Poultry World

RED MITES.

(Ottawa Journal.)

Of course, at this time of the year or a little later the laying hens will cease production to a certain extent and many of them go into moult, but the presence of mites is sure to retard egg production more than any one thing next to moulting in the hens at the present time. So if you have any reason to suspect mites, get after them without delay and proceed as follows:

Of all the many varieties of vermin that infest fowl, the Red Mite is the most troublesome. Unlike the ordinary hen louse, they are not as a rule, found on the fowl, neither are they killed by dusting, as the ordinary body louse is; these pests breed very rapidly especially during the hot weather, usually in cracks containing filth or in dirty nesting material. They are not red in color as is popularly supposed, but grey; it is only after they have come into contact with the fowl and have become filled with blood that they appear red. The young mites are white and have only six legs, but after casting their skins, which they do several times, they have eight legs. The cast skins may be seen like a white powder around the perches, this often being the first indication of the presence of mites. They are able to live and reproduce for months without animal food, the first food of the young probably being filth or decayed wood. They thrive best in dark, dirty houses, and have been found to exist in houses the following season after the fowl have been removed. They usually attack the birds at night, but are sometimes found on laying hens and they frequently drive broody hens from the nest. They pierce the skin with their needle-like jaws and suck the blood, after which they retire to the seclusion of the cracks and crevices of the roosts, nests or other parts of the house. They will bite man or other animal, causing severe irritation, but they never remain on them for any length of time.

REMEDIES.

If the fowl are not doing well and on examination are thinner than they should be, a sharp lookout should be kept for mites. At night they may be seen either on the fowl, or running along the perches; in the daytime examine the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls closely, or lift the roosts and examine the places where they come in contact with the supports. If mites are found to be present, the first step in banishing them is to give the house a thorough cleaning. Remove all droppings and old nesting material, scrape and sweep out every particle of dirt and burn it. Then if you are so fortunately situated that you have water pressure at your command, turn on the hose with as much pressure as you can get, forcing the water into every crack; if as is the case on most farms, you cannot use this method it is advisable to scrub down the walls with a brush or old broom, but in any case they should be thoroughly sprayed or painted with a good strong disinfectant. This wash should be repeated in a few days to destroy the mites which hatch after the first application. The disinfectant may be applied with a hand spray-pump or, if such is not available, a brush will do, but in either case the fluid should be used liberally and every crack flooded.

DISINFECTANTS.

Fresh air and sunlight are wonderful disinfectants and, combined with cleanliness, are preventatives against most of the ills of the poultry yard.

One of the very best disinfectants to use against mites is made as follows: Dissolve one pound and a half of concentrated lye in as small a quantity as possible. It will be necessary to do this two or three hours before it is required, as the lye should be cold when used. Put three quarts of raw linseed oil into a five-gallon stone crock and pour in the lye very slowly, stirring meanwile. Keep on stirring until a smooth liquid soap is produced then graduall yadd two gallons of crude carbolic acid or commercial creosol, stirring constantly until the resulting fluid is a clear dark brown. Use two or three tablespoons of the mixture to a gallon of water.

The foregoing is offered as a most effective remedy against mites; but those who regard the preparation ofe the mixture as too much work may use a good strong solution of "Zenoleum" or any other creolin preparation.

Ordinary coal is will kill the mites, but as it evaporates quickly the effects are not so lasting. An excellent "paint" to apply to the roosts the nest-boxes is composed of one part crue carbolic to three or four parts af coal oil.

Even after the house has been cleaned, the cracks in the roosts and nest-boxes should be flooded at regular intervals throughout the summer either with the forementioned "paint" or with coal oil. This will go far to keep the pests in check, but it must be regarded simply as a check, and the thorough or annual house-cleaning described above put into effect as soon as possible.

To facilitate the ease with which this house-cleaning is done, all fixtures such as roosts or nest-boxes should be made movable. If they are stationary at present, advantage should be taken of the first rainy day to change them. It will be time well spent.

GET RID OF THE MALES.

