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FINISHING Kingston Hos-

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"but | he "I was bout hell. it. voird nd reared DAY.

more lax not to be t of the ded mers-RATION.

e United to, to re-ears have between f Water-wirnggle ice since



OR GOOD pollen yarns Shingsby Man-

which consisted of a thin barley cake at a raw cucumber to each boy." The nurmuring of the people showed that they had little appreciation of the de-liverance that had been brought to them, of the provision made for their safety, instruction and support, or of the rich inheritance that awaited them in Canaan. The melons, leeks, onions and garlic of Egypt looked better to them than bread from heaven and freedom, divinely procured. The manna was wholesome and palatable, but it was unsatisfactory to the people because they were out of harmony with God's

plans for them. IL Moses' appeal (vs. 10-15). 10.

Every man in the door of his tent-The complaint was general and public. The anger of the Lord-The divine dis pleasure was aroused by the unbelief of Israel in God and their forgetfulness of his many great mercies toward them. Moses also was displeased Moses was in such harmony with Jehovah that the murmuring of the people affected him in some such way as it did Jehovah. II. Afflicted thy servant In a moment of severe trial it seemed to Moses that too heavy burdens had been laid upon him in his appointment to lead Israel to Canaan. 12. Carry them in thy bosom Moses recognized the responsibility that rested upon him. God had chosen lerael and made rich promises to them but Moses was their divinely appointed leader. For a moment he felt the task

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON I.

October 5, 1913.

Moces Cry for Help.-Num. 11: 4-33.

(ve. 49). There were evidently some

among the Israelites who did not le

long to the nation. The "mixt multi-

tude" that complained of the fare di-visely furnished them was made up of

those who had followed Israel from

Egypt, probably as a crowd of adven-

to some extent, the Israelites them-

Their complaint was not that they had

insufficient food, but that they lacked

particular kinds of food which were

article of diet among the Egyptians.

The encumbers were larger than ours

and of an excellent flavor. Tristram

says: "I remember seeing served out to

an Arab school in Jerusalem a dinner,

undant in Egypt. Fish was a common

fers. Their murmuring has affected

Commentary. I . Israel's complaint

out of hand-Moses desired to die at once rather than live to see the failure whom God "clothed upon" with the same which appeared to be inevitable. If I kind of spiritual force that he pos; pave found favor Moses prized the sessed. ould have had a better outlook. Thought the spirit of this prayer is reprehensible, no rebuke is administered they chaved. In their greed the people they chaved a commutated quantities of food which as a under the dropping boards.

The Lord said. The Lord saw that Mos. to eat them. Every Israelite was free as needed help and at once provided it. to refuse. A timely repentance and Gather unto me seventy men. Elders of the people Officers over the people had already been appointed (Exod. 18.-21-26), and from these the seventy men were to be selected. This may have been the beginning of the Sanhedrin, or the council of New Testament times, although for centuries no mention was made of it. The tabernacle of the congregation-The visible dwelling-place of Schovah had been erected at Sinai acording to divine directions (Exod, 40. 17-39). 17. The spirit which is upon thee The Lord had honored Moses by giving him ability as a leader and a spirit of meekness and wisdom. The seventy were to be similarly endowed. Bear the burden ... with thee Moses had cried to Jehovah, as he felt the weight of the burden upon himself, and the Lord was granting the help needed. 18. Sanctify yourselves. The people were commanded to be ceremonially clean. Their elothes were to le washed, and they must not be defiled by coming into contact with any dead thing. Ye shall eat flesh This was in response to the people who declared, "It was well with is in Egypt." They remembered what they had lived on in bondage, but were namindful of the bandage, 19-23. The promise of food for the hests of Israel was so great that it almost staggered Moses, and he could not see how they were to be supplied with flesh for a whole month. The Lord reminded him

