

LESSON VII.-MAY 18, 1913.

Joseph Meets His Brethren .- Gen

COMMENTARY.. — 1. A journey to Egypt (vs. 1-5.) 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 se ing Joseph, and feared that they might meet him. Memory and conscience were not dead or sleeping. 3. Wen meet him. 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 be carried on the backs of pack and mals, and a large amount would be needed by Jacob's household, hence ten men would be none too many to care for the train of pack-animals necessary to transport a suitable supply of provis-ions. 4. Benjamin-Jacob sent not.. Benjamin was Rachel's son, and to him scob had transferred the affection which he had years before lavished upo Jacob would not consent to let Benjamin go, fearing he might become lost to him as Joseph was. 5. Jacob's name received at Peniel (Gen. 32; 28). Among those that came—Since the famine involved the tand of Canaan, many persons would be making the journey to Egypt, and a large caravan would be formed. They travelled thus for protection and com-

11. Joseph tests his brothers (vs 6. the governor over the land . A title indicating large authority. Sold to all. Not that he actually sold to individual buyers, but he had the oversight of the sales. It is probable that he was near the eastern borders, where those coming from Canaan would where those coning from Canada would be likely to apply for grain. Bowed down themselves before him—This was in fulfilment of Joseph's dreams.

Joseph's brothers had said when they suggested killing him. "We shall see suggested killing him. "We shall see the memory of injuries with tears, and accepting processes in which will become of his dreams." But after twenty-two years they were unconsciously doing the very thing they planned to avoid. 7. He knew them Joseph was fauntiar with the dress and manners of his own people and doubtless he was expecting some of his family to come to buy bread; he, therewould readily recognize his brothers, and the more readily because they were older than he. Made himself atrange-He acted toward them like a stranger or a foreigner, speaking through an interpreter (v. 22). Spake roughly unto them. Not because he had ill will toward them, but that he might find out from them about their father and their brother Benjamin, without their suspecting that the governor was Joseph. 8. They knew not him—They knew Joseph as a boy of seventeen years and a slave, and he had no thought of seeing him a ruler and dressed as a high oficial in Egypt.

9. Ye are spies—The Egyptians were always most liable to be assailed from Arab and Canaanitish tribes seem to proach. have constantly made incursions into intense Arab and Canaanitish tribes seem to have constantly made incursions into the more settled and civilized land of Fgypt.—Speakers' Com. Joseph might a rough superior. The years of have occasion therefore to make this accusation, and at the same time carry turn came the trial of his brethren and out his purpose of obtaining from his brothers the information he desired. The nakedness of the land He charged them with attempting to learn how strongly Econt was defended. 10, nay, my lord The brother addressed Joseph with a title of respect. Howe are all one man's sons This was a statement

The brothers were meeting Joseph's accusations. Their argument was that ten brothers would not be likely to go ten brothers would not be likely to go in a body as spies. Such a company would be made up of men from different tribes. The youngest—Benjamin. One is not They would give Joseph to uncerstand that one of the twelve brothers was dead, or as one dead. Is. Hereby we shall be proved Joseph was about to make a test to learn whether they were triling the truth or not. By the life of Pharaph A form of oath 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 Benjamin and the other nine should be held as prisoners. Or else, we are spice If they had told a falsehood about

their family, it is likely they had also spoken deceitfully when they had said they were not spies. 17. Put them all together into ward the huddled them together in one cell. This might remind them of their wasting Joseph into the pit, but Joseph's character and tender heart forbid our supposing that his sevtoward his brethren was in retaliation for their sins against him. He doubtless sought in this way to test doubtless sought in this way to test; them and find out their feeling toward clared and Bunjamin. Whedon, Joseph had no means of showing that their feelings toward himself that clanged, and he did not know but that they felt to ward benjamin as they formerly did to ward himself. 18-20. Three days imprisonment gave them tome for reflection, and when Joseph gave his decision as to what they should do, they were ready to act.

