

LESSON VI.-MAY 11, 1913.

Joseph Made Rule of Egypt-Gen. \$1: 25-40

Commentary.- L. Paaraoh's dreams ke was intimately concerned, the first being his own two dreams. The dreams of Phaseoh were strikingly in accord with the land of the Pharaohs. The fruitfulness of Egypt was dependent upon the overflow of the Nile. The cow was the secred, honor, and highly priced animal of Egyp-, and the wheat Was, and still is, the great crop of that country. Travellers have observed catthe going into and emerging from the waters of the Nile and grazing in the mealows bordering on the river. The father's house that Pharaoh dreamed butler at last was aroused from his inexcumable neglect in disregarding Joseph's request to be remembered before Joseph's ability to interpret dreams. He did this when the magicians (v. 8), who were supposed to be conversant with mystic rites, and the wise men, or the illosophers, were unable to interpret Pharaoh's dreams. Joseph was hastily summoned to appear before the king. He quickly made the needful preparation, which consisted in shaving, to conform to Egyption custom, and in changing his raiment. II. Joseph interprets the dree as (vs.

25-32.) 25. The dream...is one—The two dreams are intended to convey the same meaning. God hath showed Pharnoh-The integrity of Joseph is shown in his frankly attributing to God the power to interpret the dreams. What he is about to do-The dreams were prophetic, nad were sent in mercy, that not only the Egyptians might be saved from starvation during the years of famine, but that the chosen family might also be preserved. 26. Seven good kine-Seven fat cows. Seven good ears Seven well-filled spikes, or heads, of wheat. Are seven years-The dreams

seem simple as soon as the interpretation is given. God sent the dreams and he also sent the interpretation. He had his interpreter on the spot when he was needed. 27. Blasted with the east wind During the scarcity of rain, the east

wind blowing across the heated desert, withered and scorehod the vegetation, destroying all prospects of a crop. Seven years of famine-This long period of famine in Egypt was doubtless caused by the absence of the annual overflow of the Nile, and the Nile failed to overflow because of the lack of the necessary rainfall in the regions drained by the Nile and its tributaries. This searcity of rain involved other countries, so that the famine was widespread. History records long-continued famines shall be forgotten. The extended famine and was remarkably free from Shall consume the land-Shall consume the people shall give their all for that the famine would not produce a tution. 32. For that the dream was doubled unto Pharaoh."-R. V. The thing is established-The dream was repeated to make it emphatic and to show that its fulfilment was near at hand.

III.—Joseph gives advice (vs. 33-36). 33. let Pharaoh look out, etc.-it was far from Joseph's thought to try to put himself forward, but he saw so clearly the conditions, as God revealed them to him, that he knew that prompt and effective measures should be taken to meet the exigencies of the case. It would seem as if the Lord put this suggestion into Joseph's mind. "His native simplicity of heart, practical good sense. and force of character break forth into unasked, but not unaccepted counsel." Murphy, a man discreet and wise-An honest man of good, administrative ability. 34. the fifth part-It is sup-

posed that at this time a tenth of the products of the soil was given over Pharaoh, and Joseph recommended that in the years of plenty that tax should be doubled. 35. let them gather all the food-Rigid economy was to be practised, and especial care taken to gather and guard this fifth part of the grain, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that all that was not needed for present needs was bought for future use. corn-Grain. 36. that the land perish not-The purpose was to preserve the