of his ability to fulfil his promise. IV. The spirit of prophecy (vs. 24-30). 24. Told the people - Moses at once accepted the words God had spoken to him and delivered his message, 25. In the cloud (R.V.) - This visible symbol of Jehovah's presence, which stood aby the tabernacle, descended and encompassed it and the seventy elders, and thus was the vehicle of the Spirit to them, as the breath of Jesus was to the disciples. Whedon, They prophesied -The word means "to bubble up." The words came forth from the seventy, inepired by the Holy Spirit, in token of the fact that God had equipped them for the service to which they were call- flows: "This trouble is always with us. ed God and Moses had each a part in The wording of the Stanided, 'the largcalling them to service, but God only could prepare them for their work. 26-20. The incident of Eldad and Medad teaches us that God is not confined to

places nor to a single way of working. V. Flesh provided (vs. 31-33). wind had sided the immense flocks of birds in their flight northward. The acrival of the quails just at this time was miraculous. They spread out on both sides of the camp for a space of eight or ten miles. The birds, varied in flight, flew only about three feet above the ground. Ac a result of the people's greediness in eating the flesh thus prorided a destructive plague broke out smong them -

Questions.—How long did the largenal for their removal? In what direc-What was the Lord's answer? Why were the seventy elders chosen? What promise was made to the people? How was the promise fulfilled?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Erring humanity. I. Cherished, but rebellious. II. Cast down, but not forsaken.

III. Chastened, but not destroyed. I. Cherished, but rebellious. Things were sadly out of order in Israel. Inordinate desire, murmuring and mistrust marked their conduct. The very frat incident recorded after leaving Sinai was sin. Not one of all God's doings was remembered to his glory. It seemed of no use to remind Israel of God, their Deliverer and Provider. The things of Egypt still had a strong hold upon their hearts. The savory and luscious things Israel wept for were peculiarly Egyptian and were not to be expected in the wilderness. They complained of temporary deprivations, although journeying to a home of permanent and abundant good. They repreached God for bringing them out of Egypt, encompassed as they were, with mercy, and guided by Jehovah himself. To prefer Egypt's supply to the Lord's bounty, and mercy from heaven, was base ingratitude. Not long before this Israel had been sighing and crying by reason of their bondage. The manna seemed everything desirable. when they first beheld it strewn all about the camp, but here they loathed it. Their complaining involved a very sinful disregard of God's daily miracle Israel's desire for flesh to eat hid its origin, not in their necessities, but in their own unsubdued, carnal minds. It sprang up in the midst of abundance. The evil originated among the crowd of foreigners who came from Egypt with Israel. The influence of the mixed muttitude caused Israel to have low thoughts of God's power, to make light of his goodness and to despist his authority. Compromise on moral issues is dangerous.

II. Cast down, but not forsaken. Israel's ocmplaint made present blassings distasteful. They grieved Moses, and even infected him with their desponding spirit, so that he exaggerated his difficulties and underrated his resources. The murmuring of the people, so soon after setting out on the march from Horeb, reminded Moses again very painfully what a heavy burden had been placed upon him in leadership of so great a multitude o people newly escaped placed upon him was greater than he from slavery. He expected too great a sould bear. The land-Canaan, 13 change from the influences of their Whence should I have flesh-For the Jojourn near Sinai. When the reality of time being Moses seemed to forget that their condition appeared in all its hide-God was the bearer of his burdens, but ousness, there followed a corresponding had not long to wait to see a marvell- reaction. God was considerate of his serief. 14. I am not able—Moses was human support and sympathy, as well to himself instead of to God, as the divine. Moses expressed his grief and he saw weakness and failure, just in the ear of God. He acknowledged his men always have, when they fix their own weakness and perplexity. He was on themselves. The sacred record greatly concerned because of the diffi-. "Moses was faithful in all his house" cult straits into which he was brought. Heb. 3:2), and his language in this God did not openly and directly reprove sections. place sprang from a mistake of the head the reckless language of Moses. It was and not from unbelief. 15. Kill me .... a task quite within his reach, to choose seventy capable and experienced men,

possessions. My wretchedness-His Moses' prayer for help was answered in the long-suffering Jehovah."-Whe- accumulated quantities of food, which they never ate. Though quails were another wind would have blown away the quails as rapidly as they came. Nothing but mercies had followed their complainings before. Here they had flesh in superabundance in answer to their ery, but it was attended with leanness of soul, in that they set aside God's choice of food for them and desired what was superfluous. Their greed had its natural reaction in misery. Lust and greed shortened life and brought the victims to an untimely grave. It was but three days! march from Sinai to the place which was ever memorable in Israel's history, as recalling one of the gravest, saddest scenes in the experiences of the wilderness journey. It was well that the people should see the connection between discontent and re-. T. R. A.

