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LESSON VII.-MAY 18, 1913.

Joseph Meets His Brethren.-Gen.

COMMENTARY.. - 1. A journey to Egypt (vs. i.5.) 1. 2. The famine was already severely felt in Canaan. and reports came to Jacob that there was grain in Egypt that could be bought. The hesitancy of Jacob's sons about going to Egypt for food may perhaps be accounted for by supposing that they remembered their sin in selfing Joseph, and feared that they might meet him. Memory and conscience were not dead or sleeping. 3. Went down to buy corn-The word -"corn" does not mean Indian corn or maize, but denotes the small grains, such as wheat and barley. The grain had to he carried on the backs of pack anivals, and a large amount would be Meded by Jacob's household, hence ten men would be none too many to care for the train of pack-animals necessare to transport a suitable supply of provisions. 4. Benjamin-Jacob sent not .. Benjamin was Rachel's son, and to him Jecob had transferred the effection which he had years before lavished upon Joseph, Jacob would not consent to let Benjamin go, fearing he might beme lost to him as Joseph was. 5. land of Canaan, many persons would

panionship. 6-20). 6. the governor over the land the famine necessitated this. The story .- A title indicating large authority. of Joseph is a good example of what is Sold to all -Not that he actually sold | meent by Providence working for the to individual buyers, but he had the best in the lives of men. When Joseph oversight of the sales. It is probable beheld his brethren his heart yearned that he was near the eastern borders, toward them. When he listened to where these coming from Canaan would their voices, all the gladness of his be likely to apply for grain. Bowed early life, without any of its bitterness, down themselves before him-This was came back again to his mind. Ged had in fulfilment of Joseph's dreams, trained him to that greatness of an-Joseph's brothers had said when they swering the memory of injuries with suggested killing him. "We shall see tears, and accepting processes in which wat will become of his dreams." But men only appear to have a part, as if after twenty-two years they were un- God after all had been overruling and emsciously doing the very thing they directing the whole plan. Jeseph tenplanned to avoid. 7. He knew them derly sympathized with the distress of and manners of his own people, and, called his afflictions and misery, the doubtless he was expecting some of his emotions and the gall," re rememberthaily to come to buy bread; he, there- ed also bow God had delivered him, Ottawa, has recently issued a circular fore. would readily recognize his broth- and set bim in a large place and estabens, and the more readily because they fished his goings. Back of Joseph's were older than he. Made himself whonge-He noted toward them like a and moral impulses. It was clearly a renghly unto them. Not because he had iii will toward them, but that he betrayers to be confronted by the bemight find out from them about their

him They knew Joseph as a boy of to test their sincerity, but really to seventeen years and a slave, and he conecal his identity, in order to penehad no thought of seeing him a ruler trate into their characters. Thus, standand dressed as a high oficial in Egypt. Ing face to face with one whom they always most liable to be assailed from reproved. They had to tell facts species is found most commonly in orch-Arab and Canaanitish tribes seem to proach. have constantly made incursions into intense love and most abundant for givethe more settled and civilized land of Bgypt.—Speakers' Com. Joseph might a rough superior. The years of bave occasion therefore to make this ac. Joseph's trials were now passed. In ensation, and at the same time earry out his purpose of obtaining from his of his father. brothers the information he desired. The nakedness of the land-He charged them with attempting to learn how strongly

The brother addressed Joseph with a title of respect. 11. We are all one man's sons-This was a statement Meeph wished to hear from their own and his plaintiff lament upon their de lips. 12 Nay-Joseph desired to cheit mand for Benjamin brought upon those farther statements from them regarding their family. 13. Twelve brethren -The brothers were meeting Joseph's accusations. Their argument was that brought; the opening again of an old ten brothers would not be likely to go wound: and the loss of all earthly hone in a body as spies. Such a company threw Jacob into despondency. His would be made up of men from different words were an exclamation of uno fiel. tribes. The youngest-Benjamin. One exaggeration and bitterness, more curis not -They would give Joseph to unrerstand that one of the twelve broth of human affection than of grace, more ers was dead, or as one dead. 15. Here- of the calculator than the believer, more by ye shall be proved-Joseph was about to make a test to learn whether they were telling the truth or not. By the life of Pharaoh-A form of oath used in Egypt at that time. 16. Send one of you. The first suggestion was that one should go to Canaan to bring sightedness of sense and reason. It was Benjamin and the other nine should be

