

I.O.O.F.
Stouffville Lodge No. 384
 Meets every Monday Evening
 at 8 o'clock in the
ODDFELLOWS HALL
 Visiting Brethren Welcome
 Edw. Lintner W.R. Sanders
 N. Grand Rec. Sec.
 Archie Stover, Financial Secretary

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE
 NO. 1020
STOUFFVILLE, ONT.
 Regular Meetings
FRIDAY, at 8 p.m.
 On or before Full Moon

FLOWERS
WEDDING BOUQUETS
 and
FUNERAL DESIGNS
 on shortest notice
 We also have a beautiful
 selection of ROSES
FLORAL DESIGNS FOR ALL
OCCASIONS

Muston & Sons
 Phone 7001 Stouffville

The Poultry Garden.

A poultry vegetable garden is necessary on every poultry farm to insure an adequate supply of green feed. It is especially necessary where the hens are kept more or less confined or in restricted bare yards, and in the case of the growing range which dries up in the hot months. Likewise the garden should provide an abundance of greens for the pullets and hens in the fall and winter.

Under normal conditions half an acre will provide adequate greens for a poultry flock of 1,000 to 1,200 birds, for both the adult stock as well as the growing chicks on range. This half-acre area should be planted as follows: Approximately a quarter of an acre in late cabbage. If the cabbage plants are grown in flats and planted late, cutroot will be avoided, all insects will be reduced to a minimum and the cabbages will make substantial heads by cold weather.

An eighth of the acre should be planted to mangel-wurzel beets, about one-sixteenth of an acre to Russian kale and one-sixteenth of an acre to Dwarf Essex rape.

All these plantings, including kale and rape, should be drilled in so they can be cultivated, thus reducing the hand labor to a minimum. The kale and rape will provide luxuriant greens for summer and early fall, the cabbage for late fall and early winter, and the beets can be stored to provide for the balance of the winter.

To Stop Egg Eating.

Often in large flocks birds start egg eating. Though this habit is generally started accidentally, an incomplete ration might tend to help start it. Birds should have limestone or oyster shell before them all the time. Lack of lime will cause birds to eat eggs. Abundance of green feed will help prevent and cure this habit.

To prevent or cure this habit: Supply oyster shell or limestone. Furnish green feed. Have one nest to five birds to prevent crowding. Arrange nests so that they will be dark. Keep nests well supplied with straw or hay. Have nests at least eighteen inches above the floor. Place glass eggs in the nests and on the floor. Dispose of birds caught breaking eggs intentionally.

The cost of lumber and other building materials is a good argument in favor of placing additional insurance on the house and barns. Many are carrying the same insurance they were many years ago. If these good folks were to have a fire, it would be almost impossible for them to rebuild.



Defies Rust!
 There's one big point about "Toronto" Stable Equipment which makes me specially proud to sell it. It's the fact that the galvanizing thoroughly covers and completely coats both the inside and the outside of the steel tubing with pure zinc spelter. This "hot" process makes it absolutely rust-defying and proof against strong stable acids for the maximum period.
 This is a mighty valuable feature. Let me explain some of the many others you get some of the interesting Toronto Literature.
D. H. L. DEN
 Phone 181-61 Stouffville
 Massey-Harris Agent
TORONTO

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

July 11. Childhood and Education of Moses, Exodus 2: 1-10; Acts 7: 22. Golden Text—Train up a child in the way he should go: And when he is old, he will not depart from it.—Prov. 22: 6.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE BIRTH AND HIDING OF MOSES, Exod. 2: 1-4.

II. ADOPTION OF MOSES BY PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER, 2: 5-10.

III. EDUCATION OF MOSES, Acts 7: 22.

INTRODUCTION—Moses is, unquestionably, one of the most remarkable characters which we meet in the pages of history. Born in the darkest hour of his people's distress, when daily their infant children were cast, by Pharaoh's police, in the Nile river, hidden by a loving mother—until she could hide him no longer, then by a stratagem brought to the notice of the Egyptian princess who adopts him as her son, educated at the Egyptian court in all the culture of an extraordinarily gifted people, then, successively, a fugitive learning the ways of wilderness life, a leader of his people in a great adventure for liberty, their judge, their prophet, their lawyer, and their priest. He left behind him an imperishable memory of courage born of faith in God, of unremitting, self-denying labor, of unselfish devotion to the good of the people, and of skillful and far-seeing organization and direction of their national life.