# ••••••• THE POULTRY WORLD

••••••• THE CAMPINE.

The Campine in America is a vastly improved bird over the original Belgian Compine. They are perpetual layers of large white eggs, which find favor with the majority of egg consumers, and no breed in recent years has gained faster in popularity than the Campine. At the Poultry Show, in Madison Square Garden, January, 1913, there were more Silver Campines in competition than there were single comb White Leghorns. In fact, at all the national poultry shows last year Campines were well represented and this year Campines will be among

the largest classes exhibited. The question of size has been a contention of all breeders, and was fully answered by the secretary of the Campine Club of Great Britain in his note in the 1912 Year Book, which is as foler the better, is worse than useless, for it is misleading. The club should alter it and replace it by the weights which were settled upon at the annual general meeting at the palace as being ideal: Males, 51/2 pounds: females, 31/2 pounds. These weights are quite high enough and should be maintained in order to guard aginst the size being smaller than the Belgian Camp nc. Any attempt to increase the size should be deprecated. The size of the birds at present is the maximum for the greatest prolificacy."

and not in mere weight. The ideal table bird, then, must be small and fine in bone and must be trimly built, with a tion did they journey? What complaint frame suitable for carrying a lot of did the people make? For what pro breast meat. A pheasant will yield ducts of Egypt did they long? How did nearly three-quarters as much meat as their complaints affect Moses? Give the the ordinary fowl which has double its substance of Moses' appeal to God. weight. The excellence of the Campine as a table fowl comes in the fact that it yields as high a percentage as any.—St. Louis Post-Despatch.

THE 200-EGG HEN.

There are still those who do not believe that the 200 egy hen exist in any great numbers and that the few which have made such records officially are freaks and the unofficial record lies. The fact that about 10 per cent. of the hens in the Connecticut laying contest passed the 200 mark is sufficient evidence that such hens do exist in appreciable numbers. Every poultry keeper who trapnests for a whole year knows they do exist in larger numbers than many suppose. That is, he knows this if he trapnests right.

One might instal trapnests and go on trapping his hens for years and never find a 200 hen. Not that such hens, or the making of them, do not exist in his flock, but because he has not developed them. To make a 200 egg record the pullets must have the time between development and the molt to lay this number of ergs. It is out of the question for them to lay evry day. They can do this for a time, but there must be times when the hens are not laving. These periods cannot be of long duration.

The heas that are to make a record cannot lose time by being broody or molting. They should commence laying late in September or early in October, but do not make the mistake of starting their yearly record with their first eggs, as they may lay only a few the first clutch and remain idle for several weeks. This they certainly will do if brought to laying before they are fully developed, or if hatched so early they will molt after completing the first clutch.

FIVE HENS PASS 200 MARK.

In the Missouri national egg laying contest five hens passed the 200 mark in eight and a half months. Langshane lead in the average with 132 for thirty hens. Plymouth Rocks foot the list with an average of 106 for 120 birds. The leading hen up to August 1 is a buff Wyandotte from Vermont with a total of 216.

NOTES

Select a location that has natural drainage away from the building. A dry, porous soil, such as sand or gravelly loam, is preferable to a clay coil.

In most localities the building should face the south, as this insures the greatest amount of sunlight during the winter. -Allow at least two square feet of

floor space per bird. Proper ventilation and sunlight mean a dry house and healthy birds. The partial open front house is con-

ceded to be the best type for most The colony plan of housing poultry may be adopted to good advantage on

may farms. This system does away with the danger of tainted soil. The rocate should be built on the same level, two feet six inches from

the floor, with a dropping board about eight inches below them.

side walls or under the dropping boards. III. The Lord's reply (vs. 16-23). 16. given, no obligation was laid upon them the hens prefer a secluded place in which

Don't try to winter more male birds than are needed. It does not take long for surplus males to cost all they will Fowls fattened at the broiler stage

require less feed to put on a pound than when fattened later. The average hen outlives her usefulness in two years and is more profitable sent to the market. Old hens are,

more likely to contract discusses than vounger ones. It is the medium size egg with the strong shell that gives the best results in setting. Weak shelled eggs are liable to preak and stop up the pores of the

Old table scraps, mouldy bread grain, salt meat and miscellaneous stuffe are all disease breeders.