held as prisoners. Or else ... ve are spies If they had told a falsehood about their family, it is likely they had also under the bitterness of a new trial. spoken deceitfully when they had said they were not spies. 17. Put them all ! together into ward-He huddled them together in one cell. This might remind them of their casting Joseph into the nit, but Joseph's character and tender heart forbid our supposing that his severity toward his brethren was in retallation for their sins against him. He noubtiess sought in this way to test them and find out their feeling toward traings of his long lost son, who would scob and Benjamin. Whedon. Joseph ead ro means of knowing that their feel- Hy-T. R. A. ness toward himself had changed, and to did not know but that they felt tovard Senjamin as they formerly did toward 'aimself. 18-20. Three days' imprisonment gave them time for reflecton, and when Joseph gave his decision

ready to act. III. Their guilt acknowledged (vs. 21-24). The guilt of the two brothers in selling Joseph as a slave came up to taeir minds, and they felt that at last dae punishment was to be meted out to them. It must have been painful to Joseph to hear his brothers' confession of guilt, and the tears he shed were those of sorrow, and yet the confession brought some degree of satisfaction.
The ten remembered Joseph's plea and anguish when they sold him to become a day in Egypt, and now one of them vas to be bound and held as a prisoner in Fgypt. Reuben threw the blame upon the other nine, since he pleaded

were premitted to depart.

se to what they should do, they were

Joseph showed his large-heartedness to- era, tuberculosis, glanders, dourine ward his brethren in sending them home mange, anthrax, sheep scab and rabies with grain, and restoring to them the any of waich uncontrolled might cause money they had paid. Jacob's heart was very serious tosses to the farming inheavy when he heard his sons' report dustry. of their journey. He would have felt otherwise if he could have seen the by wise regulations, carried out by an end of it all, but the sorrow of his heart said, "All these things are against me" (v. 36), and he refused to let Benjamin go down to Egypt. Reuben's offer to

pledge Benjamin's safe return to his father, in case he was allowed to go down into Egypt, did not appeal to Jacob, who was wholly taken up with his great sorrow. The memory of Joseph's disappearance was too vivid for him to think of consenting to Benjamin's

being taken to the ruler of Egypt. Questions-What plan did adopt to save grain for the years of famine? How extensive was the famine? What did Jacob command his sons to do? How did Joseph know his brothers, when they did not know him? How did Jeseph treat them? What did he do reason did they suggest among themselves for their being so used? In what way did Joseph show kindness to them? of the nine? How did the report which the nine gave of their journey affect

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Methods of divine providence. I. To convince men of sin.

II To establish family unity. 1. To convince men of sin. The famine Taxel. Jacob's name received at Pen- was a part of Ged's plan to carry out id (Gen. 32; 28). Among those that his own promise to Abraham. It was came-Since the famine involved the one of a series of types foreshadowing gospel truths. It had in it the divine be making the journey to Egypt, and purposes concerning his chosen people. a large caravan would be formed. They Great principles of God's moral governfravelled thus for protection and com- ment are illustrated in this history. It was a part of the divine plan that Is 11. Joseph tests his brothers (vs. rael should go down into Egypt, and Joseph was familiar with the dress his brethren in need. Though he reemotions were great moral principles stranger or a fareigner, speaking wise, providential arrangement that the through an interpreter (v. 22). Spake ten brethren who had sinned against Jeseph, should go down to Egypt, the trayed. Joseph spoke to them roughfather and their brother Benjamin, ly, questioned them strictly, accused without their suspecting that the gov- them directly, proved them severely, ernor was Joseph. 8. They knew not and imprisoned them closely, ostensibly ness and pity, while he appeared to be

turn came the trial of his brethren and H. To establish family unity. Painful suspense in prison developed conviction. Leaving Simeon bound in Egypt Kornt was defended. 10, nay, my lord brought pangs of remorse. Fear was added to conviction and remorse in finding their money returned. Then to hear again that ery of anguish from Jacob sons the consciousness that sin will bring retribution. The strange perplexity into which his sons had been nal than spiritual. They exhibited mote of Jacob than of I-rael. It was a faith less lament, with no mention of God, ro recollection of past experiences of mercy and blessing, quite unwarranted by his past history, if he had remembered Bethel and Peniel. His was the saorthuman nature in itself passing judgment upon the providence of God, allowing the mercies of a lifetime to be ignored Jacob thus passed sentence of condemnation upon God's work before it was completed. In reality all things were working for Jacob's good. God was designing the preservation of Jacob and his family in Egypt by Joseph's advancement. The mission of Benjamin was to be the release of Simeon. Benjamin was to be made happy in meeting his brother and Jacob himself was to get] make possible the reunion of the fam-

