# 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.) 27. It is probable that the journey from Marah to Elim was short, yet the location of Marah is not certainly known. The abundant water supply at Elim and the refreshing shade of the palm trees brought encouragement to the travellers after the days of weariness and want in the desert. Palm trees grow only where there is water. It is natural to suppose that Israel encamped here two or three weeks, for it was a month from their departure from Rameses to their breaking camp at Elim, along the east coast of the Gulf of Suez, and is a rather barren region, yet furnishing some pasturage for flocks and [illegible] Murmuring against Moses and Aaron—The Israelites murmured against Moses when the army of Pharaoh overtook them (Exod. 14: 11, 12), and again when they were at Marah (Exod. 15: 24.) They lacked faith in God, for in murmuring against Moses they were murmuring against God. 3. Would to God—"Would that."—R. V. By the hand of the Lord—The Israelites thought it would have been better to die by the plagues sent upon the people of Egypt, where they had enough to eat and drink, than to suffer want as a free people. They quickly forgot God's marvelous displays of power in their behalf. Flesh pots—In their hunger they seemed to remember only the abundance of meat and bread they enjoyed in Egypt To kill .... with hunger—Had they believed 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 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 each day would be provided as the days cae, and the people would realize their constant dependence upon God. That I may prove them—This would be a test of their obedience and faith. 5. The sixth day—Here is an empiatic setting forth of the law of the Sabbath in a practical way. Twice as much—The meaning seems to be that, as the supply will be more abundant 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. 6 at even.... ye shall know—Moses gives God's message to the Israelites, assuring them that they shall be convinced that Jehovah 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 Israel's needs and give them a double proof of his care for them. The glory of the Lord—This is explained in v. 10. Against the Lord .... against us—Moses and Aaron considered themselves simply God's agents, hence the complaints of the people were really against God, although they did not seem to realize it. 8. Flesh ... bread—With no visible supply of either, the Israelites were taught to depend upon the word and power of God.

III. Flesh and manna given (vs. 9-15). 9. 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. 10. Toward the wilderness—In the direction in which the hosts of Israel were moving. The glory of the Lord—The cloud, which was the visible guide of the Israelites, was so lighted up that it indicated there the presence of Jehovah. The cloud itself was a constant evidence of God's care for his people. 12. Ye shall know—The fulfilment of God's promise would clearly vindicate the character and course of Moses and Aaron, and would convince the people that Jehovah was the God of Israel. 13. Quails came up—They were probably common quails. They are migratory birds, and in April move northward in great numbers from the region of the Nile to the Mediterranean Sea. The miraculous nature of this supply is seen in the prediction of the exact time when the quails were to appear, in their settling upon the camp of Israel, and in their coming when the people were destitute of food. God employed natural forces and timed them to the hour to meet Israel's need. About a year later the Lord again provided quails for Israel to eat (Num. 11:31-35). 14. A small round thing—As the dew disappeared, there was upon the ground an object entirely new to Israel. It was a thin, scale-like substance of a white color. The natural manna of the Arabian desert is quite different from this. It exudes from the trunk and branches of the tamarisk tree in small quantities, and is a drug rather than a food. 15. It is manna—Manna is said to owe its name to this question, "Man hu?" Hebrew for, "What is it?" (R. V.), for the people did not know what it was. The manna was miraculous and was a constant reminder of God's special care for his people.

IV. Directions regarding the manna (vs. 16-36). 16-21. The amount required for each tent was specified, an omer (v. 36) for each person. It was not to be kept over night, for it would spoil. It differed from the natural manna of Arabia in this respect, for the latter could be kept an indefinite length of time. Some of the Israelites who disobeyed Moses and kept the manna until the next day found it spoiled. The lesson of daily dependence upon God is taught. 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 Sabbath. The narrative here indicates that the Sabbath was an institution already in existence. 32-36. The keeping an omer of manna was to be a perpetual reminder of the miraculous provision made for Israel during their forty years of wandering in the wilderness.

Questions.—What occurred at Marah? Where was Elim? What rendered this a favorable camping place for Israel? 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—Irael 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. As usual, the people murmured, and Moses prayed. God was endeavoring to teach his people to have faith in him for support, as well as deliverance. Being free from the bondage of Egypt, Israel must learn that their defects of character were their greatest hindrances and danger. 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 situation 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 accusation and reproach and evil suggestion. Fearing starvation they recalled 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 liberty of worshipping God, the comfort society of their families, the personal evidence of God's presence and [illegible] dential care.

