

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON X.—MARCH 9, 1913.

Destruction of Sodom—Temperance Lesson.—Gen. 19: 1-3, 12-29.

COMMENTARY:—1. The angels' warning to Lot (vs. 13, 12-14). 1-3. Two angels in the form of men appeared to Lot as he sat in the gate of Sodom, and with the usual Oriental hospitality he invited them into his house and entertained them. He did not know who they were, and was not aware that he was entertaining angels who were soon to save him from death. Like Abraham Lot was hospitable. The whole account and the references made to Sodom throughout the Scriptures show the deplorable wicked condition of the city, which was now ripe for destruction. 12. The men—The angels, hasten here any—A question preliminary to the announcement that the city was to be destroyed. For Lot's sake his family would be spared. 13. We will destroy this place—The ten righteous persons in Abraham's plea (Gen. 18: 32) were not found. There was not enough moral salt in the city to preserve it, hence the declaration that it would be destroyed. The cry of them is waxed great—The wickedness of the people is represented as calling down the wrath of God upon the city. The Lord hath sent us to destroy it—Angels brought the promise of life and of a new son to Abraham, and angels were commissioned to destroy the cities of the plain. 14. Sons in law, which married his daughters—The Hebrew expression may mean "brother-in-law," as well as "married," and some have supposed that the "sons-in-law" were the men to whom Lot's daughters were betrothed, but it is more likely that there were other daughters besides those that were at home. He seemed as one that mocked—The sons-in-law looked upon Lot's announcement as a jest.

11. Lot rescued (vs. 15-23). 15.—When the morning arose—At daybreak, some time before sunrise, the angels hastened Lot—The angels realized the earnestness of the destruction even if Lot and his family did not. The apparent security in which Lot had lived was at an end. Two daughters, which are here—The form of expression implies that there were other daughters, in the inquiry of the city—The city and its iniquity are to be blotted out together, and those who perish with the city, perished with, and in its iniquity, being identified with it—Whedon, 16, while he lingered—He was loath to leave the place that had long been his home, his property, and his relatives who would not go with him. The men laid hold—Not only was mercy shown in warning Lot and his family of their danger, but also in using force to get them out of the way of destruction. The mercy shown in warning Lot and his family of their danger, but also in using force to get them out of the way of destruction. The mercy shown to Lot was entirely undeserved. Abraham's intervention for his safety was bearing fruit. 17. escape my life—The urgency of the case is great. There was not a moment to spare. Their life depended upon their instant action. The sinner has no time to lose in making his escape from the plains of destruction. Look not behind thee—There was no safety for them in all that region which Lot had eagerly coveted, and the choice of which was proving so disastrous. He was not even allowed, on pain of death, to cast a glance upon that which he loved, escape to the mountain—The mountains of Moab, east of the plain, doomed to destruction.

18-22. Even in this critical time in his life Lot did not lose his selfishness. He was worldly and wanted to remain near his former possessions. It seems to have had a dread of the mountains and wanted to be saved in what he considered the easiest way. God had already shown him great mercy and he made a plea for further mercy. His request to turn toward Zoar was granted, that that place was spared through his entreaty. It was probably located upon the foot-hills of the mountains. Zoar, the sun was risen—The journey to Zoar occupied the time from dawn to sunrise. The location of this place which was called Beis, is not known, nor is the location of Sodom and Gomorrah. Opinions are divided. Some place it at the north end of the Dead sea, and others at the south.

III. Sodom and Gomorrah Destroyed (vs. 24-29). 24.—When the rescued ones reached Zoar.—The destruction did not come until they were out of danger, the Lord rained brimstone and fire from the Lord—The cause and the source of the destruction are made clear. It was not by chance, but by divine direction and divine power that the fiery rain of brimstone fell upon the doomed cities. We may suppose that there was an upheaval of the earth's crust which changed the face and character of the valley. 25. overthrow—The destruction was complete. The inhabitants, the cities, the plain and the vegetation were all involved in the ruin. 26. His wife looked back from behind him—She looked back regardless of warnings, her knowledge of the danger and the entreaty of her husband, because she was longing for the home, property and friends that were left behind. She may also have been prompted by curiosity or a desire to know whether the destruction was really coming. a pillar of salt—Looking backward and lingering behind, she was probably smitten by the fire and brimstone, and afterward covered over by a deposit of salt, and became a mound, or pillar, like those which may even now be seen at the southern end of the Dead Sea.—Terry.