III Their guitt acknowledged (vs. 21 24). The guilt of the two brothers in solling Joseph as a slave came up to their minds, and they felt that at last brought some degree The ten remembered Joseph's plea and anguish when they sold him to become anguish when they sold him to become a slave in Egypt, and now one of them was to be bound and held as a prison or in Egypt. Reuben threw the blame or in Egypt. Reuben threw the blame.

were premitted to depart.

Joseph showed his large-heartedness to-ward his brethren in sending them home with grain, and restoring to them the money they had paid. Jacob's heart was when he heard his sons' report of their journey. He would have felt otherwise if he could have seen the 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 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 Joseph

Questions—What plan did Jos adopt to save grain for the years famine? How extensive was the fam-ine? What did Jacob command his sons to do? How did Joseph know his brothto do? How did Joseph know his Lothers, when they did not know him? How did Joseph treat them? What did he do after they had been imprisoned? What reason did they suggest among them selves for their being so used? In what way did Joseph show kindness to them? Which one of the ten was held in Egypt? What demand did Joseph make of the nine? How did the report which of the nine? How did the report which the nine gave of their journey affect Jacob?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Methods of divine providence.

I. To convince men of sin.

II. To establish family unity.

I. To convince nen of sin. The famine was a part of God's plan to carry out his own promise to Abraham. It was one of a series of types foreshadowing gospel truths. It had in it the divine ourposes concerning his chosen people Great principles of God's moral govern-ment are illustrated in this history. 18 was a part of the divine plan that Is-rael should go down into Egypt, and the famine necessitated this. The story of Joseph is a good example of what is meent by Providence working for the best in the lives of men. When Joseph beheld his brethren his heart yearned toward them. When he listened their voices, all the gladness of swering the memory of injuries with tears, and accepting processes in which men only appear to have a part, as if God after all had been overruling and directing the whole plan. Joseph tendirecting the whole plan. Joseph tenderly sympathized with the distress of his brethren in need. Though he recalled his afflictions and misery, the emotions and the gall," re remembered also how God had delivered him, and set him in a large place and established his goings. Back of Joseph's fished his goings. emotions were great moral principles and moral impulses. It was clearly a wise, providential arrangement that the ten brethren who had sinned against Jeseph, should go down to Egypt, the betrayers to be confronted by trayed. Joseph spoke to them roughly, questioned them strictly accused them directly proved them severely, trayed. and imprisoned them closely, ostensibly to test their sincerity, but really to conecal his identity, in order to penetrate into their characters. Thus, standfing face to face with one whom they supposed to be a heathen, they were reproved. They had to tell facts which smote them with inward remote them with inward re-do-eph was biding the most of his father.

H. To establish family unity. Painful suspense in prison developed convic-tion. Leaving Simeon bound in Egypt brought pangs of remorse. Fear was added to conviction and remorse in finding their money returned. Then to hear again that cry of anguish from Jacob man's sons This was a statement Joseph wished to hear from their own fips. 12. Nay Joseph desired to effect further statements from them regarding bring retribution. The strange perplex bring retribution. The strange perplex with lead arsenate or Paris green, and bring retribution. The strange perplex bring retribution. The strange perplex bring retribution is stranged by the from the from the masses, spraying infested trees with lead arsenate or Paris green, and but need to from the from the masses, spraying infested trees with lead arsenate or Paris green, and the from the masses again that cry of anguish from Jacob again that cry ity into which his sons had been brought: the opening again of an old wound; and the loss of all earthly lone threw Jacob into despondency. His words were an exclamation of unbelief Ilis words were an exclamation of unbylist, exaggeration and bitterness, more curmal than spiritual. They exhibited more of human affection than of grace, note of the calculator than the believer, more of Jacob tian of Israel. It was a tatibless lament, with no mention of God, no recollection of past experiences of mercy and bessing, quite unwarranted by his past history, if he had remembered Bethel and Feniel. His was the short sightedness of sense and reason. It was human nature in itself passing judgment the mercies of a lifetime to be ignored under the bitterness of a new trial. under the bitterness of a new trial Jacob thus passed sentence of condem Jacob thus passed sentence of condem-nation 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 ad-vancement. The mission of Benjamin was to be the release of Simeon. Ben-jamin was to be made happy in meeting jamin was to be made happy in meeting his prother and Jacob himself was to get