# **WOULD SEEK SAFETY** If Railroad Directors Were in Victims' Homes.

New York, Sept. 29. "If the presidents and directors of the roalroads of this country could be made to spend the forty-eight hours following the funerals in the homes of the victims of railroad accidents, they would get the humanitarian viewpoint of railroad wrecks," said Charles P. Neil, ex-United States Labor Commissioner, to the Scond Congress of the National Council for Industrial Safety here.

Mr. Neil was talking to delegates representing great railroad systems and industrial enterprises. The former Federal official asserted that obsolete equipment was responsible for wrecks in the main. Railroads would never safeguoid passsengers', property until their systems of management were changed, he said, because responsible officials for different divisions of rail roads were competing for records. Costs per mile of operation and costs per ton of operation, he said, were the guiding

influences of many of these officials. The eafety of the man on the streets of New York was praised by George H. Whittle, President of the Public Safety Commission of Chicago, who lauded the city's traffic regulations. "Chiengo, with half the population of New York," he said, "has twice the number of street accidents. Why? Because Chieago is different from New York in traf-fic laws. We are striving for new traffie laws in our city."

A Philadelphia girl who participat-Large size is not desired, as a Brae- od in a trial marriage a year ago says



#### TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET.

Butter, dairy, lb. ..... 0 28 Eggs, new laid, doz. .... 0 30 Chickens, lb. ..... 0 18 Fowl, lb. ..... 0 14 Dueks, lb. .... 0 16 Turkeys, 16. ..... 0 19 Apples, bbl. 2 75
Potatoes, new, bag ... 0 85
Beef, forequarters, cwt.. 7 50 Do., common, cwt. .. 6 50 Mutton, light, cwt. ... 9 00 11 00 sheep active and steady; lambs, slow Vesl, common, cwt. ... 9 00 10 00 and 10 cents lower; lambs, \$5.50 to SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated. St. Lawrence. \$4 60 Do. Do. Redpath's ..... 4 60 Do. Do. Acadia ..... 4 55 Beaver granulated ...... 4 45 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, LIVE STOCK.

Stockers, choice. 4 50 to do light 3 90 to Milkers, choice, each 67 00 to 

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Open. High. Low. Close Oct. .. .. .. 821/2 825/8 823/8 821/2 Oate-Dec. .. .. .. .34½ 34½ 34¼ 34¾ May .. .. .. .. 387/8 39 385/8 387/8 Dec. .... 1221/2 1 221/2 1 213/4 1 22 DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.-Close: Wheat-No. 1 hard. 85 5-8c; No. I northern, 84 5-8c; No. 2 do., 82 5-8c to 83 1-8c; Sept., 83 1-2c nominal: Dec., 84 5-8c asked. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis-Close; wheat -Sept. 81c; Dec., 84 T-2e; May, 89 3-8e to 89 1-2e; No. 1 hard, 85 1-2e; No. 1 northern 83e to 85e; No. 2 do., 81e to 83c.

Rye-No. 2, 57e to 60c. Flour and bran-Unchanged.

Frontenac-At the cheese board here to-day 400 boxes colored were boarded and sold for 12 3-4c. and sold for 12 3-4c.

Brockville, Ont.—The offerings at to-bolic acid.

day's cheese board meeting were 2,235 Then cut down upon the puncture colored and 815 white. The highest of fer, 12 11-16 cents, was refused. LONDON WOOL SALES.

best grades of greasy merinos had, a 1.2d to 2s 2d, greasy 8 1.2d to ls 1.2d.

to 24 2 1-2d, greasy 10d to 1s 21/2d. West Australia 400 bales, greasy 6d to 11 1-2d. Tasmania 800 bales, greasy 7d to 1s. New Zealand 4,400 bales, scoured la 2d to le Sted, greasy 5 3-4d to le 1d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Light 8,20 to 8 30 Mixed 759 to 8 90 Heavy 799 to 8 75 Rough ... ... LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Wheat spot steady, No. 1 Manitoba-7a. 7 1-10. No. 2 Manitoba-7s. 5 3-5d.

