THE ATHENS REPORTER, AUG. 20, 1913.



LESSON VIII. (August 24, 1913.) The Bread from Heaven .- Exod. 15: 27

16: 36.

Commentary .-- I. Israel in want. (15: 27. 16: 3.) 27 It is probable that the jour-mey from Marah to Elim was short, yet the location of Marah is not certainly known. The abundant water supply at Klim and the refreshing shade of the paim trees brought encouragement to the travellers after the days of weari-The abundant water supply a mess and want in the desert. Palm trees grow only where there is water. It is metural to suppose that I-rael encamped here two or three weeks, for it was a month from their departure from Rame ees to their breaking camp at Elim, along the east coast of the Gulf of Suez, rud is a rather barren region, yet fur-nishing some pasturage for flocks and pue sosojy įsuježe pomunių 77 'spiog Aaron-The Israelites nurmured against Moses when the army of Pharaoh over took them (Exod. 14: 11, 12), and again when they were at Marah (Exod. 15: 24.) They lacked faith in God, for in murning against Moses they, were murning against God. 3. Would to God-"Would that."-R. V. By the hand of the Lord-The Israelites thought if or the Lord—The Israelites thought if would have been better to die by the plagues sent upon the people of Egypt, where they had enough to est and drink, than to suffer want as a free people. They quickly forget Ged's marvelous displays of power in their behalt. Flesh pots—In their hunger they seemed to remember only the abundance of To kill in with hunger-Had they be field in God as they should, they would

have had no occasion to fear. II.The promise of food (vs. 4.8.) 4. Said the Lord unto Moses-Since Moses stood between the Lord gave him instructions how to deal with them. God's structions how to deal with them. God a interest in his people never failed. Bread from heaven—The supply of food brought from Egypt was exhausted, and the desert did not furnish sufficient for the immense host, therefore the supply must come from some other source. God promised to provide food miraculously. A certain rate every day-Enough for orch day would be provided as the days ene, and the people would realize their construct dependence upon God. That 1 may prove them - This would be a test of their obedience and faith. 5. The sixth day-Here is an emphatic setting forth of the law of the Sabbath in a practical way. - Fwice as much - The meeting seems to be that, as the supply will be more alamdant on the sixth day, so every one will naturally gather more; and when they come to prepare it, they will find that it is just twice as much as they gather usually.-Cam. Bib. of at even.... ye shall know-Moses gives God's mes-sage to the Israèlites, assuring them that they shall be convinced that Jeho while is leading them. That same evening there was to be a signal display of God's providence. 7. In the morning In a twofold manner God was about to supply tracels receis and give them a deu-ble prost of his care for them. The group of the Load This is contained. ble prost of his care for them. The glery of the Lord—This is explained in v. 10. Against the Lord ..., against us—Mos-es and Aaron considered there elves simply (iod's agents, hence the com-plaints of the people were really against God, lithengh they did not seem to real-ize it. 8. Flesh ..., bread –With no vis-ble souch of affine the local-with a visible supply of either, the Israelites were tongla to depend upon the word and pow.r of God. III. Flesh and manna given (vs. 9-15).

D. Con e 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, 10, Toward the wilder-tees by the direction in which the bott of l-racl were moving. The glory of the Lord-The cloud, which was the visible guide of the Israelites, was so up that it indicated there the int.t.

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 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 pro-vided? Describe the manna. What amount was to be gathered? How long would it keep? Tell about the Sab-bath's supply. bath's supply. PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic-Irael under training. 1. Were selfish and distrustful. 11. 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 exu-berant joy were over, to be followed by bitter disappointment at Marah. As usual, the people murmured, and Moses prayed. God was endeavoring to teach his people to have faith in him for sup-Were selfish and distrustful. The his people to have faith in him for sup port, as well as deliverance. Being free from the bondage of Egypt. Israel must learn that their defects of character were their greatest hindrances and dan-ger. Because of this it required a prolonged course of training to prepare them for their promised inheritance. Israel murmured instead of praying. Their efforts to make their present sit-Their efforts to make their present sit-uation look as dark as possible led them to magnify the advantage of their former life. They labored to make out a case of ill treatment in expressions of case of an treatment in expressions of accusation and reproach and evil sug-gestion. Fearing starvation they recall-ed the delights of the flesh-pote of ed the delights of the flesh-pots of Egypt. omitting to reflect on their severe toils day after day, their misery as slaves and the loss of their children. They omitted equally to consider what they had gained by quitting Egypt, the consciousness of freedom, the full lib-erty of worshipping God, the constant society of their families, the perpetual veidence of God's presence and provividence of God's presence and provi

