

August 17, 1913. Crossing the Red Sea .- Exod. 13. 17 14: 31.

Commentary .- I. The Israelites guided (13. 17-14; 4). The shortest route from Egypt to Canaan is northeastward along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, but God did not choose that way for the children of Israel, for the inhabitants of those regions would oppose their pas-sage and the people would be likely to be-come discouraged. Another route lay come discouraged. Another route directly eastward, but the desert was formidable and, besides, the great wall on the eastern frontier of Egypt would be an obstacle. They were divinely led bouthward on the west side of the Red Sea, into what would seem to be a trap, from which they could not escape. The sea was east of them and they were hemmed in by mountains, yet they were there at the direction of Jehovah. He gave them a cloud to guide them by day, and a fire by night, Joseph had been dead mearly one hundred and fifty years, yet the Israelites fulfilled the promise made to him, that they would take his re-mains with them when they should leave Egypt for Canaan.

II. Pharaoh in pursuit (14, 5-9). According to the custom of the Egyptians the dead were buried with great care Geikie says, "The piety of the Egyp-Geikie says, "The piety of the Egyptians to the dead was so great that the weightiest political affairs would neces-sarily be neglected while the king paid the last honors to his dead son. Be-sides, the families of the officers and soldiery had also been universally be-' It was not long until Pharaoh ed in the flight of the Hebrews, and he wondered why he had consented to their departure. The only course open to him was to fit out an army to pursue them, with the hope that he could subdue them and bring them back. The conflict promised to be an unequal one. On the one side was the organized and wellequipped army of Pharaoh, and on the the unorganized and poorly armed of Israel, "entangled in the land" (v. 3), shut in by sea and mountains.

III. The Israelites encouraged (14, 10-18). The approach of the Egyptian army starmed the Israelites, and they cried unto the Lord, but they were so inconsistent as to upbraid Moses for having brought them out of Egypt to die, as they supposed they would, in the wild-erness. Moses' ability as a leader, and erness. Moses' ability as a leader, and his faith in God never were more marked than when he met this crisis, saying. Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which He will show to you to day, for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to-day, ye shall see them again no more for ever. The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace" (vs. 13, 14). His sublime faith was rewarded, and he was commissioned to use the wonder-working rod to divide the sea before Israel. The Lord had brought the children of Israel thus far, and He would deliver them wholly from Egypt's power. The grand order was "Go forward" (v. 15).

The Israelites' safe passage (14: 19. The angel of God—The 19.22). 19. The angel of God The presence of Jehovah was manifested in their pillar of cloud and fire. Went behind them—The pillar had been going before the hosts of Isreal to guide them. now danger threatened from the 20. Darkness to them Had the remained in front of Israel, it have disclosed all their move ments to the Egyptians, but by the change the latter were left in darkness, while Israel could see to advance. The pillar became a protection to Israel, well as a guide. 21. By a strong east wind—The opening of a way through wind. The opening of a way through the Red Sea was no less miraculous, bemade use of natural agencies in its accomplishment. The whole trans. artion was accurately timed and shows the work to have been supernatural.

22. The waters were a wall unto them
The waters were held back on the
right hand and on the left. The escaping hosts must have been awestruck as they marched to freedom, safety and rictory over the bare bed of the Red Sea and saw the waters held back from them on either side. They passed in that night from Africa to Asia. Behind the African hills lay the strange land of their exile and bondage. Before them stretched the level plains of the Arabian desert. From slaves they had become free; from an oppressed tribe they had become an independent nation. It is the carliest recorded instance of a great national emancipation."-Stanley.
V. The Egyptians overwhelmed (14)