27. stood before the Lord—Abraham lived in the presence of the Lord. His place was about thirty miles west of the plain that was destroyed. 28. as the smoke of a furnace—The rain of fire and brimstone left behind it a smoking ruin, and the deep depression from which the smoke ascended might well remind one of the smoke of a furnace.—Whedon. 29. God remembered Abraham—Here is a strong proof that God answers prayer.

Questions.—How did Abraham know that God was about to destroy the cities of the plain? What entreaty did he

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THE POULTRY WORLD

CHEAP INCUBATORS ARE DEAD.

In artificial incubators the first thing to do, of course, is to select the machine, and, while we do not intend to recommend we will mention a few points that are absolutely essential for success in hatching. Above all things, do not buy a cheap machine for very well known the best kindred material, when subjected to a heat of 103 on the inside and perhaps on the outside the temperature will drop, freezing or very nearly warm, surcharged with moisture, a cheap machine would warp and crack. And, again, do not buy a single-case machine, for it cannot be run in a house cellar or other room when very cold on the outside.

Having selected your machine, the next thing is to decide upon the place in which to place the eggs. You should choose an incubator cellar the best place in which to run it is a house cellar or some other underground room. Of course, it should not be in the main hall, where there is very wet, for though a good incubator can be regulated to run in almost any temperature, yet a constant change from 80 to 90 degrees day and night will necessitate a change in the regulator.

After placing the machine take a spirit level and level it up even by placing thin pieces of wood under the legs. Shingles answer this purpose for very well known. Place the eggs in the machine start the lamp going for two or three days and regulate the temperature at about 100 or 101. After placing the eggs in the machine the temperature will usually raise to 103, as the animal heat in the eggs that are fertile will equal 1 or 2 degrees. Do not neglect to test the eggs very frequently, to see if they are fertile or have died in the shell at different periods of incubation. Keep the bulb of the thermometer on two fertile eggs, as these will give you a safe average heat that is placed on the poor eggs. In adjusting the regulator, turn on enough blaze to keep the level swinging freely.

Turn the eggs every twelve hours, beginning on the third day. Some people do not believe in cooling the eggs at all, although the majority believe it absolutely necessary, claiming that, as the hens always allow them to cool more or less when left to eat, why not cool them in the incubator, so when hatching artificially. We believe, however, that when eggs are taken out of the machine twice each day to be turned, the temperature should be cooled to about 95 degrees, when cooling is carried out, should commence on the fourth day, slightly at first, but increasing gradually to 90 degrees. The little cooling is necessary until the tenth day of incubation. Always cool in the evenings. Take the eggs out and close the door until the next morning, then regulate them with a flannel cloth while they are out of the incubator, so that they will not cool too quickly.

Keep enough flame turned on to keep up the heat and keep the lamp well filled in cold weather. The ventilators should never be closed entirely, as the fresh air of the room, fresh air through the egg chamber. As the animal heat produced by the heat will increase and the regulator will close more and more tightly. Do this as often as is necessary to keep the heat at 103. Discontinue cooling on the nineteenth day for hen's eggs and on the twenty-fifth day for ducks.

The lamp should be filled once each day with oil not lower than 150 test. Sufficient flame should be turned on to keep the valves slightly open, so that about one-quarter of an inch. The best time to fill the lamps is at night, as the flames burn most evenly and without extra coals during the night and morning. Do not turn the wick up high enough to smoke, or soot will collect in the fine and the burner will get dirty. Turn a new wick in after every hatch, for the new wick is after every hatch, for the new wick is

Another very important thing to consider is the amount of moisture needed and when it is added. The amount of moisture needed increases as the moisture. When wide open the moisture more rapidly through the machine and carries the moisture out, while with a narrow opening the moisture is retarded in its exit, so that it accumulates with the ventilators wide open gradually closing them as the hatch progresses. Use the egg tests frequently and test a part of the eggs every night. Every few days look at the air cell, and by comparing it with the diagram printed in the book sent with the incubator you can see at a glance if more or less moisture is needed. The moisture puzzle is rather puzzling, as no set rule can be given for governing it. Incubators are operated in so many different localities that every operator will have to study the conditions peculiar to his particular locality. Ordinarily there is moisture enough in an egg to hatch it, and if placed in a damp place will not need any moisture added. If too much moisture is added the chicks or ducks will drown in the shell, while if not enough is given they will stick to the shell or be unable to hatch. Something even if no moisture is added the young bird will die from the excess of moisture in the shell, due to the lack of ventilation. If machines are fitted with moisture gauges, they are not liable to any extent. The only thing to do is to consult the air chamber in the egg.

T. R. A.

CANADIAN FOSSILS WERE RARE.