IN INTEREST OF LIVE STOCK. For a number of years, until a few months ago, the work of the Live Stock and Health of Animals branches of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa was carried on under one head. The work embraced a very extensive field, involving an expenditure of a sum, annually, of considerably more than half a million of dol-

lars. According to the annual report of the united branches for the year ending March 31, 1912, just issued, threee more or less distinct lines of effort are for Joseph and would have restored him carried on. A well organized system to this father, if he had been able. Sim- is in operation to protect the live stock con is represented as excessively ernel of the country from disease, not only (Gen. 49. 5. 6), and he may have led guarding against its introduction from in the act of seizing Joseph to put him abroad, but by preventing the spread out of the way. For that reason he may of the infection already existing among division regulation- are enforced to keeper will call it excessive.

IV. The return to Jacob (vs. 25-38). deal with such diseases as hog chol-

The meat inspection division seeks extensive, well trained staff to prevent diseased or otherwise unwholesome means from being sent from one province to another or out of the country. It also compels operators of food canning establishments to maintain their factories in a sanitary condition and to put up only sound goods. During the year reported it is shown that 6,151 carcasses of cattle, 241 of sheep, and 2,832 of hogs, as well as many portions of carcasses and 12, 702 lbs. of poultry were condemned. The report names the discases and

conditions responsible for these losses. The work of the live stock branch is shown to be of an entirely different character. In a number of ways efforts are made to throw light upon the paths of the stock raisers and to after they had been imprisoned? What encourage the extension and improvement of the live stock industry. Reference is made to a comprehensive investigation of the _arket conditions Which one of the ten was held in affecting wool and mutton carried on Egypt? What demand did Joseph make by a commission. To improve the light horse stock of the country bonuses are paid to owners of thoroughbred stailions used for service. To assist dairy farmers in ascertaining where high producing breeding stock may be secured, a record of performance has been established for purebred dairy cattle. The report just issued shows that 801 cows entered for

test for this record during the year. In addition to the report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner the volume, which contains almost 500 pages, including many illustrations, embodies 24 appendices including reports of officers and a number of publications that have appeared as separate works, including report No. 4 of the Record of Performance, bulletin No. 15 of the live stock pranch, the report of the third general convention of the National Live Stock Association, the report of the National Record Committee, and others. The selling price of this blue book is fied at forty cents, but provision has been made for supplying copies free to those who apply for them to the chief officer of the publications branca of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

TENT CATERPILLARS.

The Division of Entomology of the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, on "Tent Caterpillars," by Mr. J. M. Swaine, Assistant Entomologist for Forest Insects, in the Division of Entomo-

This publication discusses the defoliating tent caterpillars which were so extremely numerous in parts of eastern Canada during the season of 1912. A description is given of the different stages of the insects, and their life histories and habits are discussed in considerable detail. The American tent caterpillar constructs the large silken tents in May and June, so well known by all owners of fruit trees, and from these retreats the caterpillars emerge shade trees. The forest tent caterpillar spins no tent, but feeds in groups of several scores upon the foliage, and rests at intervals massed upon the trunk or lower branches. This species feeds chiefly upon deciduous forest trees, such as poplar and birch. Both these species were very abundant last season, particularly in Quebec Province. and their ring-like masses of eggs are to be seen in immense numbers upon the twigs of fruit trees and deciduous shade trees and forcet in many districts. The circular referred to above gives a very complete account of the measures to be adopted in controlling these important insect masses, spraying infested trees with lead arsenate or Paris green, and banding the trees to prevent reinfestation by wandering caterpillars. Formulae for the spray mixture are given and directions for their preparation.

Copies of this publication, Entomological Circular No. 1. Experimental Farms, may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ot-

NOTES.