dential care. 11. Wore sustained and instructed 12. Wore sustained and instructed Out of Israel's bitter disappointment and fear God made gladness to arise. He transformed trial into blessing, teaching transformed trial into blessing, teaching that every evil and every disappoint-ment has its compensation. The bealing of the bitter waters was a proof of God's willingness to heal them of all na-tural and spiritual diseases. In the pre-liminary stages of the wilderness edu-cation, God made merciful allowances for Israel, and gave them time to improve by his teaching. Moses summoned the by his teaching. Moses summoned the people to draw near the Lord and "the glory of the Lord appeared in the cloud, as a check to their murmurings, as an introduction to the miracle which was for No. 35, barred Nocks, In-inois to follow, as a warning of the danger to further rebellion and to prompt them to obedience. Manna was given in con-sideration of a great and urgent ne-cessity. It was peculiarly the gift of God. Faith had to be exercised in the providence of God that each day would providence of God that each day would bring its appointed supply. The manna taught a daily losson of dependence on God and so formed an important part in the spiritual education of Israel. God wanted Israel, who felt the pangs of hunger to be equally sensitive to the perils of impiety. He would have them form habits of obedience and trust.

God's first step, even before giving the law from Sinai, was to put on a proper bath. During two thousand weeks tool gave them this aid to Sab-bath observance. The responsibilities and opportunities of the family relation which had been touched upon in the in-stitution of tre Passover are touched upon here. Each head of a household was directed to see that the daily sup-ply was gathered for his family. This standing miracle of forty years' dura-tion is a proof of all the Bible assumes concerning the personality, love and power of God. The plan of God guard-

ed the Sabbath and cared for soul and body to meet Israel's needs for temporal and spiritual life. The only condition on their part to becoming a prosperous nation was obedience to God's com-mands. The institution of the Sabbath was more than a law. It was an expression of merey. Rest from labor and



s photograph was taken aboard the liner Franconia during the memorial services on board at the spot where the "Titanic" went down. It shows the passengers 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 hene or "ullets for the previous seven months and a half, are as follows: Pen No. 2, s. c. white Leghorns Pen No. 2, 5, 1,529 eggs England. Pen No. 19, silver Wyandottes, 1,270 eggs

Iowa

Pen No. 33, barred Rocks, Ill-... 1,192 eggs

1,190 eggs Iowa Pen .No. 26, buff Wyandottes, Missouri Pen No. 8, s.c. white Leghorns, 1,192 eggs

1,185 eggs California

No. 59, black Minorcas, No. 59, black Minorcas, 1,117 eggs

er 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 lor June, eachpen laying 212 eggs. A pen of white Lacheen, from California also went inschold Leghorns from California also went in-schold Leghorns from California also went in-to the ranks of the first twelve pens and others moved up the list, as will be This and others moved up the list, as will be seen by comparing last month's report and this. The hens and pens which con-tinue 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 There is no sense and orten much harm in drugging a whole flock to cure a few sick individuals. Free range, plenty of shade and loose soil, good feed and clean water are es-sentials in the growth of young chicks.



U. S. CROP PROSPECTS.

The following is a summary of the "Annual Crop Report" of the Continen-tal and Commercial National Bank, of Chicago: prodigal on the whole than last Len year, the important crops of the country are above the average, ample for do mestic use, and an abundance of bread-stuffs 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 yeaf ago. The gradual and almost constant rise in the yield per acre in this country is indica-tive 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 bemin its result is compared wide in

germination is greater in the case of large than small. As a general rule, however, the depth of seeding, the varia-tion of the composition of the soil and showing its results in average yields in year of uncertain climate. The world's greatest need—wheat—the chief breadstuff of the civilized world the like exert a much greater influence and of most of the people of this nation, has not only been a good crop, but an on the germination than the size of the seed. exceptional one. The aggregate vield of

exceptional one. The aggregate vield of 739,000,000 'top's 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 unusu

if you are short on oats. A 1,000-pound horse would require about 10 pound[#] of ally large in the winter seeded region, that is of the kind of wheat which is corn and 3 pounds of bran, with a little oil meal, per day. This will be equiva-lent to 14 pounds of oats. sown in the fall, and getting a good start, springs up with the early months of the year and goes to harvest in June