IN INTEREST OF LIVE STOCK. solling diverplace was they felt that at last they mind 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 of guilt, and the tears he shed were mind to the confession of a sum, annually, of considering the confession of th For a number of years, until a few months ago, the work of the Live Stock and Health of Animals branches ably more than half a million of dol

or in Egypt. Reuben threw the blame upon the other nine, since he pleaded for Joseph and would have restored him to his father, it he had been able. Similar is represented as excessively crited for the country from disease, not only in the act of seizing Joseph to put him out of the way. For that reasen he may have been held in Egypt, while the rest have been held in Egypt, while the rest have been held in the denay in the special properties of the country from disease, not only guarding against its introduction from darvady existing among Canadian herds and blocks. In this division regulation, are enforced to division regulation - are enforced te

IV. The return to Jacob (vs. 25-38). deal with such diseases as hog choloseph showed his large-heartedness to-era, tuberculosis, glanders, douring mange, anthrax, sheep scab and rables, any of which uncontrolled might cause very serious losses to the farming in-

dustry.

The meat inspection division seeks by wise regulations, carried out by an extensive, well trained staff to prevent diseased or otherwise unwholesome meats from being sent from one province to another or out of the country is to supply the country serving to supply to the country serving to supply the country serving province to another or out of the country. It also compels operators of food canning establishments to main-It also compels operators of tain their factories in a sanitary con dition 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 diseases and conditions responsible for these losses.

The work of the live stock branch is shown to be of an entirely differ-

ent character. In a number of ways efforts are made to throw light upon

the paths of the stock raisers

encourage the extension and improve-ment of the live stock industry. Ref-erence is made to a comprehensive in-vestigation of the market conditions affecting wool and mutton carried on by a commission. To improve the light horse stock of the country bonuses are paid to owners of thorough-bred stallions used for service. To assist dairy farmers in ascertaining where high producing breeding stock where high producing breeding stock may be secured, a record of perform-ance has been established for pure-bred dairy cattle. The report just is-sued shows that 801 cows entered for text for this record during the rec 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, in-cluding many illustrations, embodies cluding 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 branch, the report of the third general convention of the National Live Stock Association, the report of the National Record Commitport of the National Record Commit-tee, and others. The selling price of this blue book is fied at forty cents, 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 branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

TENT CATERPILLARS.

The Division of Entomology of the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has recently issued a circular on "Tent Caterpillars," by Mr. J. M. Swaine, Assistant Entomologist for For-est Insects, in the Division of Entomo-

This publication discusses the defoliatng tent caterpillars which were so extremely numerous in parts of east ern 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 teuts in May and June, so well known by all owners of fruit trees, and from these retreats the caterpillars emerge to feed upon the nearby foliage. This species is found most commonly in orchards, although it also infests shade trees. The forest tent caterpillar spins no tent, but seeds in groups of several scores upon the foliage, and rests at intervals massed upon the truck or lower branches feeds chiefly upon deciduous forest trees, such as poplar and birch. these species were very abundant season, particularly in Quebec Province, and their ring-like masses of eggs to be seen in immense numbers upon the twigs of fruit crees and deciduous shade trees and forest in many districts. The banding the trees to prevent reinfesta-tion by wandering caterpillars. Formu-lae 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, Ottawa.