New York, March 3.—Fossil bones which J. L. Wagner, a farmer in the Canadian Northwest, discovered in the Red Deer River canyon, near Calgary, four years ago, and which he casually reported on a later visit to the American Museum of Natural History here, are now on exhibit for the first time at the museum, as an almost complete skeleton of a crested dinosaur, a reptile 32 feet long and 15 feet high. It is placarded as probably 3,000,000 years old, the reptile having existed when the Canadian Northwest had a tropical climate. This particular species of the reptile has hitherto been unknown, and it has been scientifically named the Saurolophus Osborni.

hatch is good the operator gets the praise.

Nearly everyone knows that during the late winter and early spring months when the birds are confined to the houses, that they do not get as much exercise of the change of ration which they do later, when allowed to run in the yard, thereby causing lack of vitality and fertility in the eggs. Even when the eggs are all that could be desired. Care must be taken of them during the period they are kept before putting in the machine. During cold weather eggs should be gathered several times a day and then placed in a cool dry place, not subject to any marked change of temperature. They should be turned every day or two. The choosing of a thermometer is also quite important, as it must be one that would think at first. Be sure to get a good one, with a clear glass, and that will register as low as 50. A great many glasses will not go below 50. Do not get one with the mercury bulb lying on the solid metal plate, as the refraction of the heat from the tank above upon the bulb will run the thermometer up or down degrees higher than the heat in the egg chamber. After the eggs commence to pipe they should not be turned or cooled again, and they should not be opened unless to apply mixture. Some people are constantly opening the machine to look at the eggs and to help the young birds out of the shell. This should never be done, for if the young bird cannot get out without help it will never amount to anything anyway.

POULTRY NOTES

Some people have claimed that shipping young chickens throughout the country is cruel. On the other hand, thousands have been shipped, some over a thousand miles, in good condition, and grey as fine as those raised at home. Properly packed chickens are a good proposition to the man who does not care to bother with the mystery of the incubator. More wheat and less corn for laying hens. So soon as people learn that corn will not produce eggs, they will get out, and that wheat and other grains will produce more eggs. It is hard to convince the farmer that corn alone is not a good egg producer. For once corn has made up almost every raton.

From 75 to 80 per cent of all the poultry produced in the United States is for a home market, and the rest is in cold storage. Plenty of chances to make money in the poultry business and sell direct to those who are willing to pay for the real thing. The producing is the hardest part. Selling good goods is easy—but to produce is a different matter. Each year a few early chicks will do the fall and early winter hatches in the fall and early winter. The best chance to win at the fall fairs. Early chicks, properly raised, are always profit-makers.

Beginners should remember that there are good and poor incubators in the market that all brooders are not alike, some giving better results than others. Inferior make. Select the one that is giving general satisfaction and let the experiential station speak for itself. Possibly next to Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes the Rhode Island Red has found most favor, with Orpingtons and Leghorns following close. The Reds have proven good utility fowls—a thing all breed must have to stay in the field. Orpingtons have been boomed all over the country and are here to stay, with the little White Leghorn strongly entrenched because of the little white-egg craze in the New York zone and their ability to stand them out in good numbers. Others breeds may come and go on the boom wave, but Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns have abid long and a strong following as money-makers for the poultry raisers.

The makers of the leading incubators have improved wonderfully in the past few years, until it is a waste to hatch chicks then to raise them. Their still room for brooder improvement, although they, too, have been advancing along lines which give results.

"I MUST BE BRAVE"

Lady Scott's Words On Learning Husband's Fate.

Wellington, N. Z., March 3.—Lady Robert F. Scott, widow of the Antarctic explorer, arrived here today on board the Aorangi, on which she had embarked for the purpose of coming to New Zealand to meet her husband on his return from the South Pole.

Lady Scott heard of the terrible fate he had suffered while she was in mid-ocean off Fiji. As soon as she had recovered from the first shock she said:

"I must be brave, as my husband would have wished me to be."

Her brother, Lieut. Bruce, and Commander Edward Evans, of the British navy, who brought back the sad news from the Antarctic, met Lady Scott on the pier. She appears to be bearing up bravely under the awful blow.

BOMBS FOR STRIKE-BREAKERS.

New York, March 3.—A second attempt to injure strikebreakers employed by manufacturers resisting the garment workers' strike, was made early today when an infernal machine with spluttering fuse attached was hurled through a window into a loft building in East Fourth street, where twenty-five girl strikebreakers were sleeping. Fortunately the fuse went out and the bomb did not go off.