lives of the inhabitants . IV. Jeseph exhalted (vs. 37-45). 37 the thing was good-Joseph's interpretation of the dreams was accepted without question, and his suggestions met with the approval of Pharaoh and his officers. 38, can we find such a one as this. The question that at once ocentred to the king was. "Is there a man equal to this emergency?" in whom the Spirit of God is-The very question that Pharaoh asked implied that it would be ment, Guelph; Sergeaut S. S. Brown, answered in the choice of Joseph for the important position. "Pharaoh and his court, recognizing the interpretation of dreams as a divine gift, and tracing all Hamilton; Sergeant H. B. Parker, 66th poor eggs. insight into the future as sent from Regiment. Halifax: Pte. A. Denholm. above, could have no one so fit to put 78th Regiment, Winsipeg: Sergeant in the highest authority as a man thus J. Steele, C. A. S. C., Guelph; inspired." Gelkie. 39. forasmuch as Capt. J. G. Rowe, 10th R. G., Toronto; God hath showed thee all this-The king Lieut, J. A. Steele, C. A. S. C., Guelph; recognized the fact that God had reveal. Sergt. G. W. Russell, G. G. F. G., Otel to Joseph the future. Joseph's fidel- tawa; S. Sergt. F. C. Hawley, 90th ity to Diavan had convinced Pharach Regiment, Winnipeg: Q.M. Sergt, F. that the man he needed was before him. Hatcher, 5th C. A., Victoria; Lieut. F. and that God would guide him in the A. Steck, 76th Regiment, Truro: Lient. great work to be done. 40. over my F. Richardson, C. of G., Victoria: Sergt. house-it was a long step from the pri- A. G. Bullock, 2nd Q. O. R., Toronto: son to the highest office in the gift of Lieut. J. F. Sterns, Souris. Man.; Sergt. | with care, prove profitable winter laythe king, yet God made it possible, and F. J. Guthaus, 43rd Regiment, D. C. Joseph was kept steady while he took it O. R., Ottawa; Sergt. W. A. Smith, and afterward, only in the throne will G. G. F. G., Ottawa; Sergt. T. Laman, I be greater than thou-Pharaoh in no let C. A. Halifax. he made Joseph his grand vizier, or chief A., Victoria: Pte. W. Hakwins, 48th | There always will be money in poultry officer. 41-45. Pharach gave him the Highlanders. Toronto: Sergt. S. Dawinsignia of office and authority, his sig- son, G. G. F. G., Ottawa.

subordinate only to himself. He honored him by changing his name, thus making him a citizen of Egypt, and gave him a wife from one of the noblest families of the land. His new name, Zaphnath-paaneah, may mean "revealer of secrets," but its true meaning is un-

Questions,-How long did Joseph remain in prison? What event caused him to be set at liberty? Relate the dreams of Pharaoh. Who was called upon to interpret them? What was Joseph's first remark to the king! Give the interpre-(vs. 1-24.) Two years from the time tation of the dreams. Why were there that Joseph interpreted the dreams for two dreams? What advice did Joseph the butler and the baker, his fellow pri- give to Pharaoh! How did Pharaoh redieams for the King of 2 oct. This placed? What honors were conferred made the third set of dreams with which upon him? upon him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-An overruling Providence.

I. Brought Joseph into God's service. II. Prepared a nation against famine. I. Brought Joseph into God's service. It was divinely ordered that Joseph should be under no obligation to Pharach for his deliverance from prison. It was for his own sake that Pharaoh sent Joseph's sake and for the sake of his and that his dream required Joseph

as the interpreter. The great designs of Providence were ripe for execution. It the king, and reported the fact of was the turning-point in Joseph's career. His early dreams were to be realized. While the butler was forgetting Joseph, God was remembering him, and so ordering events as to bring about his elevation. It was not God's plan that Pharaoh should understand his own dream, until it was explained by a heaven-taught interpreter, else the design for which it was sent to Pharaoh would not have been realized. Magicians could not explain visions that care from God, Their inability was the best proof that Joseph spoke from inspiration. Pharaoh himself acknowledged that the Spirit of God was upon

into court as the One with whom noth-His own integrity, God had given Joseph grace to suffer, and now endued warm weather it will do no harm to him with princely dignity in his advancement.