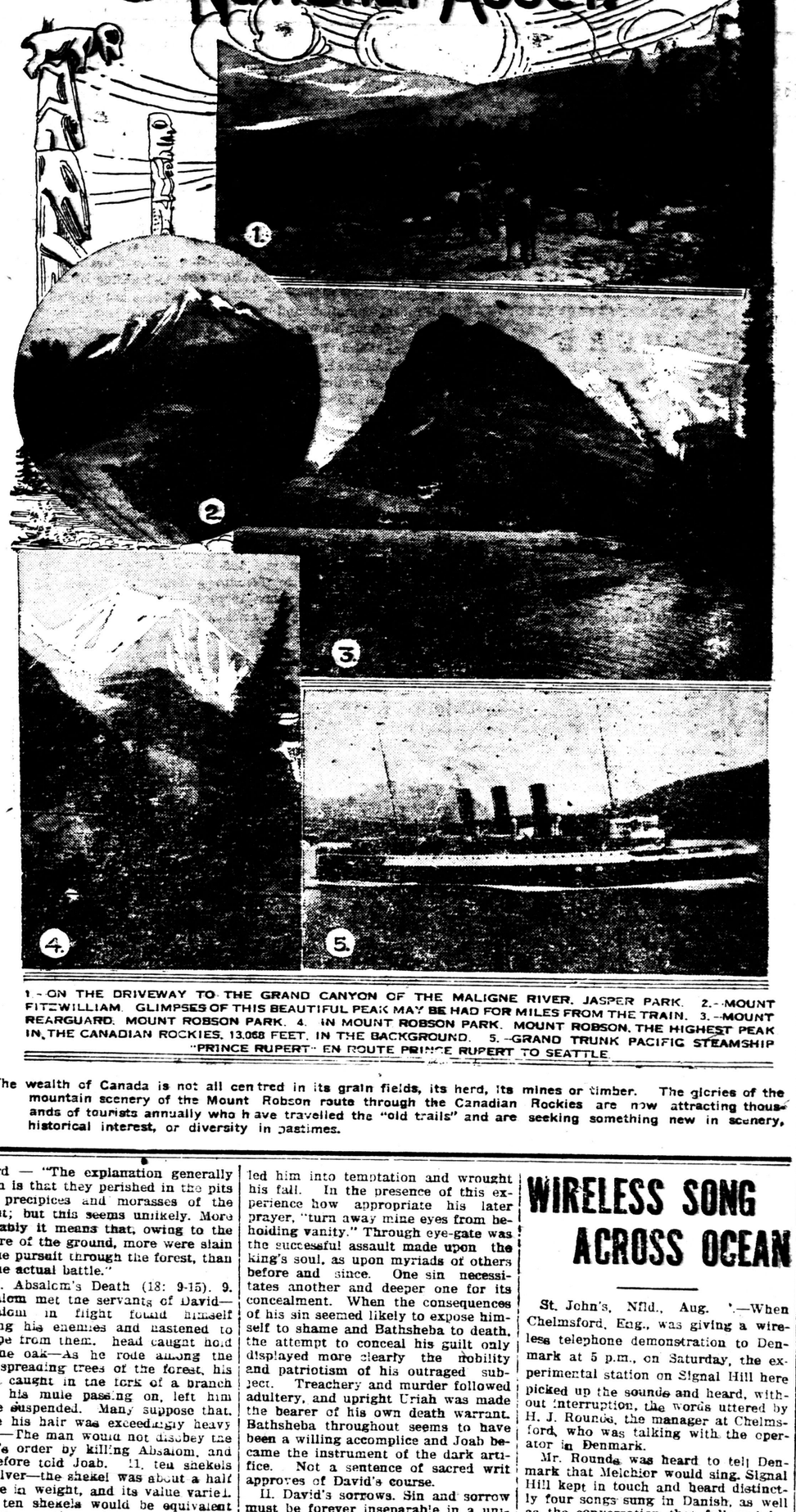
The presence of male birds in the flock during the summer months has a decidedly detrimental effect upon [illegible] and poultry products. Producers lose many thousands of dollars annually through the presence of partially incubated and bad eggs in the produce they market. Reports are now being received from all parts of the country of the number of partially incubated eggs appearing in current receipts. Producers do not realize that it is unneecssary for a fertile egg to be placed under a broody hen to cause the germ to grow; a temperature of seventy degrees is sufficient to start incubation. If the heat is constant the development of the chick will continue, but if it ceases or is intermittent, putrefaction at once sets in and no place or value in shipments, and should they get to the consumer the consumptive demand immediately falls off