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 Sweet clover is not a noxious weed, it is of unquestioned value in restoration of worn and eroded soils. It is a valuable forage crop and worthy of use as such in situations where better crops 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 heauty, value and usefulness. The horse that it idle in the winter seldom gets the grooming that he deserves and as a consequence his hair grows long and as a consequence his hair grows long and thick and the pords of the skin be-come 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 condi-tion a man would be in if forced to per-form hard work with his heavy winter form hard work with his heavy wint

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

Nitrogen or ammonia en 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

For the best results in orchard fruit fertilization, one hive of bees per acre should be kept. This is from the fruit-growers' standpoint, and unless other sources of honey gathering supplant this before and after fruit bloom keeper will call it excessive. the bee-



TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy....\$12 00 \$12 50 13 25 0 33 0 22 0.00 Do., hinquarters, cwt .. 11 75 Do., choice sides, cwt .. 10 75 Do., medium, cwt..... 8 75 Do., common, cwt..... Mutton, light, cwt.. ... 10 00

 Veal, common, cwt.
 9 00

 Do., prime, cwt.
 11 00

 Lamb,......
 16 00

 Do., spring.
 8 00

 SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence ...\$4 60

Do., Redpath's ... 4 60

Do., Acadia ... 4 55

Imperial granulated ... 4 45

Imperial granulated ... 4 45 No. 1 yellow LIVE STOCK. 4 20 City Cattle Market-14 cattle, 161 Export cattle, choice . . . \$ 6.50 \$ 7.00 Butcher cattle, choice . . . 6.50 5.85 6.50 Butcher cattle, medium .. 5.75 Butcher cattle, common ... Butcher cows, choice Butcher cows, medium 4.00 4.50 Butcher cows, camers... Butcher bulls 4.00 4.25 Feeding steers 5.75 $5.25 \\ 3.50$ Stockers, choice Milkers, choice, each ... 40.00 70.00 60,00 Springers Sheep. wwes Bucks and culls ... 4.50 6.00 Lambs ... Hogs, fed and watered ...

OTHER MARKETS

Hogs, f.o.b. ...

Calves

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Open, High, Low, Close
 May
 923/8
 93a
 92½
 92½/b

 July
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 93½< 34a 34 33% 23%b 35%a 35% 35½ 55%b May . 35% a 35% 35½ July 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 3-4c; May, 88c asked: July, 89 1-2 to 89 5-8c; September, 89 7-8 t MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis.— Wheat — Close: May, 86 1-4c; July, 88 1-4c; September, 89 1-8c; No. 1 hard, 89 3-4c; No. 1 northern, 88 1-4 to 89 1-4c; No. 2 northern, 86 1-4 to 87 1-2c. Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 55 to 56c. Oats.—No. 3 white, 33 1-2 to 33 3-4c. Rye.—No. 2, 56 to 56 1-2c. Bran.—\$16 to \$17. Flour.—Uncicanged.

Kingston.-At Frontenae to-day the beese Board offered 30 colored and 225 loves white boarded cheeses all sold at

10 3-4c.	,		300100	
CHICAGO LIVE ST	0	CK.		
Beeves	7	20	9	00
Texas steers	6	7.5	7	7.5
Stockers and feeders				50
Cons and heifers	.3	90	8	15
Calle	6	50	9	25
Hogs, receipts 23,000.				
Market lower.				
Light	8	15	8	40
Mixed	8	().5	8	40
Heavy	7	80	8	35
Rough '	7	80	8	00
Pigs	6	35	8	25
Bulk of sales				
Sheep, receipts 14,000, M	ar	ket	stea	dy.
Native	5	75	6	85
Yearlings	(;	25	7	65
Lambs, native	6	25	8	35

East Buffalo, N. Y. despatch-Cattle Receipts, 50 head; steady, Veals Receipts, 100 head; active and

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

5c lower; \$6 to \$9.25. Hogs Receipts, 2.000; active and Hogs -Receipts, 2,000; active and strong to 5s higher. Heavy, 88,60 to 88,70; mixed, yorkers and pigs, 88,60 to 88,65; roughs, \$7.50 to \$7,65; stags, \$6,50 to \$7; dairies, \$8,50 to \$8,65. Sheep and lambs Receipts. 5,200 head; slow; sheep, steady; lambs, 15c lower. Lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.10; yearlings, \$6 to \$7.25; wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; ewes \$3 to \$5.59; sheep, mixed, \$5.50 to

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Man.-7s, 11

Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Man.—19, 23d.