23.31). 23. Pursued The Egyptians were intent upon capturing the fleeing host. They were unaware of their danger. The bed of the sea was safety to Israel, but a place of destruction to the Econtians, 24. Morning watch From two o'clock in the morning until sun-rise. Looked unto the host Jehovah not only saw the Egyptians, but there not only saw the Egyptians, but there were thunderings and lightnings and tempest (see Psa. 77:15-20). 25. Drave them heavily—The chariot wheels came off by becoming entangled with others or sinking into the sand, or, perhaps, through a direct act of the Lord. The Lord fighteth for them The Egyptians began to realize that the God of Israel was acquist them 26. Stretch out was against them. 26. Stretch out thine hand. Moses was God's own agent in dealing with his people and their cuemics. The act of stretching out the band was Moses'; the exercise of power was God's. 27. The sea returned to his strength. The Israelites were safely over, and the passageway was no longe needed by them. The agency was at band to prevent the Egyptian army from ever troubling them again. 28. waters was at the moment when the entire army would be overwhelmed. 29. But Showing the contrast between the preservation of Israel and the destrucpreservation of Israel and the destruc-tion of the Egyptians. 30. The Lord mayed Israel Jehovah, who had broken the fetters of Israel's oppressors, saved them from being again enslaved. 31. Believed the Lord They had every reason to believe God, and to have confi-

dence in Moses, his servant, Questions. What demand did God what direction did Israel? In what direction did Israel? In what direction did Israel march? How yed in Detroit about a year ago, and has were they guided? What request made been fighting, extradition since that by Joseph did they heel? What effort time.

did the Egyptians make? How did the did the Egyptians make? How did the sight of the Egyptians affect the children of Israel? How did Moses encourage his people? By what agency was the Red Sea divided? What difficulty had the Egyptians? How was the army of Egypt destroyed? How were the Israelites affected by their own escape? raelites affected by their own escape?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. pic.—Deliverance from Egypt. Effected under divine leadership.

 I. Effected under divine leadership.
 II. Completed by crossing the Red Sea.
 I. Effected under divine leadership.
 The power of God for the deliverance of the power of God for the Israel was manifested in great fullness. Is rael was manifested in great fullness. It was one of the greatest blessings to the human race that, during the preservation of the Jewish people, the great truth of the personality of God and his nearness to his people was set before them in a way that could not be mistaken. It was at the beginning of before them in a way that could not be mistaken. It was at the beginning of the wilderness journey that the fiery cloudy pillar first appeared. In it the glory of Jehovah was seen. It guided with unfailing certainty, afforded protection, and was a striking illustration of the long suffering kindness of God. Neither murmerings nor rebellien ever drove away the angel or his presence. The pillar of cloud was their guide, light, shade, shield, oracle and avenger. Isshade, shield, oracle and avenger. Is rael's route was not the way he could most impressively deliver them from Pharaoh, as he knew the mind of that monarch. God designed the humiliation and destruction of Pharaoh and the education of Israel in separating them unto himself. He designed to make his covenant with them and give them laws in the solitions. laws in the solitude of the mountain of God to train them by self-conquest to conquer the strongest foes, Israel in the desert was making history, which has become the most precious of historic rec ords.
11. Completed by crossing the Red Sca

Deliverance came not to Israel by human achievement, but by the power of God. Pharach had qualled before Moses but in his absence be felt himself king, and could not bear to think that he had been made to yield. The situa-tion of Israel in the route they had taken seemed to make them an easy prey Pharaoh judged their capture or de struction certain. Pharaoh knew that it only required his permission and all Israel could march forth into full lib Israel could maren forth into full in-crty. His own decision caused the hardening of his heart. The bearing of Moses on that occasion was sublime in its calm trust. He was sublamted and its calm trust. He was undaunted and self-collected and gave best counsel. The fact that God had brought Israel into that situation was of itself a pledge that he would provide a way out. Moses had only words of cheer for the people, though he lifted a burdened heart to God. The answer from God implied no reproach, but that prayer needed on the instant to be exchanged for action. The trial which revealed Israel's unbelief revealed Moreof faith. The trial which revealed Israel's unbelief revealed Moses' faith. The change in the position of the fiery, cloudy pillar, besides being an additional defense to the Israelites, saved them from the terror which the sight of their eremies would naturally awaken. Thus God adapted the manifestations of himself to the needs of his people. The cloud pointed Israel onwerd, though it stood behind Israel onward, though it stood behind them. The very nearness of Pharaoh and his army, instead of proving ruin to lsrael, more effectually proved their own. God directed Meses to exhibit his own. God directed Meses to exhibit his rod which had been associated with wonderful deeds during the plagues. Up wonderful deeds during the plagues. Up to the last there was an opportunity for that pursuing army to retreat by the way they came; but Pharaoh under-took what no one has ever succeeded in doing, to fight against God, while Moses placed himself and Israel in a relation to God in which no one has ever failed. to tool in which no one and even issued. Lifting up the rod seemed agrain thing to do, but it was the part given to Moses. The division of the waters was accomplished by agencies supernaturally directed. Israel had not spoken like nen prepared for such a miracle. Egyptians followed in the path which Jehovah had made for Israel, not in