The male bird is not essential in egg production, his usefulness is over when the supply of fertile eggs for the season has been secured. The hens will lay jus as many eggs when the male bird has been removed, and the eggs will be more suitable for consumption, packing or storing. Further, there is a distinct financial gain to the producer who markets infertile eggs, because the best trade in many cities offers a premium of from one to five cnts a dozen for infertile egges.

Then there is the question of feed. It costs money to feed poultry, and with feed at its present value, the consumption of feed by males kept for no particular purpose is a serious economic waste. The reason for this is that the best prices for live and dressed fowl prevail in the spring and early summer. During the summer the price declines, and by the early fall when many producers decide to market their male birds, a lower price than prevailed in the spring has to be accepted; the producer thus losing the amount per pound the market has declined, plus the value of the feed consumed by the birds during the summer months. This financial loss takes on a more serious aspect when it is coupled with the amount charged back by the wholesaler for the bad and partially incubated eggs that have been marketed.

Farmers and others selling eggs for market should, therefore, need no urging to kill off, dispose of, or at least remove the male birds from the flock

"Canada's Mountain Scenery a National Asset."



1.—ON THE DRIVEWAY TO THE GRAND CANYON OF THE MALIGNE RIVER, JASPER PARK. 2.—MOUNT FITZWILLIAM. GLIMPSES OF THIS BEAUTIFUL PEAK MAY BE HAD FOR MILES FROM THE TRAIN. 3.—MOUNT REARGUARD, MOUNT ROBSON PARK. 4. IN MOUNT ROBSON PARK. MOUNT ROBSON, THE HIGHEST PEAK IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES, 13,068 FEET, IN THE BACKGROUND. 5.—GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC STEAMSHIP "PRINCE RUPERT" EN ROUTE PRINCE RUPERT TO SEATTLE

The wealth of Canada is not all centred in its grain fields, its herd, its mines or timber. The glories of the mountain scenery of the Mount Robson route through the Canadian Rockies are now attracting thousands of tourists annually who have travelled the "old trails" and are seeking something new in scenery, historical interest, or diversity in pastimes.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON VII.

August 15, 1920

The Sins and Sorrows of David

2 Samuel 12:9, 10; 18:1-15.

Commentary—1. David's sin (12:9, 10). 9. Despised the commandment of the Lord—These words form a part of the message Nathan the prophet brought from the Lord to King David, who was guilty of having violated the sixth and seventh commandments. Thou hast killed Uriah the Hittite—Even though David was king, the prophet fearlessly brought to him this charge from the Lord. David had committed adultery with Bath-sheba, the wife of Uriah the Hittite, and planned the death of Uriah to cover his sin. Uriah was a Canaanite, yet one of David's mighty men (2 Sam. 23:39). Taken his wife to be thy wife — After Uriah's death David took Bath-sheba for his own wife. With the sword of the children of Ammon —David had procured the death of Uriah by sending word to Joab to place him in the forefront of the battle with the Ammonites, with whom Israel's army was then fighting. Thus Uriah was slain, but David was responsible for his death. He was guilty of adultery and murder. 10. The sword shall never depart from thine house—Some interpret this to indicate that violence would continue in David's family as long as he should live. Amnon's murder (2 Sam. 13: 28). Absalom's death (18:14) and Adonijah's execution (1 Kings 2.25) are instances; yet violence was frequently in evidence down to the final captivity of the nation (2 Kings 27:7).

