

Floods Have Demoralized Telegraph Business.

Toronto despatch: Floods in Ohio and elsewhere have demoralized overland telegraph wires and telegraphic traffic. The accumulation of telegrams at Chicago for New York and vice versa is enormous. Detroit has no wires leading anywhere except through Canada. The Associated Press wire between New York and Chicago is carried around by way of Atlanta, Georgia. It will take many days to clear up the accumulation of messages, and the restoration of the wires in the flooded districts may ... months.

PURE BRED ANIMALS

New Regulations Governing Their Free Entry.

On the first of April this year there came into force new regulations governing the free entry to Canada of animals for the improvement of stock. To this end the following amended regulations have been adopted by order-in-council for the guidance of importers and custom house officers:

1. No animal imported for the improvement of stock shall be admitted free of duty unless the owner is a British subject, resident in the British Empire, or if more than one owner, each is a British subject, resident in the British Empire, and there is furnished an import certificate stating that the animal is recorded in a Canadian National Record or in a Foreign Record recognized as reliable by the National Record Committee.

A statutory declaration by the owner or one of the owners, that he is a British subject, or that each is a British subject resident in the British Empire, and that such animal is the identical animal described in such certificate must be provided, and that such animal is being imported into Canada for the improvement of stock.

2. In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animals, entry for duty may be accepted subject to refund of the duty upon the production of the requisite certificates and proofs in due form satisfactory to ... within one year from the time of entry.

3. The form of certificate to be accepted for the free importation of animals for the improvement of stock, and the customs procedure in connection therewith, shall be subject to the direction of the Minister of Customs.

4. The above declarations shall be attached to the free import duty, and may be made before the collector, subcollector, surveyor or chief clerk at the port where the goods are entered, or before any functionary authorized by law to administer oaths.

Under the old regulations, a British subject residing in a foreign country, or the citizen of another country living in Canada, could secure the free entry of properly registered animals, whereas under the new order foreign persons or firms are excluded from this privilege.

Customs officers are required to examine carefully the animals presented for entry, to see that they correspond with the description contained in the import certificate, and if they do not, duty is collected.

The statutory declarations required regarding citizenship and identity will, it is hoped, effectively prevent abuses that led up to the passing of the new regulations.

A NEW WIRELESS

British Syndicate Dickering With Canada.

Montreal, March 31.—V. Gandill, a director of the Universal Radio Syndicate, Limited, of London, Eng., left Montreal to-day for Ottawa, where he will consult the Federal authorities with regard to the establishment of a new direct wireless system, between Great Britain and Canada. Mr. Gandill has been negotiating with several Montreal contractors for the construction of the company's stations in Canada, the sites for which have been selected by the company's engineers.

Sites for stations on the British end of the system have already been secured, and the machinery is now under construction. The system used by the universal syndicate is known as the continuous wave, as opposed to the spark system, on which the Marconi and about a score of other methods are based.

SCENE IN COMMONS

Two British M. P's Suspended by Speaker.

London, March 31.—Th ... was a tumult in the House of C...mons this afternoon which arose from an unsuccessful attempt by the Opposition to get a snap division in the committee stage of the Consolidated Fund Bill, one of the appropriations. It resulted in the suspension of two members, William Moore, a Conservative member for Armagh, and Sir A. Markham, a Liberal from the potteries district. The former was suspended for the remainder of the session unless the House votes to reinstate him because of his defiance of the speaker. Sir A. Markham was suspended for one day.