II. Prepared a nation against famine. What might of itself have been an apparently insignificant event here proved to be an important part of the world's history. It was through Joseph that the whole land of Egypt was blessed, and through it. other nations. It is certain that Pharaoh's dream was sent to God. It was an intimation of future events of great importance, both to the Egyptian nation and all the neighboring nations. It also had a bearing upon the history of the church of God. By at different times in Egypt. 28. He | this., we may conclude that God has the sheweth-Joseph disclaims all credit for affairs of all nations and of all mon unthis explanation. It is God who has der his control. Joseph suggested the spoken. 29. Great plenty throughout .. practical use to be made of the divine Frypt-In fruitful years the harvests revelation which was made to him. His of Egypt were mervelous. The yield was presence of mind was equal to the sitoften a hundredfold. 30. The plenty nation. He had practical good sense was to produce want and suffering. ness. He was not plotting for his own advancement. He was only discreet and the surplus of the years of plenty and wise. The counsel of Joseph prove i to be practical and excellent. Pharaoh bread. 31. Very grievous-The word of proved his wisdom and prudence in actthe Lord by Joseph made the fact clear | ing upon it, and in choosing Joseph as the man of the hour. Thus Joseph little scarcity, but would produce desti- stood as the teacher in divine things in Egypt, with Pheraoh as a susceptible

pupil, that they together might bring about gracious results. Joseph's promotion was highly beneficial to others. The trust committed to him was vast in its responsibility. His policy turned disaster into blessing. His care was to as it gives a more thorough moisture secure needful supplies, both to the rich. in every section of the machine and and the poor. He was set over all the is more lasting. land of Egypt to rule it, to save it, to | gather its plenty, to support it in its the machine and get the family topoverty. power and a clear sense of his dependence nupon God were combined in Jo- only way to let the machine alone. If seph to make him a successful ruler. He you stay at home the baby will have motherly quality of sows, and when was prompt in his decisions. In action, as the real king, he was supreme in evel in and before the hatch is over you will I formly large litters, and all good, strong. ery emergency. The government though

despotic, was made the servant of the chilled the chickens. Don't attempt to people. Besides the -vaibol- of revalty. new name from the king, which had ered with another shell, or cannot exsome special appropriateness to the pel itself from the egg and rum 50 or work he was to perform. This was not more other chicks in trying to save done to engreach upon his religion, but one. Those that don't come out are rather afforded him an opportunity to better where they are. They as a

rine promise to his fathers lived on in profit-payers. his heart and enabled him to earry out the divine plan for his father's house.

THE BISLEY TEAM

Ottawa, May . - The official Bisley

team was announced to-day by Major The officers, marksmen and waiting list are as follows: Commandant-Lieut. Col. J. Duff

Stuart, Sixth Regiment, D.C.O.R., Vancouver. Adjutant-Major R. B. Simmonds,

66th Regiment, Halifax. Captain A. W. Hay, 8th Royal Rifles.

17th A. D., Edmonton: Col. Sergeant J. Perry, 6th D.C.O.R., Vancouver; Staff-Sergeant Jas. Freeborn, 13th Regiment.

sonse gave up his royal prerogatives, but Waiting men-Sergt. S. Carr. 5th C.

net, royal linen and a gold chain, and The team sails from Montreal on the he proclaimed him ruler of the realm. Allan liner Tunisian on June 27.

THE POULTRY WORLD

POINTS TO INCUBATOR USERS. Good incubators can be run under a wide variety of conditions and do satisfactory work. They will endure considerable variations of outside temperature without harmwul change of heat within the egg chamber. The regulator will need but little attention after once adjusting, and the op-

eration is to a large extent automatic. While an incubator can be run in pretty much any corner, or any room, it will do best where the temperature is most uniform. Whatever claim is made for the certainty of self-regulation, it just as well to remember this point and choose the best place to be had for its operation. For this reason a well-ventilated cellar is generally better than a room above ground. A poorly-ventilated cellar is not so good. for Joseph. Yet it was God's design for | An unheated room is better than a heated room, because heating a room dries the air, and to do good hatching an incubator needs all the moisture the air naturally holds. The fact that cellars are naturally damp may have something to do with many of the good results.