I. THE BIRTH AND HIDING OF MOSES, Exod. 2: 1-4.

A man of the house of Levi, v. 1. In chap. 6, verse 20, we are told that his name was Amram, and his wife's name Jochebed, and that Moses had an older brother called Aaron. His sister, Miriam, is mentioned in verses 4 and 7. Compare Num. 26: 58-59. If the period of the sojourn of Israel in Egypt was four hundred and thirty years (Exod. 12: 40), and if Levi was living at the time of the settlement of the Israelites there (Exod. 1: 12), it is not easy to understand how the father of Moses can have been Levi's grandson, and his mother Levi's daughter (Exod. 6: 18 and 20). It is quite possible that some of the names given in Exod. 6: 14-25, are names of families or clans, and not of individual persons.

A goodly child, v. 2. So, in the speech of Stephen, Acts 7: 20, he is described as "exceeding fair." "It was by faith," says the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, "that Moses was hidden for three months after birth by his parents, because they saw the child was beautiful." (Heb. 11: 23, Moffatt's translation.)

An ark of bulrushes, v. 3. That is, a box or basket shaped like a little boat and made waterproof by daubing with bituminous slime or mortar. It was made of the stalks of the papyrus reed, which grew in marshy places, and along the banks of the Nile, and from which the first paper was made.

II. ADOPTION BY PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER, 5-10.

The daughter of Pharaoh. We do not know the name of the kindly princess who had compassion on the little

child doomed to a cruel death. Josephus, a Jewish historian of the time of Christ, calls her Thermutis, and Eusebius, an early Christian writer, calls her Merris. For want of better knowledge we may call her by one of these names. This bathing in the sacred waters of the river Nile was a religious custom (compare 7: 15).

She had compassion on him, v. 6. There is a strong appeal in the simple naturalness of the story. It bears on the face of it all the marks of simplicity and truth. It is no evidence against the truth of it to say that other child stories have come down to us from the ancient world. Seeing that all the world loves a child it would be a marvel indeed if they had not. Among the most interesting is the story of Sargon, king of Akkad, in Mesopotamia, more than 3000 B.C., who writes, "My mother of noble race conceived me and bore me in secret. She put me in a basket, and closed up the openings with bitumen. She cast me into the river, which did not drown me. The river carried me along to Akki, the irrigator, who took me up, reared me, and made me a gardener, etc." Like in some respects, this is very unlike in others to the story of Moses.

Called the child's mother, v. 8. In this way it is brought about that the child Moses is nursed by his own mother and grows up with knowledge of his own people, their customs, their traditions, and their religion.

He became her son, v. 10. He would, therefore, receive the education of an Egyptian prince. The name "Moses" is probably Egyptian, and meant "child," or "son."

III. EDUCATION OF MOSES, Acts 7: 22.

Twelve hundred or more years later, Stephen made his great defence of his Christian faith before the high priest and council of the Jewish nation. He recalls the story of the patriarchs; and the providential raising up of Moses to be the deliverer and lawgiver of Israel. Incidentally he shows, with increasing force as he proceeds, how much older and greater religion is than Jewish law, and what was Moses' rightful place as a minister of God in the long history of religious progress.

Learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. Recent discoveries have supplemented what we have learned of that wisdom from the Bible and the classical literature of ancient Greece and Rome: The Egyptians had some knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, medicine, and other sciences. They developed the art of writing; they were skilled in agriculture, they made boats for river navigation, and even ventured out upon the sea; they erected great buildings and monuments, among the most wonderful ever known, and they were among the first ambitious builders of empire. Josephus, a Jewish historian mentioned above, says that Moses became a general of the Egyptian army, and fought with success against the Ethiopians.

Spring-sown alfalfa is often killed because the nurse crop of oats or barley is allowed to ripen for grain. Cut the grain for hay as soon as it heads out.

BUILD ON PAPER FIRST

In Planning Farm Buildings a Pencil, Rule and Piece of Paper Are the Tools to Use.

BY D. G. CARTER.

The best suggestion ever made to assist farmers in getting better buildings, is the advice, "Build the barn on paper first." This suggestion applies not only to barns, but to every building on the farm. The farm buildings not only afford a home for the farmer and his family, but they make up the factory in which the farm products are finished.

Manufacturers know that to turn out a product in quantity, economically and efficiently, they must provide factory buildings that are well arranged, clean, light, substantial, and suited to the purpose intended. So many farmers know that their barns, storage buildings, hog houses, and feeding sheds must have certain features to make them satisfactory. Farm buildings, especially barns, are factories where human food is produced. Faulty buildings can never produce the highest quality of products. Farm operators spend several hours of every day in the buildings. Poor arrangement means lost motion, extra labor, and wasted time. Valuable live stock and feed crops are housed and sheltered in the farm buildings; this means that they must be clean, healthful, and substantial.