# death. The passage of the Red Sea was the crowning miracle by which God completed the deliverance of his people from the bondage of Egypt.—T. R. A. FOR MAIL ROBBERY

faith, but in defiance. Israel went for-

ward to splendid victory and spiritual

profit, but Egypt to utter defeat and death. The passage of the Red Sea

# Sudbury Arrest May Solve Kingston Mystery.

Kingston despatch -- H. Merrick, postoffice inspector at Kingston, received a nessage this afternoon that a man named Jack O'Brien had been arrested at Sudbury in connection with the sensational mail bag robbery which occurred at the G. T. R. ooter station here arly on the morning of Jan. 22 of this

The arrest was made by Government detectives, who have been working steadily on the case ever since the robbery occurred. O'Brien is a former, resident of Kingston. A detective will arrive in Kingston on Thursday with the prisoner.

The mail bag was stolen while lying the rook awaiting to be transferred.

The mail bag was stolen while lying on a truck awaiting to be transferred to the train going east. The bag contained letters and cheques. The police were not notified until several hours after the robbery took place, and a short distance east of the station they found a small pile of cheques scattered about. At the old stone quarry a pile of burned paper was found and a small fire still smouldering. fire still smouldering

# FIGHTING EXTRADITION.

Detroit despatch Martin Powell, whose extradition to (anada to stand his trial on a charge of complicity in robbing the Bank of Montreal at New Westminster, B.C., of \$200,000 was recently or-dered by Commissioner Wilcox and sus-tained by the United States Circuit Court, is to have a new hearing. Advices to that effect were received to-day by his attorney from the State Depart ment at Washington. Powell's s neys appealed to Secretary of State Powell's attor an following the adverse decision of the Circuit Court, and the signing of the extradition papers will be dellayed until the case has traced its own course

1	36.26
	MARKET REPORTS
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1	TORONTO MARKETS

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TORONTO MARKE	TS
FARMERS' MARKET.	
Dressed hogs, heavy	12 75 13 50 0 28 0 30 0 25 0 20 0 22 0 21 3 50 1 00 8 50 11 00 9 50 8 00 10 00 11 00
Lamb, cwt 15 00	16 00
SUGAR MARKET.	

h	SUGAR MARKET.	
	Sugare are quoted in Toronto, in bag	ze,
n	per cwt., as follows:	
	Extra granulated, St. Lawrence \$4	50
h	Do., do Redpath's \$4	50
	Do., do. Acadia 4	
g e	Beaver, granulated 4	
	No. 1 yellow 4	
n f	In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lo	
0	5c less.	
8	LIVE STOCK.	
3	17	