If your teams are to be used much in handling heavy loads where backing is necessary, use a harness with very wide and having heavy breeching. It will add to the horse's confidence and his backing power.

Sweet clover is not a noxious weed. It of worn and eroded soils. It is a valusuch in situations where better crops | \$5.75. cannot be successfully grown.

Clipping at this season has proved of great benefit to the health, comfort and vigor of workhorses, thus adding to their beauty, value and usefulness. The horse that is idle in the winter seldom gets the grooming that he deserves. and as a consequence his hair grows long and thick and the porce of the skin become clogged with dirt and dust. The change from idleness in cold weather to that of long days of hard work in rapidly advancing temperatures, means a great deal of unnecessary discomfort from the heat if a horse has a thick coat. He is in about the same condition a man would be in if forced to perform hard work with his heavy winter oat on.

Thorough cultivation is one way to get rid of thistles and wild carrot.

Nitrogen or ammonia encourages strong leaf, vine and bush growth, while potash makes the tubers, bulks and fibre. Phosphoric acid helps the bloom, seed and seed pods. Wheat, corn, strawberries, tomatoes and peaches need the latter, while potatoes and onions want petash.

For the best results in orchard fruit fertilization, one hive of bees per acre should be kept. This is from the fruitgrowers' standpoint, and unless other sources of honey gathering supplant this have been held in Egypt, while the rest Canadian herds and blocks. In this before and after fruit bloom, the bee-



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy.. ..\$12 00 \$12 50

Do., light............ 12 75 13 25 Butter, dairy..... 0 28 Eggs, dozen 0 22 Chickens, lb. 0 24 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 Do., hinquarters, cwt .. 11 75 Do., choice sides, cwt .. 10 75 Do., medium, cwt..... 8 75 10 00 9 00 Do., common, ewt. 7 00 Mutton, light, ewt. 10 00 Veal, common, ewt.. ... 9 00 14 00 Do., prime, ewt 11 60 Lamb, 16 00 Do., spring 8 00 SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per ewt. as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence . .\$4 60 Do., Redpath's.. 4 60 No. 1 yellow 4 20 LIVE STOCK.

City Cattle Market-14 cattle, 161

Export cattle, choice . . . \$ 6.50 \$ 7.00 Batcher cattle, choice 6.50 Butcher cattle, medium .. 5.75 Butcher cattle, common . . 4.00 Butcher cows, choice 5.25 Butcher cows, medium .. 4.00 Butcher cows, canners ... 3 50 Butcher bulls ... 3.00 Feeding steers 500 Stockers, choice ... 4.00 Stockers, light 3.00 70.00 Milkers, cheice, cach 40.00 Springers ... 49.00 Sheep, ewes 6.00
Bucks and culls 4.50 Lambs 8.00 Hogs, fed and watered . 9.85 Hogs. f.o.b. Calves 8.00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Open, High, Low, Close.

Wheat-May...... 923/s 93a 921/4 921/6 July 931/25 935/26 931/2 931/26 Sept. 89b 891/4a 88% 88%b May 34a 34 33% 23% b July 35% a 35% 35% 35% b DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.-Close: Wheat-No. 1 hard. 89 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 88 3-4c; No. 2, 86 1-4 to 86 3-4e; May, SSe asked: July, 89 1-2 to 89 5-8e; September, 89 7-9 to 90c asked.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

northern, 88 1-1 to 80 1-4c; No. 2 north- regular brooder space if overcrowded. There is no better or more serviceable to feed upon the nearby foliage. This ern, 86 1-4 to 87 1-2c. Corn-No. 3 There is no better or more serviceable yellow, 55 to 56c. Oats No. 3 white. equipment at the present time for the hibit all public school corps from paradnost liable to be assailed from reproved. They and to see lace species is found most which smote them with inward reards, although it also infests various and northeast. The various which smote them with inward reards, although it also infests various and species is found most species is found most various and northeast. The various which smote them with inward respectes is found most various and northeast. The various which smote them with inward respectes is found most various and northeast. The various which smote them with inward respectes is found most various and northeast. The various which smote them with inward respectes is found most various and northeast. The various which smote them with inward respectes is found most various and northeast.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Kingston .- At Frontenae to-day the Cheese Board offered 30 colored and 225 boxes white boarded cheese; ail sold at

