

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VIII.

(August 24, 1913.)

The Bread from Heaven.—Exod. 15: 27-16: 36.

Commentary.—I. Israel in want. (15: 27, 16: 3.) It is probable that the journey from Marah to Elim was short, yet the location of Marah is not certainly known.

II. Were sustained and instructed. I. Were selfish and distrustful. The Red Sea victory had made Israel glad. They sang their first national song; they breathed the air of liberty; but soon the days of their first great exuberant joy were over, to be followed by bitter disappointment at Marah.

III. Flesh and manna given (15, 16: 3). Come near before the Lord. Aaron is the spokesman. The time had come for the people to see a display of the divine power and glory. Toward the wilderness. In the direction in which the host of Israel was moving. The glory of the Lord. The cloud, which was the visible guide of the Israelites, was so lighted up that it indicated the presence of Jehovah. The cloud itself was a constant evidence of God's care for his people.

IV. Directions regarding the manna (16: 1-5). The amount of manna for each tent was specified, an omer for each person. It was not to be kept over night, for it would spoil. It differed from the natural manna of Arabia in that it was an indefinite length of time. Some of the Israelites who disobeyed Moses and kept the manna until the next day found it spoiled. This lesson of daily dependence upon God is taught, 22:31. A miracle, connected with the manna miracle of the sixth day kept perfectly for use on the Sabbath. The narrative here indicates that the Sabbath was an institution already in existence, 22:31. The keeping of manna was to be a perpetual reminder of the manna provision made for Israel during their forty years of wandering in the wilderness.

Why did the people murmur against Moses and Aaron? What was there in Egypt that the people desired? What promise did the Lord make to Israel regarding supplies of food? Where did the people see the glory of the Lord? What tests were brought upon the children of Israel? How was food provided? Describe the manna. What amount was to be gathered? How long would it keep? Tell about the Sabbath's supply.

Practical Survey. Topic—Israel under training. I. Were selfish and distrustful. II. Were sustained and instructed. I. Were selfish and distrustful. The Red Sea victory had made Israel glad. They sang their first national song; they breathed the air of liberty; but soon the days of their first great exuberant joy were over, to be followed by bitter disappointment at Marah.

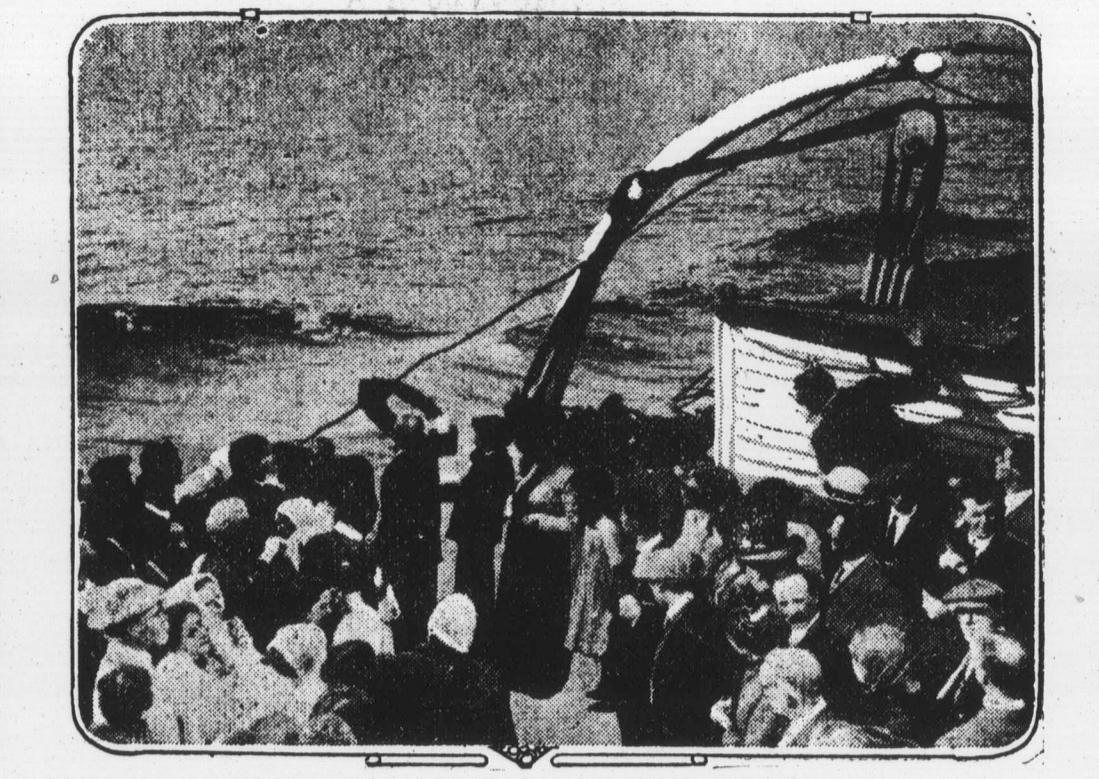
July 1, being the record of ten hens or pullets for the previous seven months and a half, are as follows: England, s. c. white Leghorns, 1,529 eggs; Pen No. 19, silver Wyandottes, 1,270 eggs; Pen No. 37, black Langshans, Missouri, 1,248 eggs; Pen No. 20, white Wyandottes, 1,222 eggs; Pen No. 30, buff Wyandottes, 1,212 eggs; Pen No. 33, barred Rocks, Ill., 1,192 eggs; Pen No. 11, black Minorcas, 1,190 eggs; Pen No. 26, buff Wyandottes, 1,192 eggs; Pen No. 8, s. c. white Leghorns, California, 1,185 eggs; Pen No. 23, silver Wyandottes, 1,182 eggs; Pen No. 50, black Minorcas, 1,117 eggs; Pen No. 9, s. c. brown Leghorns, Missouri, 1,180 eggs.