MANY PROBLEMS.

Indeed, it would be difficult in so short a space of time, even to make a list of all the necessary features that should be considered. There is the problem of materials, whether of wood, stone, brick, tile, or concrete. Then there is fire protection to reduce the many millions of yearly loss. Or there is rat-proofing, for the federal government tells us that every rat eats and destroys two dollars' worth of feed every year. There is the question of how large to build. This answer depends on the farming system, size of farm, financial conditions, and personal desire. There are major problems. There is a whole stock of building problems related to light; ventilation; sizes of pens, stalls, and alleys; arrangement of the stock, and proper use of space. Complicating these questions, is the fact that economy must always be considered if a profit is to be made on the investment. Every barn or other farm building is a special problem, for each one of you have

KILL 3000 WOLVES IN SEVEN MONTHS

Special Snare, Mentioned in Legislature, Responsible for Many Catches.

Toronto.—Figures available at the Dept. of Game and Fisheries, Parliament Buildings, indicate that 3,000 wolves were taken in the Province of Ontario during the seven months ending May 31. Although the majority of catches was made during the winter period, 253 animals fell victims to trappers in the month of May, and claims for bounties continue to be made.

A special snare, the manufacture and operation of which is explained in circulars available on request at the Parliament Buildings, is said to be responsible for a large percentage of the wolves taken in the seven-month period. Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines and Fisheries, referred to this snare during the recent session of the Legislature, and predicted that the success it had enjoyed up to that time would be increased in future.

This snare originated with Indians in the most northerly sections of Ontario, and has been used extensively by backwoodsmen. It is a much improved contrivance, a number of well-known trappers having given their aid to Government officials in making it as "foolproof" or "wolfproof" as it is possible to do so. It is possible that the Government will circulate its description throughout the province.

CANADIAN FARMER AIDED BY U.S. LAW

Great Advertisement for the Quality of Dairy Products, Says Kansas Man.

Washington.—If Canadian producers comply with the requirements of the Taber Milk and Cream Bill, no tariff being added, it will be the greatest advertisement for Canadian milk in the United States, in the opinion of Representative White of Kansas.

The Taber Bill, which is the same as the bill of Senator Lenroot in the Senate, was passed by the House, and a movement was begun to get it passed by the Senate before the session adjourns Saturday. The advocates of the bill, however, admitted they had little hope of getting it through the Senate this session, inasmuch as the Senate Committee after extended hearings has not yet ordered it reported.

The bill is aimed at imports of milk and cream from Canada, and its opponents say that under the guise of sanitary restrictions, it represents an attempt to shut out much of the importations. It is opposed by milk dealers in Boston and elsewhere, and prospects of a big increase in retail prices of milk and cream in Eastern markets is forecast if the bill becomes law.

Importation of milk and cream would be prevented unless by permit of the Secretary of Agriculture. Such permits would be granted to the person shipping or transporting the milk or cream only if they are produced under sanitary restrictions laid down by the Agricultural Department.

Representative Taber of New York, sponsor of the bill, says the number of Canadian farms sending milk to the United States is from 2,500 to 3,000, representing about 25,000 cattle. He says the inspection proposed would start in Ontario, in the region tributary to Buffalo, and the northern part of New York State, and after that, the part of Quebec which can readily be reached from New York State.

NOTED FRENCHMAN TAKEN BY DEATH

Emile Coue, Healer by Auto-Suggestion, Dies in 70th Year.

Paris.—Philip Emile Coue, of Nancy, noted healer by auto-suggestion, who toured America a few years ago lecturing on his doctrine of psychological treatment, died on Friday at his home.

M. Coue's famous phrase, "Every day, in every way I am getting better and better," is remembered by thousands. He never pretended that this kind of "faith cure" was universally applicable or precluded other precautions and medical treatment. His whole argument was that, in these days of nervous strain and worry, repetition of his formula, by those who could get themselves influenced by it was an excellent tonic.

Ten days ago M. Coue undertook a lecturing tour in Alsace, and on his return home felt unduly fatigued. Messages from Nancy indicate death was due to heart disease.

Dr. Coue was President of the Lorraine Society of Applied Psychology and author of a brochure, "Self-Mastery by Conscious Auto-Suggestion," and other papers and magazine articles. He was 69 years of age.