II. Were sustained and instructed. Out of Israel's bitter disappointment and fear God made gladness to arise. He transformed trial into blessing, teaching that every evil and every disappointment has its compensation. The healing of the bitter waters was a proof of God's willingness to heal them of all natural and spiritual diseases. In the preliminary stages of the wilderness education, God made merciful allowances for Israel, and gave them time to improve 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 to follow, as a warning of the danger of further rebellion and to prompt them to obedience. Manna was given in consideration of a great and urgent necessity. It was peculiarly the gift of God. Faith had to be exercised in the providence of God that each day would bring its appointed supply. The manna taught a daily lesson 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 God gave them this aid to Sabbath observance. The responsibilities and opportunities of the family relation which had been touched upon in the institution of tre Passover are touched upon here. Each head of a household was directed to see that the daily supply was gathered for his family. This standing miracle of forty years' duration is a proof of all the Bible assumes concerning the personality, love and power of God. The plan of God guarded 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 commands. The institution of the Sabbath was more than a law. It was an expression of mercy. Rest from labor and devotion to religion began at the creation and Israel had proved how desolate they had become by the neglect of the Sabbath. The reinstitution of the Sabbath connected the past with the present in Israel and provided for a prosperous future.

T. R. A.

# 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 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.

# 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 Showyou 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 250 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.

June was a scorcher in Missouri. Several deaths were reported in different sections of the State as a result of the heat. It was, of course, also hard on the hens. There were 133 broody contest hens in broody coops at one time this month. Thirty-eight were put up one day and twenty-five another, and such 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 about the same average up to June 1 as had the Leghorns in the Missouri contest. The larger breeds in 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.

The twelve highest pen records to July 1, being the record of ten hens or pullets for the previous seven months and a half, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pen No. 2, s. c. white Leghorns, England | 1,529 eggs |
| Pen No. 19, silver Wyandottes, Iowa | 1,270 eggs |
| Pen No. 57, black Langshans, Missouri | 1,248 eggs |
| Pen No. 20, white Wyandottes, Arkansas | 1,222 eggs |
| Pen No. 30, buff Wyandottes, Vermont | 1,212 eggs |
| Pen No. 33, barred Rocks, Illinois | 1,192 eggs |
| Pen No. 11, black Minorcas, Iowa | 1,190 eggs |
| Pen No. 26, buff Wyandottes, Missouri | 1,192 eggs |
| Pen No. 8, s.c. white Leghorns, California | 1,185 eggs |
| Pen No. 23, silver yWandottes, Illinois | 1,182 eggs |
| Pen No. 59, black Minorcas, Missouri | 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, eachpen laying 212 eggs. A pen of white Leghorns from California also went into 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 drugging a whole flock to cure a few sick individuals.

Free range, plenty of shade and loose soil, good feed 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 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 observation of the birds in the breeding pens. Do not be in a hurry at this time to dispose of all your old hens. Find out the best 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 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 for 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 inot it the more capital is required.

# FARM AND 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 need—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 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 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 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, compared with 13,700,000 last year.

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. Dairying 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. Idleness 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 capcity of a cow's stomach is 52 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, despatch—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 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 |
| Fowl, lb. | 0 19 | 0 20 |
| Spring ducks, lb. | 0 20 | 0 22 |
| Turkeys, lb. | 0 19 | 0 21 |
| Apples, bbl. | 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 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. Acadia | 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 60 | 6 75 |
| Do. do. medium | 6 25 | 6 50 |
| Do. bulls | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| Butcher cattle, choice | 6 25 | 6 65 |
| Do. do.medium | 4 75 | 5 65 |
| 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.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| Oct. | 89⅞ | 90⅛ | 89¾ | 89⅞b |
| Dec. | 87⅞ | 88 | 87½ | 87⅞xb |
| May | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 92 | 92⅞b |
| Oats— | | | | |
| Oct. | 33¾ | 37 | 36¾ | 37b |
| Dec. | 36 | 36⅛ | 35¾ | 36⅛b |
| May | 39½ | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39⅝a |
| Flax— | | | | |
| Oct. | 133¼ | 134 | 133¼ | 134½b |
| Nov. | 133⅝ | 134 | 133½ | 134½b |
| Dec. | 130⅝ | 132¼ | 130⅝ | 132½b |

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 59c.

Bran—$17 to $17.50.

Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Close. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 northern, 85c; 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 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 45 | 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 95 | 9 30 |
| Heavy | 7 80 | 9 00 |
| Rough | 7 80 | 8 00 |
| Pigs | 4 75 | 8 50 |
| 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 $6.50; 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.—Succor was brought on Aug. 10 to the small remnant of the camel corps of British native troops, which had lost many officers and men killed or wounded in the battle in the British Somaliland 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 Burao, in the centre of the protectorate.

The camel men had been ambushed by over 2,000 Dervishes, 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 Dervishes.

The commissioner has advised the colonial office in London that many thousands of tribesmen are on the warpath, and that the town of Burao is likely to be attacked.