

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VII.

August 17, 1913.

Crossing the Red Sea.—Exod. 13: 17-18: 31.

Commentary.—I. The Israelites guided (13: 17-18; 4). The shortest route from Egypt to Canaan is northward 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 passage and the people would be likely to become discouraged. Another route lay 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 southward 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 nearly one hundred and fifty years, yet the Israelites fulfilled the promise made to him, that they would take his remains 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 Egyptians to the dead was so great that the weightiest political affairs would scarcely be neglected while the king paid the last honors to his dead son." Besides, the families of the officers and soldiers had also been universally bequeathed. It was not long until Pharaoh gave attention to the great loss sustained 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 well-equipped army of Pharaoh, and on the other, the unorganized and poorly armed host 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 alarmed 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 wilderness. 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, 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).

IV. The Israelites' safe passage (14: 19-22). The angel of God—the presence of Jehovah—was manifested in the pillar of cloud and fire. Went behind them—the pillar had been going before the hosts of Israel to guide them, but now darkness threatened from the rear. 20. Darkness to them—Had the pillar remained in front of Israel, it would have disclosed all their movements 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, as well as a guide. 21. By a strong east wind.—The opening of a way through the Red Sea was no less miraculous, because God made use of natural agencies in its accomplishment. The whole transaction 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 victory 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 earliest 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 Egyptians. 24. Morning watch—From two o'clock in the morning until sunrise. Looked unto the host—Jehovah not only saw the Egyptians, but there were thunderings and lightnings and tempest (see Ps. 77: 15-20). 25. Drove 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 fought for them—the Egyptians began to realize that the God of Israel was against them. 26. Stretch out thine hand—Moses was God's own agent in dealing with his people and their enemies. The act of stretching out the hand was God's; the exercise of power was Moses'. 27. The sea returned to its strength.—The Israelites were safely over, and the passageway was no longer needed by them. The agency was at hand to prevent the Egyptian army from ever troubling them again. 28. Not so much as one—The return of the waters was at the moment when the entire army would be overwhelmed. 29. But—Showing the contrast between the preservation of Israel and the destruction of the Egyptians. 30. The Lord saved 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 confidence in Moses, his servant.

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?

PRACTICAL SURVEY

Topic.—Deliverance from Egypt.
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 Israel 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 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 murmurings nor rebellion ever drove away the angel or his presence. The pillar of cloud was their guide, light, shade, shield, oracle and avenger. Israel's route was not the way in which 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 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 records.

II. Completed by crossing the Red Sea. Deliverance came not to Israel by human achievement, but by the power of God. Pharaoh had quailed before Moses, but in his absence he felt himself a king, and could not bear to think that he had been made to yield. The situation of Israel in the route they had taken seemed to make them an easy prey. Pharaoh judged their capture or destruction certain. Pharaoh knew that it only required his permission and all Israel could march forth into full liberty. His own decision caused the hardening of his heart. The bearing of Moses on that occasion was sublime in its calm trust. He was unflinching 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 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 enemies would naturally awaken. Thus God adapted the manifestations of himself to the needs of his people. The cloud pointed Israel onward, though it stood behind them. The very nearness of Pharaoh and his army, instead of proving ruin to Israel, more effectively proved their own. God directed Moses to exhibit his rod which had been associated with 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 undertook 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. Lifting up the rod seemed a vain 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 men prepared for such a miracle. The Egyptians followed in the path which Jehovah had made for Israel, not in faith, but in defiance. Israel went forward to splendid victory and spiritual death, but Egypt to utter defeat and 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

Sudbury Arrest May Solve Kingston Mystery.

Kingston despatch.—H. Merrick, post-office inspector at Kingston, received a message 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 C. T. R. post station here early on the morning of Jan. 22 of this year.

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 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.

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 Whelan and sustained by the United States Circuit Court, is to have a new hearing. Advice to that effect were received to-day by his attorney from the State Department at Washington. Powell's attorneys appealed 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.

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, blk.	2 50	3 50
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 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 10
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; ear lots 3c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	6 60	6 75
Do, do, medium	6 25	6 50
Do, bulis	5 00	5 50
Butcher cattle, choice	6 25	6 65
Do, do, medium	4 75	5 25
Do, do, common	4 00	4 50
Butcher cows, choice	5 00	5 50
Do, do, medium	4 75	5 25
Do, do, canners	3 00	3 50
Do, bulls	3 50	4 00
Feeding steers	4 75	5 25
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	3 00
Lambs	7 00	8 00
Hogs, fed and watered	9 00	10 00
Hogs, f.o.b.	9 55	9 65
Calves	4 00	5 75

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

What—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct. 90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Dec. 88	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	88 1/2
Oct. 37	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Oct. 130 1/2	130 1/2	130	130 1/2	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, 89 1/8 to 89 5/8; No. 2 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, 36 1/2 to 38c.
Flour—Unchanged.
Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKETS.