If unused to running an incubator, set up the new machine and run it a few days before putting in the eggs. You will get used to the "feel" of it and will have a chance to study the control of its regulation. Give the regulator sufficient time to act and don't be too fussy. The better class of incubators will hold the temperature within a fraction of a degree for days at a time when once properly regulated. If the temperature does not vary over a degree it will do very well, and will hatch all right if the eggs are good. After you have the Joseph, Magnates, officers, stewards, regulator adjusted and the eggs in, magicians were all worshippers of go away and forget it until it is time Egypt's countless idols, yet Joseph to trim the wick and fill the lamp. stood alone before that awestruck as Don't try to put too many eggs in. sembly and introduced the true God Crowding generally results in breakage, and you only lose the over-plus. ing is impossible. That was an act of After 36 or 48 hours, turn the eggs heroic faith. Joseph had the opportun- as directed by the maker of the maity for great estentation and seli-dis- chine. Don't try to hurry at first. play, but his manner was dignified and Throw out all the cracked eggs. They respectful, yet marked by great open don't often hatch, and they are more ness and simplicity of character. He trouble than they are worth, if they was conscious of Gods's presence and of did. In cold weather shut the incubator door while turning the eggs. In

Put in only clean eggs and have clean hands while turning them. Fill the lamp after, instead of before handling the eggs. Keep the wick clean. The flame should be high enough to furnish the required heat, but never so high that there will be danger of

smoking. After the fifteenth day the eggs will throw off enough animal heat to increase the temperature in the egg chamber and most likely the flame will have to be turned lower, and the regulator readjusted to offset this effect. The more fertile the eggs the greater the change About the sev- light, sandy soils, that there are no enth day the intertile eggs may be used for culinary purposes, and will be found just as good as any. Surely seven days in a good, clean incu- in the form of a green cover crop turned bator is less harmful than the same time in a sunny, dirty, fly-filled store

The eggs should be turned twice a day-night and morning-until they begin to pip. Whether or not they need more moisture than is supplied by the atmosphere under the conditions that are present where the machine is in operation is a question that always invites discussion.

Under some conditions eggs will hatch better if added moisture is supplied by dampening the room in which the machine is run, or by wet sponges, cloths, or by moisture pans in the machines. We prefer the last method,

When the eggs begin to pip shut us Unseifisiness, intellectual, gether and go away for a day or two, if it is the first batch. That is the to look, then a neighbor will just dron run the temperature down and have open the doors to try and help some honor and authority. Joseph received a unfortunate chick that has been covinstruct the pople in the ways of rule prove weaklings after being righteousness. The old faith in the di- placed in the brooder and never make

The hatch should be over in 24 hours after the begining, but it may run along for 36 or 40 hours. When over, take the unhatched eggs and empty shells and leave the chicks in the incubator for from 24 to 48 hours, according to the season of the year and Birdwhistle, secretary of the D. R. A. the appearance of the strength of the chicks. Do not feed or water them until 48 hours old. They absorb the yolk of the egg before hatching and this provides them with nature's food for at least 48 hours. Too early feeding is only harmful and should be avoided, no matter how hungry they

> may seem. Whatever incubator you select, remember one important thing, the secret of successful hatching lies largely in the eggs. The best incubator that is sold will not give satisfaction with

> FOR NOVICE AND EXPERT. Remember that ducklings grow

> quicker if no swimming water is provided for them. Provide variety of feeding for the young chicks and see that they are never allowed to look back.

> Do not tamper with the broody hen. An irritable broody will soon spoil a setting of eggs. Put down settings of eggs from the heavy breeds, as the progeny will,

> Poultry, like every industry, has its good and bad years. The poultry raiser who sticks to it year after year is the one that reaps the benefits. for those who will work and learn.

Set all the hens you can this month. Pullets hatched in April will mean next winter lavirs.

Broiler prices are increasing. Protect the chicks by giving them comfortable quarters, as there is much changeable weather.

Do not place more than thirteen eggs this month under the broody hen. Chicks hatched last fall should weigh from three to four pounds each now, for which a good market can be

April is a good month to hatch goose, duck and turkey eggs. Hens as a rule make the best breed-

ers. Fertility is strong and the chicks hatched are the kind that live. Those breeding for egg production always use hens, especially those who use the trap nest, the only method in picking out the best egg producers. The high-grade poultry feeds now be-

ing put on the market are of a much

better grade than formerly. Competition and a demand for a feed that produced results have been largely the cause. Again, more is known about feeds than in the past, and many of the feeds have been put up according to expert breeders' results in their own yards—the only practical way. Now is the time to plant the fruit trees in the poultry yards. Peach, plum and apple trees are profitable and in a few years will give a natural shade. Poultry to do their best need

shade, and natural is better than artificial, although the latter is better than none. Protect the trees by wire screens the first few years, as the fowls will eat the green leaves as they appear, especially if the runs or yards are bare, which as a rule is the case, unless double yards are used, when one yard can be growing green food while the other is being used.