No. 2 Manitoba—18, 3 5-5m. No. 3 Manitoba—18, 3 1-4d. Futures steady, Oct.—78 2-4d. Dec.—78, 7-3d. Corn. spot steady March.—78, 2 1-4d.

ਨ ਹੈ. 10s. Beef, extra India mess—122s. 6d. Pork prime mess, western—110s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—71s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—67s. Shoulders square, 11 to 13 lbs.—61s\_6d.

Turpentine, spirits—30s, 6d.

Resin. common—10s, 10 1-2d.

Petroleum, refined—9 2-8d.

Cottonseed Oil Hull, refined, spot—31s,

MONTREAL LIVE STUCK.

kel or a Hamburg is not wanted. The it is a success. Almost any kind of the line test of a table value of any bird is a marriage is likely to be a success. Market)—Cattle, receipts about 1,800, cold. Apply very thin. Wash after dark bearer of the regiment was kill-

Dressed hogs, heavy ....\$11 75 \$12 25 Do., light .......... 13 00 0 20

Export cattle, choice..... 6 39 to 7 16 do do medium ...... 6 69 to 6 7 do bulls..... 5 00 to 5 76 Butchers cattle, choice... 6 99 to 6 77 do medium ..... 4 50 to 5 76

OTHER MARKETS

.Corn-No. 3 yellow, 69c. Oats-No. 2 white, 38c to 38 1-2c. CHEESE MARKETS.

London-The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 13,463 bales. Firm prices were realized and the hardening tendency owing to vigorous home and continental bidding. American buyers were quiet, but they secured a few lots of crossbreds. The sales follow: New South Wales 2,600 bales, scoured 1s 1d to 1s 10d, greasy 8 1-4d to 1s 2d. Queensland 2,900 bales, scoured 1s 4-Victoria 1,700 bales, scoured is 1-2d

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 600 bales, scoured, is 9d to 2s, greasy, 614d to 10 1-2d.

Chicago, receipts 6,500.

American mixed—6s, 9d. Futures steady Oct. Laplata—5s, 1 7-8d. Dec. Laplata—5s 6 5-8d. Flour, winter patents—28s, 9d. Hops in London( Pacific Coast)—f28, 9s

38. 5 Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—Nominal, Clear billies, 14 to 16 lbs.—70s 6d, Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.

Long clear middles, heavy, 2 5to 40 lbs. Lard, prime western, in tierces—5783 d. American, refined—578, 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—558 Colored, new—66s.
Tallow: prime city—32s.
Australian in London—36s.

the percentage of meat that it will yield for a year. Chicago Record-Herald. milch cows and springers 60, calves ward and there will be a beautiful poled.

Prime beeves 6% to 6%, medium 4% to 6, large fat cows 5% to 5%. buils 31/4 to 4, common stock 21/4 to

A few springers brought \$70. Milch cows \$30 to \$65 each. Calves 3 to 6. Sheep 4 to 414. Lambs 6%.

Hogs 91/2. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle - Re-Veals-Receipts, 75; active and steady \$6 to \$12.50.

Hogs-Receipts, 2,600; active and 10 0 90 to 25 cents lower; piga, 25 cents bigher; 8 75 heavy, \$9 to \$9.25; mixed, \$9.30 to \$0.40 Do., hindquarters, cwt. 11 50 13 00 yorkers, \$8.75 to \$9; pigs, \$8.25 to \$8.50 Do., choice sides, cwt... 10 00 11 00 roughs, \$8 to \$8.25; stags, \$6.50 to Do., medium, cwt.... 8 50 9 50 \$7.50; dairies, \$8.75 to \$9.35.

Sheep and lambs -- Receipts, 1,200: Do., prime, cwt. ..... 11 00 13 00 \$7.50; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6; wethers, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.