10 3-40.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Beeves 7 20 Texas steers 6 75 Stockers and feeders . . . 6 00 Cows and heifers 3 90 Market lower. Light 8 15 Heavy 7 80 Rough 7 80 Pigs 6 35 8 25 for the first day and place the feed and water near the hover to prevent them Sheep, receipts 14,000 Market steady, straying away from its heaf. They will Native 5 75 Yearlings 6 25 Lambs, native 6 25

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Beffalo, N. Y. despatch-Cattle Receipts, 50 head; steady. Veals-Receipts, 100 head; active and 25e lower: \$6 to \$9.25.

Hogs-Receipts. 2.000; active and strong to 5s higher. Meavy, \$8.60 to \$8.70; mixed, yorkers and pigs. \$8.60 to temperature can best be determined by 88.65; roughs, \$7.50 to \$7.65; stags. \$6,50 to \$7; dairies, \$5,50 to \$8,65. Sheep and lambs Receipts. 5.200 head; slow; sheep, steady; lambs, 15e is of unquestioned value in re-toration lower. Lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.10; yearlings, 36 to \$7.25; wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; ewes. able forage crop and worthy of use as | \$3 to \$5.59; sheep, mixed, \$5.50 to

· LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Man. -78, 11

2-3d. No. 2 Manitoba—7s. 10d. No. 3 Manitoba—7s. 2d. Futures steady May—7s, 7 5-8d. July—7s, 5 3-8d. July-7s, 5-3-8d. Corn. spot quiet Oct.-7s, 3-1-id. American mixed new-5s. Furures new kiln dried-5s, 1d. Old—5s. 11d.
Old Via. Gal.—5s. Sd.
Steady May Amn. mixed unquoted.
July Laplata—5s. 7-8d.
Flour, winter patents—29s 2d.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—f4, 16—65. 10s. Beef, extra India mess—147s. 6d.

Pork, prime mess, western-195s, Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.-70s, 6d, Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.-Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—Nominal—, Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—668. Long clear middles, hgavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—688, 5d. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—Nominal—. Ss. 5d. Long clead midles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs.-

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—63s. 6d. Shoulders. square, 11 to 13 lbs.—55s. 6d. Lard, prime western, in tierces—56s. American, refined—57s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white—60s. 6d. Colored dis.
Aallow, prime city—22s. 2d.
Australian in London—35s, 10 1-2d,
Turpentine, spirits—29s, 9d.
Resin, common—12s, 3d.
Petroleum, refined—8 3-8d.

Cotonseed Oil Hull rfd. spot-28s, 94. LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.-The third series of the wool auction sales closed to-day, with miscellaneous offerings amounting to 6,896 bales. The demand was steady, and prices were unchanged. To-day's sales follow: New South Wales, 200 bales: secured. Is 4d; to Is 9 I-2d; greasy, when lack of oxygen was the principal script.

land 36.6 beles scoured, is id to is good, healthy breeding stock and then 4 1-2dr greacy, 7 1-4d to is 1 1-2d. Cape properly incubated. of Good done and Natal, 960 bales; greasy, 6 1-4d to 9 1-2d. Punta Arenas, 1,300 beles: greasy, 7d to 11 1-2d. Durmg the siles the home trad bought 30 000 bales the Continent 45,000, and

48.000 were held over. MONTREAL LIVE SPICK. Montrea: Despatch—East end na-ket—Cattle, receipts 150, cows 105, calves 1,500, sheep and lambs 250, hogs 650.

Trade fair with firm prices for all

kinds of cattle. Prime beeves 7 1-8 to 7 5-8, medium 5 1-1 o 7, common 4 to 5.
Milkmen's strippers 41-2 to 5 3-4.
A few choice milkers went for \$30 to

Calves 2 3. 4to 6 1-2.
Sheep about 5 1-2 to 7, spring lambs 5 to 57 each.
Hogs 10 1-2.

THE POULTRY WORLD

WORKING THE BROODER.

More depends upon the brooding than the hatching, although both play an important part in the conduct of a poultry plant. The brooder is harder to run than the incubator. Few beginners realize this fact, though all are bound to discover it sooner or later in their experience.