Poultry breeders should receive more for their hatching eggs, day-old chicks and stock when the fact is considered that the up-to-date methods must be used. Preeders must be handled differently than those kept for commercial purposes only. Extra males are kept that are high-grade specimens; extra care taken in the hatching egg from time of laying to shipment. The same applies to the day-old chick.



FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Lime mar improve loose, sandy soils by making them more compact and more retentive of moisture. For this purpose some form of corbonate of lime is usually recommended, and in much smaller quantities than for clay soils. Clay soils will stand more lime than sandy soils. The improvement of sandy soils will often be much greater if the lime is applied to a green crop turned under. Lime 88e; July, 90 5-8e; Sept., 91 3-8c to 91 hastens the conversion of the vegetable 1-2e; No. 1 hard, 91 1-4e; No. 1 northern, matter into humus, and this, with the lime helps to fill the open spaces between the sand grains. It is claimed by 86 3-4c. those who have given much attention to other types of soils that will respond quite so readily to liming, provided the necessary vegetable matter is supplied under.

In the past considerable loss has been as white scours or calf dysentery. The July, 91 7-8c: Sept., 92 3-8c asked. veterinary science department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin calls attention to a serum which has been found especially reliable as a preventive treatment for this discase. White seours occur in the newborn calf, and are manifested by a very profuse, stinking, white diarrhoea which usually results in death within a few hours. On account of its infectious nature, affected cuives and their dams must | greesy, 6 3-4d to 1s 2d. Queensland be isolated to prevent the disease from 1,000 bales; scoured is ld to 2s 0 1-2d; spreading to other animals. Careful disinfection of the pavel and contaminated surroundings must not be neglected.

There is a great difference in the a breeder finds one that produces unihealthy pigs, while she has a constant and large flow of milk for her offspring, Should keep her for breeding purposes. as long as she will breed well, and she will be found to be one of the most profitable animals on the farm.

The simple remedy for a caked adder after calving is frequent buths with hot water. Then greate the quarters well vith a mixture of turpentine one part. and melted land, fwo parts, using it quite warm. Rub and knead the udder a good deal each time. Give the cow internally a traspoonful of fluid extract or pokeroot three times a day. Continue the treatment for two weeks.

Moderate exercise is essential to the brood mare while carrying her foal. Work which is free from special risk of accident is quite compatible with the well-doing of the mare and foetus. Though some mares work up to within a few hours of foaling and do well, it is advisable that work should be gentle and not continued beyond the tenth month. On removal of the brood mare from work it is highly important that she should have the opportunity of exercise up to the time of her foaling.

Never lose sight of the fact that the using of the museles of the colt develops them and insures great powers of endurance, while disuse means flabby muscular development and a weaker animal.

MASSEY-HARRIS FOR BRAMPTON.

Toronto report: A rumor current for some days that the Massey Harris Com pany were negotiating for a site in Brampton for the erection of their plant has now reached a more definite stage. Word was received from Brampton this morning that the company had offered \$17,500 for a 200-acre farm, owned by Mr. Wm. Fletener there, and there is every likelihood of it being accepted. The Massey-Harris people had four options on land in Brampton, but this was the most suitable for transporting facil-

TORONTO MARKETS

Talliento Mathematica.	
Dressed hogs, heavy 12 00	12 50
Do., light 12 75	13 25
Butter, dairy 0 28	0 33
Eggs, dozen 0 23	0 24
Chickens, lb 0 24	0 26
Fowl, lb 0 20	0 22
Ducks, lb 0 25	0 00
Turkeys, lb 0 25	0 28
Apples, bbl 2 25	3 50
Potatoes, bag 0 80	U 90
Cabbage, dozen 0 40	0 50
Beef, forequarters, cwt 8 00	9 25
Do., hindquarters, cwt. 11 75	13 00
Do., choice sides, cwt. 10 75	11 00
Do., medium, ewt 8 75	10 00
Do., common, cwt 7 00	9 00
Mutton, light, cwt 10 00	13 99
Veal, common, cwt 9 00	11 00
Do., prime, cwt 11 00	14 00
Lamb 16 00	18 50
Do., spring 8 00	10 00
SUGAR MARKET.	

