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Joseph and Benjamin-Gen. 42: 1-34. Commentary.-I. The second journey to Egypt. (vs. 1-15). Notwithstanding the fact that the procuring of more grain from Egypt meant to Jacob the surrender of his beloved Benjamin, he tion could Joseph be seen by his brothconsented to let him go, but with the ers? Why had Joseph's brothers told him greatest reluctance. Judah presented a strong and convincing plea, which his father was unable to refuse. If Jacob would permit Benjamin to go, there was a possibility of getting food to sustain the lives of the family, but without was he affected at the sight of Benfood all, including Benjamin, must perich. The custom of the time and place provided that when one would appear before a ruler or one high in authority, he must take a present in order to show him proper respect. Although the famine in Canaan was severe, "balm, epicery and myrrh" were obtainable there, as well as nuts and almonds and

II. The eleven at Joseph's house (va. 16.28). 16, 17. The brothers of Joseph Benjamin with his brethren to Egypt, were to have a new experience in Egypt or of famine for the entire family. The upon their second visit. They were treated harshly upon their first, but now they were invited to enjoy the hospitality of the governor himself. Joseph's steward was commanded to bring them in as personal guests, and they were to look upon such magnificence as they had never seen before, 18. Were afraid

They were utterly unable to comprehend the new turn of affairs. Their first suspicion led them to connect in some way the taking back to Canaan of the money in their sacks, with this invitathat mischief was about to befall them. Take us for bondmen - Their having sold them to fear such a fate for themselves. 19. Steward-An officer who had the management of Joseph's household. His chief servant. Communde with him at the door-So sure were they that there they sought to make full explanation before facing the governor, Joseph. 23. Fear not-These reassuring words were source of comfort to the perplexed brothers. Your God-The steward knew the men were Hebrews, as his words indicated, and he knew something of the true God. Joseph may have told him about his bushbars. Hath given you treasure-The brothers were to be comforted with the thought that the Lord had been merciful to them. I had your money-By this the steward acknowledged the receipt of the money, so there was no charge standing against the sons of Jacob, Brought Simeon out The restoration of Simeon to his brothers was further assurance that no harm | ed. They expected no favorable soluwas intended, 24, Washed their feet- tion of their mysterious treatment, But It was the custom for travelers upon Jacob, with severe unrightness, required entering a house to remove their san- his sons to return the money found in dals and wash their dust-covered feet, their sacks. They were innocent re-Provender-Food provided for cattle or specting the money, and yet they felt pack-animale, 25. Made ready the pre- themselves to be guilty men. Their fear sent-The brothers arranged to give misinterpreted kindness, and yet that the ruler the present their father had kindness was intended to bring them sent from Cangan (v. 11). Against Jos: to complete repentance. They laid their the came at noon—In readiness for case before the steward in the hope that he might stand between them and danger. They felt the need of an inter-

The dining chamber was a decorated hail, resolendent with color and gilding, and furnished with regal magnificence. Geikie. 26. Brought nim the present .... and bowed themselves - They appeared before him as subjects before a ruler. They brought a present and prostrated themselves before him in reecgnition of his superiority. Thus was fuffilled for the second time the dreams of Joseph in Canaan. On this occasion his eleven brothers bowed before him. 27. He asked them of their welfare -This was an additional kindness to his brothers, an act of courtesy that should have put them at ease in his presence. yet they must have wondered at his interest in them and their father. 28. Made obei-ance-Without knowing it, they were bestowing upon Joseph, whom they formerly hated, the highest honor of which they were capable.