8	LIVE STOCK.	
8	Export cattle, choice 6 60	6 75
	do. do. medium 6 25	
ι.	Do. bulis 5 00	5 50
-	Butcher cattle, choice 6 25	
f	Do. do. medium 4 75	5 56
3,	Do. do. common 4 00	4 50
ì	Butcher cows, choice 5 00	5 50
t	Do. do. medium 4 75	5 65
-	Do. do. canners 3 00	3 50
-	Do. bulls 3 50	5 50
	Feeding steers 4 75	5 23
-	Stockers, choice 4 75	5 25
t	Stockers, choice 4 75	· 25
1	Do. light 2 50	3 75
-	Milkers, choice, each 55 00	75 00
e.	Springers 55 00	75 00
f	Sheep, ewes 4 00	5 50
1	Bucks and culls 2 00	4 00
1	Lambs 7 00	8 00
e	Hoge, fed and watered 9 90	10 00
0	Hogs, f.o.b 9 55	9 65
9	Calves 4 00	8 75
3	Contraction of the Contraction o	

# OTHED MADKETS

OTHER	MAR	VE 1	G.
WINNIPEG GR	AIN E	XOHA!	VGE.
	pen. Hig	h. Lo:	. Close
What-			
Oct 903/8			9034
Dec 88	881/2	88	881/28
Oats-			
Oct 37	371/8	3678	371/81
Flax-			
Oct 1301/2	1301/2	130	130x1
MINNAEPOLIS	GRAIN	MARI	KET.
Minneanolis_Flo	so Who	at_	Sant

87 5-8e; Dec. 90 1-2e; May 95 3-4e; No 1 hard, 90 1-8e; No. 1 northern, 88 1-8 to 89 5-8c; oN. 2 northern, 86 1-8 to

Corn-No. 3 yellow, 71 to 72c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39 3-4 to 40 1-4c Rye—No. 2, 56 1-2 to 58c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran-Unchanged

DULUTH GRAIN MARKETS. Duluth-Close- Wheat- No. 1 hard, 89 3-4c; No. 1 northern, 88 3-4c; No. 2 do., 86 3-4 to 87 1-4c; Sept. 85 3-4c bid De.c 90 3-4c bid; May, 95 3-4c bid.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKETS. Glasgow—Watson and Sons report moderate supplies of Scotch and Irish cattle. A brisk demand prevailed at the following quotations: Scotch steers, 14-3-4 to 16e; Irish, 14 to 15 1-2e; bulls, 13

CHEESE MARKETS.

Peterboro—1,924 cheese boarded at to-day's meeting of the Peterboro Cheese board; all sold at 13c. Madoc 450 boxes cheese boarded; 200 sold at 13 1-16c; balance refused at 12 15-16c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK East Buffalo. N. Y. despatch-Catty

eccipts, 600; dull.

Veal—Receipts 50; active and strong;

\$6 to \$11. a few \$11.50.

Hogs \*Receipts 3,200, elow; heavy 5
to 10c lower; light 15 to 20c lower; heavy \$9 to \$9.10; mixed \$9.20 to \$9.50; Yorkers and pigs, \$9.50 to \$9.60; roughs, 8\$ to \$8.10; stags \$7 to \$7.75; dairies \$8.75 to \$8.90. lambs Receipts 1,400 Sheep and

Sheep slow, 25c lower; lambs active, 5c higher; lambs \$5.50 to \$7.30; yearlings \$4.50 to \$6.25; weathers \$5.10 to \$5.35; ewes \$2.50 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.

# LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Wheat, spot, steady; No. 1 Monitoba 78 9½d. No 2 Manitoba, 78 6d. No 3 Manitoba, 78 3d. Futures steady; Oct., 78 1 5 8d. December 7s 1 3-4d.

Corn Spot, steady. American mixed, new kiln dried, nom nal old 6s 2 1-2d

Futures steady; Sept. (La Plata), 4s Oct. (La Plata), 5s 1-4d. Flour, winter patents, 28s 6d. Hops in Loudon (Pacific Coast), £5

Beef, extra India mess, 121s 9d Pork, prime mess, western, 107s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.

Short ribs. 16 to 24 lbs., 76 Tear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 70s Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 67s 6d Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 61s.

colored 64s 6d. Tallow, prime city, 31s 3d; Australian

Turpentine, spirits, 28s.
Rosin, common, 11s.
Petroleum, refined, 3s 9 3-8d.
Linseed oil, 28s 3d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market strong. Beeves...
Texas steers
Stockers and feeders...
Cows and helfers...
Calves... Hogs, receipts 17,000. Market slow.