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, er cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. \$ 4 60 Do., Granulated, Redpath's 4 60

 Do., Acadia
 4 55

 Imperial Granulated
 4 45

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

	LIVE STOCK.	
ij	Receipts: 391 cattle, 75 calves, 1948	hogs,
1	148 sheep. Export cattle, choice 650 to	7 00
1	Butcher cattle, choice 6 40 to	6 75
. 1	do do medium 5 75 to	6 25
H	do do common 400 to	5 50
	Butcher cows, choice 5 25 to	
'	do do medium 400 to	
	do do canners 3 50 to	
	do bulls 300 to	
	Feeding steers 500 to	
1	Stockers, choice 4 00 to	
	do light 300 to	3 50
	Milkers, choice, each 40 00 to	
1	Springers 40 00 to	60 00
	Sheep, ewes 6 00 to	7 25
1	Bucks and culls 4 50 to	
	Lambs 800 to	9 73
	Hogs, fed and watered 9 20	
-	Hogs, f. o. b 9 40	
	Calves 860 to	3 90

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

	Wheat	Open. High. Low. Close. . 931/4 937/3 921/4 927/30 . 943/8 95b 941/4 941/4/3 . 90 901/2b 895/8 895/84				
	May	931/4	93%a	921/	927,6	
	July	943/	95b	941%	941/20	
	Oct	90	90½b	895/8	89%	
	Oats-					
•	May	341/3	341/2	343%	343/80	
	May July	361/4	363/8	361/8	36 180	
	MINTELDO					

Corp. No. 3 yellow, 55 1-2c to 56 1-2c. Oats-No. 3 white, 33c. Rye- No. 2, 56c to 58 1-2c. Flour-First patents, \$4.30 to \$4.65:

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

London.-There were 13.672 bales prought forward at the wool auction sales to-day. The large offerings were in steady demand at unchanged prices. Coarse crosebreds were in sellers' favor. but heavy grades of yape of Good Hope and Natal were largely withdrawn. The sales follow: New South Wales, 1.500 bales; scoured, Is 4d to 2s 2 1-2d; greasy, 7 1-2d to 11 1-2d. Victoria, 1. 700 bales; scoured, Is 1 1-2d to Is 11d; greasy, 7 3-4d to 1s 4d. West Australia. 400 bales; greasy, 7 1-2d to 1s 2d. Tasmania, 460 bales, greasy, 10d to Is 3 1-2d. New Zealand, 6300 bales; scoured, 10 1-2d to 1s 9d; greasy, 7d to 1s 2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal. 1. 760 bales: greasy, 6 1-2d to 11 1-2d.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

GLASGOV CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow. Larger supplies and milder weather were reported to-lay. A steady trade was experienced at fecent quotations. Best steers, la to 16 1-4e; frish 14 1-2 to 15 1-2 ; balls, 12 1-4 to 13 1-4e.

Wheat, spot steady.
No. 2 Manitoba-7s, 15d.
No. 3 Manitoba-7s, 15d.
Fetures cary May-7s, 5d.
July-7s, 6 1-ld.
Corn, spot strady, 0ct.-7s, 42-8d.
American mixed new-5s, 5-4d.
Futures new Klin dried-5s, 13-4d.
Old 6s Old 6s.
Old Via. Gal.—5s, 3 1-2d.
Easy, May Amn. mixed—4s, 11 5-8d.
July Laplata—5s, 1 3-8d.
Flour, winter patents—2s, 6d.
Hops in London, Pacific, Coast)—41, 1cs. Beef, extra índia mess-lins.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs. nominal.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—6.8.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.— Long clear bellies, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs.-67s, fd. Short clear backs, 16 20 lbs.—62s, 6d. Short clear backs, 19 29 .08.—9.28, 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs. -564. Lard, prime western, interces—568, 3d. American, refined—578, 2d. Cheese, Canadian, fixest white—398, 6d. Colored—61s.
Tailow, prime city—22s. 3d.
Australian in Lordon—25s. 10 1-2d. Turpentine, spirits-28s, 6d. Resin, common-12s 3d. Petroleum, refined-9 3-8d.