III. Joseph's love for Benjamin (vs. 29. 34 . 29. Saw his brother Benjamin-Benjamin was but a child, perhaps not more than three years old, when Joseph last saw him. His mother's son-Benjamin was Joseph's only full brother; tha others were half-brothers. God be gracious unto thee, my son Joseph addressed Benjamin in terms of the most lingering to divulge the great secret. tender affection, and yet such expressions were often used in a merely formal troduction to the last and severest trial manner. In this instance, however, there and a preparation for a successful issue was a volume of meaning in the words, in the proving of Jacob's sons. Their 30. His heart yearned over his brother participation, without envy, in the hon-(R. V.)-It is not difficult for us to put or bestowed upon Benjamin, evidenced ourselves in Joseph's place, and imagine their charge of feelings toward their his feelings. Sought where to weep- father, as well as Benjamin. They were The time had not yet come for him to advancing toward freedom. Joseph's rereal to his brothers his identity, and command of his feelings indicated his he made haste to escape from their pres. superior character. He could wait the ence before the flood of early memories | unfolding of God's plan, the ripening of and the affection of his heart should conviction of his brother, Joseph, was cause tears to flow. 31. He washed his under divine direction, planning for the face. To remove the traces of his weep- removal of his father's house to Egypt. ing. Refrained himself-teave no inti- His plans were certain to succeed.-T. mation of the deep feelings of his heart, R. A. and appeared to them as not being their brother. Set on bread Josep's commanded his servants to serve the food. 32. For him by himself As being highest in rank. An abomination auto the Egyptians-The Egyptians feared contamination from mingling with other nations. Fiey were especially opposed to mingling with the Hebrews, because the latter were shepherds. The Egyptians had long been oppressed by the shepherd kings that swept down upon them from the western part of Asia, and they hated all who were engaged in stock-raising. An additional reason for this prepudice was the fact that the Egyptians con-

Hebrews slaughtered them or food and for sacrifices. 33. The first born according to his ed horse, which became frigutenea at a birthright. The place of honor at the passing automobile, and dashed down table or tables, for it is probable that the street. The animal ran into a string their were several, was accorded to the of freight cars and the four occupants eldest brother. Reuben. The youngest - were thrown out. Benjamin. The men marvelled -Well Rose sustained a fractured skull and might the men marvel at being ar- has concussion of the brain. Mrs. Milranged at the table thus according to ler is also in a serious condition. - All their ages. Joseph thus prepared the were taken to their home, Queen street. way for an open recognition, and sought | Niagara Fallis, Ont., and the animal to impress them with the idea that he was caught after it crossed the bridge Liew them better than they imagined. to Canada.

sidered cattle as spered animals, and the

from before him-It was a way of showing favor to a guest for the host to give or send him a portion of food from his own supply. Great attention was shown to a guest by sending a large portion. Five times so much-A double portion would indicate considerable distinction, but a fivefold portion was a mark of highest honor. Were merry with him -Joseph's special attention to Benjamin did not bring to light any envy or jealousy on the part of the ten toward

their youngest brother. Questions.-What command did Jacob give his sons, and why? On what condiabout Benjamin? Whose plea influenced Jacob to permit Benjamin to go to Egypt? What directions did Jacob give his sons about going to Egypt? How did Joseph receive his brothers? How jamin? Describe the arrangement of the brothers at the feast. What distinction was shown to Benjamin?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Unfolding providences. 1. Through enforced consecration. II. Through contrite confession. III. Through exalted honors.

I. Through enforced consecration. With Jacob eircumstances were such as to make it a choice between sending only way of getting corn was to comply with Joseph's conditions, strange as they appeared, Judah addressed his father in words of wisdom and meekness. He was now far from reproaching his father for any manifest partiality to his favorite son. He set before him the absolute necessity of parting from Benjamin for a time, and the great comfort to be expected in the end. To overcome any distrust in his sons, Judah pleaged himself as surety for Benjamin's safe return, a consecration which tion to Joseph's house, and to fear was to be severely tested. Jacob at length determined to acquiesce in the appointments of divine Providence, let Joseph into slavery might well cause them be what they might. He entrusted them be what they might. He entrusted Benjamin to Judah's care and resigned himself to God's will, even at the risk of being childless. There was a blending of sorrow with his resignation. Necesof sorrow with his resignation. Necessity overcame every other considerawas to be trouble about the money, that tion. Trials threatening his death were to end in preserving his life, thanging his resolution was not weakness, but wisdom and duty. It indicated his piety rather than his obstinacy. It indicated his faith in God, and his growing concidence in man. The spirit of prayer came back to him. He sent his sons forth with a humble and an earnest prayer to God.