Preceding this bomb episode by about an hour, a similar contrivance wrecked the entrance of a loft building on West Fifteenth street. There were nearly three hundred strikebreakers in the building, but none were injured.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy \$11 25 \$12 00. Do, light 12 25 12 50. Butter, dairy 0 26 0 32. Eggs, new laid 0 30 0 32. Chickens, lb 0 20 0 22. Geese, lb 0 18 0 20. Turkeys, lb 0 25 0 27. Apples, winter, bbl 1 50 3 00. Potatoes, bag 0 90 1 00. Celery, dozen 0 50 0 60. Cabbage, dozen 0 40 0 50. Beef, forequarters, cwt 7 50 9 00. Do, hindquarters, cwt 11 00 12 00. Do, choice sides, cwt 10 50 11 50. Do, medium, cwt 8 00 9 00. Do, common, cwt 6 50 7 50. Mutton, light, cwt 9 00 11 00. Veal, common, cwt 9 00 11 00. Do, prime, cwt 12 00 14 00. Lamb 15 00 17 00.

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags per cwt, as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence \$ 60. Do, Redpath's 4 60. Do, Asadia 4 55. Imperial granulated 4 45. No. 1 yellow 4 20. In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK. Throughout the week prices have ruled steady, and there has been only a fair class of cattle. Receipts—Union Stock Yards—593 cattle, 83 calves, 1,744 hogs, 135 sheep. City Cattle Market—One car. Export cattle, choice \$ 60 \$ 60. Do, medium 5 50 6 25. Do, bulls 2 75 3 75. Butcher cattle, choice 6 50 6 75. Butcher cattle, medium 5 25 5 60. Butcher cows, common 4 00 5 00. Butcher cows, choice 4 75 5 50. Butcher cows, medium 4 00 4 50. Butcher cows, canners 3 00 3 50. Butcher bulls 2 75 4 25. Feeding steers 5 25 5 60. Stockers, choice 4 00 5 25. Stockers, light 3 00 3 50. Milkers, choice, each 40 00 50 00. Springers 40 00 60 00. Sheep, ewes 4 00 4 00. Bucks and culs 3 50 4 00. Lambs 3 50 4 50. Hogs, fed and watered 9 35. Hogs, f. o. b. 9 00. Calves 4 50 9 25.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET. Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat—88 3/8, 88 3/4, 88 1/2, 88 1/2. July—90, 90 3/8, 89 3/4, 89 3/4. Oats—36 3/4, 36 3/4, 36 3/4, 36 3/4. May—36 3/4, 36 3/4, 36 3/4, 36 3/4. July—37, 37, 37, 37.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 87 1/2 to 87 3/4; No. 1 northern, 82 1/2 to 82 3/4; May, 89 1/4; July, 89 1/4 asked. Sept., 89 1/4 bid. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Close: Wheat—May, 87 1/2 to 87 3/4; July, 89 1/4 to 89 3/4; Sept., 89 1/4 to 89 3/4; No. 1 hard, 89 1/4; No. 1 northern, 89 1/4 to 87 1/2; No. 2, 84 1/2 to 85 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 44 1/2 to 45. Oats—No. 3 white, 30 1/2 to 31. Rye—No. 2, 53 1/2 to 54 1/2. Flour—\$17.50 to \$18. Bran—Unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts, 5000. Market steady. Beef, 8 50 to 8 80. Steers, 6 50 to 8 00. Stockers and feeders, 6 15 to 8 10. Cows and heifers, 3 25 to 7 50. Calves, receipts, 7 00 to 8 25. Hogs, receipts, 1200. Market slow. Light, 8 15 to 8 35. Mixed, 7 10 to 8 25. Heavy, 7 00 to 8 30. Rough, 7 95 to 8 10. Pigs, 6 35 to 8 30. Bulk of sales, 6 50 to 8 30. Sheep, receipts, 800. Market steady. Native, 5 25 to 6 75. Yearlings, 6 50 to 7 75. Lambs, receipts, 100. Market slow.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow—Watson & Batchelor, cattle importers, report that the Irish season is popularly. There is a good demand for all classes of Scotch cattle. A better showing in the dear trade. Scotch steers, 15 1/2 to 17; Irish, 14 to 15.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y. Dispatch—Cattle—receipts 50; slow and easy. Veal, receipts 25; active and steady; at 4.00 to 12.00. Hogs, receipts 2000; active, 20 to 25 cents lower; heavy, mixed, young and pigs 3.70 to 3.75; a few 8.90; roughs 7.75 to 7.85; stags 6.00 to 7.00; dairies 8.50 to 8.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 2800; sheep active and steady; lambs slow, 20 cents lower; lambs 6.00 to 9.15.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot steady. No. 2 Manitoba, 7 7/8. No. 3 do, 7 1/2. Futures easy. May, 7 3/4. Corn, spot steady. July, 7 3/4. American mixed, new, 4 1/2. Futures, old, 4 1/2. Futures, old, Via Gal, 5 1/2. Futures, steady. Mar Lapiata, 5 5/8. Mar (ann mixed), 5 1/2. Hops, winter patents, 25. Hops in London (Pacific Coast), 4 5. Hops in London (Pacific Coast), 4 5.