Linseed Oil-27s, 2d. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo despatch -Cattle Reccipts 650 head; slow and steady. Veals-Receipts, six hundred head;

\$7.75; dairies, \$8.75 to 9.10. Sheep and lambs-Receipts 2,600

FARMERS' MARKET.

LIVE STOCK.						
Receipts: 391 cattle, 75 calves, 1948 hogs, 148 sheep. 650 to 7 60 Export cattle, choice. 640 to 675 do do medium. 575 to 625 do do common. 400 to 550 Butcher cows, choice. 525 to 575 do do medium. 400 to 450 do do canners. 350 to 490 do bulls. 300 to 425 Feeding steers. 500 to 575 Stockers, choice. 400 to 525 do light. 300 to 250 Milkers, choice, each 400 to 700 Springers. 400 to 60 % Sheep, ewes. 600 to 725 Bucks and culls. 450 to 60 % Lambs. 80 to 97						
Hogs, fed and watered 9 20 Hogs, f. o. b 9 40 Calves 8 60 to 9 92						

OTHER MARKETS

Wheat-	r g c., c., c.,			
May July	931/4	93%a	9214	927
July	943%	95b	941/4	941/
, Oct	30	302.0	01100	337
Oats-			, ,	
May	341/2	341/2	343%	343%
Oats— May July	361/4	363/8	361/8	36!
MINNEAPO				
Minneapolis.	-Close	. 1	Vheat	May

90c to 90 3-4c; No. 2, 88 3-4c; No. 2 hard Montana, 91e; No. 3 wheat, 86c to Bran-\$16 to \$17.

second patents. \$4.15 to \$4.50; firet

clears, \$2.60 to \$2.80. Duluth.-Close: Wheat-No. 1 hard. LONDON WOOL SALES.

Kingston. At the theese board here to-day the following lasinees was transacted: 309 boxes white and 40 boxes colored were bourded and sold at 10

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Pork, prime mess, western-loss, 6d. Hams, short cut. 14 to 16 lbs.-66s. Bacon, Cumberland car, 26 to 30 lbs .-

active, \$6.00 to \$9.75. Hogs-Receipts, 3,000 head: active, heavy, 5c to 10c higher; heavy, \$8.90 to \$9.00; mixed, \$9.00 to \$9.10; yorkers, \$9.10 to \$9.25; pigs, \$9.00 to \$9.29; roughs, \$8.00 to \$8.10; stags, \$7.00 to

head; sheep slow and steady; lambs the British Antarctic expedition.

active and 10 cents higher; la

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle, receipts 2,500. Market steady. Light ... \$50 to \$75 Mixed ... 830 to \$75

Native... 5 90 to 7 2
Yearlings... 640 to 8 0
Lambs. native... 6 50 to 8 0 MONTREAL LIVE STOCK Montreal Despatch-East end mark —Cattle, receirts 610, cows 95, calves 220, sheep and lambs 290, hogs 860.

Trade was slow with higher prices pold for good cattle, but other kinds sold at about the former rates. about the former rates.
Prime beeves 7 to 71-2, medium 5 1-4 to

A number of milkmen's strippers on the narket were sold at 4 1-2 to 5 1-2. Calves 2 1-2 to 6 1-2. Sheep, short, 5 1-2 to 6, yearlings 6 1-2 7, spring lamb \$5 to \$7 each.