Canadians Return to the Dominion

Ottawa.—Emigrants numbering 18,775, went from the United States to settle in Canada during the year ending April 1, 1926. This was an increase of 3,000 over the previous year, says a bulletin issued by the Canadian Dept. of Immigration and Colonization. In addition, 47,221 Canadians returned to the Dominion, Michigan led the states of the Union in sending citizens to Canada with a total of 2,289. Washington was next with 2,063. New York third with 1,213 and Minnesota fourth with 1,055.

ROCBOARD SHEATHING

Here is a wonderful, new sheathing that will give your home comfort, strength and permanence not possible with wood sheathing. Cheaper, lighter, easier to apply than lumber. Keeps out cold and heat. Makes a perfect backing for wood, stucco or brick. No felt or building paper required. Saves time, labor, fuel and money. Sold by

For sale by

STOUFFVILLE PLANING MILL

"FAIR EXCHANGE—NO ROBBERY"

Economic Axiom is Applied to the Problem of Entertaining.

BY CITY COUSIN.

In an old agricultural paper wrapped around some country produce was a statement by a country woman, who did not sign her name, to the effect that her own town relatives and friends over-ran the farm all through the summer and until late in the fall when work was pressing and help hard to get. But that did not exasperate her as did the fact that they innocently supposed, or pretended to believe, that the things that go on the country table cost little or nothing. Therefore, it is a pleasure for the country woman to entertain, and also debts, social debts contracted in this way, need never be repaid.

About the time the paper came under my eye, I heard a town woman discoursing about how her country relatives over-ran her premises and never paid their social debts by asking her to visit them. Having no automobile and not being able to walk the distance to the locality of her relatives, she had to submit with such grace as she could muster, and her wail was that country people believe or try to make believe, that living is as cheap in town as in the country. "They charge me market prices for the butter and eggs and fruit and vegetables they bring me," she said, "then sit down with their hearty country appetites to help eat what they charged me for."

There you have it! Some people in the country imposed upon and some in town. I could not but think of the fair and honorable exchange of courtesies that has existed between my family and a fine country family for some years past, for if social life is one-sided it soon loses its charm. Exchange is not the wrong word to use in this connection.

When they thresh or put up hay or something that is a rare treat to town children, they invite the youngsters out to see the performance, and on Saturdays, when the weather is good, there is real fun on the farm. In winter, and occasionally in summer, we return the compliment by inviting their children to the city.

If it happens that circus day finds

the farm folks too busy to bring the children in for the parade, we run out and get them, keeping them safe for the day just as our own are kept safe from machinery on clover hulling or threshing days.

Most of the adult visits are "costless" ones, but the children do revel in eating away from home. We save up magazines and papers for them of which we have more than the ordinary family because of business relations along that line, while they in turn give the children a chance to gather nuts and wild berries in summer and fall.

I am sure there has never been the slightest feeling on my part that I have been imposed upon, and am quite certain my busy friend feels the same. We are not rich, but they have luxuries that we have not, and we have some things that they can not enjoy because of their location. It is nice for them on a stormy night to know that they will not have to drive in for their high school children, and nice for us to know that short vacations in the summer are available to ours. There has never been the slightest jar and I hope never will be. We can not understand how people can take and never give, either in town or country, for one-sided friendship is never enjoyable or profitable.

To Keep Cut Pumpkin.

When a squash or pumpkin has been cut and a part of it is not to be used at once, press waxed paper over the cut part to seal it. It will stay good for quite a while, especially if kept in a cool place.

A good way to catch rats, it is said, is to use an earthenware jar, about one foot in diameter, three feet in depth, with a hole, large enough for a rat to enter, in the side near the top. The jar is buried in the earth deep enough to have the hole on the level with the ground. When the rats once enter they are unable to climb up. They can then be destroyed by water. Has anybody tried this?—F. G. N.

The Traffic "Cop" is Your Protector

Ontario highways are policed for your protection. The traffic "cop" is your friend.

The traffic patrol is not for inconvenience the motorist, and not for the purpose of collecting fines. Its aim is to protect life and limb, and the public investment in the roads. Its work makes for the safety of yourself and your family.

Won't you do your part in this movement to reduce accident on the highways, and encourage your friends to do the same?

Do not fall into the temptation of speeding, because the road ahead is clear. Remember that excessive speed is one of the greatest agents of destruction of some roads. While reminding motorists that the traffic patrol will do its full duty in enforcing the law, the Government urges the co-operation of motorists in refraining from excessive speed. Each motorist is interested in road protection because each must contribute to road maintenance.

THE HON. GEO. S. HENRY, Minister of Highways. **S. L. SQUIRE,** Deputy Minister.

Issued by the Ontario Department of Highways to secure the co-operation of motorists in abating the abuse of the roads of the Province.