There is little danger in feeding the and early July. The second of the ripening crops of pigs too much if you are feeding a bal-anced ration. If skim milk is available The second of the ripening copy of anced fation. It said in this is also up a the country that figure in the domestic it is comparatively easy to make up a use, and which is among the three big ration that will promote the growth and

badk



4	Fowl, lb	0	19	0	20
	Spring ducks, 1b	0	20	0	22
	Turkeys, lb	0	19	0	21
	Apples, bbl	2	50	3	50
	Potatoes, new, bush	. 0	7.5	1	00
ļ	Beef; forequarters, cwt		50	8	50
1	Do., hindquarters, cwt	11	00	12	50
1	Do., choice sides, cwt	10	50	11	00
	Do., medium, cwt		25	. 9	50
	Do., common, cwt	6	75.	8	00
l	Mutton, light	9	00	10	00
1	Veal, common, cwt		00	10	00
1	Do., prime, cwt	11	00	14	00
	Lamb, ewt	15	00	16	00

SUGAR CARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags,

5c less. LIVE STOCK. Export cattle, choice 6 60 Do. do. medium 6 25 6 75 6 50 5 50
 Do.
 do.
 medium
 6
 25

 Do.
 bulls
 5
 00

 Butcher cattle, choice
 6
 25

 Do.
 do.medium
 4
 75

 Do.
 do.common
 4
 75

 Do.
 do.medium
 4
 75

 Do.
 do.medium
 3
 50

 Feeding steers
 5
 00
6 85 4 50 5 50 4 50 5 40 5 25 4 75

 Stockers, cnoice
 250

 Do. light
 250

 Milkerä, choice, each
 55 00

 Springers
 55 00

 Sheep, ewes.
 4 00

 Bucks and culls
 2 00
fields-promises, at this period of the year to be a great crop, much in excess of last year, and ranking next to the prodigious yield of two years ago. The indications are for 14,700,000 bales, com-75 00 75 00 5 54 4 00 Hogs, f.o.b. 9 75 Calves 4 00 9 80 8 75 Regularity in feeding and milking is Regularity in feeding and miking 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 even-ing between half-past 4 and 7, and ex-pect the cow to do her best. Experiment chows that there is a difference of at

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Open. High. Low. Close.

W	leat			1.1.1		
Oct.		 	897/8	901/8	893/4 1	897/sb
Dec.		 !	87 3/4	88	87 1/2	87 %xb
May		 	931/8	933/8	92	92%b
Oa	ts-					
Oct.		 	.333/4	37	363/8	37b
Dec.		 	.36	361/8	35 3/4	361/80
May		 	.391/2	. 39%	391/4	39%8
Fla	x-					
Oct.		 133	1/4 13	34	1331/4	1341/4b
Nov.		 133	5/8 13	34	1331/4	1341/4b
Dec.				321/4	130 1/8	132¼b
XiSI	olit.					

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.-Wheat: Sept., 85 5-8c 5 86 3-4c; Dec., 89 5-8c to 89 3-4c; May, 94 3-4e to 94 7-8e; No. 1 hard, 89 5-8e; No. 1 northern, 87 5-8e to 89 1-8c; No. 2 lo., 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 59c. Bran-\$17 to \$17.50. Flour-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Hogs, receipts-15,000.

Duluth.—Close. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 northern, 83c; No. 2 do., 86 to 86 1-2a; Sept., 86c bid; Dec., 90 1-2c; May, 95 1-2c. CHEESE.

Campbellford, Ont.- 63 offered, all

Campbellford, Ont. - 63 offered, all sold at 12 3-4c. Sterling, Ont.-At to-day's cheese board, 565 boxes were offered, 325 sold at 12 3-4c, balance at 12 11-16.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

 Beeves
 7
 15

 Texas steers
 6
 80

 Stockers and feeders
 5
 40
Cows and heifers 3 65 8 50 Calves 8 00

8 00

0 35

9 30

9 00

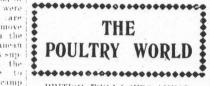
8 50

8 95

5 00

devotion to religion began at the cre-ation and Israel had proved how desolwe of Jehovah. The cload itself constant evidence of God's care people. 12. Ye shall know The 1.11 this people, 12, 16 sum know The figurent of God's promise would clear violation the character and course fulfi present in Israel and provided for a prosperous future. T. R. A. a Moses and Aaron, and would convines

the pe that Jehoyah was the God of 15. Quails came up They were probably common quails. They are migrat ry birds, and in April move sorthward in great numbers from the region of the Nile to the Mediterranean grobal. The mitaculous nature of this sur en in the prediction of my when the quails were ply exact till in their settling upon the camp and in their coming when the ere destitute of food. God



BRITISH EGG-LAYERS AHEAD.