II. Absalom's army defeated (18:1-8). 1. Numbered the people that were with him—David was a fugitive from Jerusalem because his son Absalom had conspired against him and seized the throne and held it three months. David had gathered an army, estimated by Josephus as four thousand. These he mustered and organized for the approaching battle. 2. A third part—He divided his men into three companies that he might succeed in dividing the forces of the enemy. Joab —He was the ablest general of his time and a man upon whom David relied in this campaign. David was himself a warrior, and even if his army was smalled than Absalom's, he had great military leaders, and trained soldiers. I will surely go forth with you —He purposed to take the chief command in the engagement. 3. Thou shalt not go forth—So important was it that David's life should be preserved that it seemed best to his people for him to remain at a safe distance from the battle. If David should remain in Mahanaim, he would be able to send reinforcements wherever they might be needed. 4. What seemeth you best I will do—The king was inclined to yield to the wishes and judgment of his people. 5. Deal gently for my sake with .. Absalom—Notwithstanding the fact that Absalom had deeply grieved, dishonored and injured him, David had deep affection for his son, who was bent on having the throne at the cost of the life of the king, his father. 6. The people—The supporters of David. Against Israel—The followers of Absalom. It was in reality one faction of Israel against another. Here is an indication of the line of cleavage between Israel and Judah. Wood of Ephraim—The exact location of this forest is not known, but it was probably not far from Mahanaim toward the Jordan. 7. The people of Israel were slain — Since twenty thousand of Absalom's men fell in the battle, we conclude that he must have had an immense army in comparison with that of David. Evidently the Lord undertook for the king and gave him a decided victory over the rebellious army. 8. The battle was there scattered—The surface of the country was such that the army could not well keep together and David's men were separated into three divisions. The wood devoured more people — than the sword — "The explanation generally given is that they perished in the pits and precipices and morasses of the forest; but this seems unlikely. More probably it means that, owing to the nature of the ground, more were slain in the pursuit through the forest, than in the actual battle."

III. Absalom's Death (18: 9-15). 9. Absalom met the servants of David—Absalom in flight found himself among his enemies and hastened to escape from them. head caught hold of the oak—As he rode among the low spreading trees of the forest, his head caught in the fork of a branch and, his mule passing on, left him there suspended. Many suppose that, since his hair was exceedingly heavy Joab—The man would not disobey the king's order by killing Absalom, and therefore told Joab. 11. ten shekels of silver—the shekel was about a half ounce in weight, and its value varied. The ten shekels would be equivalent to two or three dollars, a girdle—This was worn to hold the loose clothing about the waist, and was often of expensive workmanship. 12. against the king's son—The man was loyal to David. 13. against mine own life—It was not simply respect for the king that kept him from touching Absalom, but he feared for his own life. 14. thrust them through the heart—Joab acted contrary to the king's express orders, but he was shrewd enough to see that David would not be secure in his kingdom while Absalom was alive, therefore he took the responsibility of taking his life. 15. ten young men—These armor-bearers constantly accompanied Joab.

Questions—Into what sins did David fall? What declaration did the prophet Nathan bring to him from the Lord. Who was Absalom? What course did he take to obtain the kingdom? How and where was he proclaimed king? What course did David take while Absalom marched toward Jerusalem? How did Absalom's army compare in size with that of David? What directions did David give his army regarding Absalom? Describe the battle and the results.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Elements of weakness in David's character.

I. David's sin.

II. David's sorrows.

I. David's sin. The period of David's reign was marked by a successful war against the Ammonites, in which he punished the insult to his ambassadors who bore a message of condolence to their newly-elected king, whose father had been his friend and ally. A decisive battle was fought before Rabbah, the capital of Ammon. In connection with the succeeding campaign occurred the sad fall which embittered the remainder of the king's life; and which has "given great occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme." On this occasion David remained in Jerusalem—it had been better if he had gone to the field of battle—and his self-indulgent luxury led him into temptation and wrought his fall. In the presence of this experience how appropriate his later prayer, "turn away mine eyes from beholding vanity." Through eye-gate was the successful assault made upon the king's soul, as upon myriads of others before and since. One sin necessitates another and deeper one for its concealment. When the consequences of his sin seemed likely to expose himself to shame and Bathsheba to death, the attempt to conceal his guilt only displayed more clearly the nobility and patriotism of his outraged subject. Treachery and murder followed adultery, and upright Uriah was made the bearer of his own death warrant. Bathsheba throughout seems to have been a willing accomplice and Joab became the instrument of the dark artifice. Not a sentence of sacred writ approves of David's course.