The skinny white carcass is largely a thing of the past, and what now exists is only an index to the ignorance of careleseness of the operator, and in no way reflects on the incubator or the brooder.

The most important problem is getting to the egg chamber more fresh air and the proper amount of moisture. These two problems are being solved, and when this is accomplished then incubation will be of greater value. But the brooder is losely constructed. The hover chamber must be readily accessible from and to the cooler chambers, and the chicks must be allowed to run from one to another at will. One minute there may be under the hover 30 or 40 chicks, each giving off a share of animal heat, and the next there may be 10 or perhaps none, to be followed in a few minutes by 30 or 40 that are feeling the cold and returning to the hover for warmth.

Conditions with the brooder change quickly, and the brooder must be openely built. So far no one has been able to construct a brooder that will meet the dema de so fully as is desirable or fully enough to relieve the operator of a load of work and worry.

Before undertaking to raise chickens it is well to plan how many you wish to raise. The small producer will do best with the individual hovers.

Overcrowding of brooders has been one of the chief causes of a large death rate. If the chicks remained at the same size for ten days or two weeks, consumed the same amount of air, it would perhaps be all right to hover over 50 in the brooder. Minneapolis. - Wheat - Close: May, But chicks grow very fast. They need S6 1-4c; July, 88 1-4c; September, more fresh air every day, and in from 89 1-8c; No. 1 hard, 89 3-4c; No. 1 eight to ten days have outgrown the

outdoor brooders or indoor hovers housed inside. For very early hatching we prefer the outdoor brooders, and for the April hatches the indoor styles will do very well. With a colony house, 6 by S or 8 by 10, two brooders can be placed within and make a comfortable home for 100 chicks. The house is divided by a 12-inch board, which can be removed when the chicks no longer need the heat. 7 50 The chicks have plenty of room to ex-8 15 ereise during bad spells of weather, 9 25 | which at that time of the year are not uncommon, and to be shut up in the best of the outdoor brooders for from S 40 five days to a week will always check 8 40 the growth of the chicks. In the colony house this is not possible.

Pen the little chicks nearer the hover for the first day and place the feed and I right hon, gentleman ask Lord Meath, water near the hover to prevent them I who is the only person who knews?" 6 85 generally feel the warm air and work back and forth themselves, but one should always watch them and see that tley do not bunch up outside of the hover, for it does not take long for Is a Specialty of a N. Y. them at this age to become chilled, and chilled chicken generally means trouble in the future. After the chiefes are comfertably seitled under the lovers in the brooders the heat should be regulated to suit their moods. The right watching their actions.

When, after entering the hover clan trary, they huddle in groups, with more tle heat and must have more or they will contract the habit of crowding. a habit which once formed is almost impossible to break up. Should they constantly work toward the outer olge of the hover chamber and pant with open bills, the temperature is too high and a crop of weak-legged cripples will foilow. Approximately, the hover temperature for the first week should be 95 to 100 degrees. After that it should 95 to 100 degrees. After that it should be provide the skin. 'It will be case be gradually reduced to suit their for me,' he said, "because I've bean growth and complition. The season of growth and condition. The season of the year makes a great difference, and, naturally, the heat needs to be kept up longer in cold than in warm weather. The first night or two it is a good

plan to shut the chicks back near enough so they cannot get lost away from the hover, but this is a perilous as well as a good practice. You must be sure of the heat, or sometime you will find panting, with some already dead, and when very small or later in life, they women are spoiled for profit, and the quicker they die the better for the owner.

The best type of brooder is that which supplies the heat from over head. which has a proportionately large hover and a constant intake and distribution of fresh air from the outside of the brooder.

The matter of fresh, pure air for the little chicks to breathe has seldom received the attention it deserves, and poultrymen have spent lifetimes, almost, was kicking about the short weight. You seeking other causes of the heavy losses. can't please some people. Boston Tran-

3 1-2d to is. Queensland, 200 bales; cause of trouble. In summing up, best scoured, is 8d to is 11d; greasy, 9 3-4d maintained at a temperature that summing to it.

1 2d to is 10 1-2d; greasy, 7 with good clean feed, will brood chiefs. 1-2d to is 3d. West Australia. 300 that will rival any under nature's mestabales: greasy, 7 3-4d to Is 2d. New Zea- od, provided the chicks come first from

POULTRY NOTES.