Heavy. 795 to 9 15
Rough. 795 to 9 10
Rough. 795 to 9 10
Rough. 795 to 9 10
Figs. 500 to 7 80
Figs. 500 to 6 35
Sheep, receipts 12,000.
Market steady.
Native. 4 10 to 5 36
Lambs, native. 5 36
MONTRE

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts about 1,100, milch cows
5 cattle, 899 sheep an diambs 1,100, hogs Cattle, 899 sheep an diambs, 1,550.

There were no prime beeves on the market. Medium stock sold at 5 3-4 to 6; common 2 1-2.

Cows \$30 to \$65.
Calves 3 to 6.
Sheep, 4 1-4 to 4 1-2.
Spring lambs, 7 1-2.

Hogs, 10 to 10 1-4.



SHEEP MEN MUST BE ALERT.

Some of our forefathers were satisfied with the sheep of that day and others kept working for improvement and were never satisfied with anything they had, but were continually trying to get some-thing better. If a sheep sheared three or four pounds of wool some of them seemd to think it was the fault of the sheep and they were never satisfied with the results. All sorts of methods of caring for sheep were in vogue from letting them shift for themselves, to a

little feed now and then to carry them through the winter alive.

When shearing time came the flock was taken to the creek and something that was styled washing sheep gone that was styled wasning sneep gone-through as a sort of a necessary prelim-inary in order to make the wool mer-chantable. The sheep did not like the washing process and some of the men more love for it than the sheep. had no more love for it than the sheep. There was great danger of the men taking cold at the season of the year when sheep-washing time arrived, and in order to prevent this a good supply of liquor had to be provided. A great many sheep washers found the danger increasing as the desire for sayething to drink ing as the desire for something to drink increased. The greater the danger of taking cold the greater demand there

was for the liquor. When it came to shearing the sheep were caught and tied, or held by a boy, so it could scarcely stir, when an inter-ior pair of shears were brought into ac-tion held by a man who was anything but dexterous. It required a long time to remove a fleece, and the sheep felt glad if it got away with its hide intact. Occassionally some man became quite expert in the use of the shears, and was in demand all over his neighborhood. Owners of sheep would employ him if they

had to work in his stead on his farm while he was shearing the sheep. Sheep had all kinds of diseases and some of them were attributed to neglect and feed. Corn was not good for sheep then, because it would make wool slip Neglect would bring scab sure. Foot rot really did exist and many a boy has steered clear of sheep breeding when he grew up, because he had to doctor sheep with the foot rot while a boy at home. Grub in the head was quite fatal then, mostly because there was a lack of grub in the stomach. Ticks were abundant, and to even dream of dipping to reduce the number was considered a violation of all the rules of those gone before. Shearing and docking lambs were never done without first consulting the signs of the zodiac. The rams were turned in the flock on a certain Sunday morning, in a certain month, that all the lambs might be dropped in the daytime

so the shepherd could look after them. If the sheep grazed with their heads all a certain way while the wind was in a certain direction, it was an omen of pros-perity and if another way of depression, and many of the fathers died believing that this was as unerring as the laws of the selar system.

We are living in another age. What.