BETTER FARMING

C. P. R. to Ru. Special Again this Year.

The "Better Farming Speciar' which was run over the C. P. p. system through No. 1 yellow 4 20 the Province of Ontario last year proved mgmy successful, and with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture of the Provincial Government a see and "Better Farming Special" will commence next month on a tour extending over nearly two months. The special is being extensively advertised, and the concies making up the train will contain exmbits suitable for use in the demonstration lectures which will be given by experts. Owing to the accommodation of the coaches being somewhat madequate for the large crowds patronizing the lectures, arrangements are being made at all points where the civic officials or other responsible persons will undertake to provide a hall for the purpose. The public schools will be the places where the lectures will be conducted after the demonstration coaches have been visited. The lecturers will be drawn from the agricultural colleges, and all information imparted will be of an expert character. The official itinerary has been arranged, and the first call will be at Windsor on May 23, afterwards making the following calls: Chatham, May 27; Kent Bridge, May 28; North Glenece, May 29; London, May, 30; Thamesford, May 31; Woodstock, June 2; Belmont, June 2; Till-. sonburg, June 4; Galt, June 5; Elmira, June 6; Goderich, June 7; Milverton, June 9; Streetsville, June 10; Brampton, June 11; Orangeville, June 12; Shelburne, June 13; Chatsworth, Pune 14; Owen Sound, June 16; Flesherton, June 17: Woodbridge, June 18; Tottenham, June 19; Alliston, June 20; Craighuret. June 21; Coldwater, June 23; Orillia, June 24; Lindsay, June 25; Peterborn June 26; Norwood, June 27; Tweed, June 28; Perth, June 30; Smith's Falls, July 1; Cariton, Place, July 2; Stateville, July 3; Ottawa, July 4; Kemptville, July 5; Winehester, July 7; Finch July 8; Apple Hill, July 9; Burket Junction, July 10; Claremont, July 41. It is the intention to devote one car to live stock, including horses, dairy cattle, beef cattle and pourtry, and the second sustained by Wisconsin cattle breeders | 92 1-Se; No. 1 northern, 91 1-Se; No. 2, | car will contain seed and soil subjects from a fatal disease of calves known 88 5-8e to 89 1-2e; May, 89 7-8e asked; and probably bees. A new feature has been introduced this year in respect to the stoppages at the various towns. instead of making a stop only of a few nours, arrangements have been made shereby the coaches will remain for a whole day at the places to be visited, thus enabling those interested to make themselves fully acquainted with the subjects on exhibition.

SEEDING NEAR END

Western Reports Show Good Crop Prospects.

Winnipeg, Man., May 5. According to reports received from over 200 points in the Canadian prairie west, seeding is well on the way to general completion. At 114 points over 75 per cent, of the wheat area is reported seeded. Taking late account the versuge of surrounding points, which report a less amount servied, it is reasonably safe to assume that fully 73 per coat, of the land in-I tou led for wheat this your has piready been cover to that cereal. Fifty-five points report the acrongs seeded to be just about the same as in 1912; 35 points reported the acronge as less than that of 1912, while 41 points report an imprease of acrosse running from 5 per cent. to as high as 25 per cout., thoughthe last figure or mired but & lom, does indicating that there probles is n increase in whose acreage this year and possibly a fractional decrease. The reports, almost en masse, declare that while seeding is on the whole considerably later than in 1912, owing to the condition of the ground, seeding is actually far in advance of what it was on the corresponding date of last year, and with a better general outlook for the season. Taken as a whole, the report is a very satisfactory one. The fact that the acreage in wheat is no being materially increased is really as very healthy and satisfactory sign, as it shows that the farmers are slowly but surely awakening to the danger of meding wheat late, and have confined themselves largely to land that was prepared last season. Only three points port an actual need of rain. Wet snow ias fallen very generally in southern Alberta, about the only section where additional moisture was needed.

RECORD CHEAP POSTAGE.

London, May 5 .- A penny, or two ents in Canadian money, will bring a letter from the South Pole to London. This is believed to be a record in cheap postage. Two letters with only a penny stamp have just been received by Sir Joseph G. Ward, the former Premier of New Zealand, who is now here, the letters having been forwarded from New Zealand. They were mailed in the polar regions by the late Ciptain Scott, of

girl was community Karl Haven, the W philanthropist, was

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BANISH

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