Poor breeding stock has been the cause of many failures. It pays even when beginning to obtain good stock Be willing to ay a fair price for eggs. day-old chicks or stock, and it will pay in the end.

Don't overcrowd the broaders. The majority of those who saise poultry will use the small hovers, and seldom is one made that will properly hold over 50 chicks. When more chicks are put under these small hovers after the day's run they do not get proper ventilation. Do not have the heat too high, always trying to keep it at about 90 to 95 degress the first 10 days, then gradually reducing the heat each week.

How many poultry raisers would like to have the advantages the average farmer has to raise poultry, and yet this class of poultry keepers neglect the hen more than the other class. The average hen kept on the farm is not a producer of many eggs, especially in fall and winter, due to neglect of proper feeding and care. The poultry house, if such it could be called, is often the worst building on the farm, and the farmer is loudest in the cry of no poul try pays. Given the same thought and care that other farm crops receive, it is the best paying crop on the farm

If peach or plum trees are purchased for planting in the poultry runs they need not be over four or five feet, then trimmed to a whip to head low about 18 inches from the ground. The small tree will grow very fast if taken care of and when orchards (commercial) have been planted with trees from three to four feet when received from the nurseries, and bore a fair crop the third year from planting and a full crop the fourth.

A mode of preserving eggs has been practised in Bararia recently which is said to be satisfactory. The eggs are placed in water of a temperature of about 95 degrees for a quarter of an hour. Then they are put on a net, held for five seconds in boiling water, and then, as quickly as possible, removed into cold water. The eggs, still wet. are laid on a clean cloth and allowed to dry by exposure to the air. They must not be dried off with a cloth or towel. When they are dry they are packed in a box with bran and ground peat. The box is stored in a cool place, out of reach of frost. Eggs thus preserved in June were found to be perfeetly fresh next March.

ON EMPIRE DAY

Should Be No Military Parades, Says Seely.

London, May 12. Replying to Colonel J. M. McCalmont, the Unionist member for East Antrim, in the House of Commons this evening, as to whether it was the intention of the War Office to proing on Empire Day, Colonel J. E. B. Seely, the Secretary for War, said: "Yes, the Army Council thinks parades of soldiers in uniform should be reserved for

the King's birthday." Sir W. P. Byles, Liberal for North Salford, asked: "Will the right hon gentleman say when is Empire Day, and what does it celebrate?"

Amid laughter, Colonel Seely said: "I am not quite sure. I think the date is the 24th." Responding to cries of "Of what?" he continued. "Of May, I think. I am aware that in many of the selfgoverning dominions it is regarded as a public holiday, and is so observed. In this country we prefer to have our celebrations on the King's birthday."

J. G. S. MacNeill, Nationalist. for South Donegal, suggested: "Will the

HIS SKIN TO OTHERS

Swimming Instructor.

New York, May 12. Charles Kaplow, a swimming instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association, is making a specialty of tarnishing his skin to the her, they drop contentedly down and needy. He saved the life of a little girl seem to enjoy things, the heat is right. Just January by giving her a large area whatever the degree, If, on the con | of his caticle, and although he himself was laid up for several weeks at the or less shrill peeping, they have too lit hospital, as a result of the operation, he won by his modest sacrifice the heart of a nurse, who became his bride.

Now he has volunteered to give up 28 square inches more skin to save the life of the ten-year-old son of Amiamin Colwell, of Nutley, N. J., whose back and shoulders were recently burned badly. Kaplow and Colwell had been friends together in St. Paul, and when Kaplow heard of the boy's need be insisted that through it before." The operation will be performed to morrow.

INT. GLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

Lausanne, Switzerland, May 12. - The congress of the International Olympic Committee opened here to-day in the great hall of the university. Most of the a let of chickens sprawling about and countries of the world were represented, 400 delegates being present. The inauthe heat at a baking point. After they gural proceedings took place before a are once badly over-heated, whether fashionable audience, comprising many

The ceremony was very simple, formal addresses being read by Baron Pierre DeCoubertin, the president of the committee, and Professor Guglielmo Fer rero, the Haffan historian.

A private business session was held this afternoon.

Grocer-What was that woman com plaining about? Clerk-The long wait. sir. Grocer-And only yesterday she