we have learned from old shepherds that is good for this day and age we have ac-cepted, and what will not do for this age we have abandoned. We have many breeds of sheep for many purposes, and they are fed and cared for m many ways. Occasionally a man with up-to-date sheep will manage them according to ancient methods, but he soon finds out his mistake and turns to better me-thods. He meets disease with medicine and finds the cause if possible. He breeds when he is ready and obtains the best breeding stock possible. He shears by machinery and does a good shears by machinery and does a good job. If he washes at all, it is to please some old father or grandfather who is yet living, and who insistes that this is the only way to make wool saleable. Up-to-date sheep in the hands of up-to-date methods is the thing to look after now adays. The man succeeds best with sheep who keeps well abreast of the times. Keep sheep and keep them right is the watchword.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. The hog is a valuable aid to fertiliza-tion of land, and pays a good return on the crops he consumes. He will devour large quantites of inferior fruit or wasta-grain and vegetable. He will thus yield profit on what might otherwise be a profit on what might otherwise be wasted. The yearly increase in young pigs keeps the supply rapidly increasing from a small beginning. He is a lucra-tive investment. The secret of success in firming, as in other industries, lies in finding a use for everything. There is no reason why such products as are waste of the crehard should be thrown away. There is a use for everything on the farm if the farmer will but seek un-til he finds it, and the hog is a great help in putting all sorts of feed to a

profitable use.

As a general rule it is not necessar nor is it deemed advisable to cultivate the orchard through the entire summer. On the contrary, it is usually best to cease cultivation about the 1st of July end then sow the orchard to some cover crop that will not be too exacting on the plant food and moisture of the soil. Tallow, prime city., 31s 3d; Australian, the plant food and moisture of the soil. A cover crop renders assistance to both the soil ond the trees. It supplies nitrogen fix legume; provides humus; shades and occupies the land, leaving less and occupies the land, leaving less chance for noxious weeds; keeps the soil. The bride's father was a descendant of the famous Bagdad trader, who gen fix legume; provides humus; shades and occupies the land, leaving less the land, leaving less chance for noxious weeds; keeps the soil. The bride's father was a descendant of the famous Bagdad trader, who gen fix legume; provides humus; shades and occupies the land, leaving less the soil of the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over chance for noxious weeds; keeps the soil of the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over chance for noxious weeds; keeps the soil of the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over chance for noxious weeds; keeps the soil of the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over chance for noxious weeds; keeps the soil of the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over chance for noxious weeds; keeps the soil of the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over should be a supplied to the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over should be a supplied to the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over should be a supplied to the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over should be a supplied to the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over should be a supplied to the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over should be a supplied to the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over should be a supplied to the supplied to the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of the famous Bagdad trader. Sir Edward divided his fortune of t

after all, is one of the most important considerations, and for this reason, it for no other, the cover crop should be plant-

The world's sneep supply is gradually decreasing, while the population and de-mand for mutton and wool in all countries are increasing. As all live stock is scarce and dear, both at home and abroad, there can hardly be either oversupply nor materially reduced market prices for sheep and wool in the United States for at least several years to come. One way to reduce the number of in sect pests in your orchard and garden is to encourage birds and let them destroy the insects. Chickens also destroy a garden of noxious insects, and they should be turned into the garden at times when ne damage will be done to

Weeds should never be allowed to seeds in the garden. By permitting weeds to produce seeds you subject yourself to much hardship and expense in trying to much hardship and expense or the garden. Do not Weeds should never be allowed to set keep them cut of the garden. Do not wait till the seeds are produced; take the weeds out before seeds are formed.

Comercial fertilizers should be applied broadcast. The corn roots ramify throughout the soil and utilize fertilizers so applied to better advantage than when they are applied directly in the

An acre of corn yielding eight tons of silage will keep four cows 180 days on acre of pasture will keep only one cow

that long.

Straining does not purify milk. It only gets out the visible dirt. That which does the harm is in solution and the strainer cannot catch it. For this reason

Clubroot on cabbage and cauliflower has been successfully treated with lime, the amount applied varying according to the acidity of the soil, but it is safe to put on a heavy coating of lime at the time of plowing and work it inte

When timothy is used for horses it should be cut after the seeds are formed, but when the hay is to be fed to cattle it should be cut soon after the first blossoms appear. Horses demand a hay that contains a large amount of dry matter. The amount of dry matter is in-fluenced by the time of harvesting. An experienced orchardist says that,

An experienced orchardist says An experienced orchardist says that, when planting an orchard to make money 25 years from now, plant 35 to 40 feet apart; but to have money soon plant close. As soon as trees crowd one another they quit growing and get down to business. If trees are planted 35 feet apart they have nothing to do but grow, and will not bear fruit for 10 to 12 years.