II. David's sorrows. Sin and sorrow must be forever inseparable in a universe founded in holiness. Punishment is necessary to vindicate the justice of the divine government. The Hebrew nation had been chosen as his special inheritance, and as their king, David was appointed to stand in a peculiar and intimate relation to himself. He was bound to obedience by even greater obligations than his subjects. Hence his appalling sin must be openly punished (2 Sam. 12: 12). Even the "godly sorrow that worketh repentance" does not necessarily avert the temporal consequences of transgression. There is an important sense in which there is no forgiveness; and the source of sinful leisure will become the spring of bitterness, though the moral transgression is pardoned. Nathan pronounced a special punishment for David's sin in addition to the woes which naturally resulted from his polygamy and his weak parental indulgence. The spirit of the Bible is seen in the judgment which followed him and shadowed his life. "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." The immediate punishment embraced both the guilty paramours. David was called upon, as is every other, to prove the sincerity of his repentance by his submission to the penalty which followed. It began at once and was but the beginning of the prolonged consequences. From this time forth David was tormented by new and unexpected reminders of his transgression. There are foregleams of retribution even in this life. W. H. C.

Spirit Meant for All

That spirit which suffices quiet hearts, which seems to come forth to such from every dry knoll of sere grass, from every pine stump, and half-imbedded stone on which the dull March sun shines, comes forth to the poor and hungry, and to such as are of simple taste.—Emerson.

You never can tell. The man who never uses tobacco in this world may need a smoking jacket in the next.

WIRELESS SONG ACROSS OCEAN

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. .—When Chelmsford, Eng., was giving a wireless telephone demonstration to Denmark at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the experimental station on Signal Hill here picked up the sounds and heard, without interruption, the words uttered by H. J. Rounds, the manager at Chelmsford, who was talking with the operator in Denmark.

Mr. Rounds was heard to tell Denmark that Melchior would sing. Signal Hill kept in touch and heard distinctly four songs sung in Danish, as well as the conversation that followed between Denmark and Chelmsford. Chelmsford and St. John's are 2,673 miles apart.

GENERAL STAFF

Adopted By Council At San Sebastian.

San Sebastian, Spain, Aug. 3.—A plan proposed by M. Leon Bourgeois, the French spokesman in the League of Nations Council, and the French General Fayolle for an international general staff as part of the League of Nations, has been adopted here.

The staff is to be composed of the ablest of military and naval men, who will act as agents of the League. The members will be in conference as often as need be, and in event of impending difficulties which might mean armed conflict they will draw up plans in advance so as to be ready for emergencies.

$6 AND BOARD.

What Farm Labor is Demanding in Quebec.

Montreal, Aug. .—That there is a scarcity of agricultural labor, and, further, that such labor as is offered commands unheard of wages, was the concensus of opinion of the many farmers who met yesterday at St. Norbert, Berthier County, on the occasion of the demonstration of a labor saving haying machine

"The ordinary farm laborer now demands as high as six dollars a day and his board," asserted Mr. Pierre Lavallee, on whose farm the demonstration was being held. "That is a new record in farm labor," he added.