THE POULTRY WORLD

BRITISH EGG-LAYERS AHEAD.

At least three American hens and three British hens are in a close race to be the first to reach the 200 egg mark in the first eight months of the national egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo. An American hen has only ten eggs to lay in fifteen days to make a record of 200 eggs in eight months. All these hens have made a better record so far than Lady Showyan had made at this time last year. The leading pen record thus far this year is about 200 eggs ahead of the leading pen record at this time last year. The English pen of s. c. white Leghorns is 259 eggs in the lead of its nearest competitor. Two of the hens in this pen did not lay an egg in June, and if this continues some of the other pens may yet easily overtake them, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A DRAMATIC SCENE AT SEA WHERE THE BONES OF THE TITANIC LAY



This photograph was taken aboard the liner Franconia during the memorial services on board at the spot where the "Titanic" went down. It shows the passenger assembled on deck while they sang "Nearer My God to Thee." A wreath made of leaves from the English garden of William T. Stead, the editor who went down with the "Titanic" was cast into the sea at the request of his children, who commissioned Miss Kate Stevens, long associated with their father in his reform work, to perform this tribute to their beloved dead.

July 1, being the record of ten hens or pullets for the previous seven months and a half, are as follows: England, s. c. white Leghorns, 1,529 eggs; Pen No. 19, silver Wyandottes, 1,270 eggs; Pen No. 37, black Langshans, Missouri, 1,248 eggs; Pen No. 20, white Wyandottes, 1,222 eggs; Pen No. 30, buff Wyandottes, 1,212 eggs; Pen No. 33, barred Rocks, Ill., 1,192 eggs; Pen No. 11, black Minorcas, 1,190 eggs; Pen No. 26, buff Wyandottes, 1,192 eggs; Pen No. 8, s. c. white Leghorns, California, 1,185 eggs; Pen No. 23, silver Wyandottes, 1,182 eggs; Pen No. 50, black Minorcas, 1,117 eggs; Pen No. 9, s. c. brown Leghorns, Missouri, 1,180 eggs.

A thing which is worthy of consideration is the fact that pen No. 11, black Minorcas, from Iowa, is a pen which was entered in the last year's contest and made a very poor record. The owner was not discouraged and entered the same hens again this year. More than half of them are two-year-old hens and they were among the leading pens last month, and tied a pen of Anconas from Missouri for the silver cup for June, each pen laying 212 eggs. A pen of white Leghorns from California also went in to the ranks of the first twelve pens and others moved up the list, as will be seen by comparing last month's report and this. The hens and pens which continue to lay a reasonable number of eggs during the hot weather are going to be the hens and pens which win.