Duluth—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89 3/4; No. 1 northern, 88 3/4; No. 2 do, 86 3/4 to 87 1/4; Sept. 85 3/4 bid; Dec. 90 3/4 bid; May, 95 3/4 bid.
Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71 to 72c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 39 3/4 to 40 1/4c.
Rye—No. 2, 36 1/2 to 38c.
Flour—Unchanged.
Bran—Unchanged.

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 1/2c; balance refused at 12 1/2c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. despatch—Cattle Receipts, 600; dull.
Veal—Receipts 50; active and strong; \$6 to \$11, a few \$11.50.
Hogs—Receipts 3,200; slow; heavy 5 to 10c lower; light 15 to 20c lower; heavy 90 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.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,400. 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 \$4.30; sheep, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, steady; No. 1 Manitoba, 7s 9/4d.
No 2 Manitoba, 7s 6d.
No 3 Manitoba, 7s 3d.
Futures steady; Oct., 7s 1 3/4d.
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.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast), 25 10s to 26s.
Beef, extra India mess, 12s 9d.
Pork, prime mess, western, 107s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, 80s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 71s.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 76s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 70s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 77s.
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, 55s; in pails, 58s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, 64s; colored, 64s 6d.
Tallow, prime city, 31s 3d; Australian, 36s 9d.
Turpetine, spirits, 28s.
Rising, common, 11s.
Petroleum, refined, 3s 9 3/4d.
Lined oil, 28s 3d.
Cotton seed, Hull refined, spot, 35s 9d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 1,000	
Market strong	
Beef, steers	7 10 to 9 10
Stockers and feeders	6 25 to 7 25
Cows and heifers	5 25 to 6 25
Calves	5 00 to 6 00
Hogs, receipts 17,000	
Market slow	
Light	8 70 to 9 15
Mixed	7 50 to 8 10
Heavy	7 25 to 7 50
Rough	6 50 to 7 00
Pigs	5 00 to 6 25
Bulk of sales	8 10 to 8 75
There were no prime beefs on the market. Medium stock sold at 5 3/4 to 6; common 2 1/2.	
Cows \$2 to \$5.	
Calves 2 to 4.	
Sheep 7 25 to 7 50.	
Spring lambs, 7 1/2.	
Hogs, 10 to 10 1/2.	

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts about 1,100, milch cows 50 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs 1,000, hogs 1,500.	
There were no prime beefs on the market. Medium stock sold at 5 3/4 to 6; common 2 1/2.	
Cows \$2 to \$5.	
Calves 2 to 4.	
Sheep 7 25 to 7 50.	
Spring lambs, 7 1/2.	
Hogs, 10 to 10 1/2.	

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 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 through as a sort of a necessary preliminary in order to make the wool merchantable. The sheep did not like the washing process and some of the men 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 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 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 on his farm while he was shearing the disease.

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 prosperity and if another way of depression, and many of the fathers died believing that this was as unerring as the laws of the solar system.

We are living in another age. What we have learned from old shepherds that is good for this day and age we have accepted, 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 in 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 methods. He meets disease with medicine and finds the cause, if possible. He breeds when the sheep is ready and obtains the best breeding stock possible. He 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 insists that it is the only way to make wool saleable. Up-to-date keep in the hands of up-to-date methods is the thing to look after now.

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 fertilization of land, and pays a good return on the crops he consumes. He will devour large quantities of inferior fruit or waste grain and vegetable. He will thus yield 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 lucrative investment. The secret of success in farming, as in other industries, lies in finding a use for everything. There is no reason why such products as are waste of the orchard should be thrown away. There is a use for everything on the farm if the farmer will but seek until 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 necessary 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 and then sow the orchard to some cover crop that will not be too exacting on the plant food and moisture of the soil. A cover crop renders assistance to both the soil and the trees. It supplies nitrogen if a legume; provides humus; shades and occupies the land, leaving less chance for noxious weeds; keeps the soil from washing badly if rolling. Humus,

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 insects 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 hard work 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.

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 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. The amount of dry matter is influenced by the time of harvesting.

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 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 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 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. Therefore 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 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.

HITS FRUIT FARMS

New Welland Canal Damages Much Property.

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

The right of way reaches a width of half a mile at certain points, and at no place is it less than 300 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 month.

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 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 Baghdad 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.

THE 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 treadmill in connection with his chicken coop and compelled the hens to walk the rungs constantly for ten or fifteen minutes at a time, so that exercise approximated 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 analysts they began to figure on the likelihood of 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 tenderness vanishes. Can an egg be affected in any way?

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 a regular Ferris wheel—only the squirrel passenger was on the inside. One squirrel at a time was placed in this cage and kept there for a month. Of his own volition 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 began 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 house 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 poultry writers of experience, who have gone through the mill, lay great stress on roomy quarters, 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 food.

See that the drinking vessels are kept clean. Do not allow the scum to accumulate on them, as that in itself will cause sickness.

Constipation is caused by too much concentrated food.

A fowl with a weak heart is apt to succumb from intense heat.

Bread for winter eggs. Therein lies the profit.

Some of the commonest poultry diseases are catarrh, roup and leg weakness.

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

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