Trade rather dull, but the price of cattle and hogs were higher than on Monday's market. Prime beefs sold at 63-4 to 7 cents per pound, medium 5 to 6 1-2. Common 3 1-2 to 4-3, lean carcasses about 3. Milch cows \$85 to \$75 each. Calves sold at from 3 to 6 cents. Sheep about 5; lambs 7 to 7 1-4. Hogs, 10 to 10 1-4.

THE PEN. FOR LIFE

What Militant Suffragists Are Liable To As Result of Firing Botanical Gardens.

London, March 3.—"Militant suffragists connected with the setting on fire of buildings in public parks are liable to penal servitude for life." This was the announcement made to-day by Travers Humphreys, the public prosecutor, in asking the magistrate at the New Police Court, to commit for trial Lillian Lenton and Joyce Locke, who were arrested on Feb. 20 for setting fire to the refreshment pavilion in the Kew Botanical Gardens.

There are two charges," said Mr. Humphreys, "on which I make this application." The first comes under the clauses of the Malicious Damage Act of 1861, which made it a felony punishable by penal servitude for life for any person to set on fire a building belonging to the King or devoted to the public use. The second charge comes under the same act, which also made it a similar offense for any matter in any such building to be set on fire. On the hearing to-day only Joyce Locke appeared, Lillian Lenton having been released owing to ill-health, after carrying out a hunger strike. Mr. Humphreys said the prison authorities had reported that she was certain to die unless she were let out of prison. In spite of this, the magistrate said that the procedure was an extraordinary one. Prisoners, he continued, sometimes were released from prison, but not from custody. He immediately issued a warrant for her rearrest. Joyce Locke, who also had started a hunger strike while detained, was forcibly fed. She pleaded to-day that she was not fit to conduct her defence, but the case was proceeded with, and she was committed for trial at the Assize. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$5,000, on the understanding of the accused that she would refrain from any agitation or militant acts pending her appearance before the jury.

A woman who was arrested on the All-England tennis grounds at Wimbledon last night, with bags containing inflammable materials in her possession, and whose intention it is believed was to burn down the pavilion, refused to give any information about herself when brought up in the Police Court to-day. She was remanded for further enquiry. The police testified that they had found five cans of paraffin and other combustibles near the grand stand.

SHE SPANKED ANDY And Carnegie Retaliated With a Pension.

New York, March 3.—Mr. Nancy Harris, who did such effective work in spanning Andrew Carnegie when he was a boy that she has been on his pension list for several years, will celebrate her ninety-sixth birthday to-morrow, still in good health, at the home of her daughter, in Jersey City.

The now retired ironmaster was a telegraph messenger boy in Pittsburgh when Mrs. Harris lived there near him. The young Carnegie had a penchant for sliding down the banisters of the iron porch of the Harris home. At last Mrs. Harris' patience became exhausted, and after a chase she seized the lad and laying him across her knee, spanked him thoroughly. Mrs. Harris has often declared that this saved the lad from a bad end, and incidentally it has reacted with comfort to her in her old age, because, since recalling the incident seven years ago, Mr. Carnegie has been sending her \$10 a month.

BOBS' DAUGHTER

Wedding at Ascot Was a Military Affair.

New York, March 3.—A London cable says: At St. Sain's Church, Ascot, yesterday afternoon, Lady Edwina Roberts, youngest daughter of Earl Roberts, was married to Major Henry Lewin, R.A., son of Commander Lewin, R.N. All the business houses of Ascot closed down at noon by request of the bride. Lord Roberts gave away his daughter, who wore a gown of white and gold brocade, with a long train. The Rev. W. F. Latrobe Bateman, rector of Ascot, assisted by the Rev. E. Kennedy and the Rev. F. Champey, officiated. Captain Hankey, Royal Artillery, was best man. At the end of the service the bride and bridegroom were driven from the church back to the house behind a team of six horses, conducted by subalterns of the bridegroom's battery, the captain riding as outrider, and three subalterns as postillions. In the afternoon the bridal couple left for their honeymoon trip, in the course of which Biskra, Algeria, will be visited.

Somewhat it always seems to be the one with brittle teeth who strikes the only cherty stone in the pile.—Athenian Globe.