"But even at such high wages there is a scarcity of labor," Mr. Lavallee declared.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—			
Butter, choice dairy	$ 0 55		$ 0 60
Do., creamery	0 66		0 70
Margarine, lb.	0 37		0 40
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 55		0 65
Cheese, lb.	0 40		0 45
Dressed Poultry—			
Chickens, Spring, lb.	0 50		0 60
Fowl, lb.	0 35		0 40
Chickens, roasting	0 45		0 50
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 40		0 50
Turkeys, lb.	0 55		0 60
Live Poultry—			
Chickens, Spring	0 40		0 45
Chickens, lb.	0 32		0 40
Roosters, lb.	0 22		0 27
Fowl, lb.	0 32		0 38
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 36		0 40
Fruits—			
Apples, basket	0 75		1 35
Cantaloupes, each	0 10		0 15
Cherries, bskt.	0 80		1 60
Blueberries, gskt.	2 00		2 75
Currants, bskt. red	1 00		1 75
Do., black, bskt.	1 75		3 25
Gooseberries, bskt.	1 25		3 00
Plums, bskt.	0 60		1 00
Peaches, box	1 25		...
Raspberries, box	0 27		0 30
Rhubarb, doz.	0 35		0 45
Waermelons, each	0 75		1 00
Vegetables—			
Beans, bskt.	0 40		0 75
Beets, new, 6 for	15		....
Carrots, new, 6 for	0 15		....
Corn, doz.	0 50		....
Cabbage, each	0 05		0 10
Cauliflower, each	0 15		0 30
Cucumbers, each	0 05		0 15
Lettuce, leaf, doz.	0 25		0 35
Lettuce, head, each	0 10		0 15
Potatoes, bag	3 50		4 00
Do., peck	0 50		0 75
Parsley, bunch	0 10		....
Peas, bskt.	0 75		1 00
Radishes, bunch	0 05		....
Spinach, peck	0 25		....
Squash	0 25		0 35
Vegetable Marrow	0 10		0 15

MEATS WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	18 00	to	24 00
do hindquarters	28 00	to	34 00
Carcases, choice	22 00	to	28 00
do medium	22 50	to	24 00
do common	20 00	to	22 00
Veal, choice	23 00	to	26 00
do common	16 00	to	20 00
Heavy hogs	20 00	to	24 00
Shop hogs	26 00	to	28 00
Abattoir hogs	26 00	to	28 00
Mutton, light	15 00	to	20 00
Lambs, spring, lb.	30	to	36

SUGAR WHOLESALE.

The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:—

Acadia, granulated, 100-lb. bags	$24 21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 71
Do., No. 2 yellow 100-lb. bags	23 71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 61
Atlantic granulated, 100-lb. bags	24 21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 61
Redpath granulated, 100-lb. bags	24 21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 61
Do., No. 4 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 51
St. Lawrence gran., 100-lb. bags	24 21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	23 61

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Oct.	0 81½	0 82⅝	0 81½	0 77⅝
Dec.	0 75¾	0 77½	0 75¾	0 77½
Barley—				
Oct.	1 17	1 20	1 17	1 19⅝
Dec.	1 11	1 14½	1 11	1 13½
Flax—				
Oct.	3 41	3 44	3 41	3 43

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis—Flour—25c lower; in carload lots family patents quoted at $12.10 to $12.50 a barrel in 98-pound cotton sacks. Shipments, 46,117 barrels. Bran—$46. Wheat—Cash No. 1 northern, $2.35 to $2.40. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.35 to $1.35. Oats—No. 3 white, 69¾c to 71 ¾c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

St. Paschal, Que.—At the meeting of the St. Paschal Dairy Board to-day, 700 boxes of cheese were sold to Gunn Langlois, Montreal, at 24 1-32 cents; 140 packages of butter to the same firm at 56 9-16 cents.

OUR CROPS LOOK FINE

Ottawa, Aug. .—(Canadian Press.)—With the danger period already past, and cutting started in several western areas the crop situation from end to end of Canada is to-day in excellent condition, according to Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who is just back from the wheat field. There has been practically no hail damage this year, except in very few localized areas and there is practically an absence of rust or grasshopper damage.

"The crop will be well above average," was Dr. Grisdale's comment.

NOW HE KNOWS.

Leading British Spiritualist Found Poisoned.

London, Aug. .—Prof. Jackson Crawford, of Belfgast, one of the leading figures of the psychic research movement in the United Kingdom, is dead as a result of poisoning. His body was found at a lonely spot on the shore.

Prof. Crawford was the author of the sensational theory that table rapping and other manifestations produced by "matter" were the result of activities of mysterious substances extracted from the bodies of the mediums during the seances, and which returned to the mediums at the conclusion of the seances.

He had demonstrated to scientists that his medium, Miss Goligher, lost twenty pounds of actual weight during a seance, but regained it immediately afterward.

The discovery of the body of Dr. Crawford has created a renewed interest in the theory of Father Vaughan, the noted priest and publicist, that spiritualism unbalances the mind.