No. 2 Manitoba—7s, 10d.

No. 3 Manitoba—7s, 2d.

Futures steady May—7s, 7 5-8d.

July—7s, 5 3-8d.

Corn. spot quiet Oct.—7s, 3 1-4d.

American mixed new—5s.

Futures new kiln driad—5s, 1d.

Old—5s, 1ld.

Old—5s, 1ld.

Old Via. Gal.—5s, 8d.

Steady May Amn. mixed unquoted.

July Laplata—5s, 7-8d.

Flour. winter patents—29s 3d.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast) 4, 1 to—55, 10s.

Beef, extra India mess—147s, 66. o-f5, 10s. Beef, extra India mess-147s, 6d Pork, prime mess, western-10s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 ths.—70s, 6d, Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—Nominal—. Clear hellies, 11 to 16 lbs.—163s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.— Long clead malles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—683.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—82s. 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—55s. 6d. Lard, prime western, in tierces—56s. American, refused—57s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white—60s. 6d. Colorei—61s. Colored—618.
Aallow, prime eity—22s, 3d.
Australian in London—35s, 10 1-2d.
Turpentine, spirits—29s, 9d.
Resin, common—12s, 3d.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.
Linseed Oil—27s, 9d.
Cotonseed Oil Hull rfd. spot—28s, 3d.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.-The third series of the wool auction sales closed to-day, with mis cellaneous offerings amounting to 6.896 bales. The demand was steady, and prices were unchanged. To-day's sales follow: New South Wales. 200 bales; la 4d: to la 9 1-2d; greasy.

3 1-2d to 1s. Queensland, 200 bales; scoured, 1s 8d to 1s 11d; greasy, 9 3-4d to 1s 2 1-2d. Victoria, 400 bales; scoured 1s 3 1-2d to 1s 10 1-2d; greasy, 7 1-2d to 1s 3d. West Australia. 300 1-2d to 18 3d. West Australia, 300 bales; greasy, 7 3-4d to 1s 2d. New Zealand. 3,600 bales; scoured, 1s 1d to 1s 4 1.2d; greasy, 7 1-4d to 1s 1 1-2d. Cape of Good. Hope and Natal, 900 bales; greasy, 6 1-4d to 9 1-2d. Punta Arenas, 1,300 bales; greasy, 7d to 11 1-2d. During the sales the home trade bought 30,000 bales, the Continent 45,000, and 48,000 were held over.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK Montreal Despatch—East end market— Cattle, receipts 50, cows 165, calves 1,500, sheep and lambs 20, hogs 650. Trade fair with firm prices for all kinds of cattle. Prime beeves 7 1-8 to 7 5-8, medium 5 1-4 to 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 \$7 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 careas is largely a thing of the past, and what now exists is only an index to the ignorance of care-lesseness of the operator, and in no way reflects on the incubator or the brooder. The most important problem is getting to the ear chumber more fresh air and 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 demands so fully us is desirable or fully dema ids 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 hever over 50 in the brooder. But chicks grow very fast. They need more fresh air every day, and in from eight to ten days have outgrown the regular brooder space if overcrowded. There is no better or more serviceable

equipment at the present time for the beginner or small producer than a fairsized colony house, with either smal outdoor brooders or indoor hovers housed inside. For very early latching we prefer the outdoor brooders, and for the April hatches the indoor styles will very well. With a colony house, 6 by or 8 by 10, two brooders can be place 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. The chicks have plenty of room to exercise during had spells of weather, which at that time of the year are not best of the outdoor brooders for from five days to a week will always check growth of the chicks.

ouse this is not possible.

Pen the little chicks nearer the hover Pen the little caicks mearer the hover South Donegal, suggested: "Will the for the first day and place the feed and right hon, gentleman ask Lord Meath. for the first day and place the feed and water near the hover to prevent them straying away from its heat. They will generally feel the warm air and work back and forth themselves, but one should always watch them and see that they do not bunch up outside of the hover, for it does not take long for them at this age to become called, and a chilled chicken generally means trouble in the future. After the chicks are in the future. After the chicks are confertably settled under the hovers in the brooders the heat should be regu-lated to suit their needs. The right temperature can best be determined by watching their actions.