At least three American hens and Lech three British hens are in a close race to be the first to reach the 200 egg mark al natural forces and timed them 10 11 ir to meet Israel's need. About ater the Lord again provided Israel to est (Num. 11:31-35). in the first eight months of the nation-al egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo. An American hen has only approximate to extreme the sub-late is small round thing. As the dew elisappeared, force was upon the ground are chost entirely new to israel. It was a thin so the like substance of a state of the sub-like substance of a ten eggs to lay in fifteen days to make a record of 200 eggs in eight months. All these hens have made a better re-The natural manual of th cord so far than Lady Showyon had made at this time last year. The lead-Arabian desert, is quite difference from these. It exudes from the trunk and ing pen record thus far this year there is a construction of the construction of the transition of the transition of the transition of the theory of theory of the theory of the ibout 200 eggs ahead of the leading pen record at this time last year. The English pen of s.c. white Leghorns is 259 to one its nume to this question, "Man hay" Hebrew for, "What is it?" (R. V.), for the people did not know what eggs in the load of its nearest competi Two of the hens in this pen did not lay an egg in June, and it this con-tinues some of the other pens may yet it was a constant reminder of God's speeasily overtake th Louis Post-Dispatch. them, says the cial care for his people.

TV Directions regarding the manna (vs. 16.36), 16.21, The amount required for each tent was specified, an omer (v. June was a seorcher in Missouri, Sev-eral deaths were reported in different sections of the State as a result of the to each person. It was not to h heat. It was, of course, also hard on the heas. There were 133 broody contest over night, for it would spoil differed from the natural manuahens in broody coops at one time this month. Thirty-eight were put up one day and twenty-five another, and such Arabia in this respect, for the latter ould be kept an indefinite length of time. Some of the Israelites who dis-Aruhi time. Some of the brachites who dis-obeyed Moses and kept the mann until the next day found it spoiled. The les-son of daily dependence upon God is tangin. 22.31. A miracle, connected with the main miracle of the manna, was that what was gathered on the sixth day kept perfectly for use on the Schoth. The negrative brack indicates a large per cent, being broody at once cut down the egg yield for June. Other contests which had nearly fifty per cent of their pens composed of Leghorns, had little broody hens of course and made a little higher average for June. The total yield for June was 10,411 eggs, and the grand total to date is 70,286 eggs. The Leghorns in the North American contest at Storrs, Conn., had made The nasrative here indicates Sabhath that the Sablath was an institution siready in existence 32-36. The keeping about the same average up to June ar omer of manna was to be a per-petual reminder of the miraculous pro-visoin made for Israel during their forty years of wandering in the wilderan omer of manifa was to be a per-petual reminder of the miraculous pro-visoin made for Israel during their forty years of wandering in the wilder-ness. Questions. What occurred at Maradi? Where was Elin? SWist rendered this for the descent for the same average in the Missouri had made a little higher averages than the same breeds in Connecticut as a rule. At the present time the records are very nearly the same on an average.

a faverable camping place for Israel?

Such treatment means large, early ma ate they had become by the neglect of the Sabbath. The reinstitution of the Sabbath connected the past with the Don't think that pure bred chickens need to be crossed in any way to make them better. If you are not satisfied with the kind you have or the number

of eggs they lay, dispose of them and get some other standard variety. There is much to learn by close obsen

vation of the birds in the breeding pens. Do not be in a hurry at this time to dis-pose of all your old hens. Find out the est layers, the best all around and desirable hens, and hold on to them for

breeders year after year. Many cases of so called cholera 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 me and that you could easily beat the prize winners. It is the feed and not the breed which

The state of the s year. One advantage possessed by bran is is

that it contains a fair proportion of the schates and fat that may be used the ration in order to render it with complete.

Charcoal is one of the best disinfect ants and purifiers of the animal system.

St

The Leghorns will lav fewer eggs when moulting than the Plymouth Rocks, Wy andottes or Langshans. Whatever the never the Andottes of Langendus. Whatever the Legherns 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 carelessies on the one hand or by too much one on the

the one hand or by too much oure on the The time to prepare for the poultry

season of 1914 is now. Build the houses required, so that there will be no chance for not obtaining the right start. Waiting until the last moment to order the atching eggs, day-old chicks, stock, in ubators or brookers does not pay. Poultry is always profitable when procubators of perly managed on a small scale, and the outlay of money not large, but when entering it to make a living it is altogeth-er a different proposition. The expendi-ture must be considerably larger to make

it pay. Proper equipment must be ob-tained, as in any other line of business, revery nearly the same on an average. and the larger one goes inot it the more The twelve highest pen records to capital is required.