# FOR THE **FARMERS**

WOUNDS ON THE HOOF.

Nature often repairs wounds on the horse's hoof without help from man. All ten he hinders the reparative process, and sometimes his interferences is postub and forgets to change the water yield of wheat that follows. each time it is used. The foul soaking tub is a veritable abomination. It should be accounted a relic of barbar-

ous days not to be used by modern man. This advice refers especially to the treatment of a nail-puncture case. It may, however, be admissible in some cases to treat sores of the coronet, or were the first to use lime on the soil. suppurating corns, by soaking in a tubful of antiseptic solution.

The average poultice also is an abomination, and positively damage in many a case. This certainly is so as regards the cow-dung poultice. Germs teem and It Is Frost-proof and Blightmultiply in it, and these germs induce pus or possibly may cause tetanus (lockjaw). Any hot, moist poultice in which an antiseptic is not mixed will harbor and grow noxious germs. If a poultice of any sort is used, it should be made up with a solution of good disinfectant of germ-killer.

Modern treatment seldom employs a a nail has been found and removed, the horseman often is contented to pour some turpentine on the wound and allow the opening to close. Germs may be retained, and in the absence of air they may cause tetanus; for the tetanus germ can live and grow only in the absence of oxygen. The right way to handle the case is to remove the shoe; cleanse the hoof thoroughly with soap and hot water, pare away all soiled horn of the sole and rinse it off with a 1,500 solution of corrosive sublimate (bichlorid of mercury) or five percent. solution of coal tar disinfectant, lysol or car-

with a sharp sterilized hoof-knife, removing enough horn to expose the wound and allow blood, serum or pus the seeds of the previous crop. The to escape. When this has been done the wound should be well swabbed with the 1-500 solution of corrosive sublimate and at once covered with a mixture of one part of idoform and seven parts of borie acid, fresh absorbent cotton and a clean bandage. to be covered in turn with a square of clean around the pastern

odor of the fodoform mixture, substi tute one part such of calomel and subnitrate of bismuth and six parts of boric caid as a dry dressing powder. Renew the aressing daily. Often the treatment will lead to a speedy and perfect recovery. If a fungus-like growth comes down through the wound in the sole, add an equal part of powdered alum to the dressing powder, and cover cause pressure.

If joint oil (aynovia) flows like liquid vaseline from the wound the synovial bankers of the Dominion, who arrived burea has been opened by the nail. Such in this city last night to attend the a serious case should have the immediate attention of a skilled veterinarian .-

A NEW MILK RECORD.

A new world's milk record for Jersey of Canada will also be relieved. cows was recorded by Eminent Bess owned in Houghton County, Mich. Her vearly record, under the supervision o f the Michigan Agricultural Collegs, shows | tled, Canada, naturally, would feel the a production of 18.783 pounds of milk, benefit. Western Canada would, howtesting 1.132 pounds, nine ounces of but- ever, be in good shape as soon as refer. The former Jersey record, held by turns from the great wheat crop Jacob's Ireene, was 17,258 pounds of started to come in. The movement of

milk: The new record also exceeds the Guernsev breed record held by Spotswood Daisy Pearl by 179 pounds of milk.

NOTES.

The more palatable the food the more of it a dairy cow will consume. Variety increases palatability. Much of the ration should be succulent in nature to stimulate proper action of the aliment. D. R. Wilkie, Imperial. Toronto; W. ary machinery. Lack of sufficient D. Ross, Metropolitan, Toronto; H. A. water will cause serious impairment to Richardson, Nova Scotia, Toronto; B the cow's capacity.

properly handled after being cut. When Schofield, Standard, Toronto; Col. the it is allowed to dry out and rained on in the field so that it is bleached out and most of the leaves lost, it does not to; H. O. Powell, Weyburn Security have a very high feeding value. Alfalfa Bank, Weyburn, Sask, hay is bulky and often much of it can be reduced to meal or cut up fine into a granulated product to advantage.

A good harness dressing is made as

Ensilings may form a good part of the winter ration for mature hope or sheats over, six months old. It is much used and liked mostly for the fact that it provides variety. It is laxative in character and has a tendency to dist the digestive tract. It should not be

fed to sows nursing young.