When the horse comes in wet with rain, first scrape him, then blanket him

rain, first scrape him, then blanket him and rub his head, neck and loins and legs. If the weather is cold, put on ar extra blanket in 20 minutes. Change the wet blanket when the horse dries. Do not wash his legs. Rub them dry, or bandage loosely with thick bandages. It ie far more important to have the legs

warm and dry than clean. According to the Ohio Station, oats are an excellent feed for dairy cows and contain more protein than does corn. In fact, the grain, if fed alone, would make practically a balanced ration from the standpoint of protein and car-hohydrates. The yields of nutrients per acre are so much less than in corn that it is usually rather an expensive feed. A bushel of corn contains more than twice as many pounds of digestible nutrients as a bushel of oats. There-fore the land which will produce 50 bushels of oats, if the same amounts of digestible nutrients are obtained. When corn sells for 70 cents per bushel oats are worth 35 cents, and corn worth per ton about one-fourth more than oats. Outside of this question of cost.
oats are an excellent feed for dairy
cows and especially for growing calves.

Using the cottonseed meal to replace oats in the feeding of draft horses at the Pennsylvania station resulted in a cheaper ration, a larger gain, smaller cost of grain and a higher finish in cost of grain as fattening horses.

A wooden bucket is a handy thing to have about the dairy, especially when calves have to be fed milk that must be warmed and carried some distance Milk once heated to the right tempera ture and carried out in a wooden buck et will remain warm for a much longer time than if a metal pail is used. Both should be kept clean, free from bacteria. Green manuring is necessary if you build up your soil economically. Without sufficient quantity of vegetable ter in the soil it will not produce good crops, no matter how much commercial fertilizer you use.

# HITS FRUIT FARMS

#### New Welland Canal Damages Much Property.

St. Catharines despatch: According to the print of the actual route of the new Welland Canal, showing the properties required for expropriation for the big channel, filed at the county the big channel, filed at the county registry office to day, hundreds of acres of the finest fruit-bearing land of the Niagara district will be used for the canal, among them being the farms owned by Robt. Thompson, president of the Niagara District Fruit Growers' Association, upon which years of cultivation and successful experiment have been sept. been spent.

The right of way reaches a width of half a mile at certain points, and at no place it is less than 800 feet in width. place it is less than 800 feet in width.

The plant of the Dominion Dredging
Company, which holds the contract for
the southerly section, is expected here
any day. Tenders for the next section will be called for before the end of the

# TITLED POLO PLAYER WEDS.

London, Aug. 11.—The Earl of Rock-Savage, the well-known polo player, and Miss Sybil Sassoon, a daughter of the late Sir Edward Sassoon, were married almost secretly to-day at a London registry office, only the necessary wit-reses being present. Civil ceremony had been chosen on account of the difference between the bride and bride-

groom's religions.

The bride's father was a descendant

# POULTRY WORLD

HENS THAT EXERCISE.

According to Samuel E. Mahan, of St. Paul, Minn., the egg yield of a hen can positively be increased if means are taken to give her plenty of exercise. A despatch the other day related that Mahan had established a sort of treatmill in connection with his chicken coop and compelled the hens to walk the rungs constantly for ten or fift en minutes at a time, so that exercise approximating two hours daily was taken. A mating two hours daily was taken. A
30 per cent. increase in egg laying was
reported within a period of nine days.
When news of the achievement
reached some of the college analyists
they began to figure on the likelihood of

they began to figure on the likelihood of change in the component parts of the egg. What the result will be, assuming change in the component parts of the egg. What the result will be, assuming the hen exercise story to be true, leaves all kinds of room for speculation. It is a well-known fact that cattle worked hard make tougher eating when killed. Building up of muscle gives greater strength, but the tendenness vanishes. Can an egg be affected in any way?

