

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VII.

August 17, 1913.

Crossing the Red Sea.—Exod. 13, 17-34: 31.

Commentary.—I. The Israelites guided (13, 17-14: 4). The shortest route from Egypt to Canaan is northward along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea...

II. Pharaoh in pursuit (14, 5-9). According to the custom of the Egyptians the dead were buried with great care.

III. The Israelites encouraged (14, 10-18). The approach of the Egyptian army alarmed the Israelites, and they cried unto the Lord...

IV. The Israelites overwhelmed (14, 19-22). The angel of God. The presence of Jehovah was manifested in their pillar of cloud and fire.

V. The Egyptians overwhelmed (14, 23-31). Pursued. The Egyptians were intent upon capturing the fleeing host.

VI. The Israelites overwhelmed (14, 32-34). 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.

Questions. What demand did God make upon every family of Israel? In what direction did Israel march? How were they guided? What request made by Joseph did they heed? What effort 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?

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy... 12 25 12 75. Do, light... 13 00 13 50. Butter, dairy, lb... 0 25 0 28. Eggs, new-laid, dozen... 0 27 0 30. Spring chickens, lb... 0 23 0 25. Fowl, lb... 0 19 0 20. Spring ducks, lb... 0 20 0 22. Turkeys, lb... 0 19 0 21. Apples, bbl... 2 50 3 00. Potatoes, new, bush... 0 75 1 00. Beef, forequarters, cwt... 7 50 8 50. Do, hindquarters, cwt... 11 00 12 00. Do, choice sides, cwt... 10 50 11 50. Do, medium, cwt... 8 25 9 00. Do, common, cwt... 7 75 8 50. Mutton, light... 9 00 10 00. Veal, common, cwt... 9 00 10 00. Do, prime, cwt... 11 00 14 00. Lamb, cwt... 15 00 16 00.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence... \$4 50. Do, do, Redpath's... \$4 50. Do, do, Acadia... 4 45. Beaver, granulated... 4 35. No. 1 yellow... 4 20. In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice... 6 00 6 75. Do, do, medium... 5 25 6 50. Do, bulis... 5 00 5 50. Butcher cattle, choice... 6 25 6 65. Do, do, medium... 4 75 5 56. Do, do, common... 4 00 4 50. Butcher cows, choice... 5 00 6 50. Do, do, medium... 4 75 5 65. Do, do, canners... 3 00 3 50. Do, bulis... 3 50 5 50. Feeding steers... 4 75 5 23. Stockers, choice... 4 75 5 25. Do, light... 2 50 3 75. Milkers, choice, each... 55 00 75 00. Springers... 55 00 75 00. Sheep, ewes... 4 00 5 00. Bucks and culls... 2 00 4 00. Lambs... 7 00 8 00. Hogs, fed and watered... 9 00 10 00. Hogs, f.o.b... 9 50 9 65. Calves... 4 00 8 75.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Open. High. Low. Close. What— 90% 90% 90% 90%b. Oct. 88 88 88 88 1/2. Dec. 88 88 88 88 1/2. Oats— 37 37 37 37 1/2. Oct. 130 130 130 130 1/2. Dec. 130 130 130 130 1/2. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Close—Wheat— Sept., 87 5/8; Dec. 90 1/2; May 95 3/4; No. 1 hard, 90 1/8; No. 1 northern, 88 1/8; No. 2, 86 3/4; No. 1 northern, 86 1/8 to 87 5/8. 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 3/4; No. 1 northern, 88 3/4; No. 2, 86 3/4; No. 1 northern, 86 1/8 to 87 5/8. Dec. 90 3/4 bid; May, 95 3/4 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 16c; Irish, 14 to 15 1/2c; bulis, 13 to 14c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Peterboro—1924 cheese boarded at 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 1/16c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. despatch—Cattl Receipts, 600; dull. Veal—Receipts 300; active and strong; \$6 to \$11, a few \$11.50. Hogs—Receipts 3,200; slow; heavy 5 to the lower; light 15 to 20c lower; heavy 89 to 89 1/2; mixed 89 1/2 to 89 5/8; Yorkers and pigs, 89 1/2 to 89 5/8; roughs, 88 to 88 1/2; stags 87 to 87 1/2; dairies 88 1/2 to 88 3/4. Sheep and lambs Receipts, 1,400. Sheep slow; 25c lower; lambs active; 5c higher; lambs \$5.50 to \$7.50; 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 Manitoba, 7s 9 1/2d. No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 6d. No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 4d. Futures steady; Oct. 7s 1 1/2d. December, 7s 1 3/4d. Corn Spot, steady. American mixed, new kiln dried, nominal; old, 6s 2 1/2d. Old, via Galveston, 6s. Futures steady; Sept. (La Plata), 4s 11d. Oct. (La Plata), 5s 1 1/4d. Flour, winter patents, 28s 6d. Hope in London (Pacific Coast), 25 1/2 to 26. Beef, extra India mess, 12 1/2s 9d. Pork, prime mess, western, 10s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, 80s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 71s. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 70s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 70s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 70s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 76s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 67s 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 61s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, 50s; in pails, 50s. Cheese—Canadian, finest white, 64s; colored, 64s 8d. Tallow, prime city, 31s 3d; Australian, 30s 9d. Turpentine, spirits, 28s. Rosin, common, 11s. Petroleum, refined, 3s 9 3/8d. Linned oil, 28s 3d. Cotton seed, Hull refined, spot, 35s 9d.