When, after entering the hover cham When, after entering the hover cham-ber, they drop contentedly down and seem to enjoy things, the heat is right, whatever the degree, If, on the con-trary, they huddle in groups, with more or less shrill neeping, they have too lit-tle heat and must have more or they will contract the hat of crowding, a habit which once formed is almost im possible to break up. Should they constantly work toward the outer edge of stantly work toward the outer edge of the hover chamber and part well open bills, the temperature is too high and a crop of weak-legged cripples will fol-low. Approximately, the hover tem-perature for the first week should be 95 to 100 degrees. After that it should be gradually reduced to suit, their 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. 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 of the heat, or sometime you will find of the heat, or sometime you will find a lot of chickens sprawling about and panting, with some already dead, and the heat at a baking point. After they are once badly over-heated, whether when very small or later in life, they 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

which has a proportionately large hover and a constant intake and distribution of fresh air from the outside of the

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, seeking other causes of the heavy Josses, when lack of attentions. when lack of oxygen was the principal script,

cause of trouble. In surming up, heat maintained at a temperature that suits the chicks, fresh air and plenty of it. with good clean feed, will brood chicks that will rival any under nature's method, provided the chicks come first from good, healthy breeding stock and then properly incubated.

POULTRY NOTES.

Poor breeding stock has been the cause of many failures. It pays eyen 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 raise 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 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 pourtry raisers would Bke

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 poultry 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 need not be over four or five 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 A mode of preserving eggs has been practised in Bayaria 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 there exhibits an object to the property of the propert 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 of 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 per feetly 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 prohibit all public school corps from parading on Empire Day, Colonel J. E. B. Seely, the Secretary for War, said: "Yes, the Army Council thinks parades of sol-diers in uniform should be reserved for

the King's birthday."

Sir W. P. Byles, Liberal for North

"Will the right hon.

Vennice Day, and gentleman say when is Empire Day, and what does it celebrate?"

Amid haughter, Cotonel Seely said:
"I am not quite sure. I think the date
is the 24th." Responding to cries of "Of what " be continued "Of May I think am aware that in many of the celf uncommon, and to be shut up in the governing dominions it is regarded as a public holiday, and is so observed this country we prefer to have our cele rations on the King's birthday.

J. G. S. MacNeill, Nationalist, for outh Denegal, suggested: "Will the who is the only person who knews?"

HIS SKIN TO OTHERS

Is a Specialty of a N. Yr Swimming Instructor.

New York, May 12:- Charles Kaplow, Aimming instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association, is making a specialty of furnishing his skin to the needy. He saved the life of a little wir! last January by giving her a large area of his cuticle, and although he himself was laid up for several weeks at the hospital, as a result of the operation, he won by his modest sacrifice the heart of a nurse, who become his bride.

Now he has volunteered to give up square inches more skin to save the life of the ten-year-old son of Denjamia Colwell, of Nutley, N. J., whose back and houlders were recently burned badly. Kaplow and Colwell had been friends together in St. Paul, and when Kanlow gether in St. Paul, and when remove heard of the boy's need he insisted finds he provide the skin. "It will be easy for me." he said, "because I've been through it before." The operation will

INT. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

Lansanne, Switzerland, May 12.—The congress of the International Olympic Committee opened here to-day in great hall of the university. Most of the countries of the world were represented 400 delegates being present. The inau-gural proceedings took place before a fashionable andience, comprising many

women.
The ceremony was very simple, formal addresses being read by Baron Plerre DeCoubertin, the president of the com-mittee, and Professor Guglielmo Fer-

cro, the Italian historian.

A private business session was held this afternoon.

.. Grocer -What was that women com-plaining about? Clerk- The long walt sir. Grocer And only yesterlay she was kicking about the short weight. You can't please some people. - Boston Tran