NOTES.

There is no sense and often much harm in dragging a whole flock to cure a few sick individuals. Free range, plenty of shade and loose soil, good food and clean water are essentials in the growth of young chicks. Such treatment means large, early matured and vigorous cockerels and causes pullets to lay early and continuously. Don't think that pure bred chickens need to be crossed in any way to make better. The able fowl par excellence in fowls are not cholera at all, but simply lack of attention, of the right kind of food and of a good grit. It does not pay to visit the shows and tell people you have much better ones at home and that you could easily beat the prize winners. It is the feed and not the breed which makes the able fowl par excellence. Lime in the form of whitewash on the walls should be applied at least twice a year. One advantage possessed by bran is that it contains a fair proportion of the phosphates and fat that may be used with the ration in order to render it complete. Charcoal is one of the best disinfectants and purifiers of the animal system. The Leghorns will lay fewer eggs when moulting than the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Langshans. Whatever the Leghorns do they do with a will. When they lay they shell out the eggs as though they were paid for the job, and when they moult they simply moult. Most of the diseases which our fowls contract are caused by carelessness on the one hand or by too much care on the other. The time to prepare for the poultry season of 1914 is now. Build the houses required, so that there will be no chance of not obtaining the right start. Waiting until the last moment to order the hatching eggs, day-old chicks, stock, incubators or brooders does not pay. Poultry is always profitable when properly managed on a small scale, and the outlay of money not large, but when entering it to make a living it is altogether a different proposition. The expenditure must be considerably larger to make it pay. Proper equipment must be obtained, as in any other line of business, and the larger one goes into it the more capital is required. Cotton—the snowy fleece of southern

FARM GARDEN

U. S. CROP PROSPECTS.

The following is a summary of the "Annual Crop Report" of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, of Chicago: Less prodigal on the whole than last year, the important crops of the country are above the average, ample for domestic use, and an abundance of breadstuffs for export. The enormous yields of the previous season have left an unusually large surplus of crops consumed on the farm, so that with lighter yields in corn and oats the amount available is not far from that of a year ago. The gradual and almost constant rise in the yield per acre in this country is indicative of better farming methods. Ten and twenty years ago the climate conditions such as were prevailing over a large part of the country this year, would have resulted in almost a crop failure, but the restoration to the soil of the fertility of which it is in need to assure a better return for the labor is showing its results in average yields in a year of uncertain climate. The world's greatest wheat—the chief breadstuff of the civilized world and of most of the people of this nation, has not only been a good crop, but an exceptional one. The aggregate yield of 739,000,000 bushels last year's record of 730,000,000, and with 30,000,000 more bushels in store in elevators, mills and on farms at the beginning of the crop season, there is available a larger supply per capita than at any time in recent years. The wheat yield this year was unusually large in the winter seeded region, that is of the kind of wheat which is sown in the fall, and getting a good start, springs up with the early months of the year and goes to harvest in June and early July. The second of the ripening crops of the country that figure in the domestic use, and which is among the three big grain crops is that of oats. Last year this crop reached the unprecedented figure of 1,145,000,000 bushels, exceeding all previous records by 225,000,000 bushels. This year conditions were unfavorable to the fullest possible yield, a cold late spring and early high temperatures in the central states affecting the yield, so that the total crop does not exceed 1,000,000,000 bushels. Topping all our domestic crops is the native grain, corn. Four-fifths of the corn of the world is raised in the United States. It is the one great crop of the country; its use as a food for man and beast is not equalled by any other of nature's grains. The huge volume of production for ten years has averaged 2,670,000,000, and worth on the farm an average of \$1,500,000,000 a year. This year's corn crop will not be a record one. Our correspondents early in the month, before the burning temperatures swept through the Southwest and Ohio valley figured on a repetition of last year's crop, but we cannot ignore the heavy damage that has occurred in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and portions of Missouri and Illinois since that time, which has cut off at least 300,000,000 bushels from the prospect, and reduced the estimate to 2,800,000,000. The consolation of the western farmer is the large crop of last year, and the enormous carry over on the farm. The corn crop, more than any other, is consumed on the farm—eighty-five per cent, never leaves the farms of the country, except in the form of food animals. The great rival of corn in weight and value is that of hay, and to a large extent it can take the place of corn when there is a shortage of that grain. The hay crop has been above an average—there have been some losses in the yield in the dry area, but in the main the crop is the second largest on record, with a total of 66,610,000 tons as against last year's magnificent yield of 72,691,000 tons, and this large crop, with at least one-third of last year's crop still on the farm, will repair all the branches that will be made by a lessened corn yield. The hay crop this year is valued on the farm at a billion dollars. The more important of the minor grains—barley—is 2 per cent, under last year. The rye crop is small in this country, but one of the most certain of all products of the soil, is up to the previous year's record. Cotton—the snowy fleece of southern