FIGHTING EXTRADITION.

Detroit despatch—Martin Powell, whose extradition to Canada 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 ordered by Commissioner Wilcox and sustained by the United States Circuit Court, in to have a new hearing. Advice to that effect were received today by his attorney from the State Department at Washington. Powell's attorneys applied to Secretary of State Bryan following the adverse decision of the Circuit Court, and the signing of the extradition papers will be delayed until the case has traced its own course through the courts. Powell was arrested in Detroit about a year ago, and has been fighting extradition since that time.

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market strong. Beaves... 7 10 to 9 10. Texas steers... 6 75 to 7 80. Stockers... 3 40 to 4 40. Cows and heifers... 3 40 to 4 40. Calves... 8 00 to 11 00. Hogs, receipts 12,000. Market slow. Light... 8 75 to 9 15. Mixed... 7 95 to 8 10. Heavy... 7 95 to 9 10. Rough... 7 90 to 7 90. Slight... 8 10 to 8 25. Bulk of sales... 8 10 to 8 75. Sheep, receipts 12,000. Market steady. Yearlings... 4 10 to 5 10. Lambs... 5 30 to 6 30. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts about 1,000 milch cows. 5c cattle, 89 sheep am dias 100, hogs 1,500. There were no prime beefs on the market. Medium stock sold at 5-34 to 6-65. Cows \$30 to \$35. Calves 3 to 4c. Sheep, 4-14 to 4-12. Hogs, 10 to 14c.

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FARM GARDEN.

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 something better. If a sheep sheared three or four pounds of wool some of them seemed 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 a little fee now and then to carry them through the winter alive.

When it came to shearing the sheep were caught and tied, or held by a boy, so it could scarcely be seen when an inferior pair of shears were brought into action 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. Occasionally 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 when at home 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 scurf. 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. Great in the head were brought into action, 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. Great in the head were brought into action, and to even dream of dipping to reduce the number was considered a violation of all the rules of those gone before.

HITS FRUIT FARMS.

New Welland Canal Damages Much Property.

St. Catharines despatch: According to a line print of the actual route of the new Welland Canal, showing the properties required for appropriation for 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, successful experiment have been spent.

TITLED POLO PLAYER WEDS.

London, Aug. 11.—The Earl of Rock-Saxey, 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 witnesses being present. Civil ceremony had been chosen on account of the difference between the bride and bridegroom's religions. The bride's father was a descendant of the famous Bagdad trader, who amassed his wealth in Persia and India. Sir Edward divided his fortune of over \$5,000,000 between Miss Sybil and her brother, Sir Philip Sassoon.

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

The world's sheep supply is gradually decreasing, while the population and demand 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 over-supply 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 insect 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 no damage will be done to plants.

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

Commercial 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 row or hill.

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 a covered pail is necessary.

Gubroot 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 into the soil.

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 by the time of harvesting.

An experienced orchardist says that, when planting an orchard to make one or 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 and rub his head, neck and loins and legs. If the weather is cold, put on an 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 is 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. In fact, the grain, if fed alone, would make practically a balanced ration from the standpoint of protein and carbohydrates. 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-with the land which will produce 50 bushels of oats, if the same amount 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 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 temperature and carried out in a wooden bucket 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 top in the soil it will not produce good crops, no matter how much commercial fertilizer you use.

Those who oppose cooling the eggs in the incubator have never explained the effect upon the eggs under the hen, which are at times exposed for an hour while she is off the nest eating, drinking and dusting herself.

If the healthiest and most vigorous fowls are kept for breeding, reared under satisfactory conditions and fed moderately on wholesome food, disease 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 the work may be kept up.

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 supplying the right elements to maintain the body and grow the eggs. The form in which the food is supplied is material. It is not the quality or quantity of the food which makes the hen 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 confusion as to the right shade of fawn, which will always be an open question. Remove all broody hens from the rest the last thing at night when shutting 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 roof. In about two days they generally 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.

In the general rapid development of poultry 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 disappearing 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. Davis fell into the water from the railway bridge. It required members of the fire brigade and a doctor to bring Davis round.