II. Through contrite confession. Joseph's brethren went forth dreading misfortune. They were suspicious of Joseph's intentions. They feared being made bondmen. Their own quilt in such an act suggested such danger. Their deceitful and crooked dispositions dreaded the penalty of being overreachtheir humiliation under such charges they were to be brought to face the real guilt of their lives, and to discover mercy where they looked for justice. III. Through exalted honors, The

generous reception which was given Jacob's sons only served to raise their worst suspicions and to alarm their fears. Their guilty consciences destroy. ed their enjoyment of their happy eircumstances. Joseph's new kindness filled them with greater perplexity. The steward, though not aware that the strangers were his master's brethren. reassured them and encouraged them to dismiss their apprehensions, Joseph's device in bringing them home and feasting with them, gave him an opportunity for testing their attitude toward Benjamin. It gave them opportunity of recognizing Joseph. It exhibited his interest in them as against his previous apparent severity. It served to disarm their fears and, if possible, save them from further test. The arrangement of the tables, their position as to age, and the peculiar and special favor toward Benjamin, excited questioning; yet the full truth was not apprehended. There was, therefore, great wisdom in Joseph's The banquet, therefore, was but the in-

# **HURT IN RUNAWAY**

# Niagara Falls' Family Had Serious Mishan.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., despatch: Mrs. Jacob Miller, wife of a well-known contractor of Niagara falls, Ont., and her daughter. Rose, were seriously injured in a runaway accident vesterday. Lend Quebec received a price of from 45 to 50c and Toria, two other children, escaped.
The woman and her three children were riding in a buggy back of a spirited horse, which became frightened at a control of the contr

# POULTRY WORLD

GOOD POULTRY STOCK PAYS.

The poultry industry has advanced so rapidly in the past 10 years that the call for breeding stock, hatching eggs and day-old chicks has read many into that buisness that, for the welfare of the beginner, had better stayed out. Too many so-called breeders are but beginners themselves, and their stock in no better condition os to health or productiveness than hat of the beginner, and the time is gradthat of the beginner, and the time is grad-ually coming when the poultry public are going to demand a higher grade of stock than is now peddled out in large quantities. True, the haphazard-bred stock has ir a large measure been created by a demand for cheap goods, and it is also a fact that when getting this kind also a fact that when getting this kind of stock the heginner often got what he paid for, though in some cases not. Soit is wise for those starting out to look carefully into the merits of the stock they intend to purchase, for there is much difference between the breeding of a good practical poultry-raiser and that of one who has been in and out, for a few years, as day and night.

as day and night Correct and careful breding by one who has passed the experimental stage is productive of results. Hatching eggs, stock or day-old chicks when properly raised from such stock will give results that from such stock will-give results that will be satisfactory. Haphazard breeding, under poor or indifferent care, will not produce results, no matter how skillful the beginner cares for the fowls, and the up-to-date breeder with a good strain of fowls will not be found advertising his or her fowls for but a few cents above the oest market price, for when properly handled to produce results they cannot be produced for a low figure.

One often hears the beginner say of the high-priced breeder, "You pay for his reputation." And why not? The purchase of stock, eggs or chicks should be willing to pay for reputation What does

cliase of stock, eggs or chicks should be willing to pay for reputation. What does it mean? It means that the breeder has made good in the showroom or the egg basket, by skilful breeding and care and has made and a stock of high that will do has produced a strain of birds that will do more than the majority of birds of this same variety; that blood lines carefully bred for a purpose have been obtained, and the beginner pays for the breeder's skill in producing something better than -connot if he choose and come out on the proper side of the ledger in the man-ner it takes to handle a flock in the proper manner for best results, and as a result of these high prices the average beginner who still thinks a chicken is chicken seeks the bargain counter nine times out of ten gets what he pays for, but not what he should have for the

results that he expects.

The foundation stock has more than once been the making or breaking of a poultry plant, and because of the newness of the poultry industry as an industry the knowledge of breeding has been neglected and especially the beginner has not been enlightened on the importance in the good and indifferent breeding and the good or poor results that are obtain-ed from the two. It takes several years for any one to establish a strain to pro-duce either the blue at our big show or to make good egg producers. Trap nests ere used on many of the poultry fartas. This means extra labor and more money, but it makes breeding sure. The breeder knows which birds are breeders that produce prize-winning stock. It tells the poultry raiser which bird is the egg producer and which is the discussion. ducer and which is the drone, and by careful breeding the flock of the highclass breeded is better in all lines than that of the class that do not breed along advanced lines, and the beginner, if he stays long enough in the business, will come to the manufacture of the manufact come to the men with reputation, and be willing, as he should to par for the repuwilling as he should to pay for the reputation, for the first-class preeders can produce the goods. It seems a large sum to pay form \$5 to \$10 for a setting of hatching eggs, but is small in comparison with the result obtained from a well-established strain, and those obtained from bankagard large fowls. The day will the grand vizier was something of cessor. They had done to Jeseph just haphazard-bred fowls. The day will what they feared at his hands. They were neither spies nor thieves, but by the produced for they can hardly be produced for that som when it is considered that it takes three eggs for each chick produced, and in many cases more especially in the early season, when fertility is not so high, and if culling was done before the chicks were shipped \$20 per 100 would be a fair price for utility stock. The poultry public should be educated to pay a fair price in the future and, when they do this more satisfactory results will be obtained Chicks will live beter, when matured pro-duce better and when but in the breeding pens will produce birds that are pro-

CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLES. An important part of the poultry work of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, during the past year has been the organization of Co-operative Egg Circles. Ten circles in all have been organized under the auspices of the Branch, working in conjunction with the previncial and agriculture college authorprovincial and agriculture conege authorities and the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada. The preliminary work in connection with a number of others has been done, and from present indicaco-operative work is likely to have a rapid growth in the near future.

Being primarily concerned with the improvement of the Canadian Egg Trade.

the Live Stock Branch has encouraged the formation of these circles because the movement affords a means whereay the quality of eggs can be improved as they leave the farm, and the pernicious practice of holding eggs both on the farm and in the country store larger eliminated. Co-operative efforts of the kind also affords a medium whereby the eggs i any given community may be col-lected and marketed frequently and lected and marketed frequently a and regularly, and insures to consumer a new-laid egg of unifo quality at no great increase in cost. At the time of joining the association, the members agree to stamp each egg with a given number designated by Board of Directors. This is done so that tane eggs of each member may be identified when

graded, and payment made according to quality.

A manuger is appointed by the Board of Directors, whose business it is to colof threctors, whose business it is to col-lect, grade, sell the eggs and apportion the returns among the members, accord-ing to the quantity and quality received. In most circles the eggs from each farm are collected at stated intervals, but in others the members deliver the eggs t some central point, such as a creamery cheese factory, store or house, from which the manager makes the shipment

sons of the year there is a wide differ ence between the price received for eggs by the farmers in the country store and the price paid by the consumer in the city. This difference is not nearly so marked in the spring of the year as it is in the late summer, fall and winter. In other words, as the quality of ordinary farm eggs becomes more uncertain, the premium placed on new-laid circles eggs increases. While during the spring of the year prices received by circle members may not greatly exceed pain in the local store, a fact that for the eggs producted in the month of December last year the majority of circles in the province of Qpuebec and

that the wholesale egg dealers in Ontario and Quebec have recently adopted a new system of buying on a basis of quality, it is likely that the produce of the ma-jodity of circles will find its way to the consumer through the more recently established channels of trade.

The Live Stock Branch stands ready and willing to help on the Egg Circle movement in every possible way. Officers of this Branch are row in the field, and there is available a guantity of literature including outlines of constitutions, by-laws ets. lealink with the work, copies of which may be chimned upon request

Some people never would make a success with pouliry. They do not seem to grasp the manly smalt details that are so essential to the best results in poultry-raising. One must have a real one (not fancied) liking for poultry to make the most out of the business.

Utility comes first (for the beginner), for eggs and meat in paying quantities are essential in making poultry-keeping a sucess. It is good to learn that the fancier, now more than ever, is working with this view in mind, realizing that no breed will ever remain at the top of the ladder that does not possess a money-earning capacity. The two can be combined by 'careful selection and breeding—although there is no question that it realthough there is no question that it requires more time to attain the end than to strive for one thing alone, egg-produc-

to strive for one thing alone, egg-produc-tion, or show birds.

There is no question but what the duck business has taken on a wonderful boom this season, especially the Indian Runners, They are hardly, not hard to raise, are good egg producers, and the breeders of ducks this year are doing a good busi-ness.

ness.
Turkeys should be raised in greater numbers than is now being done. The White Holland stand confinement perhaps white Holland stand confinement perhaps better than any and should be tried where only limited space is to be had. They however, do not get as heavy as the other varieties. Any one having a fair acreage should try raising turkeys. Successfully reared they are profit navere

payers.
Put the turkey and her poults in an Put the turkey and her poults in an open coop at night where they will be able to get plenty of fresh air.

Thoroughly scald the water dishes twice a week and give the little poults clean fresh water twice a day.

You can feed the little poults and of the recognized brands of dry chick feeds with good results.

with good results.