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Regularity in feeding and milking is an important point in keeping up the milk flow. One cannot milk and feed in the morning at any time between half-past 5 and half-past 9, and in the evening between half-past 4 and 7, and expect the cow to do her best. Experiment shows that there is a difference of at least 10 per cent, between regularity and irregularity. Having a regular hour in the morning to milk, it will not answer to lie abed until all hours on Sunday morning. If more sleep is wanted, milk the cows at the usual time and creep back to bed again. Dairymaking properly conducted is an exacting employment. There are many chores about the farm that two or three hours earlier or later in doing them make no particular difference, but milking and feeding the milk cows is not one of them. Large seeds germinate more slowly than small ones, but the percentage of germination is greater in the case of large than small. As a general rule, however, the depth of seeding, the variation of the composition of the soil and the like exert a much greater influence on the germination than the size of the seed. If you must feed corn to the work horses give them something else in the grain ration. Corn alone is not a good feed, as it is to fattening. A combination of corn, bran and a little oil meal makes an ideal summer ration for horses if you are short on oats. A 1,000-pound horse would require about 10 pounds of corn and 3 pounds of bran, with a little oil meal, per day. This will be equivalent to 14 pounds of oats. There is little danger in feeding the pigs too much if you are feeding a balanced ration. If skim milk is available it is comparatively easy to make up a ration that will promote the growth and vigor of the pigs. The dairy cows, when properly taken care of will conserve the fertility of the farm and pay the manager a profit while he is building up the soil. Dairying is a safe method of soil conservation. If all horses had plenty of fresh air, were kept free from drafts and were regularly fed and exercised in a proper manner, the veterinarian would never grow rich. Cribbing, or wind sucking, is a habit that cannot be cured in the horse after it is once thoroughly established. Horses addicted to the habit are not desirable, and sooner or later are usually affected with disorders of the digestive organs. Colts and young horses should not stand near a cribber in the stable, as they are liable to learn the habit from their elders. Illness or lack of exercise are the predisposing causes to the formation of the habit. If the young animal shows any signs of cribbing remove all feed boxes, racks and mangers from the stall, leaving nothing but smooth walls, which will leave no handy place for the youngsters to bite on. Feed hay on the ground, remove feed box as soon as done eating and permit plenty of exercise. Overfeeding and irregular feeding are the cause of more sickness among horses than any other known cause. The stomach of a horse is so exceedingly small compared to his size that he should be fed and watered at least three times per day, the capacity of the horse's stomach being 18 pints. The capacity of a cow's stomach is 32 gallons. Milk when drawn from the cow is generally in good condition to make butter, the exception being where the animal has been fed on highly-flavored grasses or weeds, and overfed on potatoes, cabbage, turnips or the like, or where the water she drinks is impure. Nearly all the bad milk becomes bad after the milking is done. ONLY BRITISH CATTLE FREE. Ottawa, dispatch.—An amendment to the regulations regarding importation of live stock to Canada states that no animal imported for improvement of stock shall come in duty free unless the owner or owners be British subjects, resident with in the Empire. The animal must be recorded in a Canadian National record, or in the vent of there being no record for that particular breed, in a foreign record of recognized standing in Canada.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy... \$12 25 \$ 12 75 Do., light... 13 00 13 75 Butter, dairy, lb... 0 25 0 28 Eggs, new-laid, doz... 0 27 0 30 Spring chickens, lb... 0 23 0 25 Poultry, lb... 0 19 0 20 Spring ducks, lb... 0 19 0 21 Turkeys, lb... 2 50 3 50 Apples, bbl... 0 75 1 00 Potatoes, new, bush... 0 75 1 00 Beef, forequarters, cwt... 7 50 8 50 Do., hindquarters, cwt... 11 00 12 50 Do., choice sides, cwt... 10 50 11 00 Do., medium, cwt... 8 25 9 50 Do., common, cwt... 6 75 8 00 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 CARKET.