grain crops is that of oats. Last year this crop reached the unprecedented fig-ure 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, 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 per, the veterinarian would never grow rich. States. It is the one great crop of the country: its use as a food for man and States beast is not equalled by any other of that cannot be cured in the horse after it is once thoroughly established. Horses nature's grains. The huge volume of production for ten years has averaged addicted to the habit are not desirable 2.670,000,000, and worth on the farm an and sooner or later are usually affected with disorders of the digestive organs.

verage of \$1,500,000,000 a year. This year's corn crop will not be a rec-Colts and young horses should not stand ord one. Our correspondents early in near a cribber in the stable, as they are liable to learn the habit from their eldthe month, before the burning tempera-tures swept through the Southwest and ers. Idleness or lack of excicise are the Ohio valley figured on a repetition of last year's crop, but we cannot ignore the heavy damage that has occurred in predisposing causes to the tormation of the habit. If the young animal shows any signs of cribbing remove all feed Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and boxes, racks and mangers from the stall, leaving nothing but smooth walls, which ortions of Missouri and Illinois since time, which has cut off at least that will leave no handy place for the young-300,000,000 bushels from the prospect. sters to bite on. Feed hay on the ground, remove feed box as soon as done eating and reduced the estimate to 2,800,000.

The consolation of the western farmer and permit plenty of exircise.

is the large crop of last year, and the enormous carry over on the farm. The corn crop, more than any other, is con-Overfeeding and irregular feeding are the cause of more sickness among horses than any other known cause. The stom sumed on the farm-eighty-five per cent. horse is so exceedingly small leaves the farms of the country, ch of compared to his size that he should be except in the form of food animals. fed and watered at least three times per day, the capacity of the horse's stomach The great rival of corn in weight and value is that of hay, and to a large exbeing 18 pints. The capcity of a cow's tent it can take the place of corn when stomach is 52 gallons. there is a shortage of that grain. The hay crop has been above an average -

Milk when drawn from the cow is gen there have been some losses in the yield rally in good condition to make butter. 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 the exception being where the animal has been fed on highly flavored grasses or weeds, and overfed on potatoes, cab-bage, turnips or the like, or where the vear's magnificent yield of 72,691,000 tons, and this large crop, with at least water she drinks is impure. Nearly all the bad milk becomes bad after the milkone-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 ing is done.

ONLY BRITISH CATTLE FREE.

farm at a billion dollars. The more important of the minor

The may copins year is taken on the farm at a billion dollars. The more important of the minor graina—barley—is 2 per cent, under last year. The rye crop is small fir this country, but one of the most certain of all products of the soil, is up to the previous variant and an animal must be recording the vent of the snowy fleece of southern cord of recognized standing in Canada. year's record.

vigor of the pigs.

Cribbing, or wind sucking, is a habit

pared with 13,700,000 last year.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

shows that there is a difference of a

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 body to be describe the sume that the second

conducted is an exacting employment

There are many chores about the farm that two or three hours earlier or later

in doing them mak : no particular differ-

ence, but milking and feeding the milk cows is not one of them.

Large seeds germinate more dowly

than small ones, but the percentage of

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 combina-tion of corn, bran and a little oil meal

makes an ideal summer ration for horses

to bed again. Dairying properly

Market steady. The dairy cows, when properly taken Light farm and pay the manager a profit while he is building up the soil. Dairying is a 7 80 Heavy Pige 4 75 Bulk of sales 8 30 Sheep, receipts, 33,000, Market—Slow. Rough safe method of soil conservation. If all horses had plenty of resh air, were kept free from drafts and were reg-ularly fed and exercised in a proper manative 3 90

5 85 Yearlings ambs, native 7 35

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., despatch: Cat le-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; mix-ed \$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 6.50; wethers, 5.10 to 5.35; ewes, 2.50 to 4.25; sheep, mixed, 4.75to \$5.00.

SAVED CAMEL CORPS

British Remnant Rescued by Reinforcements.

Aden, Arabia, Aug. 13. Succor was brought on Aug. 10 to the small remn-int of the earned corps of British native troops, which had best many officers and men killed or wounded in the battle in the British Somaliland protectorate with

ollowers of the Mad Muilah. The reinforcements found all that was left of the camel corps entrenched 18 miles to the southeast of the town of Burao, in the centre of the protectorate. a11 The camel men hal been amoushed by over 2,000 Dervishes, who had killed one white British officer and wounded an other, as well as killing or wounding fifty or sixty of the native troops. Heavy losses had been inflicted on the Dervisies.

The commissioner has advised the col-onial office in London that many thou-sands of tribesmen are on the warpath. and that the town of Burao is likely to be attacked.