The lttle poults should never be allowed to eat with the chickens. Feed them on different parts of the farm.

# CATERPILLARS

# Experimental Farm Man Makes a Discovery.

A sudden death caterpillar exterminator has been discovered, says the Ottawa Citizen. It sounds too good to be true almost but nevertheless such is the case. To the foreman of the horticultural division at the Central Experimental farm, Mr. H. Holz, the credit is due and the discovery was accidental.

The mixture is nothing more nor less than pyrethrum powder, I part, and common wheat flour, 4 parts, dusted on with a small bellows. The mixture was first tried on Thursday last and as soon as its effectiveness was proved all the young trees in the orchards were gone

The methods of applying are simple. The powder is either blown on with a bellows or it may be sprinkled on the nest with the hand. The addition of flour to the powder is to cheapen the mixture. The two ingredients should be mixed and allowed to stand for twenty-four nours before using. In this way the properties of the pyrethrum, or as it is commonly called, "insect powder," are transported to the flour.

In the early morning when the caterpiliars are in clusters is the best time to apply the mixture. Later in the day they are apt to scatter among the branches and much more powder is required, to say nothing of the extra time equired in going over a tree. Liquid sprays of paris green or bordeaux mixture, while effective, are slower in their action.

A representative of the Citizen visited the farm yesterday and spent some time in the orchard where the trees | fused. were being dusted. On one particular erpillars. These were dusted in turn and in fifteen minutes practically every 10 1-2c. insect was dead. Trees that had been dusted on Thursday and on Saturday were visited and nothing remained of the nests but the dried up bodies of the caterpillars, showing the effectiveness of the mixture.

Up to the present the insecticide has not been figured on from an economical standpoint, but where the trees are many and large the use of the mixture would perhaps be out of the question for the reason that too much time would be required in dusting all the nests, but for the farmer or city dweller with only a few fruit or ornamental trees the foregoing mixture is by far the best and the easiest to apply. There is also the possibility that it may not prove so effective on caterpillars that have become full grown. At the time the experiment was carried on they were about one and one-half inches in length.

As soon as the discovery was made it was immediately reported to the entomological branch and further experiments will be tried

# **CARELESS DOCTORS**

# Montreal Judge Criticises Their Business System.

Montreal despatch: Physicians, lawers, notaries and other professional vere scored by Judge Leboeuf, in the equise of the hearing of a case in the Circuit Court vesterday. "I myself, some time ago," said the Judge, "happened to receive a bill from a physician one of my good friends. He billed me for \$85. I was surprised, at the amount. I could not make it out, and asked for details. My good friend, complying with ray request, sent me a detailed bill or account. Would you believe it, when I say that he had quite a few itemized entries dated a certain month-and the interesting part of it all is that during that particular month I was away in Europe, and hence could not have had. any consultations with him. The system is bad, excessively bad." .

The ease up for resolution before the court was one of comparatively small import. A physician had entered action against the Tramways Company for \$15, elleging that this amount was due him in connection with an accident, and the judge cidered an itemized bill.

Bo Heme-I suppose you found your visit to Russia very interesting? What wid you notice specially? Cosmopolicsrequest The absence of Russian dancers .- Judge.



## TORONTO MARKETS LIVE STOCK

Receipts were slow.
Early receipts—Union Stock Yards, 477
cattle, 148 sheep, 265 calpes, 1812 hogs.
City Market—94 sheep, 24 calves, 67 City Market—94 sheep, 24 calves, 67 hogs.

Export cattle, choice. 600 to 7 10 Butchers cattle, choice 600 to 7 00 do do medium. 5 75 to 6 50 do do common. 4 000 to 5 50 Butcher cows, choice. 5 25 to 5 75 do do do canners. 3 500 to 4 00 do buils. 3 00 to 4 25 Feeding steers. 5 00 to 6 00 Stockers, choice. 4 50 to 5 50 do light. 3 00 to 3 50 Milkers, choice, each 40 00 to 70 00 Springers. 40 00 to 60 00 Sheep, ewes 6 25 to 7 25 Bucks and culls. 4 50 to 6 60 Lambs. 8 00 to 9 75 Hogs, fed and watered... 9 50 Hogs, f. o. b... 9 50 Calves... 8 00 to 9 00

### FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy . . . . \$12 25 \$12 50 13 50 Eggs, dozen . . . . . 0 22 Spring chickens, lb . . . 0 55 0 24 Chickens, lb...... 0 24 0 60 Fowl, lb.... 0 20 Ducks, lb. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 25 Turkeys, lb. . . . . . . . . . . 0 25 Apples, bbl.. ... 2 25 Potatoes, bag. . . . . . . 0 75 Cabbage, dozen ..... 0 40 Beef, forequarters, cwt. 8 00 0.50 Do., hindquarters, ewt. 12 75 13 00 Do., choice sides, cwt. 10 75. Do., medium, cwt. . . . 8 75 Do., common, cwt..... 7 00 Mutton, light...... 10 00 Veal, common cwt..... 9 00 Do., prime, cwt.... .. 11 60 14 00 9 00 SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence ... \$4 40 D o., Redpath's..... 4 40

### OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

No. 1 yellow..... 4 00

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

Open. High, Low. Close, Wheat\_ May ... 915/8 923/8 915/8 911/8 ed, subject to the tuberculin test, and May ... 915/8 925/8 915/8 925/8 only stallions which have passed a rigid July ... 928 927/1 925/8 925/8 veterinary inspection for soundness will Oct. . . . . 88% 8878 88% 885%b Oats-

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.-Close: Wheat-No. I hard. 90 1-2e; No. 1 northern, 89 1-2e; No. 2, 87 1-2c; May, 88 1-8c 5id; July, 89 1-2c; Sept., 89 7-8c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.—Close: Wheat—May, 87 1-2c; July, 88 3-4c; Sept., 89 5-8c to 89 3-4c: No. 1 hart, 91 1-4c: No. 1 of the necessary local organization. northern, 89 1-4c to 90 3-4c; No. 2, 87 1-4c to 88 3-4c.

Corn-No. 3 yellow, 58e to 58 1-2e. Oats-No. 3, white, 35c. Rye-No. 2, 56e to 58c.

Bran--817 to 818. Flour-Unchanged

CHEESE MARKETS. Brockville .- At to-day's board meeting offerings were 1,955 colored, 190 white: the highest bids of 10 5-8 for

white and 10 1-2 for colored, were re-Kingston .- At the Frontenac cheese

sold, 170 white at 10 5-Sc. 78 colored at Vankleek Hill.-There were 568 boxes white, 260 boxes colored cheese boarded and sold on Vankleek Hill cheese board

here to-day, white selling at 10 5-8e and colored at 10 1-2c; there were five buyers present. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo. N. Y. despatch-Cattle ereipts 50 head; steady.

Veal receipts. 75 head, active and teady, \$6 to \$10.

Hog receipts, 1.300; active and steady to 10c higher; heavy, \$8.90 to \$9.15; mixed. \$9.10 to \$9.25; Yorkers, \$9 to \$9.15; pigs, \$9 to \$9.10; roughs, \$7.75 to \$7.90; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25; dairies, \$8.85 to \$9.15.

Sheep and lamb receipts, 5,000 head; low, wethers and ewes 15 to 25 cents higher; lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.10; yearlings, \$6 to \$7; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.10; ewes, \$3 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed. \$5.50 to

#### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 4,500.

Beeves...... Texas steers..... Market steady. 

## LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot easy No. 1 Man.—7s, 10 1-4d No. 2 Manitoba—7s, 8d. No. 3 Manitoba—7s, 7d.

Futures steady May-7s, 6 3-8d. July-7s 4 5-8d. Corn, spot steady Oct.-7s. 2 3-8. American mixed new—5s, 1-2d. Futures new kiln dried—5s, 1-1-2d. Old—5s, 11-1-2d. Old Via Galveston—5s, 5d. Steady July Laplata-is, 11 5-8d. Flour winter patents-29s. 3d Hops in Lendon (Pacific Coast)—14, 10. to—14, 10s. Beef, extra India mess—143s, d. 9 Pork, prime mess, western—Nominal

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—71s, 6d. Bacon, Cumbersane cut, 26 to 30 lbs.-67s. Short ribs. 16 to 24 lbs.-Nominal.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—65s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.— Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs .-Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—64s. Shoulders, square, 1 to 13 lbs.—58, 6d. Lard, prime western, in tierces—56s, 2d. American refined—558 6d.

Cheese. Canadian, finest white-59s. 6d. Colored—60s.
Tallow. prime city—32s. 3d. Australian in London—36s, 1 1-26. Turpentine, spirits—29s. Resin, common—12s, 3d.

# MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal despatch: (East End Market)—Cattle, receipts about 400 hour mileh cows 75, calves 1,800, hogs 925.

Trade good, with firm prices round, excepting for mutton critters. Prime beeves, 71-8 to 71-2, medium 5 1-4 to 7. milkmen's strippers 4 1-4 to 51-2 ecmmon 4 to 5.

Milch cows, \$30 to \$75 each. Calves, 21-2 to 7. Sheep, 5 to 61-2; spring lambs, \$4 to \$6 each Hogs, 101-2 to 1034.

# PURE BRED STOCK

# Live Stock Branch Will Distribute Sires.

Realizing that inability to secure the use of well-bred male animals is at the present time one of the greatest difficulties of standing in the way of live stock development in many parts of Canada, particularly in the newly settled districts, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the we stock branca, is this year understaking a widespread distribution of pure well scalions, bulls, rams and books. The one nad cost of the animals will be borne by the department and they will be maced in the hands of such local organizations as agree to the conditions governing the distribution. In a word, these sires will remain the property of the department. but the local associations will be responsible for their proper maintenance and an agent under the general supervision of officers of the live styck 11 00 branch. In the case of stailions, the members of the associations will also be required to pay a tee covering an annual insurance premium.

All animals distributed will be bought from home breeders and will be cama-18 00 dian bred. As far as possible, they will be purchased in the province in which they are to be placed. In this way Canadian breeders will receive encouragement and their market will be increased not only directly but also indirectly through the emphasis given throughout the country to the value of pure ored sires. It may be added that it is not the intention to place the animals in districts where suitable male animals of the same class are already owned by private individuals. The aim is rather to aid sections where pure bred sires are lacking and as well to encourage new communities in following a proper and

intelligent system in breeding.

All bulls distributed will be purchasbe selected In order to take advantage of this

form of assistance it will be necessary for interested parties in an section to undertake the organization of a localassociation in whose hands such sires as are required may be placed. Complete information regarding the rules and regulations governing the distribution may be made upon application to the live stock commissioner, Ottawa, Whenever possible an officer of the branch will reader assistance in the perfecting 1

# A NEW BULLE

# On Forest Conditions in Rockies Reserve.

"Forest Conditions in the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve' is the title of a pamphlet (Bulletin No. 33) just issued tree there were nine large nests of cat- | board to-day 248 boxes boarded, all | by the Ferestry Branch of the Department of the Interior.

It contains the result of investigations made by Mr. T. W. Dwight, M.F., on the forests of the southern part of the reserve, which extends along the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains from the international boundary for some distance north of the latitude of Edmon-

The bulletin treats of the present general condition of the forest of the reserve, and of the influence on them of various factors such as their height above sea level, the number of trees per acre, etc. The effect of lumbering, fire, and other agencies on the forest is then discussed, and, after a short scientific discussion of the different species, and the manner in which they are growing up to form the new forest, the management of timber-cutting operations is considered. Among the topics treated under this head are the disposal of the brush, the method of marking trees for cutting, and the cost of maintaining forestry methods. A short consideration of the practice on the U.S. National Forests in Montana, where the forests are very similar in character to those in Southern Alberta is given, and the bulletin concludes with a number of technical forestry tables. The pamphlet is illustrated with over a dozen half-tone illustrations. The study is being continued this summer. Copies may be obtained gratis from

the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

# MORGAN'S GIFT OPENED.

Aix-les-Baine, France, May 10, - The Leon Blane Hospital, given by the late J. Pierpont Morgan to the city of Airles-Bains as a memorial to his former physician, Dr. Leon Blane, was formally opened to-day by the Mayor, in the presence of representatives of the French Government, of the Red Cross Scenety, and of a number of medical organizetions. A great gold medal, which was to have been given to the late Mr. Morgan, was received by his nephew. Walter Burns, and b. Heart I. Davidson, who was a partner of the late financier. ----

# TO FIGHT U. S. BEEF TRUST.

San Francisco, May 19. The purchase of four huge refrigerator steemships for the transportation of frozen beef and mutton from Australia and New Zealand was aunounced yesterday by a trans-Pacific line. The deal was made with an English firm, and within a few months the new refrigerator line will be in operation between San Francisco and the Antipodes.

A shipment of 400,000 pounds of meat will arrive here to-day.

----Second thoughts are only best when they arrive on time.