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. Aecadia... 4 45 Beaver, granulated... 4 35 No. 1 yellow... 4 10 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice... 6 40 6 75 Do. do. medium... 6 25 6 50 Do. bulle... 5 00 5 50 Butcher cattle, choice... 6 25 6 45 Do. do. medium... 4 75 5 05 Do. do. common... 4 00 4 50 Butcher cows, choice... 4 75 5 50 Do. do. medium... 3 50 4 50 Feeding steers... 5 00 5 40 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 50 Bucks and culls... 2 00 4 00 Lambs... 7 00 8 00 Hogs, fed and watered... 10 10 10 15 Hogs, f.o.b... 9 75 9 80 Calves... 4 00 8 75

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close. Oct... 89% 90% 89% 89%b Dec... 87% 88 87% 87%kb May... 93% 93% 92 92%b Oats—Oct... 33% 37 36% 37% Dec... 36 36% 35% 36%b May... 39% 39% 39% 39%b Flax—Oct... 133% 134 133% 134%b Nov... 133% 134 133% 134%b Dec... 130% 132% 130% 132%b xSplit.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat: Sept., 85 5-8c to 86 3-4c; Dec., 89 5-8c to 89 3-4c; May, 94 3-4c to 94 7-8c; No. 1 hard, 89 5-8c; No. 1 northern, 87 5-8c to 89 1-8c; No. 2 do., 85 5-8c to 87 1-8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 76 to 76 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39 1-2c to 40c. Rye—No. 2, 57 to 58c. Bran—\$17 to \$17 50. Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Close. Wheat, No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 northern, 88c; No. 2 do., 86 to 86 1-2c; Sept., 86c bid; Dec., 90 1-2c; May, 95 1-2c. CHEESE.—Campbellford, Ont.—63 offered, all sold at 12 3-4c. Sterling, Ont.—At today's cheese board, 565 boxes were offered, 325 sold at 12 3-4c; balance at 12 11-16c. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Market steady. Beefves... 7 15 9 20 Texas steers... 6 80 7 80 Stockers and feeders... 5 40 7 50 Cows and heifers... 3 65 8 50 Calves... 8 00 11 25 Hogs, receipts—15,000. Market steady. Light... 8 90 9 35 Mixed... 8 05 9 30 Heavy... 7 80 9 00 Rough... 7 80 8 00 Pigs... 4 75 8 00 Bulk of sales... 8 30 8 95 Sheep, receipts, 33,000. Market—Slow. Native... 3 90 5 00 Yearlings... 5 10 5 85 Lambs, native... 5 25 7 35

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., despatch: Cattle—Receipts 200; slow and steady. Veals—Receipts 100; active and steady; \$6 to \$11. Hogs—Receipts 2,500; slow; 10 to 15c lower; heavy, \$9.25 to \$9.40; mixed \$9.50 to \$9.65; Yorkers \$9.65 to \$9.90; pigs \$9.80 to \$9.90; roughs \$8 to \$8.15; stags, \$7.00 to \$7.75; dairies \$9 to \$9.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 600; slow; sheep steady; lambs 25c lower; lambs \$5.50 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.50; wethers, \$5.10 to \$5.35; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.25; sheep, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.00.

SAVED CAMEL CORPS

British Remnant Rescued by Reinforcements.

Aden, Arabia, Aug. 18. Success was brought on Aug. 10 to the small remnant of the camel corps of British marines, which had lost many officers and men killed or wounded in the battle in the British Somali land protectorate with followers of the Mad Mullah. The reinforcements found all that was left of the camel corps entrenched 18 miles to the southeast of the town of Barao, in the center of the protectorate. The camel men had been annihilated by over 2,000 Derwishes, who had killed one white British officer and wounded another, as well as killing or wounding fifty or sixty of the native troops. Heavy losses had been inflicted on the Derwishes. The commissioner has advised the colonial office in London that many thousands of tribesmen are on the warpath, and that the town of Barao is likely to be attacked.