Sheep on pasture should be transferred from one lot to another occasionally. By this method they will not be allowed to crop the pasture too close, and the change will give the grass or clover a chance to spring up again to

make fresh forage.
One of the chief causes for the num. erous failures of the clover crop lies in the fact that most of the seed is sown broadcast and is not well covered. To make sure of a stand of clover the seed must be in the ground instead of merely on the surface.

Watch the lambs and ewes closely for indications of stomach worms or other pests. Keep the stable darkened and accessible so they may get away from the flies in muggy weather. Flies are more annoying to sheep than many would suppose and every possible pre-caution should be taken to prevent the attacks of the pests.

One acre of corn well grown and put in the silo will furnish more feed for the cows than can be obtained by any other manner of handling the soil.

Don't allow young horses to wear set of shoes more than a month. Have them removed, the hofs leveled and the shoes reset if they are worth it.

Silos are not luxuries. A good silo is equal to many acres of pasture, and is man can do is to assist nature; but of- always reliable. The area of corn necessary to fill the silo seed need not be large and the corn stubble is practically sure to produce a good crop of small itively harmful. This is so when he grain the following year. It always soaks an injured foot in an old, dirty pays to raise the corn for the increased

Thta lime may be used with benefit on some soils has become a stern fact, based on the experience of farmers of many countries extending through many centuries. Roman farmers practiced marling more than 2,000 years ago. The use of lime for agricultural purposes was well known to the English more than 250 years ago. No doubt the Chinese

## A NEW POTATO

# proof

London, Sept. 29.-A new blightproof and frost-resisting potato has been discovered by John Harris, of Raethi, New Zealand. The discovery poultice in the nail-prick case. When is said to be the most important one in agriculture for many eyars, and the Agricultural Department of the New Zealand Government has investigated the phenomenon and admitted that the properties claimed for the new potato are beyond question.

Mr. Harris has been experimenting, with potatoes for years, and some time ago he noticed a healthy stalk growing among a crop of Northern Stars and El Dorados, all of which were affected by blight. He took up the root of the healthy plant, and finding it in a perfect state began to experiment. The result is that a potato now called the New Era has been grown. The plant was carefully nourished and tended and for several sea sons a new crop was propagated from variety has been placed under the closest observation, but on no occasion has there been the slightest trace of blight or disease caused by frost, though the crop planted next to it has been blackened by severe cold and in even now badly affected.

# If there is objection to the strong BANKERS ARE SURE

### That Financial Situation Will Soon be Bright.

Winnipeg despatch - Confidence that a great improvement in the finanthe dressing with a wad of oakum to cial situation would be noticed as soon as money started coming in for the crops, was expressed by the leading fourteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association to-day. These men are in close touch with the situation in western Canada and feel sure that not only will the West soon feel easier money, but that the whole

Canada, they pointed out, was not the only country affected; and as the foreign money markets became setwheat has so far been enormous, but the actual cash has not yet meached the producers. As soon as it does, the situation will be greatly relieved. Among the general managers of

Canadian chartered banks present at meetings to-day, will be the following: H. B. MacKenzie, British North America, Montreal; Alexander Laird, Canadian Bank of Commerce. Toronto; C. A. Bogert, Dominion, Toronto: B. Stevenson, Quebec, Quebec; Edson Alfalfa is one of the best feeds when L. Pease, Royal, Montreal; Geo. P. Hon, James Mason, Home Bank, Toronto; A. H. Walker, Sterling, Toron-

ROYAL SOLDIERS MUTINY.

Madrid, Spain, Sept. 29 .- A mutiny broke out in the ranks of a battalion follows; Three ounces of turpentine and of the Royal Spanish Guard to-day at two ounces of refined beeswax are dist the moment the troops were leaving solved together over a slow fire. Then Algeciras for the scene of fighting in add one ounce of ivory black and a Morocco. A number of the soldiers dram of indigo, well pulverized and mix- belonging to this the most aristoed together. When the wax and tur-pentine are dissolved add the ivory embark and resisted their officers. embark and resisted their officers.