Experiments have been tried with excrising animals in centivity and the

Experiments have been tried with exercising animals in captivity, and the results would indicate that it is decidedly beneficial. A man tried the exercise scheme on three squirrels he had as pets. In one separate cage he had as regular Ferris wheel—only the squirrel paesenger was on the inside. One quirrel at a time was placed in this cage and kept there for a month. Of his own volition he galloned around the wheel volition he galloped around the wheel volution he galloped around the wheel half an hour at a time. He kept in first rate health, while his companions pined. On shifting another squirrel to the special cage he at once legan to exercise and to improve in health.

NOTES.

See that the poultry house is kept clean and free from lice. Summer is the one season above all, where the poultry louse should be kept clean, free from odors and sprayed at least once a week for lice. Poultry cannot grow, or lay, when infested with lice, and unclean quarters are the forerunners of disease. It is during the hot days and nights that growing fowls receive their setback, especially the late-hatched chicks. This is one reason why roultry writers of is one reason why poultry writers of ex-perience, who have gone through the mill, lay great stress on roomy quar-ters, plenty of fresh air and small flocks,

so as to prevent overcrowding.

Dressed poultry, except ducks and geese, is best packed in barrels. Flavor the egg with sweet, wholesome

See that the drinking vessels are kept elean. Do not allow the scum to accu-mulate on them, as that in itself will Constipation is caused by too much

oncentrated food. A fowl with a weak heart is apt to uccumb from intense heat.

Bread for winter eggs. Therein lies the

profit. Some of the commonest poultry dis-

eases are catarrh, roup and leg It is said that certain soils seem to be more conducive to scaly legs than others, and that the clayey land should

be avoided.

Too fat is no disease, but it is an unhealthy condition. Many diseases and troubles can be laid to overfeeding.

Never manket a bird that shows the least signs of illness. In other words, never send to market a bird that you would hesitate to cat yourself.

Those who oppose cooling the eggs in

Those who oppose cooling the eggs in the incubator have never explained the effect upon the eggs under the len, while she is off the nest eating, drinking and dusting herself.

If the healthest and most vigorous fewls are kept for breeding, under satisfactory conditions and fed moderately on wholesome food, disease

will seldom appear. Will seldom appear.

While hens naturally will scratch among a lot of straw, hay or rubbish, they will soon quit if they find there is nothing to be gained. Therefore, it is better to occasionally scatter a few handfuls of grain among such litter, so that interest in this week man be set. that interest in the work may be kept

Make sure that currents of air do not strike the fowls when they are on the roost at night, but be sure there is plenty of good air for them to breathe. Feeding hens for results is something more than filling the crop two or three times a day. It is something more than times a day. It is something more than supplying the right elements to maintain the body and grow the eggs. The ferm in which the food is supplied in material. It is not the quality or quantity of the food which makes the bens lay, but the portion of it which they digest over and above the bodily needs. The India Runner ducks were imported from India to England and from

England to this country. In the colored varieties there seems to be some contusion, as to the right shade of fawn, which will always be an open question. Remove all broody hens from rests the last thing at night when soutting up the houses and place them in a coop by themselves where there is no nest or nest material. They should be provided with plenty of food and water regularly, and allowed a comfortable roost. In about two days they gen erally are ready to go back to the laying pens, where they soon commence laying again.

It has been calculated that those raising poultry for the purpose of selling eggs should realize a net profit of \$1 every year for each hen.

every year for each hen.

In the general rapid development of pultry breeds the duck has been somewhat neglected. Judicious feeding will bring ducks to weigh from eight to eleven pounds per pair at only ten weeks of age. The Indian Runner duck is the top notch layer, its eggs being white and of excellent flavor.

# FELL INTO RIVER.

Brantford report— Hearing a splash in the Grand River behind his house shortly after last midnight, Charles Marshall rushed out to see the dis-appearing form of a man. He rushed into the water, and by a heroic effort he saved the life of Chas. Davis, who had missed his way home and fell into the water from the railway bridge' It required members of the fire brigade and a doctor to bring